



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 21, 2001

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, October 2001** 3
Foreign investors increased their holdings of Canadian securities by \$13.5 billion in October, as Canadian corporations issued a record amount of new bonds. For their part, Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign securities by \$3.4 billion, mainly of foreign bonds.
- **Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, third quarter 2001** 5
In the face of continuing poor economic conditions, labour productivity in the business sector was up 0.8% in the third quarter of 2001 from the second quarter.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours, October 2001 (preliminary)	9
Farm Product Price Index, October 2001	11
Cereals and oilseeds review, October 2001	13
Coal and coke statistics, October 2001	13
Electric power statistics, October 2001	13
Shipments of rolled steel, October 2001	14
Steel primary forms, October 2001	14
Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products, December 2001	14
Placement of chicks and turkey poults, November 2001	14
Deliveries of major grains, November 2001	14
Telecommunications statistics, third quarter 2001	15
Canadian Vehicle Survey, first quarter 2001	15
Canadian Aerospace and Defence Sector Survey, 2000	15
For-hire motor carriers of freight annual supplement: Financial statistics, 2000	16

(continued on page 2)



OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Annual Non-store Retail Survey, 1999 16

Employment and hours worked of National Accounts, 1997 and 1998 16

NEW PRODUCTS 17

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

October 2001

Foreign investors increased their holdings of Canadian securities by \$13.5 billion in October, as Canadian corporations issued a record amount of new bonds in international markets.

For their part, Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign securities by \$3.4 billion, led by a record divestment of foreign bonds.

Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds jumped a record amount

Foreign investors increased their holdings of Canadian bonds a record \$14.3 billion in October. This followed a major divestment of \$7.0 billion in September. The postponement of a number of bond issues after the events of September 11 contributed to the placement of a record amount of new issues in October, which surpassed retirements by \$11.6 billion.

For the first 10 months of this year, new bonds issued in foreign markets totalled \$61.8 billion, surpassing the high recorded for all of 1998. Corporations have played the leading role, accounting for three-quarters of the total. On the other hand, Canadian government new issues in 2001, have been more than offset by retirements of its foreign-held bonds. There was significant foreign investment of \$1.9 billion in the secondary market in October, split between federal, corporate and provincial issues.

Related market information

Interest rates

In October, a drop of nearly three-quarters of a percentage point in Canadian short-term rates versus a drop of nearly one-quarter of a percentage point in comparable U.S. rates reduced the differential to 21 basis points, from 71 in September. This is the smallest differential favouring investment in Canada since February 2001, when the two rates were equal.

A slightly larger decline in long-term rates in the United States than in Canada pushed up the differential to 42 basis points, from 36 basis points in September. October marked the largest gap favouring investment in Canada this year.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices (TSE 300 composite index) managed a small gain of 0.7% in October, following a reduction of 16.2% between the May and September close. The slide in Canadian stock prices from August 2000's record high close brought the index to 6,885.7 at the end of October, a level not seen since May 1999. In a similar fashion, U.S. stock prices (Standard and Poor's Index) managed a 1.8% rise in October, after losing 17.1% in the previous four months (from the close of May 2001).

Canadian dollar

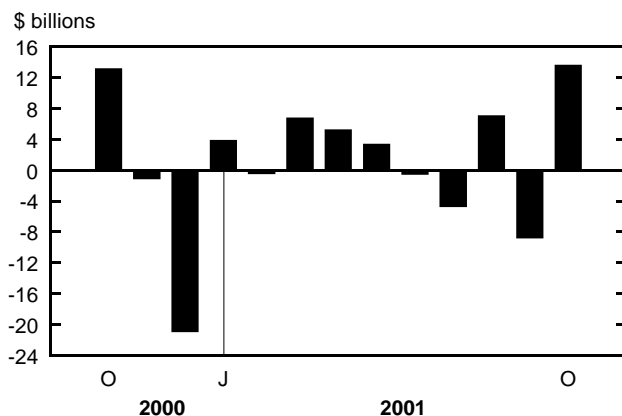
The Canadian dollar stretched its consecutive monthly losses to four with a near half-cent decline in October. This brought the loss to over 3 U.S. cents against the American dollar since June, to close October at 62.94 U.S. cents.

Geographically, the American market accounted for three-quarters of total bond investment in October, with the British market accounting for the balance—a distribution that has prevailed for most of this year.

After reducing their holdings of Canadian money market paper by \$5.6 billion over the previous four months, foreign investors returned with a \$1.2 billion investment in October. This investment was only the third in the first 10 months of this year, resulting in a reduction totalling \$7.9 billion. October's investment was split between federal treasury bills and other money market paper. European investors accounted for half of this investment, with American and Asian investors sharing the balance. In October, a larger drop in Canadian short-term rates versus comparable U.S. rates reduced the interest rate differential to its lowest since February. Still, it continued to favour investment in Canada.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks fell by \$2.1 billion in October. This followed two months of low activity. Underlying October's divestment was the acquisition of a Canadian company whose shares,

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



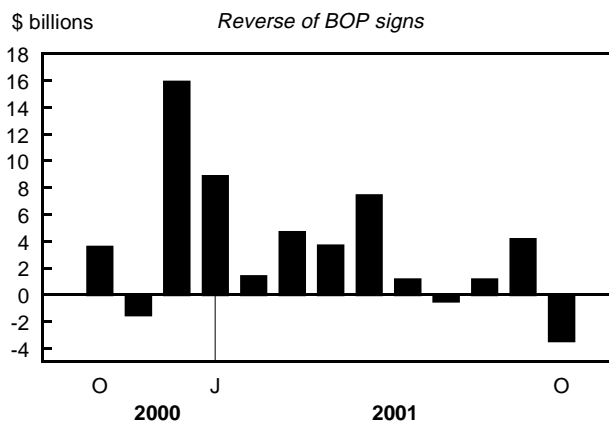
¹Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

including those held by foreign portfolio investors, were purchased for cash by a foreign direct investor. In October, foreign investors bought \$0.5 billion worth of existing secondary market shares. This brought their 10-month investment to only \$2.0 billion, a small fraction of the \$24.8 billion investment foreign investors made in Canadian stocks over the same period in 2000. Canadian stock prices (TSE 300 composite index) managed a small gain in October, following a reduction of 16.2% between the May and September close.

Canadian investors sell-off record amount of foreign bonds

In October, Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by a record \$3.1 billion, largely Canadian pension funds. The October divestment, mainly in U.S. treasuries, more than reversed a large investment in September. The small \$0.4 billion divestment in foreign equities, all to overseas shares, followed an investment totalling \$29.8 billion for the first nine months of 2001.

Canadian investment in foreign securities¹



¹ Includes bonds and stocks.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029 and 376-0042.

The October 2001 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132; 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176) will be available in January. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	July 2001	August 2001	September 2001	October 2001	January–October 2000	January–October 2001
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-4,629	6,934	-8,713	13,493	41,517	25,026
Bonds (net)	275	7,813	-6,968	14,313	-13,961	31,353
Outstanding	-1,036	3,190	-742	1,887	847	9,345
New issues	2,920	5,930	1,604	15,246	19,163	61,843
Retirements	-1,763	-1,885	-7,778	-3,632	-34,565	-41,575
Change in interest payable ¹	154	578	-52	812	594	1,740
Money market paper (net)	-1,512	-1,088	-1,357	1,236	-190	-7,939
Government of Canada	-955	-1,112	-1,037	599	-1,160	-5,258
Other	-557	24	-320	637	969	-2,681
Stocks (net)	-3,391	209	-389	-2,056	55,668	1,612
Outstanding	-469	70	-177	495	24,807	2,032
Other transactions	-2,922	139	-212	-2,552	30,860	-420
Canadian investment in foreign securities	472	-1,162	-4,171	3,444	-48,266	-28,625
Bonds (net)	465	138	-1,970	3,070	-6,953	845
Stocks (net)	7	-1,300	-2,201	374	-41,313	-29,470

¹ Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign (-) indicates an outflow of money from Canada—i.e., a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

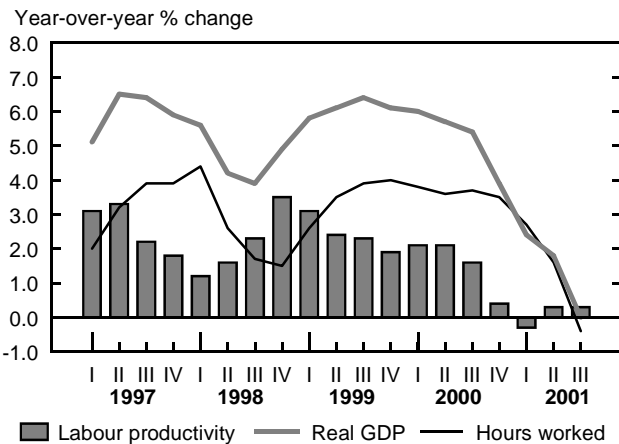
Third quarter 2001

In the face of continuing poor economic conditions, labour productivity in the business sector was up 0.8% in the third quarter from the second quarter. This quarterly increase in productivity is higher than the 0.3% registered in the second quarter.

In the short run, productivity growth has proven to be pro-cyclical. It normally grows more slowly during periods of economic slowdown and can sometimes decline. At the beginning of an economic downturn, output often falls more rapidly than employment since businesses lag in adjusting their employment to slowing output growth. Indeed, quarterly productivity growth was negative in the fourth quarter of 2000 and in the first quarter of 2001. However, by the second quarter of 2001, businesses had adjusted their labour requirements to lower demand and productivity growth had turned positive.

Labour productivity growth is positive when more output is produced with the same or less hours worked. Increases in labour productivity are often made possible by providing more machinery and equipment per worker.

Productivity increase in the third quarter stems from a greater decline in hours worked than in output



Quarterly rise in productivity due to decline in output, coupled with more pronounced reduction in hours worked

Output fell 0.4% in the third quarter as a result of a drop in consumer spending and in exports. At the same time, the number of production hours worked in the business sector fell 1.3% in the third quarter, a result

Note to readers

In this release, the use of the word "productivity" refers to labour productivity. The quarterly productivity estimates are meant to assist in the analysis of the short-run relationship between the fluctuations of output, employment, remuneration and hours worked.

This release incorporates the change in the treatment of business software expenditures for all quarterly productivity series since 1987. The benchmark data on value added by industry in the input-output tables have now been revised to reflect this change. This change brings Canada in line with the United States, thereby improving the comparability of this measure of productivity with that published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For further information, a technical note on quarterly estimates of labour productivity is available on request. To obtain a copy, send an email message to productivite.mesures@statcan.ca.

Definitions:

Labour productivity is the ratio of output to labour input (hours worked). Quarterly estimates of productivity are derived from a Fisher chained index of the gross domestic product (GDP), or of the value added, in the business sector. Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in other factors of output 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 an 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 between labour compensation per hour worked and labour productivity. The unit labour cost will increase when hourly compensation rises faster than labour productivity.

of the first quarterly decline in employment (-0.8%) since the third quarter of 1992.

In the third quarter of 2001, the growth in output and hours worked continued to be negative, as it was in the second quarter. The third quarter's decline in business sector output was the sharpest since the first quarter of 1992 (-0.5%). The drop in hours worked was the most significant since the 0.6% decrease in the first quarter of 1995.

Annual productivity growth is the result of stagnation in output and decline in hours worked

On year-over-year basis, productivity growth in the Canadian business sector increased only 0.3% in the third quarter of 2001, compared with the same three months of 2000. This gain—identical to the rate in the previous quarter—is considerably below the average annual rate of 1.7% in the 1995-to-2000 period.

This year-over-year increase in productivity in the third quarter reflected the joint impact of a stagnation in

output and a 0.4% annual drop in hours worked. The decline in hours worked is the first quarterly reduction in the year-over-year annual pace since the fourth quarter of 1992.

In the third quarter of 2001, the downward trend in output and hours worked, observed since the fourth quarter of 1999, continued. While year-to-year growth in output fell from 6.1% in the fourth quarter of 1999 to 0.0% in the third quarter of 2001, the total number of hours worked fell gradually over the same period, from a positive growth of 4.0% to a decline of 0.4%.

Labour costs on the rise

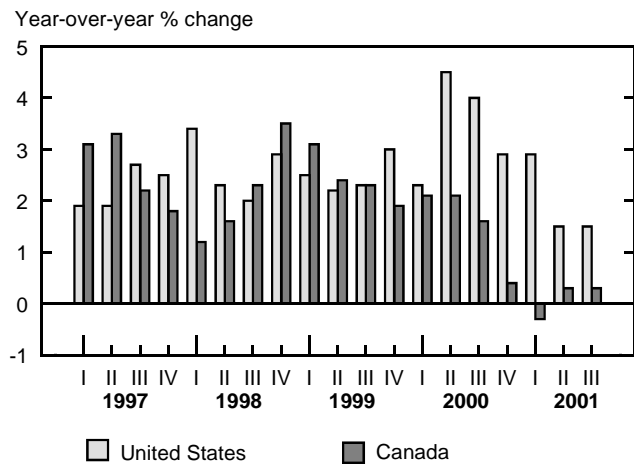
On a quarter-to-quarter basis, the unit labour cost—the joint result of changes in hourly compensation and productivity—rose at a 0.6% rate during the third quarter. This quarterly increase is slightly higher than the 0.4% rate seen in the second quarter. Hourly compensation grew 1.3% in the third quarter of 2001, faster growth than the 0.6% increase in the previous quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, hourly compensation paid to workers in the business sector during the third quarter increased at a faster pace than it did in the second quarter, climbing from 2.5% to 3.5%. This increase more than offset the moderate 0.3% rise in labour productivity. As a result, the unit labour cost posted a year-over-year rate of increase of 3.3% in the third quarter, which is higher than that registered in the second quarter (+2.1%). Both of these are higher than the long-run average of 1.5% noted over the second half of the 1990s.

Labour productivity continues to increase more slowly in Canada than in the United States

Comparability of labour productivity measures between Canada and the United States improved recently, a result of changes in the Canadian treatment of software expenditures as an investment.

Labour productivity of the business sector in Canada and the United States



American businesses outperformed Canadian businesses in terms of productivity in the third quarter of 2001. In terms of the annual pace, the gap in the productivity growth between Canada and the United States in the third quarter is identical to that registered in the second quarter—notably, a difference of 1.2 percentage points. This difference in labour productivity growth is slightly above the differences observed in the second half of the 1990s (1.0 percentage-point gap per year in favour of the United States).

Year-over-year productivity growth among American businesses in the third quarter was 1.5%—five times the 0.3% growth in productivity in the Canadian business sector. Similar year-over-year productivity growth rates of 0.3% in Canada and 1.5% in the United States were observed in the second quarter.

While the pace of production growth was relatively stable in both countries in the third quarter, hours worked fell much more (-1.4%) in the United States than in Canada (-0.4%). American businesses adjusted their workforce more rapidly to the slowdown in output than their Canadian counterparts did.

In the third quarter of 1999, the year-over-year growth in productivity between the two countries was identical. Since then, the productivity performance between Canada and the United States has given rise to gaps in favour of the American business sector, ranging between 0.2% and 3.2% per quarter.

Canada continues to show better unit labour cost performance than the United States

Hourly compensation in the business sector rose more slowly on a year-over-year basis in Canada than it did in the United States during the third quarter. Labour compensation rose only 3.5% in Canada during the third quarter, compared with 5.8% in the United States. This gap in earnings between the two countries continues a trend that has been in effect since the second quarter of 2000.

Despite Canada's relatively modest productivity growth, the slower growth in hourly compensation here compared to the United States means that the growth in unit labour costs continues to favour Canada.

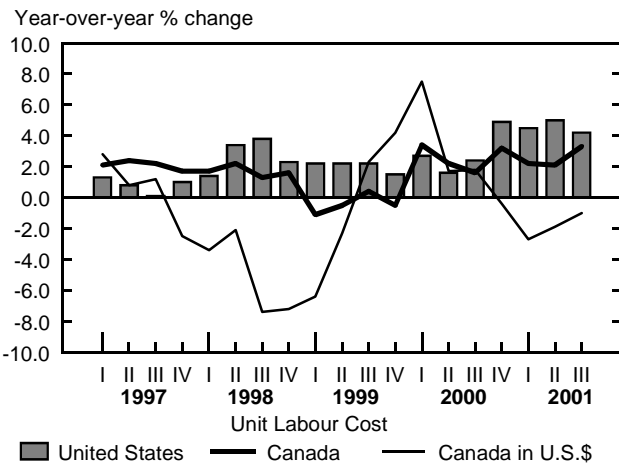
On an year-over-year basis, unit labour costs in the business sector grew 4.2% in the United States in the third quarter, compared with only 3.3% in Canada—when these costs are measured in the respective national currencies.

However, the gap in unit labour costs between the two countries—when expressed in American dollars—widens and continues to be in Canada's favour. In Canada, the unit labour cost fell to a year-over-year pace of 1.0% in the third quarter. By comparison, the United States posted an annual rate of 4.2% during the same quarter.

Available on CANSIM: table 383-0008

For further analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-5403; maynard@statcan.ca), Micro-economic Analysis Division. □

Growth of business sector unit labour cost increased slightly in Canada in the third quarter



Canada's business sector: Labour productivity and related variables

Year	Quarters	Labour productivity	Real gross domestic product	Hours worked	Average hours	All jobs	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
% change from the previous year								
1997		2.5	5.9	3.3	0.1	3.2	4.7	2.0
1998		2.1	4.6	2.5	-0.6	3.1	3.9	1.7
1999		2.5	6.0	3.5	0.2	3.4	2.0	-0.4
2000		1.5	5.2	3.7	0.8	2.7	4.2	2.6
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted								
1998	First	0.7	1.1	0.5	-0.4	0.9	1.6	0.9
	Second	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.5	1.6	1.1
	Third	1.3	1.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.3	-0.9
	Fourth	1.1	1.9	0.8	-0.1	0.8	1.6	0.5
1999	First	0.3	2.0	1.6	0.3	1.3	-1.5	-1.8
	Second	-0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.7
	Third	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0
	Fourth	0.7	1.6	0.8	-0.2	1.1	0.3	-0.4
2000	First	0.5	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.5	2.1
	Second	-0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
	Third	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.6
	Fourth	-0.6	0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.9	0.6	1.2
2001	First	-0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.9	0.9	1.1
	Second	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4
	Third	0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	-0.8	1.3	0.6
% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted								
1998	First	1.2	5.6	4.4	0.4	4.0	2.9	1.7
	Second	1.6	4.2	2.6	-0.7	3.3	3.9	2.2
	Third	2.3	3.9	1.7	-0.8	2.6	3.6	1.3
	Fourth	3.5	4.9	1.5	-1.2	2.7	5.2	1.6
1999	First	3.1	5.8	2.6	-0.5	3.1	2.0	-1.1
	Second	2.4	6.1	3.5	0.3	3.3	1.8	-0.5
	Third	2.3	6.4	3.9	0.5	3.3	2.8	0.4
	Fourth	1.9	6.1	4.0	0.4	3.7	1.4	-0.5
2000	First	2.1	6.0	3.8	0.7	3.1	5.6	3.4
	Second	2.1	5.7	3.6	0.7	2.7	4.3	2.2
	Third	1.6	5.4	3.7	1.0	2.6	3.3	1.6
	Fourth	0.4	3.9	3.5	1.0	2.4	3.6	3.2
2001	First	-0.3	2.4	2.7	0.2	2.5	2.0	2.2
	Second	0.3	1.8	1.6	-0.7	2.3	2.5	2.1
	Third	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.4	1.1	3.5	3.3

Canada and the United States: the business sector's labour productivity and related variables

	Third quarter 1999	Fourth quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001
% change from corresponding quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.6	0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.3
Real GDP	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	3.9	2.4	1.8	0.0
Hours worked	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	2.7	1.6	-0.4
Hourly compensation	2.8	1.4	5.6	4.3	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.5	3.5
Unit labour cost	0.4	-0.5	3.4	2.2	1.6	3.2	2.2	2.1	3.3
Unit labour cost in US\$	2.3	4.2	7.5	1.7	1.8	-0.4	-2.7	-1.9	-1.0
United-States									
Labour productivity	2.3	3.0	2.3	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.5
Real GDP	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.9	4.9	3.0	2.7	0.9	0.1
Hours worked	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4
Hourly compensation	4.6	4.5	5.0	6.2	6.5	7.9	7.6	6.7	5.8
Unit labour cost	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.4	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.2

Source: U.S. data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs, third quarter 2001, published in NEWS, Thursday December 6, 2001.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

October 2001 (preliminary)

In October, average weekly earnings for all employees increased by a slight \$1.51 to \$669.99. On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings were up 2.0%, similar to the increase of the Consumer Price Index for the same period.

By province, average earnings growth on a year-over-year basis was strongest in Alberta (+3.5%), where earnings growth was robust in most industries but strongest in wholesale trade and in accommodation and food. New Brunswick was the only province where year-over-year earnings were negative (-0.1%).

October's average hourly earnings for hourly-paid employees stood at \$17.03, unchanged from September but 3.5% higher than in October 2000. Average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were up 0.1 hours at 31.5 hours; average overtime hours were virtually unchanged in October. Since January 2001, average hours for hourly-paid employees have declined 0.6 hours, while average hours for salaried employees were unchanged at 37.7 hours.

The number of employees on payrolls increased slightly in October (+0.05% or +6,800 employees). There were modest employment increases in finance and insurance (+3,000), construction (+2,900) and retail (+2,200). For the second month in a row, the largest employment loss was in professional, scientific and technical services (-5,400) followed by manufacturing (-3,300). By province, the employment changes were mixed. Quebec recorded the largest loss (-4,300), while other provinces recorded small employment gains or losses.

Note: With the January 2001 data, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours began publishing its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS-based estimates are not comparable to the previously published estimates, which were based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of 1980. To ease this transition, a NAICS-based historical database from January 1991 to December 2000 has been produced.

A concordance table between NAICS and SIC codes is available on request. A description of the conversion process and its impact on the data is also available in the January 2001 issue of *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB; \$24/\$240) or may be obtained from Jean Leduc (613-951-4061; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). For more information on the NAICS, consult Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). Look under *Statistical methods*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0040

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise (based on employment by sector) and other labour market indicators will be available shortly in standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$24/\$240). See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for more information, contact Client Services (613-951-4090; 1 866 873-8788; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069) or Jean Leduc (613-951-4061), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	October 2000	September 2001 ^r	October 2001 ^p	September to October 2001	October 2000 to October 2001
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	656.57	668.48	669.99	0.2	2.0
Forestry, logging and support	804.58	839.67	848.98	1.1	5.5
Mining and oil and gas	1,139.56	1,158.90	1,157.72	-0.1	1.6
Utilities	1,000.40	1,002.24	1,004.25	0.2	0.4
Construction	805.71	796.25	795.89	0.0	-1.2
Manufacturing	792.68	813.35	811.64	-0.2	2.4
Wholesale trade	758.22	779.87	777.62	-0.3	2.6
Retail trade	424.84	431.42	431.98	0.1	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	728.67	748.49	753.53	0.7	3.4
Information and cultural industries	770.46	798.97	802.94	0.5	4.2
Finance and insurance	833.07	845.79	841.89	-0.5	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	598.67	609.08	618.79	1.6	3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	882.78	889.08	891.74	0.3	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	816.02	839.11	839.60	0.1	2.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	525.00	532.07	532.91	0.2	1.5
Educational services	684.67	702.03	706.10	0.6	3.1
Health care and social assistance	571.97	590.31	594.66	0.7	4.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	466.82	486.97	488.79	0.4	4.7
Accommodation and food services	274.32	287.62	289.05	0.5	5.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	508.93	524.94	527.67	0.5	3.7
Public administration	750.69	758.40	760.18	0.2	1.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	597.63	606.49	602.62	-0.6	0.8
Prince Edward Island	522.98	522.06	524.21	0.4	0.2
Nova Scotia	565.49	569.89	572.92	0.5	1.3
New Brunswick	594.84	591.05	594.53	0.6	-0.1
Quebec	617.18	627.17	630.53	0.5	2.2
Ontario	700.97	715.62	716.49	0.1	2.2
Manitoba	581.42	596.09	595.19	-0.2	2.4
Saskatchewan	597.86	602.38	599.69	-0.4	0.3
Alberta	666.84	688.64	690.25	0.2	3.5
British Columbia	659.64	663.31	665.44	0.3	0.9
Yukon	732.31	753.16	753.18	0.0	2.8
Northwest Territories ¹	..	853.65	866.44	1.5	..
Nunavut ¹	..	777.54	777.13	-0.1	..

^r Revised estimates.
^p Preliminary estimates.
¹ Data not seasonally adjusted
 .. Figures not available.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	August 2001	September 2001 ^r	October 2001 ^p	August to September 2001	September to October 2001
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	12,763	12,758	12,765	0.0	0.1
Forestry, logging and support	77	74	73	-3.9	-1.4
Mining and oil and gas	138	140	139	1.4	-0.7
Utilities	112	111	112	-0.9	0.9
Construction	577	583	586	1.0	0.5
Manufacturing	2,032	2,024	2,021	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale trade	722	715	715	-1.0	0.0
Retail trade	1,494	1,497	1,499	0.2	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	615	616	615	0.2	-0.2
Information and cultural industries	344	344	345	0.0	0.3
Finance and insurance	555	555	558	0.0	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	216	216	216	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	644	636	630	-1.2	-0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	83	84	85	1.2	1.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	528	529	530	0.2	0.2
Educational services	943	941	941	-0.2	0.0
Health care and social assistance	1,249	1,249	1,251	0.0	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	222	223	225	0.5	0.9
Accommodation and food services	944	944	944	0.0	0.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	476	479	479	0.6	0.0
Public administration	715	716	717	0.1	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	176	176	177	0.0	0.6
Prince Edward Island	57	57	57	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	357	355	355	-0.6	0.0
New Brunswick	290	291	293	0.3	0.7
Quebec	3,003	3,003	2,999	0.0	-0.1
Ontario	4,998	4,990	4,990	-0.2	0.0
Manitoba	503	501	503	-0.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	368	370	371	0.5	0.3
Alberta	1,373	1,376	1,375	0.2	-0.1
British Columbia	1,591	1,589	1,590	-0.1	0.1
Yukon	15	15	15	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories ¹	20	20	20	0.0	0.0
Nunavut ¹	10	10	10	0.0	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.

Farm Product Price Index

October 2001

The prices that farmers received for their agricultural commodities increased 6.4% in October compared with October 2000, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This follows a revised year-over-year increase of 10.4% in September and continues the monthly pattern of year-over-year increases that began in September 2000.

Crop prices rose 10.7% in October—the fifth consecutive month with a year-over-year increase. Prices farmers received for all livestock and animal products climbed 1.0% from October 2000, extending the monthly string of year-over-year increases that began in September 1999.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 99.7 in October, down 2.0% from a revised 101.7 in September.

The crop index fell 1.1% from September to October, as decreases in the indexes for oilseeds, potatoes and vegetables more than offset increases in the specialty crops, fruit and grain indexes.

The month-to-month oilseed index was down 4.9% in October, decreasing for a second consecutive month after rising steadily since January 2001. However, on a year-over-year basis, the oilseed index remained 17.7% above the October 2000 level of 66.0.

The largest month-to-month increase in the crop sub-indexes was in specialty crops. It rose 8.2% from September, continuing the monthly increases that began in August. At 120.9, the specialty crops index was 46.2% above its year-earlier level, influenced by higher prices for canary, mustard and sunflower seeds.

On a month-to-month basis, the livestock index fell 2.5% from September. This resulted from decreases in the hogs and the cattle and calves indexes, which more than offset increases in the dairy and poultry indexes.

The hog index stood at 90.1 in October, down 8.3% from September, and at its the lowest since February 2000. Although hog prices have fallen for four consecutive months, the index remained 4.5% above its October 2000 level.

The cattle and calves index fell 3.0% in October to 116.6, the seventh consecutive monthly decrease. On a year-over-year basis, the index decreased 2.3% in October—the first month the cattle and calves index has shown a year-over-year decline since December 1996.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0021.

The October 2001 (Vol. 1, no. 10) issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (21-007-XIB, free) is available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). On the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

To order data, or for general information, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index
(1997=100)

	October 2000	September 2001 ^r	October 2001 ^p	October 2000 to October 2001	September to October 2001
	% change				
Crops, total	82.5	92.3	91.3	10.7	-1.1
Grains	81.0	81.3	82.1	1.4	1.0
Oilseeds	66.0	81.7	77.7	17.7	-4.9
Specialty crops	82.7	111.7	120.9	46.2	8.2
Fruit	99.3	106.2	112.3	13.1	5.7
Vegetables	103.0	106.7	104.7	1.7	-1.9
Potatoes	105.6	141.0	135.7	28.5	-3.8
Livestock and animal products, total	106.0	109.9	107.1	1.0	-2.5
Cattle and calves	119.4	120.2	116.6	-2.3	-3.0
Hogs	86.2	98.3	90.1	4.5	-8.3
Poultry	90.1	96.6	96.8	7.4	0.2
Eggs	97.3	99.9	99.9	2.7	0.0
Dairy	111.5	112.3	116.2	4.2	3.5
Farm Product Price Index (FPI)	93.7	101.7	99.7	6.4	-2.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



Cereals and oilseeds review

October 2001

During November, Winnipeg oilseed futures' prices were lifted by developments in outside soybean and palm oil markets. Despite significantly lower crush and export demand, canola prices were also buoyed by the need to ration reduced supplies due to this past summer's drought and smaller plantings. Flaxseed prices were supported by expected stronger demand later in the crop year. Barley futures maintained their lateral direction in the vicinity of \$160 a tonne.

In the United States, Chicago corn and soybean futures' prices trended upward, despite fundamental information that indicated increased U.S. and world supplies. Markets discounted the supply side in the face of slow farm deliveries and sizeable export demand, particularly for soybeans. Prices trended upward for much of the month, but later fell as demand looked less robust. Prospects for record South American soybean production weighed on the market. Oat futures rode to five-year highs, as Scandinavian oats were competitive only in North American coastal markets.

Data from the October issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The November situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the October issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in mid-January. See *How to order products*. For further information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714) les.macartney@statcan.ca or Karen Gray (204-983-2856) karen.gray@statcan.ca, Agriculture Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

October 2001

Continued higher demand for coal by domestic and foreign markets drove up coal production in October. Coal production was 5 929 kilotonnes, up 5.9% from October 2000. Production in British Columbia—directed mainly to export markets—increased 10.0% to 2 453 kilotonnes. Coal production also increased in other producing provinces—which mainly supply electric power generating stations—by 3.2% to 3 476 kilotonnes. Year-to-date production to the end of October was 58 929 kilotonnes, up 2.3% from the same period in 2000.

Coal exports in October decreased to 2 603 kilotonnes, down 5.6% from October 2000, as exporters built up their port inventories. In the two main export markets for Canadian coal, exports to Japan totalled 912 kilotonnes, down 22.6% from October 2000, whereas those to South Korea rose 13.4% to 619 kilotonnes. Year-to-date, exports totalled 25 635 kilotonnes, down 6.4% from the same period in 2000.

Coke production in October 2001 decreased to 264 kilotonnes, down 4.8% from October 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

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

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1 866 873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (serge.grenier@statcan.ca, 613-951-3566), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

October 2001

Reduced demand and reduced generating capability at hydro plants led to lower net generation of electricity in October. Net generation of electricity was 43 902 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 2.8% from October 2000. Exports decreased 27.8% to 1 984 GWh, but imports increased from 956 GWh to 975 GWh.

Reduced generating capability in Quebec, Newfoundland, Manitoba and British Columbia was the main reason for the 3.2% decrease in generation of hydro electricity to 25 386 GWh. Increased capability from nuclear power stations in Ontario and New Brunswick resulted in a 21.0% increase in generation from nuclear sources to 5 554 GWh. As a consequence, thermal conventional generation was down 9.5% to 12 962 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of October 2001 totalled 464 660 GWh, down 2.8% from the previous year. Compared with the previous year, year-to-date exports dropped 20.1% to 34 372 GWh, whereas year-to-date imports climbed 59.3% to 15 748 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

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

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1 866 873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566; serge.grenier@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

October 2001

Rolled steel shipments for October 2001 totalled 1 278 518 metric tonnes, up 11.2% from 1 149 881 tonnes in September 2001 and up 3.7% from 1 232 707 tonnes in October 2000.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October 2001 totalled 12 060 970 tonnes, down 4.4% from 12 618 002 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1 866 873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). For further analytical information or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Dragos Ifrim (613-951-3527; ifridra@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

October 2001

Steel primary forms production for October totalled 1 272 600 metric tonnes, a decrease of 9.0% from 1 398 796 tonnes in October 2000.

Year-to-date production at the end of October reached 12 627 580 tonnes, down 10.3% from 14 084 081 tonnes in the same period of 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1 866 873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). For further analytical information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dragos Ifrim (613-951-3527; ifridra@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products

December 2001

The stock of frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of December amounted to 67 008 metric tonnes. That compares with 69 214 tonnes the previous month and 56 592 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0006.

The December 2001 issue of *Stocks of frozen meat products* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available on Statistic Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). Click on *Our products and services*, then *Free publications*, followed by *Agriculture*.

For general information, call Client Services (1 800 216-2299). For analytical information or to enquire about concepts, methodology or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada. ■

Placement of chicks and turkey poults

November 2001 (preliminary)

Chick placements for November 2001 were estimated at 47.6 million birds, an increase of 3.0% from the same month last year. Turkey poults decreased 10.5% to 1.3 million birds over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505), (sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Rita Athwal (613-951-5022), (rita.athwal@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

November 2001

Data on November grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

The delivery data are contained in the November 2001 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in February. See *How to order products*.

For further information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Telecommunications statistics

Third quarter 2001

The telecommunications industry's operating revenues in the third quarter totalled \$8.19 billion, up 1.5% from the second quarter and 3.1% from the third quarter of 2000. The telecommunications industry consists of wireline, wireless and satellite telecommunications carriers, as well as resellers of telecommunications services.

Operating profits for the industry of \$1.23 billion—or 15.0% of operating revenues—were 5.2% below their level in the third quarter of 2000 (\$1.30 billion).

Capital expenditures marked their third quarter of decline, but were still substantial at \$1.50 billion. For the wireline industry, capital spending amounted to \$1.02 billion, which represented 17% of wireline operating revenues. For the wireless industry, capital spending reached \$474 million, or 27% of wireless operating revenues.

Per capita, wireline investment was \$32.95 in the third quarter, while wireless capital expenditures amounted to \$15.26 per capita.

In the third quarter, the telecommunications industry had 81,240 full-time employees, down 1.6% from the second quarter, but up 2.4% from the third quarter of 2000.

More than 30.2 million voice-grade access paths were connected to the public-switched telephone network. This consisted of 9.9 million mobile access paths (cellular subscribers) and 20.3 million fixed access paths—19.4 million single access lines and 113,278 lines with multiple access.

Most of the recent growth in access has come from mobile services, which increased 23.2 % from the third quarter of 2000.

The third quarter issue of *Telecommunications statistics* (56-002-XIE, \$21/\$40) will be available shortly. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Heidi Ertl (613-951-1891) or Jo Anne Lambert (613-951-6673), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Canadian Vehicle Survey

First quarter 2001

Vehicles included in the Canadian Vehicle Survey travelled an estimated 70.9 billion kilometres in the

first quarter of 2001. Among them, vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms (and not used as a bus) travelled 64.4 billion kilometres, or 91% of the total during the quarter.

The Canadian Vehicle Survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada except some vehicles such as motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

The estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

The First Quarter 2001 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE, free) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498; chriwen@statcan.ca). To obtain data, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Aerospace and Defence Sector Survey

2000

In 2000, the aerospace and defence industries reported revenues of \$20.5 billion, according to the Canadian Aerospace and Defence Sector Survey. This figure includes exports valued at \$15.7 billion, of which \$10.5 billion went to the United States.

The roughly 700 aerospace and defence firms employed about 92,800 people in 2000. This includes about 14,500 engineering and scientific staff and 53,700 technical and production staff.

The aerospace and defence industry invested approximately \$2.3 billion in 2000. This includes \$1.1 billion of investment in plant and equipment and another \$0.9 billion of research and development investments.

Note: The Canadian Aerospace and Defence Sector Survey was conducted for the reference year 2000 on a voluntary basis on behalf of Industry Canada. Its aim was to produce new statistical information on the costs, investments, employment and markets of the firms engaged in aerospace and defence production.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Chris Johnston (613-951-0875; chris.johnston@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, or Jim Castellano (613-957-3747; castellano.jim@ic.gc.ca), Aerospace and Automotive Branch, Industry Canada. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight annual supplement: Financial statistics

2000

An estimated 2,800 for-hire motor carriers of freight earn at least \$1 million annually. In 2000, their operating revenues totalled \$17.6 billion, while their operating expenses totalled \$16.7 billion, for an operating ratio of 0.95 (any ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss). The net profit of the for-hire carriers of freight in 2000 (\$523 million) represented a 19.4% increase over the previous year (\$438 million). The operating profit margin was 5.3%—the second strongest result in this decade.

Financial statistics on the for-hire motor trucking industry are available from the Annual Supplement to the Quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey. This supplementary survey provides aggregate measurements and other financial ratios based on a sample of 765 carriers.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0003.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca) or Gilles Paré (613-951-2517; fax: 613-951-0579; paregil@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Annual Non-store Retail Survey

1999

Selected data at the industry trade group level for Canada are now available from the 1999 *Annual Non-store Retail Survey*, as are the province and territory totals. The estimates are based on the new North American Standard Industry Classification System (NAICS 1997).

To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Gervais (613-951-9218; serge.gervais@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Employment and hours worked of National Accounts

1997 and 1998

The national employment data by industry for 1997 and 1998 are now available, as are the hours worked data for the same period. These new data are in line with the final input-output tables for 1997 and the preliminary tables for 1998. They also accord with the 1997 North American Industry Classification System introduced by the Canadian System of National Accounts last September.

To order data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, send an email to productivity.measures@statcan.ca or contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; maynard@statcan.ca), Micro-economic Analysis Division (fax: 613-951-5403). ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat—a weekly review, December 21, 2001
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

Infomat—a weekly review, December 21, 2001
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

Farm Product Price Index, October 2001, Vol. 1,
no. 10
Catalogue number **21-007-XIB**
(free).

Stocks of frozen meat products, December 2001
Catalogue number **23-009-XIE**
(free).

Primary iron and steel, October 2001, Vol. 56, no. 10
Catalogue number **41-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Canadian Vehicle Survey, First quarter 2001
Catalogue number **53F0004XIE**
(free).

Natural gas transportation and distribution, 2000
Catalogue number **57-205-XIB** (\$23).

Service bulletin: Science statistics, Vol. 25, no. 12
Catalogue number **88-001-XIB** (\$6/\$59).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

Address changes or account inquiries:

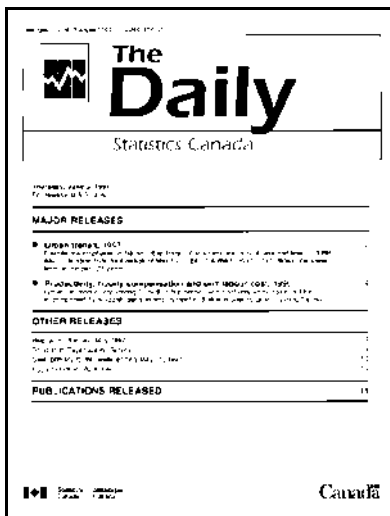
1-800-700-1033

To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to order@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under the headings *Products and services and Fee publications* (\$).

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, tom.vradenburg@statcan.ca)

Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), madeleine.simard@statcan.ca

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2001. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.