

Catalogue no. 13-010-XIE

Canadian economic accounts quarterly review



First quarter 2004



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Canadian economic accounts quarterly review

First quarter 2004

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Related products and services

GDP by income and by expenditure

CANSIM tables	378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0037, 380-0056 to 380-0058, 382-0006, 384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0004 to 384-0013, and 384-0036
Publication: National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates Tables and analytical documents: Income and expenditure accounts Financial flow accounts Estimates of labour income Provincial economic accounts	13-001-XIB 13-001-PPB 13-014-PPB 13F0016XPB 13-213-PPB
Spreadsheets	13-001-DDB, 13-014-DDB, 13F0016DDB,13-213-DDB, 13-001-XDB, 13-014-XDB, 13F0016XDB, 13-213-XDB
GDP by industry	
CANSIM tables	379-0017 to 379-0022
Publication: Gross domestic product by industry	15-001-XIE
Balance of international payments	
CANSIM tables	376-0001 to 376-0036 and 376-0060 to 376-0061
Publication: Canada's balance of international payments	67-001-XIE
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit	labour cost
CANSIM tables	383-0008 and 383-0015
Publication: Productivity growth in Canada	15-204-XIE
International investment position	
CANSIM tables	376-0037 to 376-0042 and 376-0051 to 376-0059
Publication: Canada's international investment position	67-202-XIE
National balance sheet accounts	
CANSIM tables	378-0003 to 378-0010
Publication: National balance sheet accounts, quarterly estimates	13-214-XIE
Spreadsheets	13-214-DDB,13-214-XDB
Latest developments in the Canadian economic acc	counts
Publication:	13-605-XIE

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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 several broad areas:1) Gross domestic product (GDP) by income and by expenditure, 2) GDP by industry, 3) Balance of international payments accounts, 4) Labour productivity and other related variables, 5) International investment position and 6) National balance sheet accounts.

The publication examines quarterly trends in the major aggregates that comprise GDP, both income- and expenditure-based, as well as prices and the financing of economic activity by institutional sector. GDP is also examined by industry, both for the last month of the quarter and the quarter as a whole. Canada's transactions with non-residents related to international trade, investment income flows, transfers and international investing and financing activities are summarized. The quarterly productivity estimates are meant to assist in the analysis of the short-run relationship between the fluctuations of output, employment, compensation and hours worked. Complete national balance sheets provide estimates of Canada's wealth. Canada's financial position with the rest of the world is also articulated. 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.

Revision policy

GDP by income and by expenditure, Balance of international payments, Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, International investment position, National balance sheet accounts

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.

GDP by industry

Revisions arise from updates to benchmark data, projectors and seasonal adjustment. January to June: Back to the beginning of the 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.

Overview

First quarter 2004

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 0.6% in the first quarter of 2004, boosted by a resurgence of consumer spending and continued growth in exports. Following a flat performance in January and February, the quarter ended on a strong note, as GDP shot up 0.7% in March. This was the sharpest increase in monthly GDP since the bounce back from the power blackout in August 2003.

Real Gross domestic product, chained (1997) dollars¹

	Change	Annualized change	Year-over- year change
		%	
First quarter 2003	0.7	2.8	3.1
Second quarter 2003	-0.2	-0.7	2.0
Third quarter 2003	0.3	1.4	1.3
Fourth quarter 2003	0.8	3.3	1.7
First quarter 2004	0.6	2.4	1.6

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

Renewed consumer spending and a pick up in the growth of business investment pushed domestic demand to 1.2%, twice the pace of the fourth quarter of 2003. Retailers reported widespread gains, as shoppers increased their purchases of everything from new motor vehicles to shoes. Inventories were built up, but at a much slower pace than in the previous seven quarters.

The rally of the Canadian dollar came to a halt, as the Canada-US exchange rate remained unchanged in the first quarter. Exports continued to recover on demand for energy products and machinery and equipment, but remained below their peak in the fourth quarter of 2000, while imports were flat.

Industrial production advanced 0.7% in the first quarter, the third straight increase, with all major components (mining, utilities and manufacturing) reporting gains. In the United States, the index of industrial production increased 1.5%, as higher utilities and manufacturing output offset a slight decline in mining.

Economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, rose 1.2%, the fastest rate in four quarters. Excluding energy, the index was up 0.8%. Overall, the Canadian economy grew at an annualized 2.4% in the first quarter of 2004, compared with an annualized 4.4% for the US economy.

Revisions in this issue

GDP by income and by expenditure, Balance of international payments

With this release revisions have been made back to the first quarter of 2000.

International investment position, National balance sheet accounts:

With this release revisions have been made back to the first quarter of 1990.

GDP by industry:

Since the March release of the Canadian economic accounts quarterly review, revisions were made back to January 2003.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

With this release revisions have been made back to the first quarter of 2000. However, the hourly compensation series have been revised beginning with the first quarter of 1997.

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
	Seasonally	adjusted at a	annual rates,	millions of do	ollars at curre	nt prices		
GDP by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	603,596	609,020	610,460	614,552	620,840	626,016	592,692	613,718
Corporation profits before taxes	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	3.5
	146,504	159,680	142,180	148,916	154,064	163,408	137,480	151,210
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1.7	<i>9.0</i>	<i>-11.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>
	49,220	49,872	51,548	53,308	51,304	53,076	48,188	51,508
Net income of unincorporated business	<i>3.0</i>	1.3	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	- <i>3.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	6.9
	76,528	77,224	77,688	78,160	79,232	80,724	74,730	78,076
Taxes less subsidies	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>
	142,088	139,924	139,428	144,664	146,596	148,732	139,259	142,653
Personal disposable income	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>
	700,012	707,264	712,876	714,548	719,504	727,172	692,691	713,548
Personal saving rate[2]	0.6	1.0	0.8	<i>0.2</i>	0.7	1.1	3.8	3.0
	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.5	3.2	1.4
	Seasonall	y adjusted at	annual rates,	millions of ch	nained (1997)) dollars		
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and	608,492	613,183	618,084	624,729	625,780	634,148	601,594	620,444
services	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	1.1	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	3.1
Government current expenditure on goods and	201,803	203,647	206,608	206,820	208,788	209,343	198,902	206,466
services	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	0.1	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	3.8
Gross fixed capital formation	215,809	219,629	221,037	227,857	230,826	234,599	214,350	224,837
Investment in inventories	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	1.6	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
	11,234	17,271	14,698	3,434	12,150	922	2,079	11,888
Exports of goods and services	 448,247	 442,704	 436,945	 434,813	 444,732	 451,567	 450,568	439,799
Imports of goods and services	<i>-2.1</i>	- <i>1.2</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>
	398,032	400,836	404,169	401,081	417,823	418,295	391,070	405,977
Gross domestic product at market prices	-0.6	0.7	0.8	- <i>0.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	0.1	1.4	3.8
	1,086,368	1,093,793	1,091,782	1,095,469	1,104,391	1,110,917	1,074,621	1,096,359
	0.5	0.7	-0.2	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	0.6	3.4	2.0
GDP by industry								
Goods producing industries	316,054	317,827	314,861	316,599	321,565	324,010	313,380	317,713
Services producing industries	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	1.4
	689,375	692,708	694,389	697,050	701,565	705,113	681,647	696,428
Industrial production	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>
	241,015	240,853	237,476	238,088	241,942	243,631	239,278	239,590
Non-durable manufacturing	- <i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	0.1
	73,303	73,081	72,289	71,995	72,811	72,873	72,531	72,544
Durable manufacturing	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	104,914	104,637	102,419	101,881	104,555	105,540	104,182	103,373
Information and communication technologies sector	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	-0.5	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
	55,991	56,617	56,667	56,625	57,237	57,712	55,361	56,786
(ICT)	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	- <i>0.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Manufacturing	178,309	177,810	174,796	173,963	177,461	178,513	176,808	176,008
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.5	- <i>0.3</i>	-1.7	-0.5	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	-0.5
	21,900	23,097	23,326	23,878	23,918	23,870	21,412	23,555
Construction	<i>1.3</i>	54,037	<i>1.0</i>	2.4	<i>0.2</i>	- <i>0.2</i>	-3.5	10.0
	53,053	54,037	54,385	55,071	56,119	56,932	52,555	54,903
Wholesale trade	0.8	<i>1.9</i>	0.6	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	1.7	4.5
	60,937	62,605	62,315	62,113	64,098	62,831	59,635	62,783
Retail trade	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>8.1</i>	56,122
	55,290	55,825	56,070	56,539	56,055	57,546	54,905	2.2
	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	-0.9	2.7	5.5	

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

rates. 2 Actual rate.

Canadian economic accounts key indicators[1]

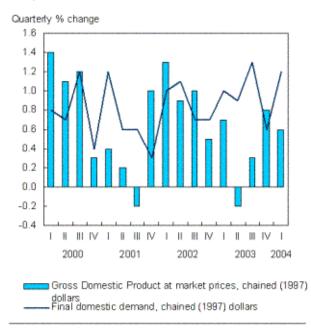
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GDP by income and by expenditure

First quarter 2004

Economic growth slowed to 0.6% in the first quarter from 0.8% in the previous quarter. Renewed strength in consumer spending, a pick up of business investment, and higher exports contributed to economic growth. Final domestic demand grew 1.2%, double the pace of the previous quarter. Inventories were built up, but at a much slower pace than in the previous seven quarters.

GDP grew 0.6% in first quarter



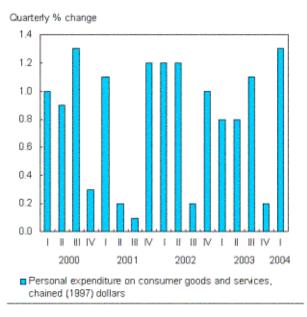
The Canadian economy grew at an annualized rate of 2.4% in the first quarter, down from 3.3% in the fourth. For comparison, the US economy grew at an annualized rate of 4.4% in the first quarter, similar to the 4.1% posted in the last quarter of 2003.

Economy-wide prices as measured by the chain price index for GDP rose 1.2%, the fastest rate in four quarters. Excluding energy, the index was up 0.8%.

Consumer spending rebounds

Consumer spending increased 1.3% in the first quarter compared to the flat 0.2% posted in the fourth. Purchases of semi-durable goods (+3.7%) and durable goods (+1.9%) recorded the strongest gains. Purchases of clothing and footwear jumped 4.1%, the strongest advance in decades.

Consumer spending bounced back



Purchases of furniture, furnishings and household equipment increased a substantial 3.2%, helped by the boom in housing and home renovations. Consumers spent 4.4% more on household appliances and 3.8% more on semi-durable household furnishings.

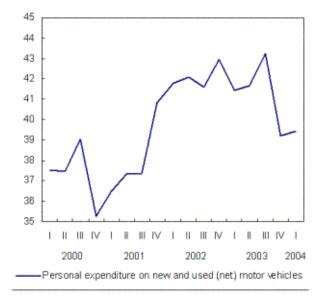
Spending on recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services increased 1.4% after a flat fourth quarter. While at a decade high, expenditures by Canadians travelling abroad slowed considerably, following two very strong quarters. Trips to the US slowed, while trips overseas declined.

Food and non-alcoholic beverage consumption was up 1.1%, more than twice the pace in the fourth quarter, helped by lower food prices over the winter months. Consumers also spent more on medical care and health services, notably drugs and pharmaceutical products (+3.7%).

Demand for motor vehicle repairs and parts increased 5.9% in the first quarter, helping boost consumer spending on transportation and communication. Consumers purchased more new and used motor vehicles (+0.6%) than in the fourth quarter when their outlays dropped off significantly (-9.3%). Despite lucrative financial incentives, the purchases of new passenger cars declined again but not as sharply, while purchases of new trucks and vans were up.

8

Purchases of motor vehicles edged up



Billions of chained (1997) dollars

Labour income makes gains

Labour income increased 0.8% in the first quarter, in line with the growth posted over the previous two quarters. Wage bills increased in the mining, oil, and gas extraction industries (+2.2%), but edged up in manufacturing (+0.2%) and public administration (+0.4%).

Few new workers were added to the labour force as employment growth decelerated in the first quarter to 0.3% from 0.9% in the fourth, mostly due to a reduction in parttime jobs. Employment advanced 0.5% in Ontario, despite some company restructuring, short-term plant shutdowns, and a work stoppage in February and March in rail transportation.

Personal disposable income increased 1.1% in the first quarter. With consumer spending (at current prices) increasing faster, the saving rate fell to 0.5% from 1.3% in the previous quarter. Household borrowing increased, and the debt-to-income ratio rose to 103.8 (i.e., households carried one dollar and four cents of debt for each dollar of disposable income).

Corporate profits reach record high

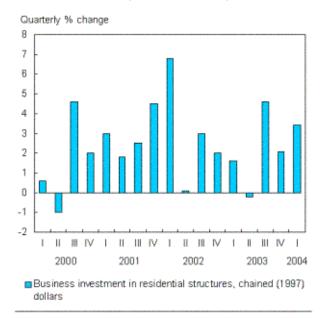
Corporate profits posted a healthy 6.1% increase in the first quarter, to reach a record high, driven by strength in the mineral fuels and manufacturing industries. Government business enterprise profits were also up markedly with the strength coming mainly from provincial government owned electric-power utilities.

The net lending position of corporations improved notably, due in part to weak investment in fixed capital and a selling off of inventories.

Business investment in housing remains strong

Historically low mortgage rates and robust growth in personal disposable income continued to fuel the housing market. Business investment in residential structures increased 3.4% in the first quarter, up from 2.1% in the fourth. Expenditures on new housing construction, alterations and improvements, and transfer costs all increased. Sales of single dwellings were up 5.2%, while multiple dwellings were up 8.3%.

Investment in housing remained strong



Business investment in machinery and equipment picks up

Business investment in machinery and equipment was up 1.6% in the first quarter, after growing 0.8% in the previous quarter, spurred in a large part by purchases of industrial machinery and telecommunications equipment.

In contrast business investment in non-residential structures declined by 1.1%, mainly due to a 3.1% decline in building construction, such as office towers and shopping malls.

Overall, business investment in plant and equipment slowed to 0.5% in the first quarter from 0.8% in the fourth.

Non-farm inventories drawn down

Almost all businesses, except for wholesalers, reduced inventories in the first quarter. Retailers reduced inventories of both durable and non-durable goods as a result of increased consumer spending. Retailers of motor vehicles substantially reduced their inventories, while wholesalers accumulated motor vehicles.

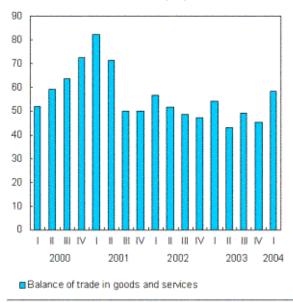
Inventories in utilities were also down on higher export demand.

Demand for exports continues to recover

Exports grew 1.5% in the first quarter, continuing the recovery in foreign demand established in the previous quarter. Higher exports coupled with weak imports boosted the surplus on trade in goods and services (at current prices) by 30%.

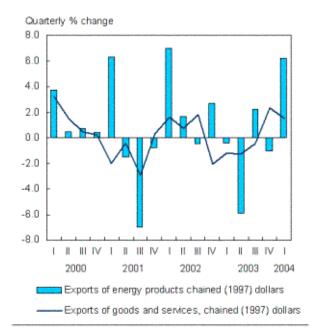
Substantial increase in trade surplus

Billions of current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates



The increase in exports was driven by 6.2% increases in shipments abroad of both machinery and equipment and energy products, especially natural gas. Exports of industrial goods and materials were up 1.4%, following upon the strong 6.7% growth posted in the previous quarter.

Energy sector sustained export growth



The demand for forestry products rebounded 0.9% from a decline of 0.4% in the fourth quarter, spurred by expansion of the US housing market. The demand for automotive products remained very weak throughout 2003, with the exception of the fourth quarter, and slipped again in the first quarter (-1.2%).

Imports flat

Imports increased by only 0.1%, as shipments from abroad were down for many products, except agriculture and fish products, industrial goods and materials and machinery and equipment. Machinery and equipment imports were up 2.7%, the best showing in four consecutive quarters of gains. Import demand for energy products dropped off 1.1% in the first quarter, following two strong quarters.

Gross domestic product, income-based, current prices and quarterly percentage change[1]

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
	Seas	onally adjust	ed data at an	nual rates, m	illions of dolla	ars		
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	603,596	609,020	610,460	614,552	620,840	626,016	592,692	613,718
	1.3	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	146,504	159,680	142,180	148,916	154,064	163,408	137,480	151,210
	<i>1.7</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>-11.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	12,044	13,876	10,600	10,544	11,552	13,704	11,478	11,643
	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>-23.6</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	49,220	49,872	51,548	53,308	51,304	53,076	48,188	51,508
	<i>3.0</i>	1.3	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm	1,340	1,232	792	252	500	644	889	694
production	<i>70.9</i>	<i>-8.1</i>	- <i>35.7</i>	-68.2	<i>98.4</i>	<i>28.8</i>	-45.6	<i>-21.9</i>
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business,	75,188	75,992	76,896	77,908	78,732	80,080	73,841	77,382
including rent	<i>0.8</i>	1.1	<i>1.2</i>	1.3	1.1	1.7	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,136 	3,232 	11,012 	2,832	2,428	-1,620 	-2,959 	4,876
Taxes less subsidies, on factors of production	54,236	54,212	55,328	55,836	56,484	56,816	53,721	55,465
	<i>0.9</i>	-0.0	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Net domestic product at basic prices	939,992	967,116	958,816	964,148	975,904	992,124	915,330	966,496
	1.7	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Taxes less subsidies, on products	87,852	85,712	84,100	88,828	90,112	91,916	85,538	87,188
	1.1	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Capital consumption allowances	159,284	161,228	163,192	165,520	167,672	169,812	156,146	164,403
	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Statistical discrepancy	276	824 	924 	956 	36 	1,824 	954 	685
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,187,404	1,214,880	1,207,032	1,219,452	1,233,724	1,255,676	1,157,968	1,218,772
	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	-0.6	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>

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

Gross domestic product, expenditure-l			anu quante	eny perce	maye cha							
	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003				
	Seasonally adjusted data at annual rates, millions of dollars											
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and	671,840	680,656	684,216	694,632	695,324	708,196	657,302	688,707				
services	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.9	5.5	4.8				
Durable goods	93,824	93,168	93,572	95,208	90,772	92,148	92,052	93,180				
	2.5	-0.7	0.4	1.7	-4.7	1.5	8.4	1.2				
Semi-durable goods	57,284	57,900	58,248	58,392	58,640	60,568	56,900	58,295				
	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.3	4.3	2.5				
Non-durable goods	163,856	168,572	166,764	168,884	168,804	172,728	158,504	168,256				
	2.1	2.9	-1.1	1.3	-0.0	2.3	5.3	6.2				
Services	356,876	361,016	365,632	372,148	377,108	382,752	349,846	368,976				
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.5	5.1	5.5				
Government current expenditure on goods and	229,380	232,324	236,548	238,812	243,160	246,416	223,677	237,711				
services	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.3	6.0	6.3				
Government gross fixed capital formation	29,992	31,204	31,348	31,572	31,880	32,748	29,617	31,501				
	-0.3	4.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.7	9.7	6.4				
Government investment in inventories	-68	-4	44	28	-8	-92	-45	15				
Business gross fixed capital formation	200,812	202,604	201,196	208,660	 211,040	214,780	197,828	205,875				
ö	0.4	0.9	-0.7	3.7	1.1	1.8	3.8	4.1				
Residential structures	68,856	70,412	71,024	75,380	78,212	80,976	65,829	73,757				
	3.5	2.3	0.9	6.1	3.8	3.5	19.4	12.0				
Non-residential structures	48,952	50,336	50,576	51,456	52,252	52,156	49,686	51,155				
	-1.0	2.8	0.5	1.7	1.5	-0.2	-6.1	3.0				
Machinery and equipment	83,004	81,856	79,596	81,824	80,576	81,648	82,313	80,963				
	-1.3	-1.4	-2.8	2.8	-1.5	1.3	-0.3	-1.6				
Business investment in inventories	8,368	14,600	11,524	-2,576	7,100	-3,176	-568	7,662				

438,020 403,520 406,924 409,536 Deduct: Imports of goods and services 432,360 411,640 428,248 413,611 -0.2 -1.3 -4.8 -2.0 0.8 0.6 2.1 -3.4 332,576 359,836 364,280 341,032 333,896 335,948 356,582 Goods 341,835 -0.4 -1.2 -5.2 -2.5 0.4 0.6 17 -4.1 73,740 72,524 70,944 73,028 Services 70,608 73,588 71,666 71,776 10 -1.6 05 *2.9* -36 -2.6 08 4.1 02 -280 -824 -924 -952 -1,820 -953 Statistical discrepancy -684 1,214,880 1,219,452 1,187,404 1,207,032 1,255,676 1,157,968 1,218,772 Gross domestic product at market prices 1,233,724 1.6 2.3 -0.6 1.0 1.2 4.5 1.8 5.3 Final domestic demand 1,132,024 1,146,788 1,153,308 1,173,676 1,181,404 1,202,140 1,108,424 1,163,794 1.3 1.3 0.6 1.8 0.7 1.8 5.4 5.0

13,800

486,680

423,400

63,280

800

0.3

1.2

-5.7

10,260

1,264

-6.6

-6.9

-4.6

454,720

394,328

60,392

-4,520

1,944

-0.4

-0.6

0.5

452,796

392,108

60,688

4,936

2,164

-0.1

-0.5

2.2

452,188

390,180

62,008

-5,148

1,972

3.5

4.1

0.3

468,160

405,984

62,176

1,094

-1,662

-0.8

-1.6

5.1

479,358

413,788

65,570

6,119

1,543

-3.7

-3.3

-6.1

461,596

400,004

61,592

10,280

-1,912

485,380

418,276

67,104

-0.4

-0.6

0.6

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

Non-farm

Exports of goods and services

Farm

Goods

Services

	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First		
	quarter 2002	quarter 2003	quarter 2003	quarter 2003	quarter 2003	quarter 2004	2002	2003
	Seasonally	adjusted at a	nnual rates, r	millions of cha	ained (1997)	dollars[2]		
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and	608,492	613,183	618,084	624,729	625,780	634,148	601,594	620,444
services Durable goods	1.0 94,720	<i>0.8</i> 94,080	<i>0.8</i> 94,992	1.1 97,399	<i>0.2</i> 93,220	<i>1.3</i> 94,971	<i>3.4</i> 93,099	<i>3.1</i> 94,923
Bulable goods	2.5	-0.7	1.0	2.5	-4.3	1.9	8.3	2.0
Semi-durable goods	54,914	55,720	56,103	56,448	56,297	58,385	54,472	56,142
, and the second s	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.6	-0.3	3.7	3.8	3.1
Non-durable goods	138,852	139,816	139,720	139,941	140,836	142,369	137,196	140,078
Services	1.2	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.3	2.1
Services	320,860 <i>0.4</i>	324,309 1.1	328,125 <i>1.2</i>	332,052 <i>1.2</i>	335,907 <i>1.2</i>	339,106 <i>1.0</i>	317,627 <i>2.6</i>	330,098 <i>3.9</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and	201,803	203,647	206,608	206,820	208,788	209,343	198,902	206,466
services	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	2.8	3.8
Government gross fixed capital formation	28,948	30,107	30,708	30,787	31,233	31,833	28,758	30,709
	-0.4	4.0	2.0	0.3	1.4	1.9	9.1	6.8
Government investment in inventories	-60	-4	40	24	-4	-80	-40	14
Business gross fixed capital formation	 186,946	 189,630	 190,451	 197,167	199,693	 202,871	 185,677	 194,235
Business gross lixed capital formation	-0.6	1.4	0.4	3.5	199,093	202,871 1.6	1.4	194,235
Residential structures	59,658	60,614	60,515	63,298	64,621	66,828	57,937	62,262
	2.0	1.6	-0.2	4.6	2.1	3.4	14.5	7.5
Non-residential structures	43,395	44,429	44,671	45,109	45,501	44,993	44,493	44,928
	-1.7	2.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	-1.1	-8.3	1.0
Machinery and equipment	83,327	83,935	84,681	88,229	88,920	90,329	82,715	86,441
Duciness investment in inventories	-1.9	0.7	0.9	4.2	0.8	1.6	-1.2	4.5
Business investment in inventories	11,298	17,276	14,657	3,410	12,160	1,016	2,123	11,876
Non-farm	 12,180	14,318	10,685	-1,212	7,766	-2,074	2,876	7,889
Farm	-949	2,619	3,598	4,558	4,086	2,777	-866	3,715
Exports of goods and services	 448,247	 442,704	436,945	 434,813	 444,732	451,567	450,568	439,799
	-2.1	-1.2	-1.3	-0.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	-2.4
Goods	386,781	383,873	379,747	377,254	386,402	393,339	390,278	381,819
	-2.4	-0.8	-1.1	-0.7	2.4	1.8	0.7	-2.2
Services	61,598	58,944	57,303	57,654	58,445	58,385	60,450	58,087
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	<i>0.2</i> 398,032	<i>-4.3</i> 400,836	<i>-2.8</i> 404,169	<i>0.6</i> 401,081	<i>1.4</i> 417,823	<i>-0.1</i> 418,295	<i>3.8</i> 391,070	<i>-3.9</i> 405,977
Deduct. Imports of goods and services	-0.6	400,830	404,109	-0.8	417,023	410,295	1.4	405,977
Goods	338,346	340,394	343,451	339,224	352,555	352,245	332,512	343,906
	-0.7	0.6	0.9	-1.2	3.9	-0.1	1.5	3.4
Services	59,770	60,485	60,791	61,695	64,972	65,647	58,651	61,986
Statistical discrepancy	0.0 -256	<i>1.2</i> -742	<i>0.5</i> -836	<i>1.5</i> -855	<i>5.3</i> -32	<i>1.0</i> -1,610	<i>1.3</i> -889	<i>5.7</i> -616
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,086,368	1,093,793	 1,091,782	 1,095,469	1,104,391	1,110,917	1,074,621	1,096,359
	0.5	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	3.4	2.0
Final domestic demand	1,026,103	1,036,393	1,045,724	1,059,110	1,065,043	1,077,580	1,014,795	1,051,568
	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.2	3.1	3.6

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

a the series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

Real Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, annualized percentage change[1]

· · ·			-					
	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
	Quarter to	quarter % cł	nange at annu	ual rates, chai	ned (1997) d	ollars		
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.1	3.1	3.2	4.4	0.7	5.5	3.4	3.1
Durable goods	10.6	-2.7	3.9	10.5	-16.1	7.7	8.3	2.0
Semi-durable goods	6.2	6.0	2.8	2.5	-1.1	15.7	3.8	3.1
Non-durable goods	5.1	2.8	-0.3	0.6	2.6	4.4	2.3	2.1
Services	1.6	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.9	2.6	3.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3.5	3.7	5.9	0.4	3.9	1.1	2.8	3.8
Government gross fixed capital formation	-1.4	17.0	8.2	1.0	5.9	7.9	9.1	6.8
Government investment in inventories[2]	16	56	44	-16	-28	-76	-53	54
Business gross fixed capital formation	-2.3	5.9	1.7	14.9	5.2	6.5	1.4	4.6
Residential structures	8.2	6.6	-0.7	19.7	8.6	14.4	14.5	7.5
Non-residential structures	-6.8	9.9	2.2	4.0	3.5	-4.4	-8.3	1.0
Machinery and equipment	-7.5	3.0	3.6	17.8	3.2	6.5	-1.2	4.5
Business investment in inventories[2]	5,148	5,978	-2,619	-11,247	8,750	-11,144	6,466	9,753
Non-farm[2]	4,809	2,138	-3,633	-11,897	8,978	-9,840	6,558	5,013
Farm[2]	346	3,568	979	960	-472	-1,309	-94	4,581
Exports of goods and services	-8.0	-4.9	-5.1	-1.9	9.4	6.3	1.1	-2.4
Goods	-9.4	-3.0	-4.2	-2.6	10.1	7.4	0.7	-2.2
Services	0.9	-16.2	-10.7	2.5	5.6	-0.4	3.8	-3.9
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-2.3	2.8	3.4	-3.0	17.8	0.5	1.4	3.8
Goods	-2.8	2.4	3.6	-4.8	16.7	-0.4	1.5	3.4
Services	0.1	4.9	2.0	6.1	23.0	4.2	1.3	5.7
Statistical discrepancy[2]	236	-486	-94	-19	823	-1,578	-214	272
Gross domestic product at market prices	1.9	2.8	-0.7	1.4	3.3	2.4	3.4	2.0
Final domestic demand	2.6	4.1	3.7	5.2	2.3	4.8	3.1	3.6

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

Contributions to percentage change in real Gross domestic product, expenditure-based[1]

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
	U	sing seasona	Illy adjusted d	lata, percenta	ige points			
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.564	0.434	0.448	0.609	0.096	0.751	1.872	1.799
Durable goods	0.198	-0.053	0.074	0.195	-0.334	0.137	0.624	0.158
Semi-durable goods	0.073	0.070	0.033	0.030	-0.013	0.175	0.182	0.151
Non-durable goods	0.171	0.096	-0.010	0.022	0.088	0.149	0.305	0.294
Services	0.122	0.321	0.351	0.362	0.354	0.290	0.761	1.197
Government current expenditure on goods and services	0.166	0.175	0.279	0.020	0.187	0.052	0.522	0.743
Government gross fixed capital formation	-0.009	0.100	0.051	0.007	0.037	0.050	0.218	0.175
Government investment in inventories	0.001	0.005	0.004	-0.001	-0.003	-0.007	-0.005	0.005
Business gross fixed capital formation	-0.099	0.240	0.072	0.586	0.219	0.271	0.227	0.785
Residential structures	0.113	0.093	-0.010	0.272	0.130	0.215	0.731	0.429
Non-residential structures	-0.073	0.098	0.023	0.041	0.037	-0.047	-0.401	0.044
Machinery and equipment	-0.139	0.050	0.059	0.274	0.052	0.103	-0.103	0.312
Business investment in inventories	0.470	0.533	-0.233	-0.956	0.725	-0.912	0.583	0.791
Non-farm	0.434	0.188	-0.316	-1.022	0.763	-0.824	0.600	0.401
Farm	0.035	0.346	0.083	0.066	-0.038	-0.088	-0.017	0.390
Exports of goods and services	-0.868	-0.505	-0.508	-0.183	0.835	0.566	0.542	-0.915
Goods	-0.881	-0.265	-0.364	-0.214	0.767	0.571	0.334	-0.705
Services	0.013	-0.240	-0.144	0.031	0.068	-0.005	0.208	-0.210
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-0.219	0.255	0.288	-0.258	1.357	0.037	0.496	1.385
Goods	-0.221	0.182	0.259	-0.344	1.052	-0.024	0.422	1.043
Services	0.002	0.073	0.030	0.086	0.305	0.061	0.074	0.343
Statistical discrepancy	0.022	-0.045	-0.009	-0.002	0.075	-0.143	-0.020	0.025
Gross domestic product at market prices Final domestic demand	0.465 0.621	0.683 0.950	-0.184 0.850	0.338 1.222	0.814 0.539	0.591 1.124	3.444 2.840	2.023 3.503

1 The chained (1997) dollars 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[1]

	-							
	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
		Using sease	onally adjuste	d data, (1997	= 100)			
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and	110.4	111.0	110.7	111.2	111.1	111.7	109.3	111.0
services	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	113.7	114.1	114.5	115.5	116.5	117.7	112.5	115.2
	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Government gross fixed capital formation	103.6	103.6	102.1	102.5	102.1	102.9	103.0	102.6
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
Business gross fixed capital formation	107.4	106.8	105.6	105.8	105.7	105.9	106.6	106.0
	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
Exports of goods and services	108.3	109.9	104.1	104.1	101.7	103.7	106.4	105.0
	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	-1.4
Imports of goods and services	110.0	107.9	101.8	100.6	97.4	97.9	109.5	101.9
	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-6.9</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	109.3	111.1	110.6	111.3	111.7	113.0	107.8	111.2
	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Final domestic demand	110.3	110.7	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.6	109.2	110.7
	0.6	0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	2.3	1.3

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the period to period percentage change at quarterly rates.

	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	0000	0000			
	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2002	2003			
	Seasonally adjusted data at annual rates, millions of dollars										
Funds raised:											
Persons and unincorporated business	47,348	49,408	49,024	52,664	49,908	51,944	46,993	50,251			
Consumer credit	17,148	16,268	18,260	18,972	17,056	17,764	16,499	17,639			
Bank loans Other loans	464 1,544	1,592 2,888	1,116 648	1,324 1,520	692 1,152	1,320 1,256	442 2,962	1,181 1,552			
Mortgages	28,192	2,000	29,000	30,848	31,008	31,604	2,902	29,879			
	,	,	,	,	,	,		,			
Non-financial private corporations	19,976	32,688	29,752	37,164	62,892	57,388	40,084	40,624			
Bank loans	3,572	-1,588	-3,772	2,520	-736	7,580	1,035	-894			
Other loans	1,316 -18,204	-9,264 -6,012	1,492 -13,056	-5,848 -6,068	204 -15,200	-2,784 4,096	-277 -4,580	-3,354 -10,084			
Other short-term paper Mortgages	-18,204 5,752	-6,012 4,036	-13,056 4,200	-6,068 5,980	-15,200 5,672	4,096	-4,580 4,915	-10,084 4,972			
Bonds	1,976	4,036	4,200	7,776	28,064	13,068	8,043	4,972			
Shares	25,564	26,880	21,312	32,804	44,888	30,300	30,948	31,471			
	,	,			,	,		,			
Non-financial government enterprises	6,712	2,240	4,804	-4,320	-5,844	-4,960	-891	-780			
Bank loans	-472	1,204	552	-1,128	748	-1,188	301	344			
Other loans	2,052	9,004	1,372	-368	-1,220	-2,016	1,056	2,197			
Other short-term paper	2,008	596	-852	-1,940	-4,616	-2,868	318	-1,703			
Mortgages	-4	-12	-4	-4	-4	-8	6	-6			
Bonds Shares	3,140 -12	-8,544 -8	3,788 -52	-864 -16	-736 -16	1,128 -8	-2,572 0	-1,589 -23			
Federal government	-6,172	-2,664	4,132	2,036	-9,772	-1,560	-1,246	-1,567			
Bank loans	108	88	116	112	108	224	106	106			
Other loans	8	0	-4	-4	8	0	0	0			
Canada short-term paper	2,080	14,480	10,748	14,232	9,464	-3,236	7,756	12,231			
Canada Savings Bonds	-1,840	-564	-1,660	-1,544	-1,392	-1,928	-1,510	-1,290			
Other bonds	-6,528	-16,668	-5,068	-10,760	-17,960	3,380	-7,598	-12,614			
Other levels of government	6,668	3,716	16,444	10,700	2,768	28,684	9,739	8,407			
Bank loans	-1,180	472	140	-304	752	-1,024	205	265			
Other loans	600	268	896	824	532	1,616	454	630			
Other short-term paper	-5,164	1,948	-2,980	-5,644	2,624	-5,728	-2,300	-1,013			
Mortgages	20	-4	0	-76	28	60	-7	-13			
Provincial bonds	10,440	1,476	15,904	13,996	-568	32,060	10,906	7,702			
Municipal bonds Other bonds	1,944 8	-472 28	2,460 24	1,872 32	-608 8	1,668 32	463 18	813 23			
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	74,532	85,388	104,156	98,244	99,952	131,496	94,679	96,935			
Consumer credit	17,148	16,268	18,260	18,972	17,056	17,764	16,499	17,639			
Bank loans	2,492	1,768	-1,848	2,524	1,564	6,912	2,089	1,002			
Other loans	5,520	2,896	4,404	-3,876	676	-1,928	4,195	1,025			
Canada short-term paper	2,080	14,480	10,748	14,232	9,464	-3,236	7,756	12,231			
Other short-term paper	-21,360	-3,468	-16,888	-13,652	-17,192	-4,500	-6,562	-12,800			
Mortgages	33,960	32,680	33,196	36,748	36,704	36,784	32,004	34,832			
Bonds	9,140	-6,108	35,024	10,508	6,808	49,408	7,750	11,558			
Shares	25,552	26,872	21,260	32,788	44,872	30,292	30,948	31,448			

GDP by industry

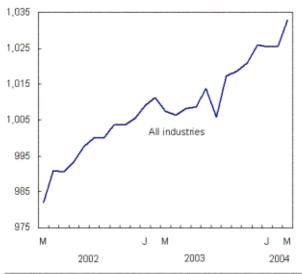
March 2004 and first quarter 2004

Industry overview, March 2004

Following a disappointing January and February, the quarter ended on a strong note, as GDP in March shot up 0.7%. This was the sharpest increase in monthly GDP since the bounce back from the power blackout in August 2003.

Quarter ends on a high note





The strength in the economy was widespread with a major contribution from the manufacturing sector, particularly the motor vehicle parts and assembly industries. Robust manufacturing resulted in higher demand for transportation, wholesaling and warehousing services. The consumers insatiable demand for housing and cars boosted the output of residential construction, retail trade and real estate agents and brokerages. Higher volumes in the stock market boded well for the finance sector.

Industrial production increased 0.7%, the sixth increase in the last ten months. Higher manufacturing was somewhat offset by lower utilities and mining output. Electricity generation and natural gas distribution continued to fall from January's peak as temperatures returned to seasonal norms. The recovery from a strike in the metal ore mining industry and an upsurge in diamond production were not enough to offset a contraction in oil and gas production and exploration. In the United States, industrial production edged down 0.1%, the first decline in ten months. Sharply lower utilities output offset higher mining and a slight increase in manufacturing output in the United States.

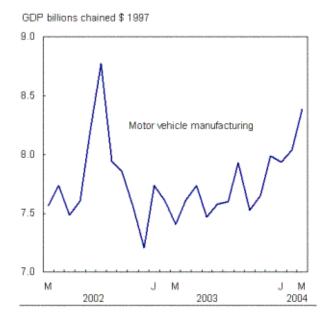
Autos drive manufacturing sector

The output of the manufacturing sector increased 1.5% in March, its strongest growth since September 2003.

Although the gains were widespread, much of the strength came from the transportation sector which climbed 3.1%.

Automakers bumped up production in March for both autos and heavy trucks (+4.3%), as generous sales incentives continued to boost demand on both sides of the border. Automotive parts output also rose sharply (+3.3%), reaching new heights in order to satisfy demand from North American auto manufacturers. The wholesaling and export of motor vehicles as well as of automotive parts were up significantly.

Motor vehicle production recovery continues



Output of wood products regained some strength as sawmills ramped up production in March. Constructionrelated wood products, such as veneer, plywood and structural wood also enjoyed increased output, as demand from the hot housing market in both Canada and the United States continued. This strength in the manufacturing of lumber also boded well for lumber wholesalers and the forestry and logging industry.

The fabricated metal products sector posted its strongest monthly increase in two years (February 2002), as production in the architectural and structural metal manufacturing industries regained some strength after two consecutive months of weakness. This sector is also a supplier to the residential construction industry, which had robust growth in March.

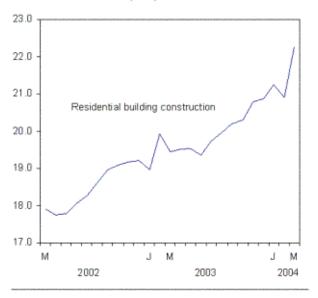
Computer and electronics products manufacturing almost bounced back to their December 2003 levels, as radio and television broadcasting and wireless equipment output surged in light of new contracts. Strong worldwide demand helped the semiconductor and electronics industries to regain some ground.

Consumers regain confidence

According to the Conference Board of Canada consumer confidence rebounded in March from its slide one month earlier. The increase in consumer confidence fuelled the retail and residential construction sectors. New home construction jumped 6.5% in March, the biggest monthly increase since May 1991. Housing starts surged in both February (+10.2%) and March (+13.9%), with both single-family and multiple-unit dwellings registering gains. It was also an exceptional month for the re-sale housing market. Housing re-sales climbed 12.7%, resulting in a substantial increase in activity at real estate agents and brokerages.

Red hot housing sector

GDP billions of chained \$ (1997)



Retailers posted their third consecutive gain in March with sales rising a further 1.1%. Sales at new motor vehicle dealers were up an additional 2.0%, following a 9.1% surge in February. This recent surge still leaves sales at motor vehicle dealers 3.2% below the peak reached in July 2003. Sales excluding new motor vehicle dealers were up 0.8% in March with retailers of most goods registering gains.

Travel and tourism industries

The total number of visitors to Canada declined 1.1% in March; however, the number of tourists staying one or more nights increased 1.2%. Most travel and tourism industries recorded gains in March. Increases reported by air transportation, car rental agencies, travel agents, taxis and hotels. Meanwhile declines were reported by gambling and restaurant industries, which also rely quite heavily on domestic demand.

Industry overview, first quarter 2004

A confident consumer was responsible for much of the strength this quarter. Continuing gains were seen in residential construction and real estate brokerage services as the demand for new and existing housing increased. Retailers reported significant and widespread gains as shoppers increased their purchases of everything from new cars to new shoes. A buoyant stock market propelled the output of the financial sector. Higher manufacturing output also translated into increased demand for warehousing services. Stronger oil and gas production helped lift the mining sector while a bitterly cold January led to higher utilities output. Higher government administration and health care services were in turn offset by a reduction in education services. Wholesaling activity declined significantly as motor vehicle wholesaling tumbled after a surge in the fourth quarter.

Industrial production (mining, utilities and manufacturing) advanced 0.7% in the first quarter, the third consecutive quarter increase with all major components reporting gains. In the United States, the index of industrial production increased 1.5%, as higher utilities and manufacturing output offset a slight decline in the mining component.

A further cut in already historically low interest rates reignited consumer spending. Retailers reported their largest quarterly gain since the first quarter of 2002. However, sales at new motor vehicle dealers rose only a slight 1.0% in the first quarter, after stumbling 6.0% in the fourth. Sales excluding new motor vehicle dealers were up 3.2% with gains reported by retailers of food, clothing, shoes, drugs, gasoline and auto parts.

The housing boom continued into the first quarter as residential construction increased 4.0%, marking the eleventh consecutive quarterly increase. Meanwhile, the resale housing market edged up 1.0%, following a significant decline in the fourth quarter. The strong housing market led to increased sales at furniture stores and higher production levels for furniture and appliance manufacturers. Manufacturers of construction-related materials also derived benefit from the housing boom.

The output of the manufacturing sector increased for the second consecutive quarter, following four quarters of decline. These new gains lifted the manufacturing sector to levels last registered in the fall of 2000, at the peak of the technology bubble.

Most of the strength in manufacturing this quarter came from durable goods—the transportation sector alone being responsible for half of that growth. Significant gains were also registered in the machinery as well as in the computer and electronic industries. The motor vehicle industry, with gains of 5.2%, showed the strongest quarterly growth since the summer of 2002, when it climbed 9.1%. Generous incentives and successful new model introductions for both cars and trucks, as well as strong demand from south of the border accounted for this solid growth. The manufacturing of motor vehicle parts also moved ahead, fed by higher motor vehicle production in both Canada and the US, but at a slower pace than in the fourth quarter of 2003. Output of aerospace products and parts, however, continued on its downward trend, declining for a sixth consecutive quarter.

Machinery manufacturing advanced 1.3%, as demand for construction, mining and oil and gas machinery mirrored the heightened activity shown in these sectors. A surge in the manufacturing of broadcasting and wireless communications equipment, fuelled by new products and contracts, pushed the computer and electronics industry up 1.4% in the first quarter of 2004. Semiconductor production continued on its recovery trend, increasing for the third consecutive quarter.

Fewer contracts as well as temporary and permanent plant closures shrank clothing manufacturing output by 4.0% this quarter. Reductions in trade barriers and expanding global competitiveness are taking their toll on this industry. Activity in the cut and sewn clothing industry slipped to its lowest level in seven years.

Real Gross domestic product by industry, at basic prices, monthly[1]

	October 2003	November 2003	December 2003	January 2004	February 2004	March 2004	March 2003 to March 2004
	Seasona	ally adjusted a	it annual rates	s, millions ch	ained (1997)	dollars	%
All industries	1,018,723 <i>0.2</i>	1,020,973 <i>0.2</i>	1,025,876 <i>0.5</i>	1,025,403 <i>-0.0</i>	1,025,394 -0.0	1,032,876 <i>0.7</i>	2.5
Goods producing industries	319,682 - <i>0.0</i>	321,211 <i>0.5</i>	323,803 <i>0.8</i>	324,109 <i>0.1</i>	322,163 <i>-0.6</i>	325,757 1.1	2.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24,011	23,916	23,827	23,573	23,773	24,264	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	<i>0.0</i> 37,070	<i>-0.4</i> 37,178	<i>-0.4</i> 37,618	-1.1 37,970	<i>0.8</i> 37,599	<i>2.1</i> 37,234	4.3
Utilities	<i>-0.4</i> 25,295	<i>0.3</i> 25,888	<i>1.2</i> 25,828	<i>0.9</i> 27,124	1.0- 25,577	<i>-1.0</i> 25,180	4.1
Construction	<i>-1.0</i> 55,628	<i>2.3</i> 56,294	<i>-0.2</i> 56,436	<i>5.0</i> 56,738	<i>-5.7</i> 56,192	<i>-1.6</i> 57,867	-5.1
Manufacturing	0.4 176,583 0.1	1.2 176,889 0.2	0.3 178,912 1.1	0.5 177,353 -0.9	-1.0 177,745 0.2	3.0 180,441 <i>1.5</i>	6.7
Services producing industries	700,393 <i>0.2</i>	701,041 <i>0.1</i>	703,262 <i>0.3</i>	702,442 -0.1	704,555 <i>0.3</i>	708,341 <i>0.5</i>	2.3 2.4
Wholesale trade							
	63,917 <i>0.9</i>	63,771 <i>-0.2</i>	64,605 <i>1.3</i>	62,455 - <i>3.3</i>	62,186 -0.4	63,852 2.7	3.2
Retail trade	56,375 <i>0.4</i>	56,184 - <i>0.3</i>	55,607 -1.0	56,343 <i>1.3</i>	57,831 <i>2.6</i>	58,463 <i>1.1</i>	4.8
Transportation and warehousing	46,388 <i>0.9</i>	46,903 <i>1.1</i>	47,307 <i>0.9</i>	47,159 <i>-0.3</i>	46,789 <i>-0.8</i>	47,164 <i>0.8</i>	1.3
Information and cultural industries	41,779 -0.6	41,602 - <i>0.4</i>	41,514 <i>-0.2</i>	41,723 0.5	41,754 <i>0.1</i>	41,920 <i>0.4</i>	-0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	204,953	204,980	206,033	206,739	207,575	208,804	
Professional, scientific and technical services	<i>-0.0</i> 44,806	<i>0.0</i> 44,841	<i>0.5</i> 44,818	<i>0.3</i> 45,152	<i>0.4</i> 45,193	<i>0.6</i> 45,634	3.8
Administrative and waste management services	0.1 22,374	<i>0.1</i> 22,369	<i>-0.1</i> 22,411	0.7 22,443	0.1 22,435	1.0 22,276	3.1
Educational services	<i>0.2</i> 44,891	<i>-0.0</i> 45,384	<i>0.2</i> 45,656	<i>0.1</i> 44,977	<i>-0.0</i> 44,818	<i>-0.7</i> 44,405	0.9
Health care and social assistance	- <i>0.3</i> 61,104	<i>1.1</i> 61,145	<i>0.6</i> 61,335	- <i>1.5</i> 61,426	- <i>0.4</i> 61,401	- <i>0.9</i> 61,537	-2.1
	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.0	0.2	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,430 <i>1.1</i>	9,200 <i>-2.4</i>	9,282 <i>0.9</i>	9,265 <i>-0.2</i>	9,324 <i>0.6</i>	9,279 <i>-0.5</i>	-1.3
Accommodation and food services	22,975 <i>2.8</i>	23,002 <i>0.1</i>	22,899 - <i>0.4</i>	22,763 -0.6	23,008 1.1	23,001 <i>-0.0</i>	1.8
Other services (except public administration)	24,292 0.5	24,307 <i>0.1</i>	24,364 <i>0.2</i>	24,359 -0.0	24,367 0.0	24,359 -0.0	0.9
Public administration	58,085 -0.2	58,286 0.3	58,405 <i>0.2</i>	58,480 <i>0.1</i>	58,697 0.4	58,636 -0.1	2.0
Other aggregations							
Industrial production	240,472	241,446	243,909	244,150	242,578	244,164	
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.1 72,707	<i>0.4</i> 72,701	<i>1.0</i> 73,026	<i>0.1</i> 72,718	<i>-0.6</i> 72,618	<i>0.7</i> 73,284	1.9
Durable manufacturing industries	<i>0.0</i> 103,783	- <i>0.0</i> 104,096	<i>0.4</i> 105,786	- <i>0.4</i> 104,539	- <i>0.1</i> 105,028	<i>0.9</i> 107,052	0.5
Business sector industries	<i>0.2</i> 863,316	<i>0.3</i> 864,874	<i>1.6</i> 869,242	-1 <i>.2</i> 869,293	<i>0.5</i> 869,249	<i>1.9</i> 877,084	3.5
Non-business sector industries	<i>0.2</i> 155,564	<i>0.2</i> 156,253	<i>0.5</i> 156,791	<i>0.0</i> 156,272	- <i>0.0</i> 156,307	<i>0.9</i> 155,970	2.8
	-0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.8
ICT sector, total	56,956 <i>0.1</i>	57,255 <i>0.5</i>	57,499 <i>0.4</i>	57,627 <i>0.2</i>	57,544 -0.1	57,966 <i>0.7</i>	2.8

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

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
	Seasonall	y adjusted at	annual rates,	millions chai	ined (1997) d	ollars		
Goods producing industries	316,054	317,827	314,861	316,599	321,565	324,010	313,380	317,713
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,900	23,097	23,326	23,878	23,918	23,870	21,412	23,555
Mining and oil and gas extraction	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	1.0	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	- <i>0.2</i>	- <i>3.5</i>	10.0
	35,475	35,700	35,844	36,778	37,289	37,601	35,329	36,403
Utilities	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>
	26,797	26,747	25,830	25,816	25,670	25,960	26,626	26,016
Construction	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	1.1	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-2.3</i>
	53,053	54,037	54,385	55,071	56,119	56,932	52,555	54,903
	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	4.5
Manufacturing	178,309	177,810	174,796	173,963	177,461	178,513	176,808	176,008
	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
Services producing industries	689,375	692,708	694,389	697,050	701,565	705,113	681,647	696,428
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Wholesale trade	60,937	62,605	62,315	62,113	64,098	62,831	59,635	62,783
Retail trade	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>
	55,290	55,825	56,070	56,539	56,055	57,546	54,905	56,122
Transportation and warehousing	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>
	46,830	46,650	45,994	45,896	46,866	47,037	46,401	46,351
Information and cultural industries	<i>0.3</i>	- <i>0.4</i>	-1.4	- <i>0.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	- <i>0.1</i>
	41,740	42,137	42,209	42,091	41,632	41,799	41,274	42,017
	0.6	1.0	0.2	-0.3	-1.1	0.4	6.4	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	201,431	201,356	202,724	204,686	205,322	207,706	199,890	203,522
	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	43,846	44,244	44,607	44,671	44,822	45,326	43,255	44,586
	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	1.1	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Administrative and waste management services	21,903	22,053	22,160	22,327	22,385	22,385	21,424	22,231
Educational services	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	0.0	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>
	45,676	45,469	45,439	45,178	45,310	44,733	45,377	45,349
Health care and social assistance	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
	59,337	59,914	60,584	60,908	61,195	61,455	58,337	60,650
Arts, entertainment and recreation	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>
	8,947	9,140	9,350	9,289	9,304	9,289	8,924	9,271
	0.7	2.2	2.3	-0.7	0.2	-0.2	4.8	3.9
Accommodation and food services	23,265	22,847	21,963	22,382	22,959	22,924	23,159	22,538
	-0.0	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-2.7</i>
Other services (except public administration)	24,029	24,059	24,104	24,112	24,321	24,362	23,753	24,149
	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Public administration	57,039	57,410	57,794	57,748	58,259	58,604	56,180	57,803
	1.2	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	-0.1	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	241,015	240,853	237,476	238,088	241,942	243,631	239,278	239,590
Non-durable manufacturing industries	- <i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	0.1
	73,303	73,081	72,289	71,995	72,811	72,873	72,531	72,544
Durable manufacturing industries	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	104,914	104,637	102,419	101,881	104,555	105,540	104,182	103,373
Business sector industries	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
	850,201	854,907	852,459	856,956	865,811	871,875	841,623	857,533
Non-business sector industries	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
	154,130	154,540	155,466	155,403	156,203	156,183	152,370	155,403
ICT sector, total	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>
	55,991	56,617	56,667	56,625	57,237	57,712	55,361	56,786

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

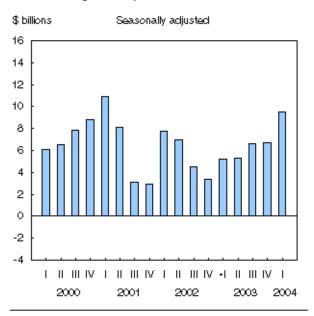
Balance of international payments

First quarter 2004

Canada's *current account* surplus with the rest of the world, on a seasonally adjusted basis, rose \$2.8 billion in the first quarter to \$9.5 billion, its highest level in three years. A higher surplus on trade in goods led to the increase.

The *capital and financial account* (not seasonally adjusted) showed funds flowing out of Canada to the rest of the world for a fourth straight quarter. Canada's direct and portfolio assets abroad went up, but at a slower pace than in the fourth quarter. There were offsetting changes to Canada's liabilities: non-residents invested in direct and portfolio securities but residents reduced some of their deposit liabilities.

The second highest surplus ever on the Current account



During the quarter, the Canadian dollar declined slightly against the US dollar after its strong appreciation over 2003. Against other foreign currencies however the story was mixed as the Canadian dollar was up against the Euro but down sharply against the British pound and the Japanese yen.

Current account

Goods surplus rebounds

The surplus on trade in goods reached \$17.5 billion in the first quarter, up \$3.4 billion from the fourth quarter.

After three quarters of decline, exports increased by \$4.0 billion to \$101.5 billion. Once again, the largest change came from energy products as prices rebounded. Higher exports of industrial goods, and machinery and equipment products were led by exports of aircraft, engines and parts. Exports of automotive products fell slightly but have remained relatively stable over the last four quarters.

Imports increased by \$0.5 billion to \$84.0 billion. Imports of industrial goods and machinery and equipment products each increased approximately half a billion dollars. Automotive product imports declined by \$0.5 billion, reversing most of the gain observed in the fourth quarter.

Note to readers

The balance of payments covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents. It includes the current account and the capital and financial account.

The current account covers transactions on goods, services, investment income and current transfers. Transactions in exports and interest income are examples of receipts, while imports and interest expense are payments. The balance from these transactions determines if Canada's current account is in **surplus** or **deficit**.

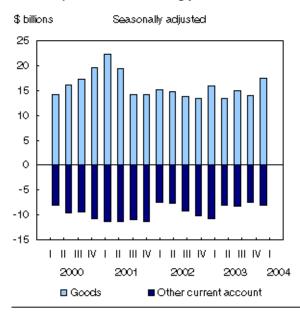
The **capital and financial account** is mainly comprised of transactions in financial instruments. Financial assets and liabilities with nonresidents are presented under three functional classes: direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment. These investments belong either to Canadian residents (Canadian assets) or to foreign residents (Canadian liabilities). Transactions resulting in a capital inflow are presented as positive values while capital outflows from Canada are shown as negative values.

A current account surplus or deficit should correspond to an equivalent outflow or inflow in the capital and financial account. In other words, the two accounts should add to zero. In fact, as data are compiled from multiple sources, the two balance of payments accounts rarely equate. As a result, the statistical discrepancy is the net unobserved inflow or outflow needed to balance the accounts.

Revised estimates for Canadian money market securities

With this release, the quarterly series covering Canadian money market transactions and positions with non-residents have been revised back to the first quarter of 2003 using a new method. Money market securities are now estimated using an instrument by instrument approach as has been the case for long term debt for many years. In the coming quarters, the new system will allow the production of increased detail on Canadian money market instruments (i.e. by currency of instrument) and also estimates for foreign money market paper owned by Canadians.

Goods surplus rebounds strongly



Lower profits earned on direct investment abroad

The deficit on investment income increased \$0.5 billion to \$5.0 billion as profits earned on Canadian direct investment abroad dropped \$0.7 billion. Despite this, Canada registered its second lowest deficit on investment income in more than 12 years.

The \$4.3 billion of profits earned abroad were lower as a result of declines in the electrical products, and wood and paper sectors. These reductions were partially offset by higher profits in the finance and insurance sector.

At the same time, profits earned by foreign investors on their direct investments in Canada decreased \$0.2 billion. The largest decrease came from the finance and insurance sector.

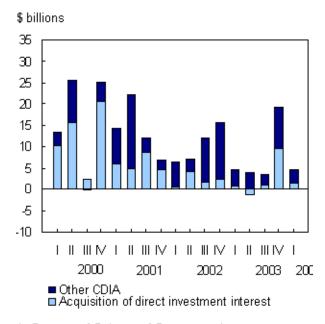
Services deficit remains stable

In the first quarter, the deficit on trade in services grew by \$0.1 billion to \$3.0 billion. All major components saw little change from the previous quarter.

Payments on travel services increased more than receipts as the number of Canadians travelling abroad remained relatively stable while slightly fewer foreign visitors, especially from the United States, came to Canada. The first quarter deficit in travel services at \$1.3 billion was the highest since the end of 1993.

The transportation deficit increased slightly. This increase was concentrated in goods transportation as the deficit on passenger fares did not change. A small widely spread improvement in the commercial services deficit partially offset these declines.

Direct investment abroad moderates¹



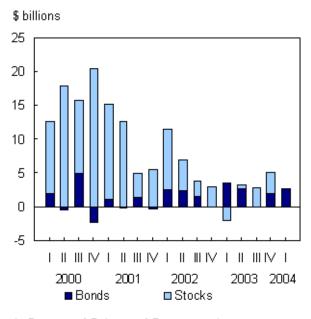
Reverse of Balance of Payments signs.

Financial account

Direct investment abroad moderate

After the robust \$19.3 billion investment of the fourth quarter, Canadian direct investment abroad returned to a moderate \$4.8 billion in the first quarter. It was a level similar to the first three quarters of 2003. About a third of the quarter's investment went to the acquisition of a number of foreign enterprises. Just under half was invested in American companies with the rest geographically spread out. Industrially, the investment was led by the energy and financial industry groups.





Reverse of Balance of Payments signs.

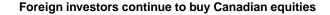
Canadian investment in foreign securities concentrated in bonds

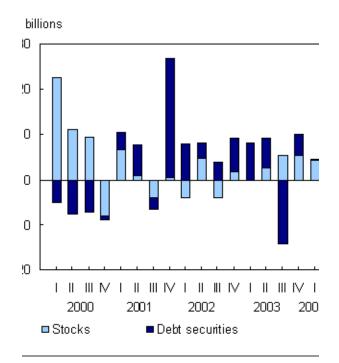
Canadian investors bought \$2.7 billion of foreign securities in the first quarter, just half the value of the fourth quarter of 2003. It was, however, in line with the five quarters prior to the fourth quarter.

Canadians bought \$2.6 billion worth of foreign bonds, half of which went to overseas bonds, the most in four years. The remainder went to US corporate bonds and US treasuries. While overall Canadian investment in foreign equities was negligible, investors bought \$2.7 billion worth of US shares while selling a similar amount of overseas shares.

Foreign direct investment returns to Canada after two negative quarters

The foreign acquisition of a Canadian corporation helped raise foreign direct investment to \$5.3 billion in the quarter. This came after two negative quarters when foreign investors withdrew funds from Canada. Over two-thirds of first quarter direct investment came from the United States. On an industry basis, the foreign investment went to the communications sector. At the same time, the machinery and transportation equipment industry saw some withdrawals of funds.



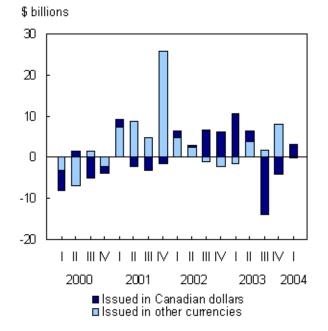


Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities continues

Foreign portfolio investment of \$4.4 billion flowed into Canadian securities in the quarter, after the major \$10.1 billion injection in the fourth quarter. Foreign demand for Canadian equities continued; while for debt instruments foreign investors purchased Canadian bonds but sold a similar amount of money market securities.

With Canadian stock prices continuing to increase in the first quarter, foreign investors purchased \$4.3 billion of Canadian equities. Some \$5.6 billion was invested in existing shares, partly offset by a \$1.3 billion outflow, related to the acquisition noted earlier. Foreign investment in existing shares was at a three-and-a-half year high. Foreign investors bought a wide array of stocks led by issues of resource companies, manufacturers, and banks.

Foreign investment returns to Canadian-dollar bonds



Canadian bonds continued to attract foreign investment during the quarter as foreign investors bought \$2.9 billion worth of bonds issued by federal enterprises and corporations. The investment originated in the United States and Asia. On a currency basis, foreign investors acquired \$3 billion and \$1.2 billion respectively of Canadian-dollar and US-dollar denominated bonds but sold \$1.3 billion denominated in other foreign currencies.

Foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper were reduced by \$2.8 billion in the quarter. Two-thirds of the reduction was in federal treasury bills with the rest split between paper issued by corporations and federal enterprises.

Other investment

In the first quarter, net transactions in the other investment category led to capital outflows. This reversed a similar capital inflow registered in these accounts in the fourth quarter. Principally, deposit liabilities of Canadian banks were drawn down in the first quarter. There was a small increase to Canada's international reserves halting six consecutive quarters of decline.

Balance of payments

	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter		
	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2002	200
		Not seasor	nally adjusted	, millions of c	dollars			
Current account								
Receipts	400.007	110 500	445 407	440 700	110 105	110.051	477.004	450.07
Goods and services Goods	120,667 105,870	119,596 105,638	115,187 100,587	112,766 95,292	112,425 98,493	116,351 102,561	477,694 413,795	459,97 400,01
Services	14,797	13,958	14,600	17,475	13,932	13,790	63,899	59,96
nvestment income	8,527	7,052	8,172	8,354	9,122	8,099	31,185	32,70
Direct investment	4,321	2,729	4,140	4,348	5,239	4,307	13,624	16,45
Portfolio investment Other investment	2,296 1,910	2,367 1,956	2,359 1,673	2,353 1,654	2,243 1,640	2,204 1,589	9,628 7,934	9,32 6,92
Current transfers	2,015	1,913	1,490	1,490	1,820	1,878	6,957	6,71
Current account receipts	131,209	128,561	124,849	122,611	123,367	126,328	515,836	499,38
ayments	400.050	100 700			101.007		107 000	
Goods and services	109,253	106,798	106,404	98,449	101,037	102,580	427,382	412,68
Goods Services	91,582 17,671	88,644 18,155	89,126 17,278	80,420 18,029	83,643 17,393	84,077 18,503	356,581 70,801	341,83 70,85
nvestment income	16,487	16,149	13,424	13,483	13,387	14,019	59,839	56,44
Direct investment	6,389	6,518	4,696	4,896	4,774	5,355	20,670	20,88
Portfolio investment	7,730	7,545	7,188	7,129	6,893	6,843	30,466	28,75
Other investment	2,368	2,086	1,541	1,458	1,719	1,820	8,702	6,80
Current transfers Current account payments	1,440 127,179	2,124 125,071	1,321 121,149	1,475 113,407	1,520 115,943	2,163 118,761	5,951 493,171	6,44 475,57
Balances								
Goods and services	11,415	12,798	8,783	14,318	11,388	13,771	50,312	47,28
Goods	14,288	16,994	11,461	14,872	14,850	18,484	57,214	58,17
Services	-2,874	-4,197	-2,678	-554	-3,462	-4,713	-6,903	-10,89
nvestment income Direct investment	-7,960 -2,068	-9,097 -3,789	-5,252 -556	-5,129 -548	-4,265 464	-5,919 -1,048	-28,653 -7,046	-23,74 -4,42
Portfolio investment	-5,434	-5,178	-4,829	-4,777	-4,650	-4,639	-20,838	-19,43
Other investment	-458	-130	132	196	-80	-232	-769	[.] 11
Current transfers Current account balance	575 4,030	-211 3,490	169 3,700	14 9,204	301 7,424	-285 7,566	1,006 22,664	27 23,81
	4,000	0,400	3,700	3,204	7,424	7,000	22,004	20,01
Capital and financial account[1]								
Capital account	903	1,000	985	1,067	917	851	4,988	3,96
inancial account	-10,212	3,550	-13,012	-6,456	-8,775	-4,231	-17,837	-24,69
Canadian assets, net flows	15 550	4 070	0 = 40		10.050			
Canadian direct investment abroad Portfolio investment	-15,576 -2,923	-4,679 -1,349	-2,743 -3,204	-3,510 -2,812	-19,258 -5,154	-4,753 -2,697	-41,472 -25,087	-30,19 -12,51
Foreign bonds	-2,923	-3,501	-3,204	-2,012	-1,901	-2,607	-6,229	-12,31
Foreign stocks	-2,907	2,151	-540	-2,807	-3,253	-89	-18,858	-4,44
Other investment	-6,726	-23,541	3,959	2,227	-8,046	1,488	-13,206	-25,40
Loans	-6,253	-5,625	2,913	6,256	2,627	-309	-8,182	6,17
Deposits Official international reserves	2,887 559	-17,387 2,711	3,066 229	292 4	-9,205 1,749	-1,714 -236	5,731 298	-23,23 4,69
Other assets	-3,920	-3,240	-2,249	-4,325	-3,217	3,747	-11,053	-13,03
otal Canadian assets, net flows	-25,225	-29,569	-1,988	-4,095	-32,459	-5,961	-79,765	-68,11
Canadian liabilities, net flows								
Foreign direct investment in Canada	5,656	5,233	5,679	-863	-827	5,319	33,026	9,22
Portfolio investment Canadian bonds	9,283 3,635	7,956 9,131	9,204 6,161	-8,820 -12,240	10,130 3,947	4,415 2,884	20,935 18,684	18,46 7,00
Canadian stocks	1,724	-265	2,575	5,394	5,227	4,304	-1,531	12,93
Canadian money market	3,925	-910	467	-1,975	956	-2,772	3,782	-1,46
Other investment	74	19,930	-25,907	7,323	14,380	-8,003	7,967	15,72
Loans	1,640	1,013	-3,480	-264	4,472	1,774	1,400	1,74
Deposits	-1,119 -447	21,200 -2,284	-20,592 -1,835	7,525 61	10,131 -223	-10,377 600	13,568 -7,001	18,26 -4,28
Other liabilities			-11,024	-2,361	23,683	1,730	61,928	43,41
Other liabilities Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	15,013	33,119	,•= .	2,001	,	,	- ,	,
	15,013 -9,309	4,550	-12,027	-5,389	-7,859	-3,380	-12,850	-20,72

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

Current account											
	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003			
	Sea	Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates, millions of dollars									
Receipts Goods and services	120,914	121,274	113,279	112,786	112,635	116,613	477,694	459,974			
Goods Services	104,570 16,344	105,857 15,417	98,578 14,700	98,030 14,757	97,545 15,090	101,498 15,115	413,795 63,899	400,010 59,964			
Travel	4,291	4,020	3,443	3,552	3,732	3,773	16,747	14,746			
Transportation Commercial services	2,952 8,745	2,701 8,357	2,430 8,484	2,517 8,338	2,637 8,372	2,680 8,334	11,115 34.599	10,285 33,551			
Government services	356	340	344	349	350	328	1,438	1,382			
Investment income	8,495	7,036 2,697	8,233 4,229	8,362 4,398	9,068 5,131	8,210 4,390	31,185 13,624	32,700 16,455			
Direct investment Interest	4,240 128	2,097	4,229	4,398	175	4,390	471	748			
Profits Portfolio investment	4,112	2,480 2,367	4,058 2,312	4,213	4,956 2,315	4,278 2,220	13,153 9,628	15,707 9,321			
Interest	2,364 426	439	432	2,327 463	480	462	9,628 1,775	9,321 1,814			
Dividends Other investment	1,939	1,927 1,973	1,881 1,692	1,864	1,836	1,757	7,853	7,508			
	1,891	,	,	1,637	1,622	1,600	7,934	6,923			
Current transfers Private	1,917 617	1,707 685	1,650 589	1,651 651	1,706 632	1,676 672	6,957 2,567	6,714 2,558			
Official	1,300	1,021	1,061	1,000	1,073	1,004	4,390	4,156			
Total receipts	131,326	130,018	123,163	122,799	123,409	126,498	515,836	499,388			
Payments Goods and services	100 202	107 951	102 690	100,644	101 505	102 146	407 202	412,688			
Goods	109,293 91,069	107,851 89,960	102,689 85,260	83,143	101,505 83,469	102,146 83,987	427,382 356,581	341,833			
Services Travel	18,224 4,682	17,890 4,731	17,428 4,284	17,501 4,590	18,035 5,002	18,159 5,122	70,801 18,333	70,855 18,608			
Transportation	3,689	3,581	4,284 3,450	4,590 3,603	3,592	3,674	14,122	14,225			
Commercial services Government services	9,629 224	9,353 225	9,470 224	9,082 226	9,213 228	9,135 228	37,464 883	37,119 903			
Investment income	17,081	15,367	13,521	13,913	13,641	13,246	59,839	56,443			
Direct investment Interest	6,966 338	6,026 452	4,646 462	5,174 474	5,039 475	4,839 492	20,670	20,884 1,862			
Profits	6,628	432 5,574	402	4,700	4,564	492 4,347	1,385 19,285	19,022			
Portfolio investment Interest	7,778 7,042	7,470 6,728	7,195 6,503	7,147 6,429	6,942 6,189	6,799 6,161	30,466 27,714	28,755 25,849			
Dividends	736	743	692	718	753	639	2,753	2,905			
Other investment	2,336	1,871	1,681	1,592	1,660	1,608	8,702	6,804			
Current transfers Private	1,548 865	1,580 873	1,653 906	1,606 902	1,601 925	1,616 942	5,951 3,382	6,440 3,607			
Official	683	707	746	704	676	673	2,569	2,833			
Total payments	127,922	124,798	117,863	116,163	116,747	117,008	493,171	475,570			
Balances											
Goods and services	11,621	13,424	10,590	12,142	11,130	14,467	50,312	47,287			
Goods Services	13,501 -1,880	15,897 -2,473	13,318 -2,728	14,887 -2,744	14,075 -2,945	17,511 -3,044	57,214 -6,903	58,177 -10,891			
Travel	-391	-712	-842	-1,038	-1,271	-1,349	-1,586	-3,862			
Transportation Commercial services	-737 -884	-879 -996	-1,020 -986	-1,086 -744	-955 -841	-994 -801	-3,007 -2,865	-3,940 -3,567			
Government services	132	114	120	123	121	101	555	479			
Investment income	-8,586	-8,331	-5,288	-5,551	-4,572	-5,037	-28,653	-23,743			
Direct investment Interest	-2,726 -210	-3,329 -235	-417 -291	-776 -289	92 -300	-449 -380	-7,046 -914	-4,429 -1,114			
Profits	-2,516	-3,094	-126	-487	392	-69	-6,132	-3,315			
Portfolio investment Interest	-5,414 -6,617	-5,104 -6,288	-4,883 -6,072	-4,820 -5,966	-4,626 -5,709	-4,580 -5,698	-20,838 -25,939	-19,433 -24,036			
Dividends	1,203	1,185	1,189	1,146	1,083	1,119	5,100	4,602			
Other investment	-445	102	11	45	-38	-8	-769	119			
Current transfers Private	369 -248	127	-2 -317	45 251	104	60 270	1,006	274 -1,049			
Official	-248 617	-188 314	315	-251 296	-293 397	-270 331	-815 1,821	1,323			
Current account	3,404	5,220	5,300	6,636	6,662	9,490	22,664	23,818			

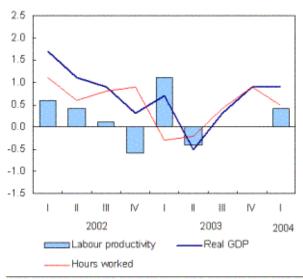
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

First quarter 2004

Labour productivity in Canada's business sector rose 0.4% between January and March this year, the first quarter-toquarter gain in a year.

The increase follows a lackluster performance during much of 2003. Labour productivity fell during the second quarter last year, and was virtually flat during the third and fourth quarters. Productivity last rose during the first quarter of 2003 when it went up 1.1%.

Positive productivity growth resumes



Quarterly % change

In the United States, first-quarter growth in labour productivity this year was 1.2%, three times Canada's pace. Productivity growth south of the border has outpaced Canada's since the first quarter of 2003.

Higher productivity, as measured by production per hour worked, means that workers produced more without working more hours. In general, productivity growth helps improve prosperity and standards of living.

During the last two quarters of 2003 in Canada, when productivity growth was flat, gains in production were entirely due to an increase in hours worked. Between January and March this year, productivity increased in Canada largely because the output growth remained constant, while hours worked growth rate slowed down.

Productivity increased only in the services sector

In the first quarter, quarterly productivity growth was concentrated in services. On a quarter to quarter basis, labour productivity growth in the services sector recovered to reach a rate of 0.4% in the first quarter 2004. At the same time, productivity in the goods sector declined by 0.4% during the same quarter.

The reverse was experienced in the previous quarter since productivity in services declined by 0.2%, while it increased by 0.7% in goods.

The productivity increase in services during the first quarter was sustained by a productivity recovery in retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, information and cultural services, as well as in professional services. These four industry groups from services all registered productivity declines during the previous quarter.

Note to readers

This chapter presents an analysis on labour productivity not only for the business sector as a whole but also in detail, reflecting 15 industries of the business sector (including the goods sector and the services sector). Quarterly measures of labour productivity by industry appeared for the first time last December. The statistical series for these industries start as of the first quarter of 1997.

In this chapter, the use of the term "productivity" refers to labour productivity. Calculations of the productivity growth rate and its related variables are based on index numbers rounded to one decimal place.

With this release, revisions have been made back to the first quarter of 2000 to incorporate the 2000-to-2003 revisions to the National Economic and Financial Accounts that were released on May 31. An article outlining these revisions can be found in this document.

The quarterly productivity estimates provide a preliminary indication of recent productivity trends in the Canadian economy. These data are produced on the basis of preliminary Gross domestic product (GDP) estimates, which are eventually revised when additional and more precise information on the National Accounts becomes available.

A technical note on quarterly estimates of labour productivity is available on request. To order a copy, send an e-mail message to productivity.measures@statcan.ca.

Labour productivity is the ratio of output to labour input (hours worked). Quarterly estimates of productivity are derived from a Fisher chained index of GDP, or of value added, in the business sector. Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in other inputs in addition to the growth in productive efficiency.

Labour compensation includes all payments in cash or in kind made by domestic producers to persons as remuneration for work. This includes salaries and supplementary labour income of paid workers, plus the imputed labour income of self-employed workers.

Unit labour cost is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio of labour compensation to real value added. It is also the equivalent of the ratio of labour compensation per hour worked to labour productivity. The unit labour cost will increase when hourly compensation rises faster than labour productivity.

After declining by 1.6% during the fourth quarter of 2003, labour productivity in retail trade rebounded by 2.1% in the first quarter of 2004. This was the best performance among all services. This recovery was fuelled by vigorous consumer spending reacting to a new round of interest rate declines.

After progressing by 1.0% in the first quarter, finance, insurance, real estate and rental came second. A dynamic stock market and housing market contributed to this rise.

Almost all industries included in the goods sector registered a productivity decrease in the first quarter. In particular, productivity in manufacturing industries remained essentially flat in the first quarter (-0.1%) after increasing by 1.6% in the first quarter.

In the context of strong demand for new housing that created some shortages of building supplies and skilled labour, construction industries registered a third consecutive decline in labour productivity, down 0.7% in the first quarter 2004.

Wage costs continue to be under control in the business sector

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, unit labour costs – an indicator of the extent to which hourly compensation outgrew productivity growth – remained almost flat during the last three quarters.

Over the last three quarters, hourly compensation paid to business sector workers grew at about the same pace as productivity, resulting in little wage pressure on the Canadian economy. In the first quarter of 2004, hourly compensation increased by 0.2%. This was about the same pace as the previous four quarters.

On a year-to-year basis, unit labour costs increased by 0.8% in the first quarter, the weakest growth rate since the fourth quarter of 2002. This annual increase in unit labour costs during the first quarter came from an identical increase in hourly compensation, productivity growth being nil.

Observing industry groups, unit labour costs did not vary much in the fourth quarter both in the businesses producing goods and in the businesses producing services. Unit labour costs varied between -1.8% in transportation and storage and +2.3% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

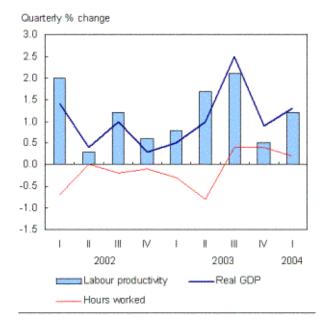
US outpaces Canada for four straight quarters

Productivity growth south of the border has outpaced Canada's for four straight quarters.

Between January and March of this year, real production grew more among American businesses than it did among their Canadian counterparts. In the American business sector, production growth accelerated from 0.9% in the fourth quarter of 2003 to 1.3% in the first quarter of 2004. The first-quarter increase in American production was widespread, with advances in all major sectors (households, business, government and the non-resident sector).

In the first quarter, Canadian businesses had the same rate of production growth as in the final quarter of 2003, 0.9%. A recovery in consumer spending and sustained export growth were the main contributors to the strength of Canadian production.

Productivity growth in the U.S. rebounds



Labour productivity increased faster in the United States both because businesses there increased their output more than in Canada and because there was a smaller gain in hours worked than in Canadian businesses.

Canadian businesses recorded a 0.5% increase in production hours worked in the first quarter of 2004, while the increase south of the border was only 0.2%. This continues the trend of stronger growth in hours worked in Canada than in the United States.

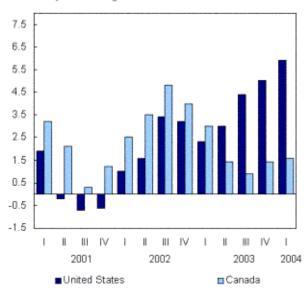
Annual productivity growth in Canada is flat

On a year-to-year basis, output growth in the United States surpassed output growth in Canada for the fourth quarter in a row.

Canadian businesses increased their production by 1.6% on yearly basis, a rate superior to the 1.3% average observed over the four previous quarters. In comparison, output growth in US businesses increased by 5.9% in the first quarter, a continuation of its acceleration that started in the second quarter of 2003.

Output growth in the U.S. continues to accelerate

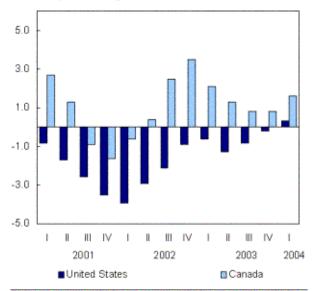




While hours worked continue to grow in Canada on an annual basis in the first quarter, US businesses have stopped adjusting their labour input downward. On a yearly basis, hours worked in Canada in the first quarter increased for a eight consecutive quarter, rising by 1.6%, twice the rate of 0.8% registered during each of the previous two quarters. In the mean time, hours worked in American businesses increased slightly on a yearly basis (+0.3%) in the first quarter. This was the first increase in 14 quarters.

First increase to hours worked in the U.S. in 14 quarters

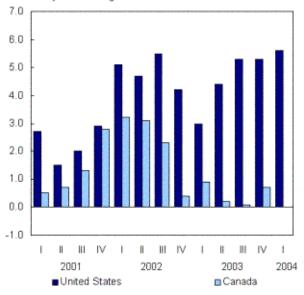
Year-over-year % change



As Canadian businesses experienced the same rate of growth in production and in hours worked, productivity in Canada was essentially zero growth in the first quarter. By contrast, businesses south of the border experienced a strong growth of 5.6% to their productivity in the first quarter.

Productivity stagnation in Canada continues





During the six last quarters, the productivity growth in the Canadian businesses has been less than 1.0%, while American businesses registered productivity gains ranging from 2.9% to 5.6% on an annual basis. However, over the last several years, the United States have revised their preliminary labour productivity estimates downward substantially, while Canada has revised its estimates upward.

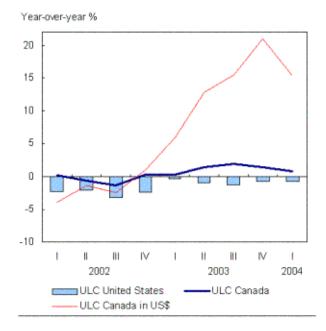
Strong Canadian dollar hurt competitive position of Canadian businesses

American businesses continue to have a significant advantage over Canadian businesses with respect to changes in labour costs.

On an annual basis, the growth of unit labour costs in Canadian businesses has been slowing over the last three quarters, from 2.0% in the third quarter of 2003 to 0.8% in the first quarter of 2004.

By comparison, American businesses have enjoyed declining unit labour costs for nine straight quarters. In the first quarter, unit labour costs in the United States decreased at an annual rate of 0.8%.

After reaching a record high, Canadian unit labour costs decelerate in US \$



When the exchange rate is taken into account, American businesses enjoy an even greater advantage in the first quarter of this year compared to a year earlier. With the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar rising 12.7% between the first quarter of 2003 and the same quarter of 2004, the gap in the growth of unit labour costs between the two countries continues to favour the United States by a considerable margin.

Year over year, unit labour costs in U.S. dollars jumped 15.4% in Canada in the first quarter, whereas they were down 0.8% in the United States.

In the last quarter of 2003, unit labour costs in Canada, measured in U.S. dollars, soared 21.0% on an annual basis to a record high, as the Canadian dollar rose 16.2% relative to the U.S. dollar.

Productivity gaps narrow following recent revisions in Canada

Data released today incorporates revisions to Canadian Gross domestic product (GDP) for 2000-2003. Revised American data are expected next September.

Overall, the 2000-2003 revisions increased the growth rate of labour productivity in Canada for each of the last four years. For that period, the revisions ranged from 0.1% to 0.4%, narrowing the gap in productivity growth between Canada and the United States.

Canadian businesses outperformed their American counterparts in productivity in only one of the past four years: 2000. The difference in productivity growth for the year 2000 increased from 0.9 percentage points in Canada's favour before revision to 1.0 percentage points after revision.

Since then, the gap in productivity growth varied from 1.2% to 4.4% per year in favour of the United States before revision, compared with 0.8% to 4.1% after revision. However, it is important to note that these annual productivity differences are based on preliminary data, which are subject to revision. Since 1998, these gaps have generally shrunk following revisions to the preliminary data.

The revisions also resulted in a change over the medium term, as the average annual productivity growth for the period from 1996 to 2002 was revised upward from 2.3% to 2.5%. This revised rate is still slightly below the U.S. rate of 2.9% for the same period.

The revisions had virtually no effect on average annual productivity growth in Canada for the period from 1987 to 2002. The average gap in annual productivity growth in favour of the United States declined from 0.6 percentage points before revision to 0.5 percentage points after revision.

	Canada		United States
_	Before revision	After revision	
-		annual % change	
1987-2002	1.5	1.6	2.1
1996-2002	2.3	2.5	2.9
2000	3.8	3.9	2.9
2001	1.0	1.4	2.2
2002	1.9	2.3	4.9
2003	0.1	0.4	4.5

Source: U.S. data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and Costs - First quarter 2004, published in NEWS, June 3.

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States[1]

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	
			Seasonally a	djusted			
		% cha	inge from pre	vious quarter			
anada	0.6		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	
abour productivity eal GDP	-0.6 0.3	1.1 0.7	-0.4 -0.5	0.0 0.3	0.0 0.9	0.4 0.9	
burs worked	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	
ourly compensation	-0.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	
nit labour cost	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.2	
change rate[2]	0.4	-3.8	-7.4	-1.3	-4.7	0.2	
it labour cost in US\$	0.3	4.5	8.5	1.7	5.0	-0.3	
nited States							
bour productivity	0.6	0.8	1.7	2.1	0.5	1.2	
eal GDP	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.5	0.9	1.3	
ours worked	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	
ourly compensation	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4	
Jnit labour cost	0.0	0.3	-0.4	-1.0	0.4	0.3	
		% change fro	om same qua	rter of previo	us year		
anada							
bour productivity	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	
al GDP	4.0	3.0	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.6	
ours worked	3.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	
ourly compensation	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	0.8	
nit labour cost	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.8	
cchange rate[2] hit labour cost in US\$	-0.7 1.0	-5.3 5.9	-10.0 12.7	-11.7 15.5	-16.2 21.0	-12.7 15.4	
nited States							
abour productivity	4.2	3.0	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	
eal GDP	3.2	2.3	3.0	4.4	5.0	5.9	
ours worked	-0.9	-0.6	-1.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.3	
ourly compensation	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	
nit labour cost	-2.4	-0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	-0.8	
	% (change from	previous quar	ter at annuali	zed rate[3]		
anada							
abour productivity	-2.5	4.3	-1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	
eal GDP	1.3	2.9	-1.9	1.3	3.5	3.8	
ours worked	3.6	-1.1	-0.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	
ourly compensation	-0.3	6.2	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	
iit labour cost iit labour cost in US\$	2.7 1.1	1.9 19.0	1.9 38.4	1.5 7.0	0.4 21.5	-0.7 -1.4	
nited States							
bour productivity	2.0	3.5	7.2	8.7	1.8	4.6	
al GDP	1.6	1.9	4.2	10.3	3.9	5.2	
ours worked	-0.5	-1.5	-2.8	1.5	2.0	0.5	
ourly compensation	2.2	4.8	5.3	4.1	3.8	5.9	
nit labour cost	0.1	1.3	-1.7	-4.3	1.9	1.2	

Source: U.S. data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs, published in NEWS.
 The exchange rate corresponds to the U.S. dollar value expressed in Canadian dollars.
 The change at annualized rates corresponds to the annual growth rate that would have been observed if the growth over the quarter had been the same for the whole year.

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004
			Seasonally a	djusted		
		% ch	ange from pre	vious quarter		
ada						
bs	1.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4	1.0	-0.1
worked	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5
ge hours	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.6
share[2]	-0.6	-1.5	1.3	-0.3	-0.1	-1.5
	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
States						
s	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
worked	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
ge hours	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
share[2]	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	0.2	-0.3
		% change fr	om same qua	rter of previo	us year	
l da bs	4.2	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
vorked	3.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.6
e hours	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.4
hare[2]	-4.2	-5.3	-1.3	-1.2	-0.7	-0.6
itates	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.2
rked	-0.8 -0.9	-0.4 -0.6	-0.6	-0.3 -0.8	-0.1	0.3 0.3
nours	-0.9 0.0	-0.6	-1.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.3
hare[2]	-3.2	-0.2 -1.8	-0.8 -2.2	-0.6	-0.2	-2.1
	0.2	1.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.1
	% c	hange from p	previous quart	er at annualiz	zed rates[3]	
I						
	3.9	0.0	-0.3	1.4	3.9	-0.3
rked	3.6	-1.1	-0.7	1.4	3.6	2.1
ours	0.0	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	2.5
e[2]	-2.4	-6.0	5.1	-1.2	-0.4	-5.7
es						
	0.7	-1.4	-1.0	0.7	1.4	0.0
ked	-0.5	-1.5	-2.8	1.5	2.0	0.5
ours	-0.8	-0.4	-2.0	0.8	0.8	0.4
e[2]	-2.0	-0.4	-2.4	-5.6	0.8	-1.2

Source: U.S. data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs, published in NEWS.
 This is the ratio of labour compensation to GDP at market prices in current dollars.
 The change at annualized rates corresponds to the annual growth rate that would have been observed if the growth over the quarter had been the same for the whole year.

Labour productivity by industry

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
			Seasonally a	djusted				
Business sector - goods	110.7	112.7	112.2	112.1	112.9	112.4	111.8	112.5
	-1.2	1.8	-0.4	-0.1	0.7	-0.4	1.0	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	124.2	132.9	135.6	137.7	137.0	135.0	128.0	135.8
	-3.3	7.0	2.0	1.5	-0.5	-1.5	-1.2	6.1
Construction	104.9	107.1	108.2	107.4	107.1	106.3	106.0	107.5
	-0.7	2.1	1.0	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-2.3	1.4
Manufacturing	115.0	117.1	116.2	116.4	118.3	118.2	115.4	117.0
	-0.8	1.8	-0.8	0.2	1.6	-0.1	2.8	1.4
Business sector - services	114.6	115.2	115.3	115.6	115.4	115.9	114.1	115.4
	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.4	3.2	1.1
Nholesale trade	128.1	131.4	129.3	128.8	131.8	130.0	124.9	130.3
	0.7	2.6	-1.6	-0.4	2.3	-1.4	6.6	4.3
Retail trade	120.7	122.6	122.5	122.1	120.2	122.7	119.7	121.9
	1.3	1.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.6	2.1	2.9	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	106.6	107.0	105.6	106.1	106.7	107.0	107.1	106.4
	-1.5	0.4	-1.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.4	-0.7
nformation and cultural industries	112.5	115.4	113.7	111.6	108.2	109.1	108.6	112.2
	2.5	2.6	-1.5	-1.8	-3.0	0.8	8.5	3.3
Finance, real estate and company management	108.3	102.9	105.5	108.6	107.5	108.6	108.5	106.1
	-0.3	-5.0	2.5	2.9	-1.0	1.0	2.8	-2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	120.3	124.7	126.3	125.1	124.3	125.1	120.5	125.1
	-0.1	3.7	1.3	-1.0	-0.6	0.6	2.6	3.8
Administrative and support, waste management and	100.0	100.1	100.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	100.8	99.5
remediation services	-0.6	0.1	-0.1	-1.1	0.0	0.4	-1.5	-1.3
Accomodation and food services	108.0	106.6	103.0	104.7	108.3	107.4	109.2	105.7
	-1.0	-1.3	-3.4	1.7	3.4	-0.8	1.6	-3.2
Other commercial services	113.2	114.0	114.4	115.0	114.1	114.2	112.0	114.4
	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	-0.8	0.1	0.9	2.1

Unit labour cost by industry

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
			Seasonally a	djusted				
Business sector - goods	105.7	106.8	107.6	107.1	106.7	106.8	105.6	107.1
	0.6	1.0	0.7	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.8	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	123.8	115.6	109.2	105.8	108.4	110.9	129.5	109.8
	-1.3	-6.6	-5.5	-3.1	2.5	2.3	15.2	-15.2
Construction	108.0	109.6	108.6	109.6	110.2	109.5	107.2	109.5
	0.9	1.5	-0.9	0.9	0.5	-0.6	3.6	2.2
Manufacturing	98.3	99.4	101.1	100.5	98.7	98.4	98.2	99.9
	0.5	1.1	1.7	-0.6	-1.8	-0.3	-1.7	1.8
Business sector - services	105.0	105.6	105.7	106.3	106.4	106.3	104.9	106.0
	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-1.2	1.0
Wholesale trade	92.7	92.2	92.4	93.5	91.3	93.3	93.3	92.4
	0.0	-0.5	0.2	1.2	-2.4	2.2	-5.2	-1.0
Retail trade	101.7	101.1	102.4	102.2	103.6	101.7	101.0	102.3
	-0.4	-0.6	1.3	-0.2	1.4	-1.8	-0.6	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	111.4	112.2	113.6	113.8	110.8	110.0	110.8	112.6
	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	-2.6	-0.7	0.6	1.6
Information and cultural industries	103.0	103.0	102.6	104.6	105.1	105.3	103.4	103.8
	0.3	0.0	-0.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	-4.6	0.4
Finance, real estate and company management	104.1	106.8	106.5	107.2	109.0	108.1	103.7	107.4
	1.1	2.6	-0.3	0.7	1.7	-0.8	-3.5	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	117.3	116.6	114.4	114.6	116.0	117.7	116.6	115.4
	0.5	-0.6	-1.9	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.9	-1.0
Administrative and support, waste management and	114.3	116.7	118.1	116.8	119.7	122.0	112.7	117.8
remediation services	1.2	2.1	1.2	-1.1	2.5	1.9	2.9	4.5
Accomodation and food services	111.0	110.8	112.8	113.4	110.7	111.2	113.0	111.9
	-1.1	-0.2	1.8	0.5	-2.4	0.5	4.5	-1.0
Other commercial services	101.3	102.3	103.3	105.0	103.7	102.0	102.0	103.6
	-0.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	-1.2	-1.6	1.9	1.6

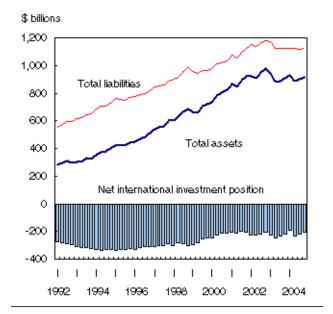
International investment position

First quarter 2004

The increase in the value of Canadian assets abroad drove the country's net liability to foreign residents to its lowest level in more than 18 years during the first quarter of 2004.

Canada's net foreign liabilities — the difference between its foreign assets and foreign liabilities — dropped \$23.7 billion to \$194.2 billion at the end of March.

Canada's international investment position



This left the ratio of net foreign liabilities to Gross domestic product at 15.5%, down two full points from the 17.7% posted at the end of the fourth quarter of 2003.

The value of international assets totalled \$931.5 billion, up 2.5% from the fourth quarter. For a second consecutive quarter, Canadian direct investment abroad rose more than \$10 billion and contributed about half of this increase. International liabilities fell slightly from the previous quarter to \$1,125.8 billion; this was short of the revised \$1,177.3 billion posted at the end of 2002.

The Canadian dollar lost ground against the US dollar in the first quarter of 2004, in sharp contrast to the trend in 2003. In the first quarter of 2004, the loonie lost about 1% against the US dollar but gained almost 1% again the Euro.

Rising Canadian assets abroad

Canadian direct investment abroad reached \$409.3 billion at the end of March, up \$10.1 billion from the end of December, the highest value in more than a year. Exchange rate variation, combined with investment of \$4.8 billion in the first quarter, accounted for most of this increase.

Canadian direct investment in the United States rose to \$168.8 billion, representing more than 41% of total Canadian direct investment abroad.

Canadian holdings of foreign bonds surged almost 7% to \$47.7 billion, the highest value on record. Canadians bought \$2.6 billion worth of foreign bonds during the first quarter — an active quarter for this type of instrument.

Canadian holdings of foreign stocks reached \$191.2 billion, up \$2.4 billion from the end of December. Exchange rate variation is responsible for almost all the change in the value; virtually no net acquisitions of foreign stocks took place in the first quarter.

Note to readers

This release includes additional series measuring portfolio investment at market value. Data on Canadian and foreign shares as well as bonds are now available at market and book value. Data on other accounts such as money market instruments, international reserves and foreign direct investment will also be examined on a market value basis next year.

Estimates from 1990 to the first quarter of 2004 are now available. These data are part of a multi-year initiative to improve the balance sheet information for all sectors of the economy. For more information, consult the article *Balance sheet estimates at market value*.

Revised estimates for Canadian money market securities

In addition, the quarterly series covering Canadian money market transactions and positions with non-residents have been revised back to the first quarter of 2003 based on new methodology. Money market securities are now estimated using an instrument-by-instrument approach, as has been the case for long-term debt for many years. The value of money market securities held now includes interest accruals, which are made up of accruals on coupons and the amortization between the issue price and the maturity price.

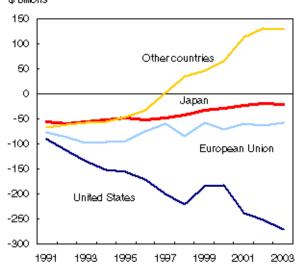
Currency revaluation

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 are 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.

Net international investment position, by geographic area

\$ billions



Foreign direct investment in Canada on the rise

After two consecutive quarters of small declines, foreign direct investment in Canada advanced \$2.4 billion to \$360.0 billion at the end of March, an unprecedented level.

The net direct investment position — the difference between Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada — reached \$49.3 billion at the end of the quarter.

Sharp decline in foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper

Foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper fell more than 12% to \$18.7 billion, the lowest level in 17 years. While foreign demand for short-term instruments was down, foreign holdings of Canadian bonds rose \$6.3 billion to \$411.7 billion. Of that total, foreign holdings of federal government enterprise bonds increased more than 10% to \$40.6 billion.

Foreign investors continued to buy Canadian shares during the first quarter. At the end of March, they held \$86.2 billion worth, a fourth consecutive quarter of growth for this type of investment. The gain in the S&P/TSX Composite Index for a fourth consecutive quarter certainly played a role in foreign investors' acquisition of Canadian shares.

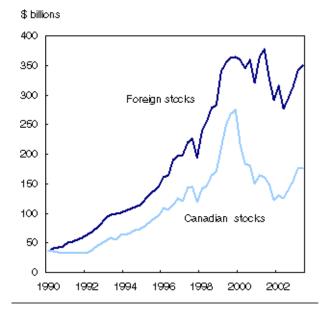
Canada's net foreign liabilities with the United States increase

American investors hold a growing proportion of Canada's net foreign liabilities; this has been a long-term trend. For a third consecutive year, Canada's net foreign liabilities with the United States advanced, reaching \$271.0 billion at the end of 2003. European Union countries decreased their net creditor position with Canada to \$57.8 billion at the end of 2003. Canada has a net asset position with all other countries as a group.

New data available on market value of portfolio investment

The market value of foreign portfolio investment in Canadian stocks and bonds at the end of March 2004 was triple what it was 14 years before. Foreign holdings of Canadian stocks and bonds grew from \$209.3 billion in March 1990 to \$629.3 billion in March 2004.

Portfolio investment in stocks at market value



Canadian portfolio investment in foreign stocks and bonds grew nine-fold in those 14 years. Canadian-held foreign stocks and bonds were valued at \$400.8 billion at the end of March 2004, compared with \$44.0 billion in March 1990.

On the stocks side, foreign investors saw their holdings of Canadian shares grow from \$38.1 billion to \$175.9 billion in 14 years. That value peaked at \$274.1 billion in September 2000, when the S&P/TSX Composite Index was at a historic high.

The market value of foreign stocks held by Canadians appreciated even more, from \$34.8 billion in March 1990 to \$348.7 billion in March 2004. In 1999 alone this value jumped 42%, as foreign markets were very strong. Despite declines in global financial markets from 2000 to 2002, Canadian investors' holdings of foreign stocks remained high, mostly because of large purchases of foreign stocks and higher foreign content limits for Registered Retirement Savings Plans.

International investment position at period-end

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
			Millions of	dollars				
Assets								
Canadian direct investment abroad	429,633	408,337	376,823	383,983	399,134	409,257	429,633	399,134
Portfolio investment abroad								
Foreign bonds	42,973	43,877	43,547	43,773	44,677	47,742	42,973	44,677
Foreign bonds at market value	45,118	46,432	47,170	47,007	47,790	52,038	45,118	47,790
Foreign stocks	213,562	198,662	185,547	189,221	188,787	191,155	213,562	188,787
Foreign stocks at market value	316,285	276,675	293,919	314,341	341,964	348,727	316,285	341,964
Other investment								
Loans	71,878	74,437	66,903	60,569	59,286	66,149	71,878	59,286
Allowances	-11,918	-12,079	-11,771	-11,796	-11,605	-11,548	-11,918	-11,605
Deposits	103,077	114,573	103,948	104,323	110,837	115,703	103,077	110,837
Official international reserves	56,230	50,533	47,173	47,719	45,690	46,116	56,230	45,690
Other assets	69,574	67,530	65,702	70,166	72,178	66,945	69,574	72,178
Total assets								
at book value	975,009	945,871	877,870	887,958	908,983	931,519	975,009	908,983
with portfolio investment at market value	1,079,877	1,026,438	989,867	1,016,312	1,065,274	1,093,387	1,079,877	1,065,274
Liabilities								
Foreign direct investment in Canada	348,917	354,712	359,541	358,732	357,548	359,973	348,917	357,548
Porrtfolio investment								
Canadian bonds	448,148	435,294	417,465	408,381	405,323	411,651	448,148	405,323
Canadian bonds at market value	481,176	466,625	456,667	440,906	436,591	453,419	481,176	436,59
Canadian stocks	79,607	79,487	80,606	82,764	84,707	86,171	79,607	84,707
Canadian stocks at market value	130,134	124,532	139,669	153,823	175,627	175,883	130,134	175,62
Canadian money market	25,189	23,180	22,735	20,725	21,388	18,693	25,189	21,388
Other investment								
Loans	58,229	55,817	52,704	52,154	53,618	52,808	58,229	53,618
Deposits	195,038	204,091	169,988	178,043	183,135	174,598	195,038	183,13
Other liabilities	22,189	21,964	21,229	21,333	21,219	21,872	22,189	21,219
otal liabilities								
at book value	1,177,318	1,174,545	1,124,269	1,122,132	1,126,937	1,125,765	1,177,318	1,126,937
with portfolio investment at market value	1,260,872	1,250,921	1,222,533	1,225,716	1,249,126	1,257,246	1,260,872	1,249,126
let international investment position								
at book value	-202,309	-228,673	-246,399	-234,174	-217,954	-194,246	-202,309	-217,954
with portfolio investment at market value	-180,995	-224,483	-232,666	-209,404	-183.852	-163.859	-180,995	-183,852

National balance sheet accounts

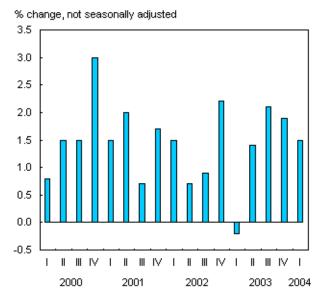
First quarter 2004

National net worth reached \$4.1 trillion by the end of the first quarter 2004, or \$127,500 per capita, up from \$4.0 trillion in the previous quarter. The advance in national net worth reflects lower net foreign debt and continued growth in national wealth.

National net worth advanced

Net worth grew 1.4% in the first quarter, at a somewhat slower pace than in the previous quarter. Net foreign debt was again a factor in the growth of national net worth, as what non-residents owe Canadians rose by more than what Canadians owe non-residents. This quarter, the decline in net foreign debt was largely driven by an increase in Canadian direct and portfolio investment abroad, combined with the effect of a depreciating Canadian dollar.

National net worth



Household net worth advanced, as debt load also increased further

The growth in household net worth was 2.4% with both investment and revaluation of assets contributing to this increase. The demand for funds in the first quarter pushed the household debt to income ratio to a new high.

However, overall household leverage was lower, as household debt to net worth declined further in the quarter. Continued low interest rates over the first quarter kept the debt burden (interest paid to disposable income) flat.

Corporate leverage flattens



Corporations' balance sheets improved further

The finances of corporations continued to improve. Corporations have been generating a surplus and supplying funds to the economy for 14 consecutive quarters. For non-financial private corporations, leverage decreased further in the first quarter. The debt to equity ratio extended its long-term downward trend. Earnings, combined with strong equity issues (including income trust issues), which partly reflected improved share prices, contributed to the strengthened financial position. Notably, leverage also declined with shares at market value, reflecting the firming of share prices in the quarter.

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 net foreign liabilities (i.e., what is owed to non-residents less what non-residents owe to Canadians). Alternatively, it is the sum of the net worth of persons, corporations and governments. Quarterly series run from the first quarter of 1990.

New market value estimates are available with this release. For a perspective on the evolution of household net worth, see Recent trends in household net worth.

National balance sheet, market value

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
		Milli	ons of dollars	at quarter er	nd			
Total assets	12,086,485	11,979,396	12,207,404	12,424,469	12,749,291	12,994,094	12,086,485	12,749,291
Non-financial assets	3,977,645	4,012,901	4,074,786	4,132,637	4,182,169	4,220,891	3,977,645	4,182,169
Residential structures	1,030,411	1,041,405	1,063,173	1,091,068	1,110,122	1,126,942	1,030,411	1,110,122
Non-residential structures	981,316	987,195	994,307	1,003,797	1,012,940	1,018,824	981,316	1,012,940
Machinery and equipment	428,156	430,768	435,037	436,807	438,946	440,208	428,156	438,946
Consumer durables	330,652	331,956	338,615	339,976	345,252	343,513	330,652	345,252
Inventories Land	192,616	198,391	191,844	189,261	190,082	190,274	192,616	190,082
	1,014,494	1,023,186	1,051,810	1,071,728	1,084,827	1,101,130	1,014,494	1,084,827
Net financial assets	-180,366	-223,964	-232,152	-208,886	-183,335	-162,940	-180,366	-183,335
Financial assets	8,108,840	7,966,495	8,132,618	8,291,832	8,567,122	8,773,203	8,108,840	8,567,122
Official reserves	56,230	50,533	47,172	47,719	45,689	46,116	56,230	45,689
Gold & foreign currency IMF reserve position	49,478 5,628	43,925 5,523	40,548 5,592	41,287 5,360	39,615 4,988	40,282 4,723	49,478 5,628	39,615 4,988
Special drawing rights	5,628 1,124	5,523 1,085	5,592 1,032	5,360	4,988	4,723	5,628 1,124	4,986
Currency and bank deposits	670,724	666,727	685,918	687,350	698,263	710,222	670,724	698,263
Other deposits	165,149	166,274	172,223	175,279	179,956	182,533	165,149	179,956
Foreign currency deposits	95,724	101,202	84,841	96,276	89,914	101,148	95,724	89,914
Consumer credit	204,274	205,645	211,584	217,529	222,092	222,876	204,274	222,092
Trade receivables	220,607	222,857	223,480	222,642	226,784	229,293	220,607	226,784
Bank loans	177,120	180,405	181,080	179,887	175,890	168,963	177,120	175,890
Other loans	189,676	186,582	186,821	184,203	187,269	182,475	189,676	187,269
Canada short-term paper	97,631	97,987	99,419	104,085	108,420	107,993	97,631	108,420
Other short-term paper	168,316	165,535	165,149	161,749	157,189	155,194	168,316	157,189
Mortgages	594,108	600,026	611,080	621,259	628,856	634,575	594,108	628,856
Canada bonds	286,068	282,142	288,004	296,836	292,040	292,688	286,068	292,040
(of which CSB's) Provincial bonds	22,309 276,853	22,034 271,222	21,644 275,435	21,382 274,521	20,468 277,676	20,790 292,008	22,309 276,853	20,468 277,676
Municipal bonds	35,897	33,406	33,257	33,479	32,876	32,998	35,897	32,876
Other bonds	248,379	240,714	249,979	246,567	254,592	250,872	248,379	254,592
Life insurance & pensions	986,002	949,374	987,370	1,009,815	1,044,206	1,066,483	986,002	1,044,206
Corporate claims	1,038,343	1,019,348	996,237	1,005,795	1,047,016	1,068,789	1,038,343	1,047,016
Government claims	191,607	180,540	180,821	183,740	181,873	189,838	191,607	181,873
Shares	1,392,447	1,342,509	1,419,683	1,482,625	1,609,257	1,693,854	1,392,447	1,609,257
Foreign investments	379,411	341,192	358,413	383,873	414,174	419,678	379,411	414,174
Other financial assets	634,274	662,275	674,652	676,603	693,090	724,607	634,274	693,090
Liabilities and net worth	12,086,485	11,979,396	12,207,404	12,424,469	12,749,291	12,994,094	12,086,485	12,749,291
Liabilities	8,289,206	8,190,459	8,364,770	8,500,718	8,750,457	8,936,143	8,289,206	8,750,457
Currency and bank deposits	684,823	680,502	700,448	701,331	712,462	724,415	684,823	712,462
Other deposits	165,149	166,274	172,223	175,279	179,956	182,533	165,149	179,956
Foreign currency deposits	112,225 204.274	109,189	90,144	104,410	100,917	97,421	112,225	100,917
Consumer credit Trade payables	204,274 227,337	205,645 220,126	211,584 219,763	217,529 221,030	222,092 225,278	222,876 225,363	204,274 227,337	222,092 225,278
Bank loans	157,569	160,490	160,162	159,275	154,621	146,296	157,569	154,621
Other loans	193,586	189,571	190,409	187,055	191,122	186,406	193,586	191,122
Canada short-term paper	107,050	107,203	109,997	114,699	118,941	116,629	107,050	118,941
Other short-term paper	183,508	178,969	176,629	171,161	166,949	164,287	183,508	166,949
Mortgages	594,474	600,389	611,439	621,620	629,215	634,925	594,474	629,215
Canada bonds	371,421	369,950	374,488	364,420	355,312	355,927	371,421	355,312
(of which CSB's)	22,309	22,034	21,644	21,382	20,468	20,790	22,309	20,468
Provincial bonds	428,768	412,808	414,737	410,149	409,413	427,366	428,768	409,413
Municipal bonds	39,606	37,077	36,776	36,728	36,192	36,313	39,606	36,192
Other bonds	478,689	464,274	468,236	471,344	483,938	492,656	478,689	483,938
Life insurance & pensions	986,002	949,374	987,370	1,009,815	1,044,206	1,066,483	986,002	1,044,206
Corporate claims	460,006	464,279	436,267	436,272	442,565	447,561	460,006	442,565
	191,607	180,540	180,821	183,740	181,873	189,838	191,607	181,873
Government claims		2 027 707	2 150 240	0 000 0 4 4	2 20E 7E0			
Government claims Shares Other liabilities	2,073,403 629,709	2,037,797 656,002	2,150,348 672,929	2,233,344 681,517	2,395,758 699,647	2,493,648 725,200	2,073,403 629,709	2,395,758 699,647

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	2002	2003
		Millie	ons of dollars	at quarter er	nd			
Debt outstanding of:								
Persons and unicorporated business Consumer credit	795,090 204,274	802,967 205,645	819,399 211,584	834,781 217.529	844,768 222,092	836,816 222,876	795,090 204,274	844,768 222,092
Bank loans	32,075	33,555	33,717	33,538	33,417	19,069	32,075	33,417
Other loans Mortgages	67,522 491,219	68,319 495,448	68,504 505,594	68,801 514,913	68,557 520,702	69,596 525,275	67,522 491,219	68,557 520,702
Non-financial private corporations	567,930	556,461	542,326	540,634	544,885	555,371	567,930	544,885
Bank loans Other loans	108,663 81,943	107,908 77,986	106,903 77,355	107,774 76,169	106,069 77,407	108,802 75,723	108,663 81,943	106,069 77,407
Other short-term paper	48,644	47,517	40,596	40,500	36,092	39,567	48,644	36,092
Mortgages Bonds	97,030 231,650	98,339 224,711	99,421 218,051	99,913 216,278	100,954 224,363	102,521 228,758	97,030 231,650	100,954 224,363
Non-financial government enterprises	70,065	70,611	70,811	67,766	66,214	68,198	70,065	66,214
Bank loans	2,456	2,650	3,085	2,223	3,233	2,717	2,456	3,233
Other loans	4,536	7,437	6,690	6,752	5,942	5,944	4,536	5,942
Other short-term paper Mortgages	8,409 104	7,794 104	8,053 100	8,005 99	7,078 99	6,370 99	8,409 104	7,078 99
Canada bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial bonds	52,809	50,320	50,084	48,116	48,051	51,332	52,809	48,051
Municipal bonds Other bonds	121 1,630	121 2,185	121 2,678	121 2,450	121 1,690	121 1,615	121 1,630	121 1,690
Federal government	434,865	435,222	433,457	434,204	430,411	430,826	434,865	430,411
Bank loans Other loans	101 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	138 0	101 0	103 0
Canada short-term paper	107,050	107,203	109,997	114,699	118,941	116,629	107,050	118,941
Canada bonds	327,714	327,916	323,357	319,402	311,367	314,059	327,714	311,367
Canada savings bonds Other bonds	22,309 305,405	22,034 305,882	21,644 301,713	21,382 298,020	20,468 290,899	20,790 293,269	22,309 305,405	20,468 290,899
Other levels of government	365,835	364,142	370,081	373,850	373,043	381,453	365,835	373,043
Bank loans	4,076	4,099	4,083	4,350	4,341	3,913	4,076	4,341
Other loans Other short-term paper	10,935 15,132	11,264 15,575	11,503 16,201	11,698 13,847	11,804 14,797	11,449 14,161	10,935 15,132	11,804 14,797
Mortgages	2,367	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,297	2,367	2,304
Provincial bonds	295,154	293,446	299,189	304,466	302,938	312,688	295,154	302,938
Municipal bonds Other bonds	36,353 1,818	35,631 1,823	34,972 1,829	35,350 1,835	35,018 1,841	35,104 1,841	36,353 1,818	35,018 1,841
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	2,233,785	2,229,403	2,236,074	2,251,235	2,259,321	2,272,664	2,233,785	2,259,321
Consumer credit Bank loans	204,274 147,371	205,645 148,315	211,584 147,891	217,529 147,988	222,092 147,163	222,876 134,639	204,274 147,371	222,092 147,163
Other loans	164,936	165,006	164,052	163,420	163,710	162,712	164,936	163,710
Canada short-term paper	107,050	107,203	109,997	114,699	118,941	116,629	107,050	118,941
Other short-term paper Mortgages	72,185 590,720	70,886 596,195	64,850 607,419	62,352 617,229	57,967 624,059	60,098 630,192	72,185 590,720	57,967 624,059
Bonds	947,249	936,153	930,281	928,018	925,389	945,518	947,249	925,389
Non-residents	60,081	57,835	56,493	56,176	55,470	56,640	60,081	55,470
Bank loans Other loans	19,551 40,530	19,915 37,920	20,918 35,575	20,612 35,564	21,269 34,201	22,667 33,973	19,551 40,530	21,269 34,201
Mortgages	0						0	
Total borrowing excluding domestic financial institutions	2,293,866	2,287,238	2,292,567	2,307,411	2,314,791	2,329,304	2,293,866	2,314,791
Domestic financial institutions	382,721	380,527	382,135	382,326	388,566	392,686	382,721	388,566
Bank loans Other loans	10,198 28,170	12,175 26,140	12,271 27,144	11,287 24,664	7,458 28,712	11,657 24,011	10,198 28,170	7,458 28,712
Other short-term paper	111,323	108,083	111,779	24,664 108,809	108,982	104,189	111,323	108,982
Mortgages Bonds	3,754 229,276	4,194 229,935	4,020 226,921	4,391 233,175	5,156 238,258	5,100 247,729	3,754 229,276	5,156 238,258
Total funds raised = total funds supplied	2,676,587	2,667,765	2,674,702	2,689,737	2,703,357	2,721,990	2,676,587	2,703,357
Assets of:								
Persons and unicorporated business	133,136	137,955	136,692	131,987	135,556	140,350	133,136	135,556
Non-financial corporations	75,260	73,260	73,769	71,453	71,425	75,578	75,260	71,425
Governments Non-residents	178,007 508,128	180,181 489,547	183,497 470,271	190,512 457,848	186,654 455,428	188,379 458,242	178,007 508,128	186,654 455,428
Domestic financial institutions	1,808,896	1,813,392	1,836,441	1,863,385	1,879,532	1,884,631	1,808,896	1,879,532

The 2000-2003 revisions of the Income and Expenditure Accounts

Introduction

Following usual practice, revised estimates covering the period 2000 to 2003 of the National Economic and Financial Accounts were released along with those for the first quarter of 2004. 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 the fall of each year when the full provincial Input-Output Accounts are completed. Corresponding revisions to the monthly estimates of real Gross Domestic Product by Industry 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 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 another. Thus, the standard revision is four years in the Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Balance of Payments. The standard 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 for 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/freepub/13-605-XIE/free.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 price, and a change related to the capitalization of software. With the May 2002 release, several conceptual changes were implemented within the Income and Expenditure Accounts (IEA) and carried back to 1981. These included classification changes to licences and registrations, land transfer taxes, and spectrum charges and the incorporation of 1996 census results in farm inventories. Documentation related to these conceptual changes can be found at

http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/13-605-XIE/free.htm

Impact of the revisions on GDP

The revisions to GDP resulted from the inclusion of the most current estimates from data sources as described in the introduction. Revised 2000 and preliminary 2001 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 the current revision column in table 1. the revision to the level of GDP on a current dollar basis each year from 2000 to 2003 is minimal. Expressed as a percentage of the estimate, the change for 2000 and 2001 represents 0.1% of the estimate and 0.3% for 2002 and 2003. Viewed from a historical perspective over two decades (table 5), the revisions for 2002 and 2003 fall in the low 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% to 1.7% for the second preceding year. The revision for 2000 and 2001 of 0.1% is also low in the range of revisions for the third and fourth preceding years where the range lies between -0.4% and 1.0%. 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 to GDP was also small, with a slight decrease in 2000 and 2001 and an increase in 2003. The revisions to the quarterly real GDP series range from -0.2% to 0.4%.

The annual growth rate of GDP in current dollars shown in table 2 is revised by 0.2% in 2002 and by lesser amounts in the other years. The annual growth in real terms is very similar, with changes in growth rates between -0.1% and

0.3%. The quarterly revisions for real GDP range between -0.1% and 0.3%, with the largest revision to the quarterly growth rates occurring in the third quarter of 2002.

The implicit chain price index for GDP is revised up marginally in all four years, with the largest revision of 0.3% in 2002.

Revisions to income aggregates (table 3)

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income were revised slightly upwards in 2000 and 2001, but experienced significant downward revisions in 2002 and 2003. The revisions in 2002 are the result of revisions to both wages and salaries and supplementary labour income and carried forward to 2003. The receipt of the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) T4 Supplementary file for tax year 2002, providing the benchmark for wages and salaries, produced a downward revision of \$7.3 billion in wages and salaries. Slower growth in manufacturing in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Ontario and a decline in mining in Alberta contributed to weaker growth than expected in these provinces.

Supplementary labour income, however, was revised upwards by \$2.7 billion in 2002, as a result of continued strong growth in group coverage from private health and life insurance plans. In addition, large premium rate increases for Alberta and British Columbia provincial government health plans, increased employers' payments to private pension plans and Workers' Compensation Boards, and larger retirement allowance payments contributed significantly to the increase in supplementary labour income in 2002. Minor revisions to 2000 and 2001 supplementary labour income were the result of special payments to teachers' pension funds in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Corporation profits before taxes were revised up in 2000 by 0.2%, down in 2001 by 0.7%, and up by 3.4% and 3.3% in 2002 and 2003 respectively. Revisions in 2000 and 2001 reflected the benchmarking to the Input-Output Accounts and updated annual corporate income tax returns for 2001. The revision for 2002 reflects the incorporation of new estimates from preliminary Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises including the General Index of Financial Information (GIFI) schedules and is carried forward to 2003.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income was revised up in 2000 by 1.9% and 2003 by 1.7%. Estimates for 2001 and 2002 were revised down by 0.1% and 2.5%. Revisions to this series reflect new and revised interest payment and receipt information and royalty payments of corporations and revisions to investment income-earned data from the trusteed pension funds.

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production was revised down in all four years, over \$300 million in 2000, approximately \$1,080 million in 2001, \$826 million in 2002 and \$385 million in 2003. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production has been revised down following the incorporation of the results of the 2001 Census of Agriculture. Most of the revision can be attributed to higher farm expenses including depreciation while farm cash receipts have slightly decreased.

Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent was revised upwards throughout the period, in 2000 by \$84 million, in 2001 by \$782 million, in 2002 by \$881 million, and in 2003 by \$16 million. Both rental income and other unincorporated business income were revised up in 2001. The 2001 revisions to other unincorporated business income reflect the benchmarking to the Input-Output Accounts by industry while the 2002 revisions incorporate new administrative data coming from the CRA on the net income of unincorporated business.

Taxes on factors of production, less subsidies were revised downwards in each of the years from 2000 to 2003 with the largest revisions in 2001 of \$289 million and 2003 of \$252 million. Revisions to **taxes on products, less subsidies** were upwards during the time period 2000 to 2003, \$664 million in 2000, \$664 million in 2001, \$1,096 million in 2002 and \$528 million in 2003. Revisions to both series are due to the 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 downwards in 2000 and 2001 by \$297 million and \$264 million, respectively. There were more significant revisions in 2002 and 2003, up by \$1,121 million in 2002 and down by \$712 million in 2003. Results from the Survey of Household Spending for 2002 were incorporated in these estimates, as well as surveys of service industries.

Government current expenditure on goods and services was revised upwards in the four years 2000 to 2003 with significant revisions of 2.2% in 2002 and 2.9% in 2003. 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.

In this revision cycle there was also a correction to the methodology used for the municipal government series to eliminate inconsistencies relating to education data. Use of this methodology resulted in a revision in net municipal expenditure on goods and services of \$1,969 million for 2000. The new methodology results in a statistical break between 1999 and 2000 since the 1997 to 1999 data will only be revised during the next historical revision.

Revisions to **investment in residential construction** were upwards in each of the years 2000 to 2003, with more significant revisions of 0.9% in 2002 and 1.0% in 2003. Revisions are based on building permits information, administrative data, and results from the 2002 Survey of Household Spending and the 2002 Survey of Real Estate Agents and Brokers.

Business investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment estimates recorded larger downward revisions in 2000 and 2001, but slight upward revisions in 2002 and 2003. Estimates for year 2000 were revised down by \$1,305 million, 2001 down by \$2,393 million, 2002 and 2003 up by \$505 million and by \$87 million. Revisions reflect the benchmarking to the Input-Output supply disposition model for machinery and equipment commodities and the incorporation of the latest estimates from the Private and Public Investment Survey for 2002 (final) and 2003 (preliminary).

Revisions to **investment in inventories** were upwards in 2000 by \$738 million and 2003 by \$99 million but downwards in 2001 and 2002 with large revisions of \$1,035 million in 2001 and \$3,441 million in 2002. Non-farm inventories incorporated the 2001 revision due to the benchmarking of the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, as well as revised estimates of inventories of natural gas. Adjustments also reflect the outcome of the commodity balancing process that is integral to the development of the Input-Output Accounts, on which the IEA are benchmarked. Upward revisions to the farm inventories series were due to the incorporation of the livestock balance sheets which have been benchmarked to the 2001 Census of Agriculture.

Exports of goods and services were revised upwards for the whole revision period, with 0.1% and 0.2% in 2000 and 2001. There were significant revisions of 1.1% and 0.4% in 2002 and 2003. Exports of goods had downward revisions for the period due to new estimates for the level of undercoverage of merchandise exports to countries other than the United States. Revisions to goods were also influenced by revised data for natural gas, crude oil, diamonds and pharmaceuticals in 2002 and 2003.

Large upward revisions to exports of commercial services have been made for the year 2002 and carried forward to 2003. These revisions are due to the inclusion of recent results from several annual surveys. The largest revisions appeared in insurance services, more precisely in reinsurance activities. Canadian firms ceded more insurance to non-resident insurance firms in 2002 than they did before. This led to large increases in both premiums provided to, and claims refunded from, foreign insurance companies.

Imports of goods and services were revised slightly upwards in 2000 and 2001 by \$519 million and \$702 million. Significant upward revisions were experienced in

2002 and 2003 of \$4,259 million and \$3,618 million. The large revision to 2002 and the carry forward to 2003 was primarily due to the revision of imports of services. Similar to exports of services, imports of commercial services were revised upwards to reflect survey results which showed large revisions to re-insurance activities.

Revisions to price indexes

In general, price indexes at the most detailed level employed in the deflation of GDP are unrevised. However, upward revisions were recorded for government current expenditures on goods and services deflators and downward for services exports deflators.

The global deflator for government current expenditures on goods and services has been revised mainly due to the implementation of a more refined measurement approach. The labour income portion of government expenditure on goods and services in real terms has now been projected using hours worked, adjusted for quality, instead of employment for the federal and the provincial administration sub-sectors.

A change in the weighting of current dollar components of services exports has resulted in a downward revision to the corresponding deflator.

Supplementary tables

Table 1 - Revisions to Gross domestic product

Reference period	Initial estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Revised estimate ³	Current revision ⁴	Current revision ⁵
	season	ally adjusted data at annual	rates, millions of dollars		%
2000	1,038,794	1,075,566	1,076,577	1,011	0.1
2001	1,084,119	1,107,459	1,108,200	741	0.1
2002	1,142,123	1,154,949	1,157,968	3,019	0.3
2002	1,214,601	1,214,601	1,218,772	4,171	0.3
2000 Q 1	1,006,952	1,041,764	1,042,100	336	0.0
2000 Q 2	1,029,412	1,068,672	1,069,904	1,232	0.1
2000 Q 3	1,052,024	1,090,816	1,091,628	812	0.1
2000 Q 4	1,058,864	1,101,012	1,102,676	1,664	0.2
2001 Q 1	1,095,100	1,114,128	1,115,408	1,280	0.1
2001 Q 2	1,099,840	1,116,084	1,117,628	1,544	0.1
2001 Q 3	1,039,040	1,101,804	1,101,644	-160	-0.0
2001 Q 4	1,073,880	1,097,820	1,098,120	300	-0.0
2002 Q 1	1,106,352	1,122,208	1,121,528	-680	-0.1
2002 Q 2	1,138,212	1,150,924	1,153,848	2,924	0.3
2002 Q 2 2002 Q 3	1,151,832	1,164,640	1,169,092	4,452	0.3
2002 Q 3 2002 Q 4	1,170,916	1,182,024	1,187,404	4,452 5,380	0.4
2002 Q 4	1,170,910	1,102,024	1,107,404	5,500	0.5
2003 Q 1	1,211,120	1,210,504	1,214,880	4,376	0.4
2003 Q 2	1,206,560	1,202,544	1,207,032	4,488	0.4
2003 Q 3	1,216,256	1,216,480	1,219,452	2,972	0.2
2003 Q 4	1,228,876	1,228,876	1,233,724	4,848	0.4
_	seasonally ac	ljusted at annual rates, millio	ns of dollars, chained (1997	<u></u>	%
2000		1,020,786	1,020,488	-298	-0.0
2001	1,024,196	1,040,388	1,038,845	-1,544	-0.1
2002	1,062,143	1,074,516	1,074,621	105	0.0
2003	1,092,891	1,092,891	1,096,359	3,468	0.3
2000 Q 1		1,005,299	1,004,935	-364	-0.0
2000 Q 2		1,015,691	1,016,313	622	0.1
2000 Q 3		1,028,877	1,028,986	109	0.0
2000 Q 4		1,033,275	1,031,719	-1,556	-0.2
2001 Q 1	1,025,401	1,036,654	1,035,414	-1,240	-0.1
2001 Q 2	1,025,177	1,039,560	1,037,639	-1,921	-0.2
2001 Q 3	1,022,883	1,037,748	1,036,038	-1,710	-0.2
2001 Q 4	1,027,799	1,047,588	1,046,287	-1,301	-0.1
2002 Q 1	1,047,731	1,062,382	1,060,397	-1,985	-0.2
2002 Q 2	1,059,412	1,072,315	1,070,382	-1,933	-0.2
2002 Q 3	1,066,551	1,079,490	1,081,335	1,845	0.2
2002 Q 4	1,072,854	1,083,875	1,086,368	2,493	0.2
2003 Q 1	1,090,415	1,090,657	1,093,793	3,136	0.3
2003 Q 2	1,089,797	1,087,947	1,091,782	3,835	0.4
2003 Q 3	1,090,382	1,091,396	1,095,469	4,073	0.4
2003 Q 4	1,101,564	1,101,564	1,104,391	2,827	0.3

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.
 For 2000, 2001 and 2002, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2003, while for 2003 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2003.
 The revised estimates are the result of the 2004 revisions.
 The current revision is the ervised estimate less the previous estimate.
 The current revision is the revised estimate on a percentage of the previous estimate.

The current percentage revision is the current revision as a percentage of the previous estimate.
With the 2001 first quarter release, Chain Fisher was introduced as the new measure of real GDP.

Reference period	Initial estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Revised estimate ³	Current revision ⁴
	seasonally	y adjusted data at annual rates		%
2000	8.4	9.5	9.6	0.1
2001	2.7	3.0	2.9	-0.1
2002	4.6	4.3	4.5	0.2
2003	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.1
2000 Q 1	2.1	2.7	2.7	0.0
2000 Q 2	1.8	2.6	2.7	0.1
2000 Q 3	1.7	2.1	2.0	-0.1
2000 Q 4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1
2001 Q 1	1.9	1.2	1.2	-0.0
2001 Q 2	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.0
2001 Q 3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	-0.1
2001 Q 4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
2002 Q 1	2.3	2.2	2.1	-0.1
2002 Q 2	2.8	2.6	2.9	0.3
2002 Q 3	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.1
2002 Q 4	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.1
2003 Q 1	2.5	2.4	2.3	-0.1
2003 Q 2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.1
2003 Q 3	1.1	1.2	1.0	-0.2
2003 Q 4	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.2
	seasonally adjusted	at annual rates, chained (1997) ⁵	⁵ dollars	%
2000		5.3	5.2	-0.1
2001	1.5	1.9	1.8	-0.1
2002	3.4	3.3	3.4	0.1
2003	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.3
2000 Q 1		1.4	1.4	0.0
2000 Q 2		1.0	1.1	0.1
2000 Q 3		1.3	1.2	-0.1
2000 Q 4		0.4	0.3	-0.1
2001 Q 1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1
2001 Q 2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1
2001 Q 3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
2001 Q 4	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.1
2002 Q 1	1.5	1.4	1.3	-0.1
2002 Q 2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.0
2002 Q 3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.3
2002 Q 4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
2003 Q 1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1
2003 Q 2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
2003 Q 3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
2003 Q 4	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1

Table 2 - Revisions to Gross domestic product (growth rates)

1 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. 2 For 2000, 2001 and 2002, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2003, while for 2003 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2003.

3 The revised estimates are the result of the 2004 revisions.

4 The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.
5 With the 2001 first quarter release, Chain Fisher was introduced as the new measure of real GDP.

Reference period	Initial estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Revised estimate ³	Current revision ⁴	Current revision ⁵
		millions	of dollars		%
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income					
2000	534,601	545,116	545,204	88	0.0
2001	559,102	569,920	570,008	88	0.0
2002	595,267	597,316	592,692	-4,624	-0.8
2003	617,506	617,506	613,718	-3,788	-0.6
Corporation profits before taxes					
2000	124,710	135,647	135,978	331	0.2
2001	119,922	127,530	126,620	-910	-0.7
2002	125,507	133,004	137,480	4,476	3.4
2003	146,417	146,417	151,210	4,793	3.3
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	10.000				
2000	12,392	11,843	11,329	-514	-4.3
2001	9,678	9,641	10,483	842	8.7
2002	10,845	10,426	11,478	1,052	10.1
2003	10,102	10,102	11,643	1,541	15.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	50.050	54.004	55 000	4.044	10
2000	52,050	54,261	55,302	1,041	1.9
2001	53,463	53,010	52,967	-43	-0.1
2002	49,666	49,425	48,188	-1,237	-2.5
2003	50,625	50,625	51,508	883	1.7
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	0.405	1 550	1 0 4 0	210	20.0
2000 2001	2,185	1,553	1,243	-310	-20.0 -39.9
2001	2,963	2,715	1,633 889	-1,082	
2002	2,119 1,079	1,715 1,079	694	-826 -385	-48.2 -35.7
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including	1,079	1,079	094	-305	-33.7
rent					
2000	61,994	64,860	64,944	84	0.1
2001	65,719	67,582	68,364	782	1.2
2002	71,894	72,960	73,841	881	1.2
2003	77,366	77,366	77,382	16	0.0
Inventory valuation adjustment					
2000	-2,310	-2,393	-2,439	-46	
2001	-458	-21	240	261	
2002	-3,044	-3,561	-2,959	602	
2003	4,941	4,941	4,876	-65	
Taxes less subsidies, on factors of production ⁶		E1 0E0	E1 602	457	0.2
2000 2001	56,253	51,850	51,693	-157 -289	-0.3 -0.5
2001	53,152	52,846 53,755	52,557 53,721	-209 -34	-0.5
2002	55,717	55,717	55,465	-34 -252	-0.1
	55,717	55,717	55,405	-2.52	-0.5
Taxes less subsidies, on products ⁶ 2000		75,983	76,647	664	0.9
2001	 75,269	76,331	76,995	664	0.9
2002	84,448	84,442	85,538	1,096	1.3
2003	86,660	86,660	87,188	528	0.6
Capital consumption allowances	00,000	00,000	07,100	020	0.0
2000	125,165	138,154	137,425	-729	-0.5
2001	142,498	146,798	147,608	810	0.6
2002	152,642	155,004	156,146	1,142	0.7
2003	164,030	164,030	164,403	373	0.2

1 2 3 4 5 6

For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year. For 2000, 2001 and 2002, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2003, while for 2003 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2003. The revised estimates are the result of the 2004 revisions. The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate. The current percentage revision is the current revision as a percentage of the previous estimate. 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 fac-tors of production and taxes on products. tors of production and taxes on products.

Reference period	Initial estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Revised estimate ³	Current revision ⁴	Current revision ⁵
		millions of	dollars		%
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services					
2000	591,051	596,306	596,009	-297	-0.1
2001	619,860	623,167	622,903	-264	-0.0
2002	651,192	656,181	657,302	1,121	0.2
2003	689,419	689,419	688,707	-712	-0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services					
2000	191,435	197,851	200,084	2,233	1.1
2001	199,683	207,508	211,115	3,607	1.7
2002	214,174	218,895	223,677	4,782	2.2
2003	231,003	231,003	237,711	6,708	2.9
Government gross fixed capital formation					
2000	22,364	24,398	24,524	126	0.5
2001	26,410	26,991	26,993	2	0.0
2002	29,233	30,430	29,617	-813	-2.7
2003	32,144	32,144	31,501	-643	-2.0
Government investment in inventories	,	,	,		
2000	24	24	24	0	0.0
2001	13	13	13	0	0.0
2002	-45	-45	-45	0	0.0
2003	15	15	15	0	0.0
Business investment in residential structures				-	
2000	51,133	48,482	48,572	90	0.2
2001	51,659	54,976	55,140	164	0.3
2002	63,103	65,270	65,829	559	0.9
2003	73,016	73,016	73,757	741	1.0
Business investment in non-residential structures	10,010	10,010	,		
2000	50,154	50,518	49,826	-692	-1.4
2001	51,956	52,769	52,927	158	0.3
2002	50,024	48,469	49,686	1,217	2.5
2003	49,844	49,844	51,155	1,311	2.6
Business investment in machinery and equipment	,	,		.,	
2000	76,606	83,963	83,350	-613	-0.7
2001	84,728	85,109	82,558	-2,551	-3.0
2002	84,380	83,025	82,313	-712	-0.9
2003	82,187	82,187	80,963	-1,224	-1.5
Business investment in inventories	,	,	,	-,	
2000	7,038	10,767	11,505	738	6.9
2001	-6,022	-5,235	-6,270	-1,035	19.8
2002	2,672	2,873	-568	-3,441	-119.8
2003	7,563	7,563	7,662	99	1.3
Exports of goods and services	1,000	1,000	1,002	00	1.0
2000	475,849	490,184	490,688	504	0.1
2001	469,355	482,074	483,053	979	0.2
2002	470,114	474,303	479,358	5,055	1.1
2003	459,561	459,561	461,596	2,035	0.4
Imports of goods and services	-00,001	400,001	-01,000	2,000	0.4
2000	427,389	428,235	428,754	519	0.1
2000	413,812	428,235	419,508	702	0.1
2001	413,812	418,806	419,508 428,248	4,259	1.0
2002	423,090	420,909	420,240	4,209	1.0

For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year.
 For 2000, 2001 and 2002, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2003, while for 2003 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2003.
 The revised estimates are the result of the 2004 revisions.
 The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.
 The current percentage revision is the current revision as a percentage of the previous estimate.

	Reference Year	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
elease date 984	Q4	436,076								
985	Q1	435,876								
		-0.0	460 707							
985	Q4	440.007	469,797							
986	Q1	443,327 <i>1.7</i>	476,361 <i>1.4</i>							
986	Q4			505,227						
986	historical revision	444,735 <i>0.3</i>	478,765 <i>0.5</i>	506,483 <i>0.2</i>						
987	Q1	445,604 <i>0.2</i>	479,446 <i>0.1</i>	509,898 <i>0.7</i>						
987	Q4				553,870					
988	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>					
988	Q4					598,732				
989	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>				
989	Q4		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	648,537			
990	Q1			505,666	551,336	603,356	651,616			
990	Q4			0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	677,900		
991	Q1				551,597	605,147	649,102	671,577		
991	Q4				0.0	0.3	-0.4	-0.9	679,203	
992	Q1					605,906	649,916	667,843	674,388	
992	Q4					0.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	687,334
993	Q1						650,748	670,952	675,928	688,541
993	Q4						0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
1994	Q1							669,467	674,766	688,391
994	Q4							-0.2	-0.2	-0.0
995	Q1								676,477	690,122
995	Q4								0.3	0.3
										600 122
996	Q1									690,122 <i>0.0</i>
996	Q4									
997	Q1									
997	historical revision	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 1.2
997	Q4									
998	Q1									
998	Q3									
998	Q4									
999	Q1									
999	Q4									
2000	Q1									
2000	Q4									
:001	Q1	450,731	486,847	513,805	560,390	614,530	659,270	681,657	686,971	702,393
2001	Q4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
2002	Q1	449,582	485,714	512,541	558,949	613,094	657,728	679,921	685,367	700,480
2002	Q4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
002	Q1									
003	Q4									
003	Q4 Q1									

1 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.

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
												elease da
											1984	(
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12,855	750,053										1995	(
0.2	0.2	780,027									1995	
12,855	747,260	776,299									1995	
0.0	-0.4	-0.5	797,789								1996	
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1.7	2.0	2.9	2.8	856,134							1997	revis
	762,251	799,129	820,323	855,103							1998	
24,960	<i>0.0</i> 767,506	0.0 806,778	<i>0.0</i> 828,997	-0.1 866,252							1998	
0.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	888,390						1998	
		807,088	833,921	873,947	895,704						1999	
		0.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	949,400					1999	
			833,070	877,921	901,805	957,911					2000	
			-0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	1,038,794				2000	
29,580	772,827	812,460	839,064	885,022	915,865	975.263	1,056,010				2001	
0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6		1.7	1,084,119			2001	
27,184	770,873	810,426	836,864	882,733	914,973	980.524	1,064,995				2001	
-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.5			1,142,123		2002	
						982.441	1,075,566	1,107,459			2002	
							1.0			1,214,601	2003	
							1,076,577					

Balance sheet estimates at market value

Introduction

In the Canadian System of National Accounts, balance sheet estimates are comprised of two related accounts – The National Balance Sheet Accounts (NBSA) and Canada's International Investment Position (IIP). The NBSA provides the opening and closing balance sheets to the Income and Expenditure Accounts sector transactions and to the Financial Flow Accounts. The IIP provides the stock dimension to the Financial Account of Canada's Balance of International Payments.

What is new with the first quarter 2004 balance sheet accounts?

In June 2003, a major step was taken towards improving the links between the Canadian System of National Accounts' components by converting the NBSA and the IIP to a quarterly frequency. With the June 2004 releases, the analytic usefulness of the accounts is further enhanced as key financial instruments in the NBSA and the IIP are now measured at market value. The additional items now measured at market value are:

-domestic bonds; -domestic marketable equities; -domestic investment fund units; -domestic life insurance and pension units;

-foreign marketable securities.

The market value estimates are to be released in a new five-sector NBSA. This will include market value estimates for the personal sector, the corporate sector (split between non-financial and financial corporations), the government sector and the non-resident sector. The new time series run quarterly from 1990 to 2004. Book value estimates will continue to be released for the 30 sectors of the economy, both from 1961-2003 annually and from 1990 to 2004 on a quarterly basis.

The IIP release does not change, except for the addition of supplementary information on inward and outward portfolio investment at market value. In addition, a supplementary international investment position is calculated, which incorporates the new market value data on securities in the calculation. In terms of geographical allocation, market value estimates are currently available for the US and the rest of the world.

Market value versus book value assets and liabilities, and data needs

Market value data

International standards in national accounting, in particular the SNA 1993 and the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual recommend that assets (and liabilities) be recorded at current/market value or a close approximation thereof¹. This is directly related to the relevance of the data as economic behaviour is based on, among other things, perceptions of wealth positions at current values. Further, economic and financial developments in the last decade underline an analytical need for market value wealth estimates. For example, the strong upward trend in equity investment and prices in the 1990s coupled with recent substantial stock market corrections should be reflected in the evolution of the sectors' net worth. In addition, the rapid growth in the assets of institutional investors over the last 15 years, and the implications of market swings on these assets, can affect the adequacy of households' accumulated saving for retirement. Lastly, significant shifts in the composition of saving in the sectors of the economy that emerged in the mid-1990s may be related to underlying changes in net worth.

Statistically, market value estimates provide symmetry in the valuation of assets and liabilities. For example, the underlying market value of firms in the economy is equal to the total of the corporate equities held by investors in the market value framework. This also enhances the interpretability of the data.

Book value data

Book value estimates are generally considered less analytically meaningful, and can be difficult to interpret, since they can be viewed from either the debtor or creditor's point of view. In other words, book value estimates are typically valued differently on the asset and liability sides of the balance sheet accounts². These differences have had an adverse impact on the quality both in terms of relevance and interpretability of certain assets in the NBSA book value personal sector estimates, in particular, for residually-derived marketable securities. The IIP book value estimates are based on the debtor approach for both assets and liabilities so are more consistent in this respect.

^{1.} This is the general recommendation in the System of National Accounts 1993. In fact, only certain assets (non-financial assets and marketable securities) are recommended to be valued at market.

^{2.} For example, on the liability side, corporate equity at book value is comprised of shares outstanding, contributed surplus and retained earnings and reserves; whereas, on the asset side, corporate equity is defined as shares at acquisition cost.

However, book value estimates can be analytically useful in their own right. Some users may be interested in what government debt is at any point in time, on the basis of what they would have to repay. In other instances, users may want to compare debt-to-equity ratios for corporations with equity at book and market values.

Therefore book value estimates are retained for analytical as well as practical reasons. In the case of the NBSA, the considerable sub-sector detail that users have become accustomed to is only available on a book value basis. In the case of the IIP, the book value estimates continue to be the core set of data for the time being.

Approach to developing market value estimates

Non-financial assets

In the NBSA, non-financial assets were added to partial balance sheet accounts (financial assets and liabilities) in 1984. In summary, the non-financial assets represent reliable approximations to market values. The methodology to construct the estimates has provided current values of produced assets and land¹. Recently added (1997) estimates of natural resources are net present value estimates².

Financial instruments

For financial assets and liabilities, market values have been derived by estimating and linking control total market value estimates for the liability-side bonds and stocks to the corresponding market value asset-side values. There are two main financial instruments from which market value control totals are derived: Corporate equity liabilities and bonds. These are split between domestic and foreign investment.

a) Control total liabilities

Marketable domestic corporate equities are estimated on the basis of the values assigned them in the market. Unlisted shares, as well as inter-company investments, are not currently moved to market value³. Thus corporate share liabilities are stratified into two groups: listed, widelyheld portfolio investment shares at market value; and, unlisted shares plus listed shares held as inter-company investment at book value⁴. The market value of all listed companies shares is based on information taken from the exchanges and reconciled to survey data. Micro-data are used extensively in the process in order to ensure that total corporate share liabilities, by component, are accurately measured. Market-to-book ratios are derived by company and by industry using this approach.

The market value of domestic bond liabilities is estimated using micro-data in a debt inventory system. This system records all of the characteristics of outstanding marketable bonds, allowing for the calculation of the present value of each bond. These values are then aggregated by type to produce total bonds (e.g., federal, provincial, corporate) at market value. In earlier years, where coverage is not complete for certain bonds, the implicit market-to-book ratios derived for a portion of the bonds are applied to the book value of outstanding bonds in order to estimate the total market value.

Lastly, the control total Canadian foreign portfolio investment (in stocks and bonds) is measured principally using the Canadian Portfolio Investment Survey. This annual survey collects micro data on the market value holdings of securities of large institutional investors. Quarterly estimates are derived using flows, price and currency changes.

b) Assets

Turning to the asset side, non-resident sector assets – essentially holdings of Canadian marketable debt – are constructed using the previously mentioned debt inventory system. For non-resident holdings of Canadian equity, annual survey results on the holdings are re-valued using market-to-book ratios⁵, with quarterly positions derived using flows and price changes.

For the assets of the major domestic institutional sectors (e.g., pension funds, segregated funds of life insurance companies, mutual funds), market value data are readily available from Statistics Canada surveys and other sources⁶. For other sectors, where holdings of marketable stocks and bonds are considerably less significant, the derived average asset market-to-book ratio of the institutional investors is used to estimate a market value.

Based on the above, there are two calculations that give rise to changes in the valuation of household sector assets. First, the personal sector holdings of share and bond assets are derived residually. Second, life insurance and pension assets of households are derived as the counterpart of: assets at market value less current payables in the insurance and pension sectors.

For example, produced assets are calculated using a perpetual inventory model (PIM) which yields a depreciated replacement cost value. Refer to A Guide to the Financial Flow and National Balance Sheet Accounts, Statistics Canada Catalogue no.13-585.

Refer to Econnections, Linking the Environment and the Economy, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 16-505-GPE.

^{3.} International standards do not currently provide clear guidance on the valuation methods for these assets and further research is underway on this issue.

^{4.} Book value, in this case, is corporate equity and is equal to: shares plus contributed surplus plus retained earnings and reserves.

^{5.} Those ratios constructed in the process of developing market value control total Canadian corporate equity liabilities.

⁶ It is expected that more market value data will become available in the future, as the content of Statistics Canada surveys are revised.

Brief overview of forthcoming developments

In the process of calculating the new estimates, some additional breakdowns have been produced. For example, the split of corporate shares between marketable securities, investment fund units and equity in private corporations is now being calculated for certain sectors. It is expected that some of this new detail will be available over the course of the year 2004. While only the five sector market value NBSA are available with the June 2004 release, additional data on selected institutional investors with assets at market values may also be made available in 2004. Seasonally-adjusted sector balance sheet estimates are under development, as are real estimates of national wealth. It is expected that these data be available with the second quarter of 2004.

Areas that will be examined in 2005 are the valuation of inter-company investment, including inward and outward foreign direct investment, money market instruments and international reserves.

Recent trends in household net worth

Introduction

There has been considerable interest in the economic behaviour of households over the last 10 years. This is not surprising, given that personal income and personal expenditure are equivalent to about 60% of GDP. Furthermore, a number of recent events have generated increased interest in both the economic activities and the accumulation of wealth in the personal sector.

The decline in saving has also given rise to a debate over the impact of a potential "wealth effect" on personal consumption and saving. Specifically, that declines in saving have been more than offset by gains in net worth, such that households' financial positions have not deteriorated. This, in turn, may be supporting consumer expenditure in the economy.

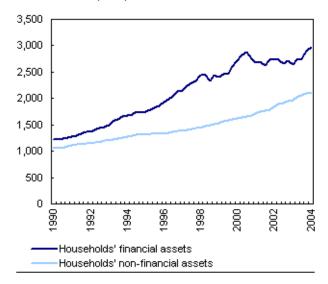
Data released in the *National Balance Sheet Accounts* may shed some light on these and other issues. With nonfinancial assets and financial assets now estimated at market value, the role of wealth in the economy can now be examined. This note looks at the evolution of wealth and its components. The paper reviews the trends and fluctuations in non-financial assets, financial assets and liabilities. It then summarizes the impact of changes in assets and liabilities on net worth and ties this to the evolution of personal saving.

Financial asset growth dominated by marketable equity securities as well as pension and investment funds

Despite the fact that financial asset investment has slowed, keeping in line with a trend to weaker personal saving, growth in financial assets has outpaced that of nonfinancial assets over most of the last 14 years. Between the first quarter 1990 and the first quarter 2004, the nominal value of household financial assets at market value more than doubled. The contribution of financial assets to the growth of and fluctuations in household net worth has been driven by assets whose values have been largely determined by rising equity prices. These include corporate equities and investments fund units as well as the less discretionary assets, such as insurance and pension funds.

Financial asset growth stronger but more variable than non-financial assets

Billions of dollars, unadjusted data



This suggests that there has been a shift in the way in which financial asset wealth has been accumulated since 1990 – with substantially more arising from capital gains than from investment flows. This has helped consumers to generally sustain strong borrowing and spending, as financial asset growth exceeded that of previous decades. However, this type of secondary saving has exposed households to a greater degree of risk than has been the case in the past, as unrealized capital gains can be reduced should stock markets decline¹.

Growth in the shares category was led by mutual funds despite the sector's declining proportion of such assets, with institutional and other investors increasingly holding investment fund units. The sharpest growth in investment units was between 1996 and 2000 and was abruptly halted by the stock market correction, largely reflecting the reliance on equity in mutual fund portfolios.

Among marketable securities held by households, the value of listed shares rose almost four and half times since 1990, largely from revaluations. Holdings of marketable shares rose sharply between 1995 and 2000, closely following the ups and downs in the stock market over time.

^{1.} The financial assets held in a household's investment portfolio can be distinguished by the risk associated with each asset type, with deposits being low risk placements and marketable securities being high risk. Assets that are based on funds pooled and placed under professional management (e.g., pension funds and investment funds) have moderate (indirect) risk associated with them.

Insurance and pension fund assets rose at an increasing rate up until 2000. Pension fund assets were the dominating factor, fed by both a rise in contributions to such plans, as the post-war baby-boom generation approached retirement, and gains and losses on equity investments of these retirement schemes.

Interest-earning financial instruments – deposits, savings bonds and marketable debt securities – were in relative decline over most of the last 14 years, as household portfolio strategies evolved. This reflected both a preference for higher-yielding instruments, set against the long-term downward trend in interest rates since 1990, as well as the general absence of capital gains on these assets.

Investment and gains in the value of residential real estate led growth in non-financial assets

The personal sector non-financial assets account for the largest share (just over 50%) of non-financial assets in the Canadian economy. Non-financial assets – largely real estate and consumer goods – currently represent about 46% of total household assets, though this share has generally been on the decline over time, reflecting the aging of the post-war baby-boomers. Yet, between the first quarter of 1990 and the first quarter of 2000, the nominal value of household non-financial assets at current values almost doubled.

While there was a steady increase in both components (real estate and consumer goods) residential real estate drove growth to reach \$1.6 trillion or 77% of non-financial assets by the end of the first quarter 2004. After the 1990 decline in the residential real estate market, followed by a few sluggish years, housing prices moved up throughout most of the 1990s as did housing investment¹. The downward trend in borrowing costs over this period acted to stimulate housing demand.

In recent years, the housing boom has played an important role in sustaining economic activity, with housing investment growing at a torrid pace since 2001. Consistent with this level of activity was a demand-driven increase in the value of residential real estate² which reflected the impact of a demographic younger than the baby-boom generation.

Clearly, both expenditures and capital gains in residential real estate had a significant impact on the advance in personal sector net worth over the whole of this period, in particular in recent years. The second largest non-financial asset of households is the stock of consumer goods. Increases in the net worth of the household sector related to holdings of durable goods have been more related to expenditure flows than was the case for residential real estate. This reflects the fact that certain goods have experienced price declines in recent years. Growth in these assets since 1990 may be associated with a stimulus to personal expenditure caused by the perception of rising net worth. Notably, the recent stock market correction did not appreciably slow personal expenditure, suggesting that the wealth effect may be onesided.

While consumer durable stocks³ grew 70% over the past 14 years, motor vehicle holdings grew 86%, shifting their share of household total consumer durables upward (from 42% in 1990 to 46% in 2003). This may be explained by the growth in motor vehicle purchases⁴, in part encouraged by lower prices and lower borrowing rates especially on newer types of financing⁵. Household and purchases of furniture and appliances account for 23% of consumer durable stocks. The recent housing boom has stimulated demand for new household goods.

Household sector debt outpaced income but not wealth

Over the past 14 years, there has been a significant run-up in household debt, coinciding with the decline in the saving rate. This is a continuation of a long-term trend in demand for housing and goods and corresponding increased household indebtedness that has reflected demographic demand as well as more relaxed attitudes towards debt on the part of both lenders and borrowers.

In addition, the general trend of falling interest rates since the double digit rate barrier was broken in December 1990, has encouraged the demand for funds. Over the past 14 years, the ratio of interest payments to personal disposable income has generally fallen or remained stable, so that debt burden has not increased.

Household debt has grown more quickly than income over the last 14 years, but has not kept pace with household net worth over most of this period. This suggests that as long as net worth grows faster than liabilities, an increasing level of household debt is sustainable, providing the ability of households to service this debt remains stable. However, increased borrowing with the expectation of increased asset prices contains an element of uncertainty. Historical incidences of falling asset prices create the possibility that household net worth can decline.

^{5.} For example home equity lines of credit and leases

^{1.} Changes in the value of real estate have two determinants: the flow of investment in housing and the re-valuation of the existing housing stock2. In addition to providing use value to the homeowner, real estate has been traditionally viewed as a reliable investment whose value will likely grow over time.

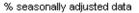
This is reflected in both the reproducible cost of the structures as well as in the gains in the value of the underlying land.

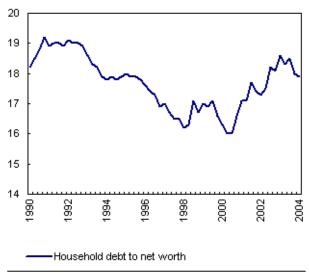
^{3.} In the National Balance Sheet Accounts consumer durable stocks are an asset, while (following international national accounts' convention) in the Income and Expenditure Accounts consumer spending is current spending. This difference is accounted for as a conceptual change.

Canadian System of National Accounts' convention is to treat leased automobiles as final sales to consumers.

Leverage in the 1990s declined largely due to capital gains on both financial investments and non-financial assets. However, since 2000, household debt to net worth has generally increased up reflecting the impact of stock market related losses. Nevertheless, mortgage debt relative to residential real estate has declined in recent years, especially given the sharp price increases evident in the housing market.

Household leverage fluctuates with asset values





Consumer credit has grown more rapidly than mortgage debt over the last 14 years, in line with the strength of personal expenditures. Typically, consumer debt carries higher borrowing costs than mortgage debt, but much of this growth has been related to the increased use of lines of credit¹, which have lower interest rates than other forms of consumer borrowing.

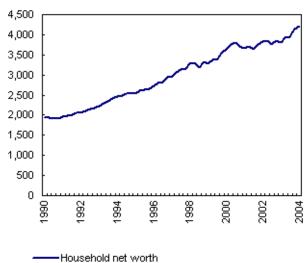
Household balance sheets still strong

For some time, given the strength in expenditures and the related run-up in liabilities, the health of personal sector finances has been in question. However, new evidence from the *National Balance Sheet Accounts* has indicated that the household sector financial position is relatively strong, despite the downward trend in saving and the corresponding run-up in debt coupled with lower investment flows in financial assets.

The evolution of the household sector balance sheet has gone some distance in explaining the long-term decline in saving and the saving rate, as traditional saving has been largely displaced by appreciation of assets. Saving accounted for a mere 12% of net worth changes on average since 1995. This suggests that a wealth effect may be present in personal consumption and saving, and may have had a prominent role in sustaining household demand for housing and consumer goods and services.

Net worth changes driven by gains/losses on assets and not saving

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Nevertheless, the reliance on asset appreciation-based saving has left the personal sector somewhat more sensitive to swings in the residential real estate market and to fluctuations in the stock markets than was the case in the past. For example, holdings of equity drove growth in portfolio value but exposed households to capital loss risk. Over the medium to longer term it is not clear how increased market exposure will impact on the adequacy of household funds for retirement. This factor, combined with potential vulnerabilities with respect to interest rate swings on an increased debt load, has provided a qualifier to the general assessment of the personal sector balance sheet.

All of this has cast a somewhat different light on the significance of the personal saving rate, in favour of other indicators – in particular, a broader measure such as the change in household net worth.

^{1.} A significant portion of lines of credit is home equity based and is used to acquire assets (including home furnishings) and to undertake home renovation, as well as for debt consolidation.