



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 31, 2001
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Economic and Financial Accounts, first quarter 2001**
Real gross domestic product grew 0.6% in the first quarter, up slightly from 0.4% in the fourth quarter of 2000. Fourth quarter results represented a marked slowdown from average quarterly growth in the range of 1.2% from mid-1998.

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- **Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2001**
Canada's surplus on current account transactions jumped \$4.2 billion to \$12.7 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis, extending a run of record surpluses since the first quarter of 2000.

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- **Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, March 2001**
Gross domestic product edged up 0.1% in March, offsetting a similar-sized decline in February.

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NEW PRODUCTS

RELEASE DATES: June 2001 21



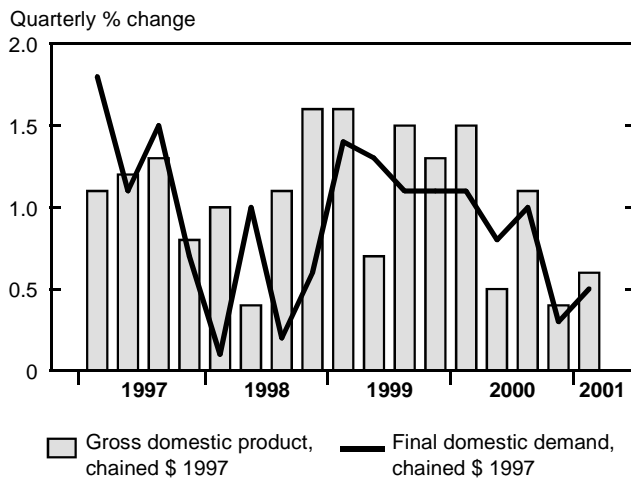
MAJOR RELEASES

National Economic and Financial Accounts

First quarter 2001

Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.6% in the first quarter, up slightly from 0.4% in the fourth quarter of 2000. Fourth quarter results represented a marked slowdown from average quarterly growth in the range of 1.2% from mid-1998.

GDP maintained moderate growth



Consumer spending increased 0.9%, accelerating from the 0.3% growth in the fourth quarter of 2000. Growth was boosted by purchases of new and used motor vehicles, which increased 2.1%. Household purchases of furniture and appliances also posted strong gains.

Real gross domestic product, \$ chained 1997¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2000	1.5	6.1	5.0
Second quarter 2000	0.5	1.9	4.8
Third quarter 2000	1.1	4.5	4.4
Fourth quarter 2000	0.4	1.6	3.5
First quarter 2001	0.6	2.5	2.6

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

Note to readers

New measure of GDP

As part of the regular revision process, the System of National Accounts is making several important improvements. As of May 31, 2001, the Quarterly Income and Expenditure Accounts will adopt the following four changes.

Chain Fisher formula

A new formula (Chain Fisher) has been used to estimate real gross domestic product (GDP). This change has been applied from the first quarter of 1981 to the first quarter of 2001, and will be pushed back to 1961 within a year.

Expenditures on software

Business and government expenditures on software, which were treated as current expenses, have become capital expenditures. This has had the impact of raising the level of GDP from 1981 to the present. This change has been applied from 1981 to date.

Gross domestic product at basic prices

The concept of GDP at factor cost has been replaced by a new concept, GDP at basic prices. This concept includes indirect taxes on factors of production. This change has been applied back to 1961 and has had no impact on overall GDP at market prices.

Estimates of labour income based on NAICS

The labour income estimates are now based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). This change has had no impact on total GDP. NAICS-based historical series have been released for the period January 1997 through March 2001.

New housing construction increased a solid 3.8% and ownership transfer costs on the sale of existing dwellings also advanced.

Business plant and equipment investment fell 1.9%, the third consecutive decline. While non-residential construction investment remained flat, declines in investment in machinery and equipment were spread throughout a number of categories.

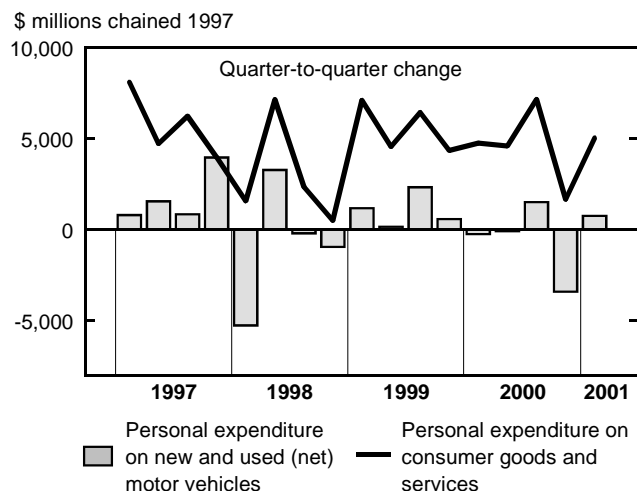
Exports of goods and services fell 1.4% with significant declines in automotive products and machinery and equipment. A robust increase in energy exports (+5.9%) partly offset these declines.

Consumer spending gained strength

Consumer spending increased 0.9%, accelerating from the 0.3% growth in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Growth was boosted by purchases of new and used motor vehicles, which grew 2.1% following an 8.8% drop in the fourth quarter. Manufacturers continued to offer incentives to stimulate sales.

Car purchases boosted consumer spending



Consumer purchases of furniture, carpets and other floor coverings climbed 5.0%, the largest increase since the second quarter of 1991. Sales of household appliances advanced 2.9%. Continued strength in residential housing investment stimulated the sales of these commodities.

Housing market advanced

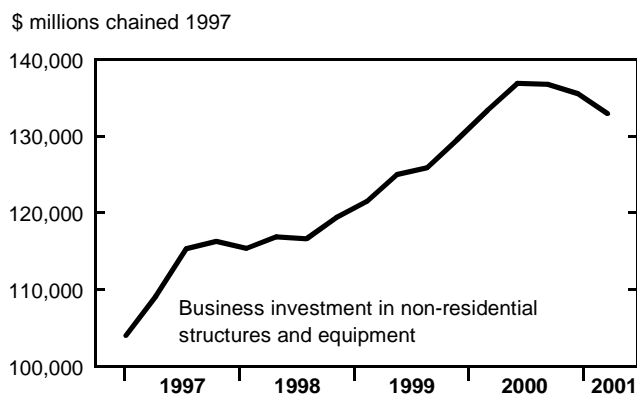
New housing construction increased 3.8%, the largest increase since the fourth quarter of 1999. Ownership transfer costs advanced 1.0%.

In the first quarter, the value of residential building permits jumped 10.8%, marking the best quarter since the first quarter of 1996. Increases were concentrated in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Business plant and equipment investment slumped

Business plant and equipment investment fell 1.9%, the third consecutive quarterly decline. The last occurrence of three consecutive declines in non-residential investment was in 1990.

Third consecutive quarterly decline in plant and equipment investment



Non-residential construction remained flat; declines in building construction were offset by an 0.5% rise in engineering construction, attributable to the oil and gas industry.

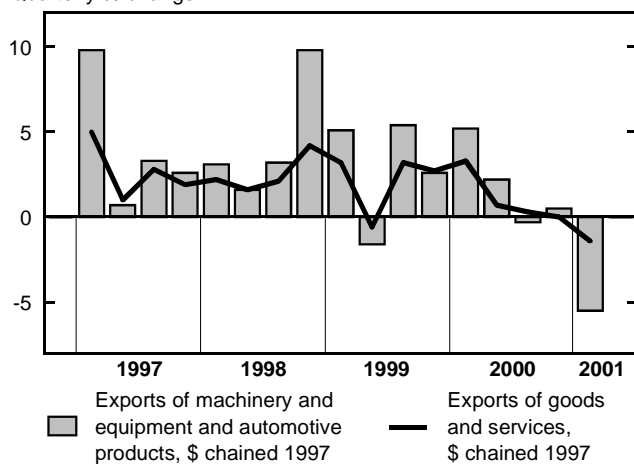
Businesses spent 3.2% less on machinery and equipment in the first quarter, following a 1.8% decline in the fourth quarter of 2000. Reduced investment in machinery and equipment was widespread, with significant declines in industrial machinery, automobiles, other transportation equipment and telecommunications equipment.

Exports fell

Exports fell 1.4%; significant declines were posted in automotive products, and machinery and equipment. Exports of automotive products dropped 8.2%, in tandem with production declines. The 3.4% decline in machinery and equipment exports was the largest in nearly a decade. A 5.9% increase in energy exports partially offset these declines. Rising energy prices compounded the increase in nominal terms (+18.6%). This is the fifth consecutive double-digit increase in the value of energy exports. Export prices of crude petroleum have more than doubled since the first quarter of 1999, and natural gas prices have more than tripled.

Exports pulled down by machinery and equipment and automotive products

Quarterly % change



Inventories of autos drawn down

Non-farm inventories increased marginally in the first quarter, with a sharp reduction concentrated in the automotive sector. Auto manufacturers scaled back production in an effort to liquidate stocks, and wholesalers also reduced inventory levels significantly. At the retail level, motor vehicle stocks shrank \$3.9 billion, following a sizeable liquidation in the previous quarter.

Energy prices affected business income

Corporation profits increased 3.8% in nominal terms; strong energy prices boosted profits of enterprises in the energy sector, whereas manufacturing industry profits dropped. Energy rebate programs in Western Canada provided subsidies of \$4 billion to businesses on an annualized basis, boosting corporation profits.

Households received relief from higher energy prices through provincial rebates of \$1.8 billion on an

annualized basis. In addition, a transfer from the federal government of \$5.8 billion (annualized) was made to households.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3780001, 3780002, 3800001-3800015, 3800031, 3800033-3800035 and 3820006 and matrices 701-726, 728-735, 737-744, 748-750, 796, 797, 6520, 6521, 6524-6534, 6536, 6538, 6540, 6542, 6547, 6548, 6550-6560, 6562, 6564, 6566, 6568, 6570-6585, 10500-10510, 10512-10515 and 10541-10570.

The first quarter 2001 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001-XIB, \$33/\$108; 13-001-XPB, \$44/\$145) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly income and expenditure accounts (13-001-PPB, \$50/\$180), financial flow accounts (13-014-PPB, \$50/\$180) and estimates of labour income (13F0016XPB \$20/\$65), including supplementary analytical tables and charts, are now available.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete quarterly income and expenditure accounts, financial flow accounts, and monthly estimates of labour income data sets can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-001-DDB \$250/\$500; 13-014-DDB \$300/\$1,200; 13F0016DDB \$125/\$500) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB \$25/\$100; 13-014-XDB \$60/\$240; 13F0016XDB \$25/\$100). To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca, Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Gross domestic product, income-based

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2000 to first quarter 2001
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	\$ millions							% change at quarterly rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	453,073	474,591	502,400	536,578	539,780	545,764	553,244	1.4
Corporation profits before taxes	87,932	85,851	104,689	127,513	129,484	131,840	136,884	3.8
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	6,653	7,052	8,490	11,702	12,388	12,696	13,296	4.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	48,881	47,625	47,383	53,553	55,728	55,504	56,832	2.4
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,663	1,926	1,783	1,979	1,884	1,592	2,244	41.0
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	54,663	57,643	60,629	63,237	63,396	63,576	65,452	3.0
Inventory valuation adjustment ²	-623	-691	-2,862	-2,615	1,212	-5,316	-2,592	2,724
Taxes less subsidies on factors of production	51,203	51,827	53,102	54,949	55,248	55,364	56,712	2.4
Net domestic product at basic prices	703,445	725,824	775,614	846,896	859,120	861,020	882,072	2.4
Taxes less subsidies on products	64,931	67,881	72,082	75,334	75,740	76,896	72,436	-5.8
Capital consumption allowances	116,574	122,303	127,723	134,315	134,928	136,608	138,888	1.7
Statistical discrepancy ²	72	-143	-156	-535	-1,832	652	1,704	1,052
Gross domestic product at market prices	885,022	915,865	975,263	1,056,010	1,067,956	1,075,176	1,095,100	1.9

¹ Includes military pay and allowances.

² The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2000 to first quarter 2001
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
								% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	512,856	534,391	561,566	593,275	599,500	604,928	611,496	1.1
Durable goods	67,988	71,510	77,073	81,239	83,068	80,680	82,320	2.0
Semi-durable goods	44,939	47,203	49,493	52,116	52,756	53,244	54,040	1.5
Non-durable goods	123,143	126,223	132,119	141,112	142,588	145,484	145,584	0.1
Services	276,786	289,455	302,881	318,808	321,088	325,520	329,552	1.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	171,883	176,842	183,287	192,771	194,044	194,540	197,416	1.5
Government gross fixed capital formation	20,104	20,014	22,463	24,740	24,988	25,256	25,068	-0.7
Government inventories ¹	5	-27	-3	24	48	72	-	-72
Business gross fixed capital formation	154,737	161,602	171,368	184,294	185,532	186,140	185,324	-0.4
Residential structures	43,519	42,513	45,861	48,170	48,012	48,884	50,280	2.9
Non-residential structures	43,872	45,208	46,822	50,569	50,704	51,468	51,832	0.7
Machinery and equipment	67,346	73,881	78,685	85,555	86,816	85,788	83,212	-3.0
Business investment in inventories ¹	8,175	5,813	3,909	7,144	8,468	2,156	-848	-3,004
Non-farm ¹	9,174	6,284	3,853	7,407	8,752	2,032	-1,252	-3,284
Farm ¹	-999	-471	56	-263	-284	124	404	280
Exports of goods and services	348,604	377,349	418,542	479,450	484,124	495,168	499,664	0.9
Goods	303,379	326,180	365,234	422,562	427,568	437,336	440,888	0.8
Services	45,225	51,169	53,308	56,888	56,556	57,832	58,776	1.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	331,271	360,261	386,025	426,223	430,584	432,428	421,320	-2.6
Goods	277,727	303,377	326,845	363,278	367,388	369,008	357,444	-3.1
Services	53,544	56,884	59,180	62,945	63,196	63,420	63,876	0.7
Statistical discrepancy ¹	-71	142	156	535	1,836	-656	-1,700	-1,044
Gross domestic product at market prices	885,022	915,865	975,263	1,056,010	1,067,956	1,075,176	1,095,100	1.9
Final domestic demand	859,580	892,849	938,684	995,080	1,004,064	1,010,864	1,019,304	0.8
\$ millions chained 1997								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	512,856	528,320	546,451	566,229	570,542	572,190	577,239	0.9
Durable goods	67,988	71,585	76,956	81,882	83,937	81,657	83,929	2.8
Semi-durable goods	44,939	46,795	48,212	50,476	51,100	51,220	51,889	1.3
Non-durable goods	123,143	125,647	128,133	130,347	130,478	131,607	131,876	0.2
Services	276,786	284,284	293,192	303,674	305,292	307,784	309,776	0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	171,883	174,947	179,555	183,562	183,743	185,352	187,547	1.2
Government gross fixed capital formation	20,104	19,917	22,371	24,064	24,178	24,308	24,084	-0.9
Government inventories ¹	5	-25	-3	23	44	72	-	-72
Business gross fixed capital formation	154,737	159,072	169,712	180,913	182,150	181,391	179,564	-1.0
Residential structures	43,519	41,982	44,222	45,399	45,513	45,946	46,661	1.6
Non-residential structures	43,872	44,063	44,873	47,274	47,252	47,566	47,623	0.1
Machinery and equipment	67,346	73,037	80,703	88,550	89,756	88,135	85,355	-3.2
Business investment in inventories ¹	8,175	5,409	4,630	9,157	10,369	4,501	1,862	-2,639
Non-farm ¹	9,174	5,165	3,623	8,721	10,186	3,702	675	-3,027
Farm ¹	-999	-72	616	-16	-275	314	702	388
Exports of goods and services	348,604	379,514	417,093	448,812	450,293	450,224	443,701	-1.4
Goods	303,379	329,153	365,944	396,314	398,189	397,428	390,526	-1.7
Services	45,225	50,357	51,294	52,745	52,358	53,051	53,447	0.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	331,271	347,417	372,935	403,126	407,153	397,584	386,201	-2.9
Goods	277,727	294,642	319,483	348,025	351,957	343,644	332,770	-3.2
Services	53,544	52,843	53,706	55,571	55,707	54,435	53,822	-1.1
Statistical discrepancy ¹	-71	146	159	510	1,745	-622	-1,592	-970
Gross domestic product at market prices	885,022	919,770	966,362	1,009,182	1,014,860	1,018,996	1,025,401	0.6
Final domestic demand	859,580	882,250	918,038	954,600	960,432	963,097	968,364	0.5

¹ The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.
- Nil or zero.

Gross domestic product, price indexes

	1998	1999	2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2000 to first quarter 2001
using seasonally adjusted data							
	implicit chain price indexes (1997=100)						% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	101.1	102.8	104.8	105.1	105.7	105.9	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	101.1	102.1	105.0	105.6	105.0	105.3	0.3
Government gross fixed capital formation	100.5	100.4	102.8	103.4	103.9	104.1	0.2
Business gross fixed capital formation	101.6	101.0	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.2	0.6
Exports of goods and services	99.4	100.3	106.8	107.5	110.0	112.6	2.4
Imports of goods and services	103.7	103.5	105.8	105.8	108.8	109.1	0.3
Gross domestic product	99.6	100.9	104.6	105.2	105.5	106.8	1.2
Final domestic demand	101.2	102.3	104.2	104.5	105.0	105.3	0.3

Financial market summary table

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2000 to first quarter 2001
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	\$ millions							
								actual change
Persons and unincorporated business	32,057	37,454	36,700	34,628	35,360	32,944	34,696	1,752
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	9,067	9,949	10,418	10,457	10,840	10,184	9,388	-796
Bank loans	775	3,541	2,152	1,392	916	976	2,224	1,248
Other loans	5,416	6,909	6,184	3,902	3,748	2,768	4,276	1,508
Mortgages	16,799	17,055	17,946	18,877	19,856	19,016	18,808	-208
Non-Financial private corporations	51,468	69,858	51,550	79,942	68,396	85,492	41,556	-43,936
Funds raised								
Bank loans	5,882	8,522	4,232	6,011	3,976	-2,348	-40	2,308
Other loans	4,090	5,560	5,597	5,820	10,300	6,456	2,416	-4,040
Other short-term paper	5,086	6,066	6,738	7,359	6,920	7,644	-12,564	-20,208
Mortgages	1,748	3,642	3,902	3,567	1,492	3,292	1,452	-1,840
Bonds	13,433	13,816	10,456	2,926	-236	3,308	12,888	9,580
Shares	21,229	32,252	20,625	54,259	45,944	67,140	37,404	-29,736
Non-Financial government enterprises	-1,872	-1,079	-5,015	-1,965	-1,992	-5,096	-2,104	2,992
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-654	106	-155	128	-212	-84	408	492
Other loans	-246	-102	371	767	100	-368	-4	364
Other short-term paper	2,212	-304	-2,074	130	276	344	-1,460	-1,804
Mortgages	5	-5	-12	-	-	-4	4	8
Bonds	-3,188	-784	-3,143	-2,987	-2,140	-4,928	-1,064	3,864
Shares	-1	10	-2	-3	-16	-56	12	68
Federal government	-7,263	-9,903	3,493	-18,779	-22,988	-19,512	3,292	22,804
Funds raised								
Bank loans	120	120	106	106	120	120	192	72
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4	-4
Canada short-term paper	-25,040	-19,370	357	-13,501	-23,540	-9,500	4,044	13,544
Canada Saving Bonds	-3,103	-2,957	-783	-1,909	-1,772	-4,552	2,256	6,808
Marketable bonds	20,760	12,304	3,813	-3,475	2,204	-5,580	-3,196	2,384
Other levels of government	5,871	8,241	12,670	1,279	-2,576	916	-2,640	-3,556
Funds raised								
Bank loans	146	155	56	1,000	1,984	168	-2,328	-2,496
Other loans	635	394	162	-55	-48	44	140	96
Other short-term paper	-2,182	-1,368	4,390	-968	-2,688	2,608	3,100	492
Mortgages	308	263	40	11	76	-60	-56	4
Provincial bonds	7,256	11,408	8,133	1,408	-2,812	180	-2,292	-2,472
Municipal bonds	-338	-2,915	-126	-145	856	-1,976	-1,200	776
Other bonds	46	304	15	28	56	-48	-4	44
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	80,261	104,571	99,398	95,105	76,200	94,744	74,800	-19,944
Consumer credit	9,067	9,949	10,418	10,457	10,840	10,184	9,388	-796
Bank loans	6,269	12,444	6,391	8,637	6,784	-1,168	456	1,624
Other loans	9,895	12,761	12,314	10,434	14,100	8,900	6,824	-2,076
Canada short-term paper	-25,040	-19,370	357	-13,501	-23,540	-9,500	4,044	13,544
Other short-term paper	5,116	4,394	9,054	6,521	4,508	10,596	-10,924	-21,520
Mortgages	18,860	20,955	21,876	22,455	21,424	22,244	20,208	-2,036
Bonds	34,866	31,176	18,365	-4,154	-3,844	-13,596	7,388	20,984
Shares	21,228	32,262	20,623	54,256	45,928	67,084	37,416	-29,668

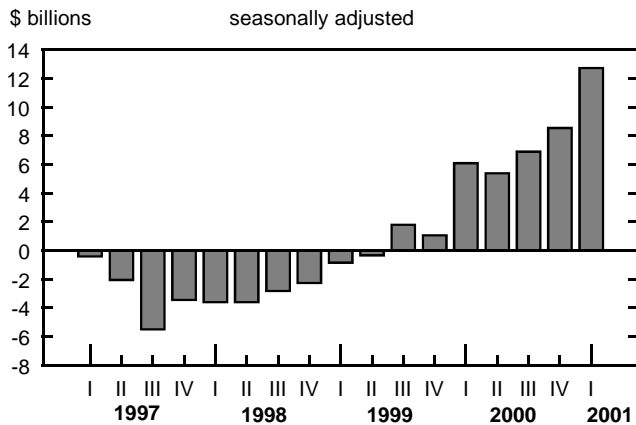
- Nil or zero.

Canada's balance of international payments

First quarter 2001

Canada's surplus on current account transactions jumped \$4.2 billion to \$12.7 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis, extending a run of record surpluses since the first quarter of 2000. Trade in goods again dominated, led by a surge in natural gas sales to the United States.

Current Account balance



In the capital and financial account (not seasonally adjusted), both Canadian assets and liabilities increased, but at a more moderate pace than in the fourth quarter of 2000. Canadian investment in outstanding foreign portfolio equities hit a record high, spurred by an increase to the foreign content limit of Canadian pension plans.

Foreign investment came in the form of portfolio and other investment, as foreign direct investment slowed to its lowest level in two years. Foreigners renewed their interest in Canadian bonds; investment surged to its highest level in more than four years.

Current Account

Energy sales led rise in goods surplus

The goods surplus expanded for a fifth consecutive quarter, moving up \$3.8 billion to \$20.9 billion. Export growth slowed to 0.8%, but imports declined significantly for the first time since mid-1996.

The slowing export growth resulted from offsetting factors. Higher demand for natural gas pushed up prices, which led to substantial growth in natural gas revenues, which were accompanied by further growth

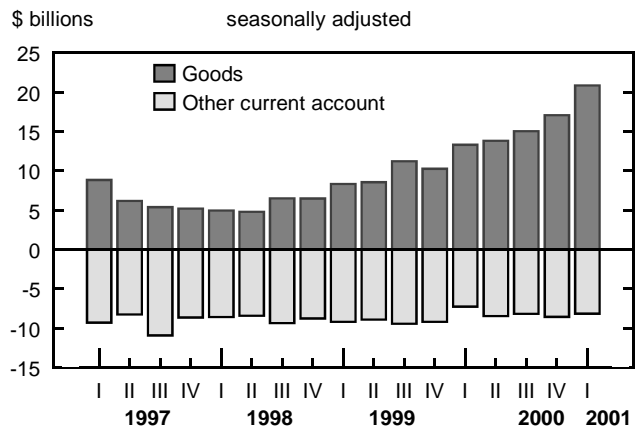
Note to readers

As part of the normal four-year revision process, a large upward revision has been made to undercoverage of goods exported to countries other than United States. A note on this revision is found at the end of the release. This has affected the current account balance from 1997. In 1999, notably, the balance has become a small surplus of \$1.7 billion.

In addition, there has been a revision of just over \$1 billion to the balance of payments (BOP) adjustment for natural gas exports on a seasonally adjusted basis in the first quarter of 2001. Data for the BOP adjustment to natural gas exports came from an administrative source too late for incorporation in the International Trade Division's release of May 18. The revisions for undercoverage and the BOP adjustment for natural gas will be reflected in the international merchandise trade data release in June.

in electricity exports to energy-short U.S. markets. Increased exports were also registered in aircraft products and agricultural goods other than wheat. At the same time, automotive exports dropped further having peaked a year previous, while exports of telecommunications and related products declined sharply from highs recorded in the fourth quarter.

Goods and other Current Account balances



The 3.1% decrease in imports resulted primarily from declines in automotive and telecommunications products, which paralleled the drops in exports for these products.

The quarter saw a higher surplus on energy trade and a lower deficit on machinery and equipment. The surplus on forest products continued to narrow gradually, as it has for the year previous.

Trade with the United States again dominated the jump in the goods surplus. Deficits with other trading

partners fell and, in the case of Japan, moved into a small surplus position.

Modest boost from other accounts

Canada's small deficit in travel again narrowed on the strength of spending by a higher number of U.S. visitors. Spending by overseas travellers to Canada edged downward. Net imports of commercial services were marginally lower, as revenues for fees and commissions on securities from abroad strengthened.

Noticeably lower profits to both Canadian and foreign direct investors offset one another during the first quarter; thus, the deficit on investment income changed little.

Capital and Financial Account

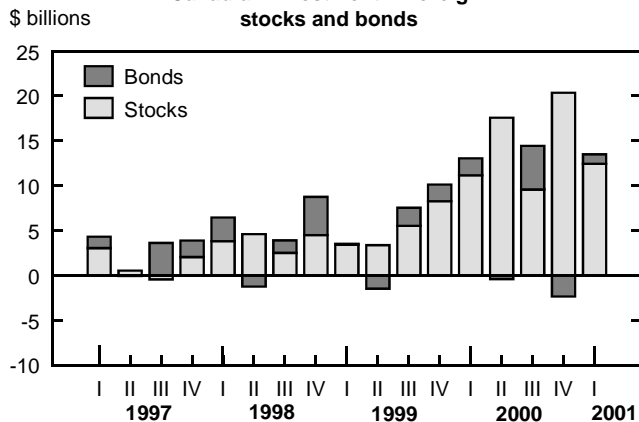
Canadian appetite for foreign shares continued

With a 5% increase in the foreign content limit for their pension funds, Canadian portfolio demand for foreign stocks continued to grow in the first quarter. The \$12.4 billion increase in holdings of foreign stocks came entirely from secondary market purchases, an all-time record. However, the investment in the quarter was down from the fourth quarter of 2000, when foreign companies issued large amounts of treasury shares in acquiring Canadian firms. The first quarter accumulation of foreign equities was roughly split between U.S. shares and overseas shares, a continuation of the pattern seen in 2000.

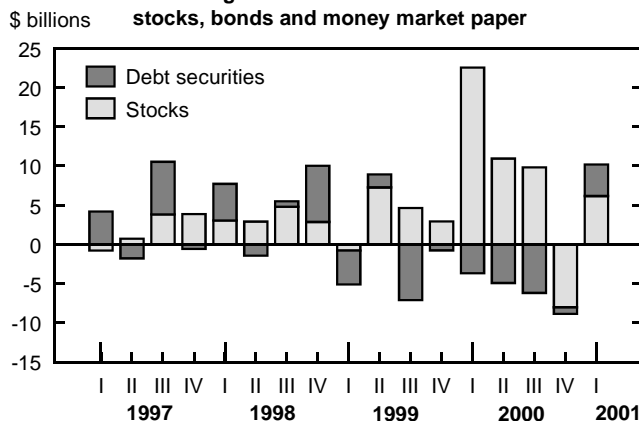
Canadians acquired about \$1 billion in foreign bonds, mainly U.S. treasuries. While quarterly flows have been volatile, Canadians have increased their holdings of foreign bonds in each of the past six years.

Portfolio investment

Canadian investment in foreign¹
stocks and bonds



Foreign Investment in Canadian
stocks, bonds and money market paper



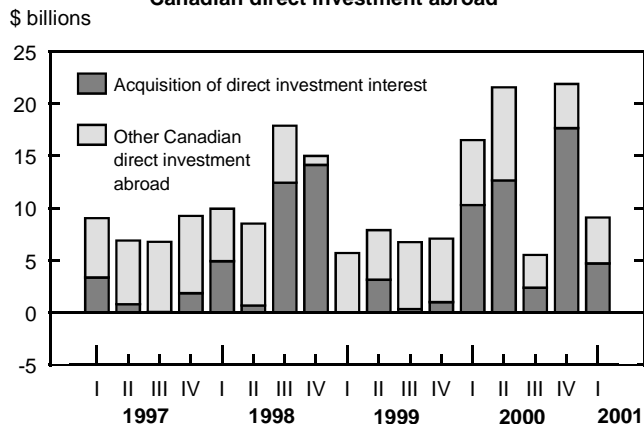
¹ Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Canadian direct investment abroad continued to be robust

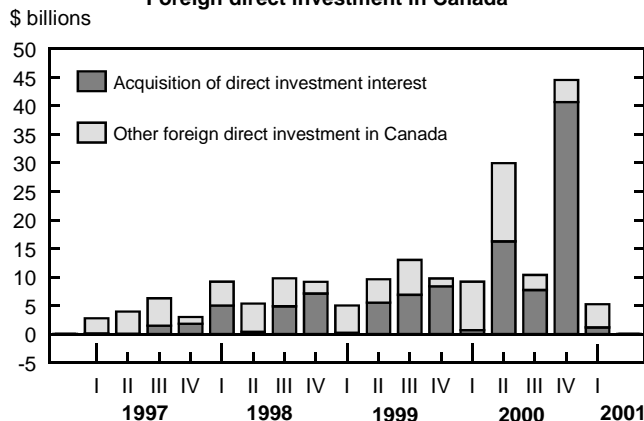
Canadian direct investment abroad in the first quarter was robust at \$9.1 billion, but below the quarterly average of \$12 billion recorded over the last three years. The investment in the first quarter was split between acquisitions and other flows. The electrical and electronic products industry received the largest share of this investment, which went primarily to European countries and the United States.

Direct investment

Canadian direct investment abroad¹



Foreign direct investment in Canada



¹ Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Foreign investors increased holdings of Canadian bonds and stocks

Foreign investors bought \$10.2 billion worth of Canadian securities in the first quarter, more than reversing the large divestment in the fourth quarter. Foreign investors made their largest investment in Canadian bonds (\$8.9 billion) in more than four years. Originating entirely from United States, the investment was directed to both the primary and secondary Canadian bond markets. The \$14.4 billion worth of new issues raised in foreign markets was more than the total of the three previous quarters combined. Partly offsetting the new issues were \$8.9 billion worth of retirements, 70% of which were issues of Canadian governments and their enterprises. In addition, foreign investors purchased \$3.2 billion worth of existing issues in the secondary market, half of which were federal issues.

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks rebounded in the first quarter, after a sell-off in the fourth quarter. The increase was roughly split between secondary market trading and net new issues. The \$6.2 billion foreign investment came from the United States, as Canadian share prices declined substantially for a second consecutive quarter.

Foreign investors divested almost \$5 billion in money market paper, although by the end of the first quarter the interest rate differential had changed in favour of investing in Canada. This continued the seesaw pattern of foreign investment in Canadian money market paper since the final quarter of 1999. The foreign divestment in the first quarter was split between corporate and government paper. The reduction in holdings was led by Americans, followed by Europeans and Asians.

Other investment liabilities increased due to a sharp rise in Canadian bank deposits from their foreign affiliates, all in foreign currencies. There were decreases in loan and other liabilities that negated some of the large deposit inflows of these financial institutions.

Revision of exports for undercoverage

Studies in the mid-1990s of the coverage of export documents submitted to the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA, formerly Revenue Canada) revealed that there was a significant undercoverage of exports to countries other than the United States. This undercoverage is believed to be caused by exporters not fully understanding the requirements to report these exports and by changing business practices.

As a result of these studies, estimates of the undercoverage are included in the BOP adjustments. More recent studies at various shipping points —

Canada again built up its official reserve assets

Canada increased its official reserve assets by \$2.5 billion in the quarter. Reserves have risen in eight of the last nine quarters. Meanwhile, the Canadian dollar lost 3.25 cents against the U.S. dollar but gained against most other major foreign currencies. The dollar closed at 63.44 U.S. cents, below the previous record low close of August 1998.

Investment in Canada by foreign direct investors lowest in over two years

Foreign acquisitions of Canadian companies paused in the first quarter, following the record level of the final quarter of 2000. This resulted in a modest foreign investment of \$5.2 billion, which was largely comprised of increases to working capital in existing Canadian direct investment enterprises.

undertaken in co-operation with CCRA — showed that undercoverage had increased significantly.

This undercoverage is now estimated to be around 16% of the total exports to countries other than United States.

The undercoverage estimates have now been revised for 1997 and subsequent periods — see the table below. The majority of the commodities undercoverage is estimated to be in industrial goods, machinery and equipment, and automotive products. The distribution by commodities was mainly based on the studies of exports by road supplemented with information from the Canadian Input–Output tables. The samples for the studies of marine and air exports were much smaller and not used for the commodity distributions. This could have led to a bias in favour of goods mainly shipped by road.

On a geographical basis, the undercoverage estimate is now about 28% for the Other OECD region; a large part of this is due to the undercoverage of exports to Mexico. Estimates of undercoverage for other non-U.S. regions are in the range of 13% to 16%.

Undercoverage of goods exports by type

	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ billion			
Agriculture products	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Energy products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forestry products	0.9	1	1	1.1
Industrial goods	2.4	2.6	2.7	3
Machinery and equipment	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.7
Automotive products	0.9	1.5	2	2.2
Consumer goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total undercoverage	7.4	8.7	9.4	10.4
of which are revisions at May 31, 2000	+2.0	+3.9	+4.7	+5.0

Undercoverage of goods by geographical area

	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ billion			
United Kingdom	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other European Union	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2
Japan	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
Other OECD	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.8
Other countries	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.3
Total undercoverage	7.4	8.7	9.4	10.4

Available on CANSIM: tables 3760001-3760017 and 3760035 and matrices 2325-2327, 2355, 2360-2377 and 3183.

The first quarter 2001 issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049) or Denis Caron (613-951-1861), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	1999	2000
Not seasonally adjusted							
\$ millions							
Current Account							
Receipts							
Goods and Services:	113,168	121,028	119,931	123,722	121,794	416,956	477,850
Goods	100,921	107,097	103,290	111,251	109,214	365,233	422,559
Services	12,247	13,931	16,641	12,472	12,580	51,723	55,291
Investment income:	10,041	10,659	10,672	10,964	9,445	33,487	42,336
Direct investment	5,158	5,425	5,029	5,370	3,904	14,897	20,983
Portfolio investment	1,611	1,706	1,775	1,819	1,820	5,816	6,910
Other investment	3,272	3,528	3,868	3,775	3,721	12,774	14,443
Current Transfers	1,670	1,424	1,442	1,507	1,898	5,657	6,043
Current account receipts	124,878	133,111	132,045	136,194	133,137	456,100	526,229
Payments							
Goods and Services:	103,836	109,510	103,788	108,152	105,023	385,019	425,286
Goods	88,335	93,996	87,804	93,147	88,987	326,844	363,281
Services	15,502	15,514	15,984	15,005	16,036	58,176	62,005
Investment income:	16,704	17,741	17,328	17,684	17,126	64,859	69,458
Direct investment	5,597	6,423	6,118	6,163	5,373	20,185	24,301
Portfolio investment	7,381	7,488	7,360	7,420	7,347	30,734	29,648
Other investment	3,726	3,831	3,849	4,102	4,406	13,940	15,508
Current Transfers	1,528	897	1,069	1,096	1,638	4,531	4,591
Current account payments	122,069	128,149	122,185	126,932	123,787	454,409	499,334
Balances							
Goods and services	9,331	11,518	16,144	15,571	16,772	31,937	52,564
Goods	12,586	13,101	15,486	18,104	20,227	38,390	59,277
Services	-3,255	-1,583	658	-2,533	-3,456	-6,453	-6,714
Investment income	-6,663	-7,082	-6,655	-6,721	-7,680	-31,371	-27,121
Direct investment	-439	-997	-1,089	-793	-1,469	-5,288	-3,318
Portfolio investment	-5,770	-5,781	-5,585	-5,601	-5,527	-24,918	-22,738
Other investments	-454	-303	19	-327	-685	-1,165	-1,065
Current transfers	141	527	372	411	259	1,125	1,452
Current Account balance	2,809	4,963	9,861	9,261	9,351	1,690	26,894
Capital and Financial Account^{1,2}							
Capital Account	1,210	1,423	1,486	1,142	1,223	5,048	5,261
Financial Account	-456	-11,638	-8,937	606	-1,693	-17,057	-20,426
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-16,493	-21,544	-5,518	-21,860	-9,098	-27,359	-65,415
Portfolio investment	-13,048	-17,187	-14,432	-18,010	-13,517	-23,067	-62,677
Foreign bonds	-1,885	392	-4,846	2,343	-1,073	-2,477	-3,996
Foreign stocks	-11,163	-17,579	-9,586	-20,353	-12,443	-20,590	-58,681
Other investment	2,249	-10,164	-1,790	2,895	-1,482	5,113	-6,810
Loans	3,259	-6,297	-988	-864	2,934	2,742	-4,891
Deposits	4,279	-6,337	-625	6,432	-1,125	10,409	3,749
Official international reserves	-4,010	1,189	-1,346	-1,312	-2,490	-8,818	-5,480
Other assets	-1,279	1,281	1,169	-1,361	-800	781	-189
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-27,292	-48,895	-21,740	-36,975	-24,097	-45,313	-134,903
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	9,195	29,946	10,368	44,550	5,233	37,366	94,059
Portfolio investment	18,861	6,008	3,623	-8,845	10,184	3,550	19,647
Canadian bonds	-6,793	-3,187	-3,529	-3,917	8,908	2,066	-17,427
Canadian stocks	22,535	10,934	9,814	-8,010	6,172	14,063	35,273
Canadian money market	3,118	-1,738	-2,662	3,083	-4,896	-12,579	1,801
Other investment:	-1,219	1,303	-1,188	1,876	6,986	-12,660	771
Loans	474	1,519	1,480	-204	-4,776	6,087	3,270
Deposits	-2,814	1,060	-3,151	2,591	12,964	-19,177	-2,313
Other liabilities	1,120	-1,277	483	-512	-1,202	429	-186
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	26,836	37,257	12,803	37,581	22,403	28,256	114,477
Total Capital and Financial Account, net flows	754	-10,215	-7,450	1,747	-470	-12,009	-15,164
Statistical discrepancy	-3,563	5,252	-2,410	-11,009	-8,880	10,318	-11,730

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

² Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current Account

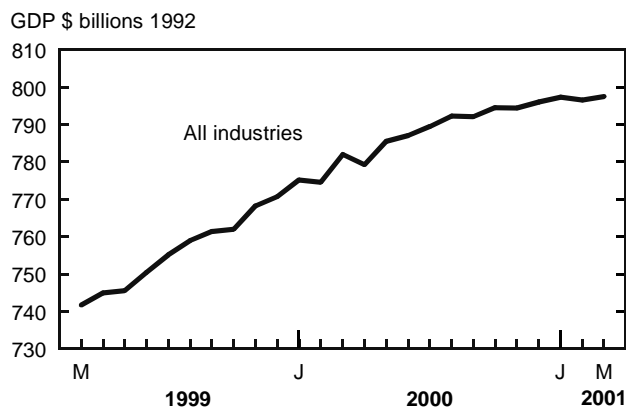
	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	1999	2000
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and Services							
Goods	101,270	105,069	106,888	109,331	110,225	365,233	422,559
Services	13,733	13,804	13,747	14,008	14,260	51,723	55,291
Travel	3,969	3,901	3,936	4,091	4,259	15,115	15,897
Transportation	2,632	2,746	2,713	2,736	2,826	9,374	10,827
Commercial services	6,779	6,801	6,739	6,820	6,824	25,914	27,139
Government services	353	355	358	361	351	1,320	1,427
Total	115,003	118,873	120,634	123,339	124,485	416,956	477,850
Investment income							
Direct investment	5,192	5,421	5,070	5,299	3,953	14,897	20,983
Interest	70	96	85	82	77	229	334
Profits	5,122	5,325	4,986	5,217	3,876	14,668	20,649
Portfolio investment:	1,596	1,698	1,789	1,826	1,815	5,816	6,910
Interest	508	551	582	550	507	1,757	2,192
Dividends	1,088	1,147	1,207	1,277	1,308	4,059	4,719
Other investment	3,359	3,536	3,788	3,760	3,832	12,774	14,443
Total	10,147	10,655	10,648	10,886	9,600	33,487	42,336
Current transfers							
Private	592	548	585	575	631	2,271	2,299
Official	1,081	884	855	924	1,269	3,386	3,744
Total	1,673	1,432	1,439	1,498	1,900	5,657	6,043
Total receipts	126,824	130,961	132,721	135,723	135,985	456,100	526,229
Payments							
Goods and services							
Goods	87,947	91,235	91,846	92,254	89,360	326,844	363,281
Services	15,182	15,610	15,576	15,636	15,766	58,176	62,005
Travel	4,422	4,529	4,499	4,580	4,648	16,870	18,030
Transportation	3,246	3,485	3,498	3,459	3,564	12,344	13,688
Commercial services	7,341	7,423	7,404	7,424	7,382	28,257	29,593
Government services	173	173	174	174	172	704	694
Total	103,129	106,845	107,422	107,891	105,125	385,019	425,286
Investment income							
Direct investment	5,383	6,269	6,032	6,617	5,196	20,185	24,301
Interest	391	386	397	387	385	1,603	1,560
Profits	4,993	5,883	5,635	6,230	4,811	18,583	22,741
Portfolio investment:	7,377	7,489	7,366	7,416	7,346	30,734	29,648
Interest	7,004	7,091	6,984	7,029	6,927	29,026	28,107
Dividends	373	398	383	387	419	1,707	1,541
Other investment	3,726	3,831	3,849	4,102	4,406	13,940	15,508
Total	16,486	17,589	17,248	18,135	16,948	64,859	69,458
Current transfers							
Private	583	612	600	615	589	2,213	2,410
Official	547	522	564	548	603	2,319	2,181
Total	1,130	1,134	1,164	1,163	1,193	4,531	4,591
Total payments	120,745	125,568	125,833	127,188	123,266	454,409	499,334
Balances							
Goods and services							
Goods	13,324	13,835	15,042	17,077	20,865	38,390	59,277
Services	-1,449	-1,806	-1,829	-1,629	-1,506	-6,453	-6,714
Travel	-453	-628	-563	-489	-388	-1,755	-2,133
Transportation	-614	-739	-785	-723	-738	-2,971	-2,861
Commercial services	-562	-622	-665	-604	-558	-2,343	-2,454
Government services	180	182	184	187	179	616	734
Total	11,875	12,028	13,212	15,448	19,360	31,937	52,564
Investment income							
Direct investment	-191	-848	-961	-1,318	-1,244	-5,288	-3,318
Interest	-321	-289	-312	-304	-308	-1,373	-1,226
Profits	129	-558	-649	-1,014	-936	-3,915	-2,092
Portfolio investment:	-5,780	-5,791	-5,577	-5,590	-5,531	-24,918	-22,738
Interest	-6,495	-6,540	-6,401	-6,479	-6,420	-27,269	-25,915
Dividends	715	749	824	889	889	2,351	3,177
Other investment	-367	-295	-61	-342	-573	-1,165	-1,065
Total	-6,339	-6,934	-6,599	-7,249	-7,348	-31,371	-27,121
Current transfers							
Private	9	-64	-15	-40	41	59	-111
Official	534	362	291	376	666	1,067	1,563
Total	543	298	275	336	708	1,125	1,452
Current Account	6,079	5,393	6,888	8,535	12,719	1,690	26,894

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

March 2001

Gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in March, offsetting a similar-sized decline in February.

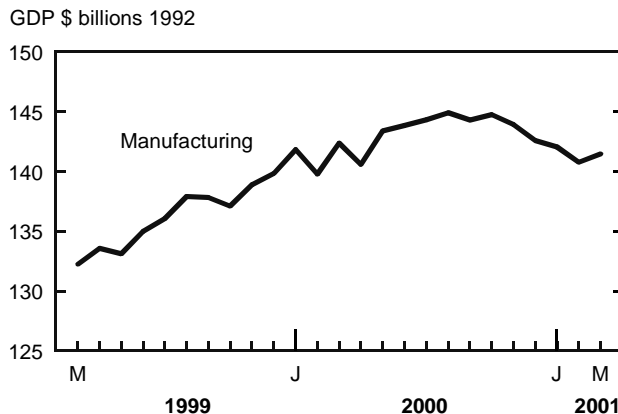
Economy inched back to January level



Note to readers

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into outputs. Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1992 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Manufacturing output up after four months of decline



Manufacturing was buoyed by higher output of automotive and pharmaceutical goods, and by a pause in the sharp contraction seen by electronic equipment makers. The mining sector continued to gain ground, spurred by increased activity in the oil patch. These gains were partly offset by modest declines in the output of utilities and communications companies, as well as by a drop in the forestry sector. GDP in the wholesaling and retailing industries was little changed in March.

Higher auto production helped lift manufacturing

Total factory output rose 0.5% in March after a four-month string of declines. An increase in the output of automotive products, the most significant in 10 months, and continued growth at plants making pharmaceutical products, were primarily responsible for the increase in output, and together accounted for almost all of the overall increase in output. Despite the March gain, manufacturing output has contracted 2.3% since its most recent peak in October 2000.

March was also noteworthy for a modest gain by makers of electronic products, the first positive movement after a series of precipitous drops that began in November. Overall, the output of 12 of 22 industries, representing almost 70% of total manufacturing output, rose in March. Weakness in manufacturing came from makers of wood products, paper and allied products and machinery.

Automotive production rose 1.9% in March, after slumping consumer demand led to a series of cutbacks beginning in the second half of 2000. While exports of passenger automobiles edged down slightly, exports of trucks rose a substantial 6.0%. The production and export of parts also rose in March, in tandem with a significant increase in auto production in the United States.

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products were behind the 2.5% increase in chemical production in March. The industry has increased plant capacity to satisfy rising domestic and export demand, resulting in exceptionally strong growth in the last few months that has helped push output 43% above March 2000 levels.

Production of electronic products rose a modest 0.8% in March, the first increase since October 2000, when the industry took a tumble as major clients scaled back their spending plans. Output of such goods as communications-related components and parts, computers and peripherals and fibre optic

equipment either rose or was stable. Production of telecommunications equipment fell for the seventh time in as many months. The decrease, however, at 1.9%, was a far cry from the double-digit declines of the two previous months. Despite the latest monthly increase, overall production of electrical and electronic equipment was 15.8% lower than in October 2000, the industry's most recent peak.

The last month of the quota-based Canada-U.S. Softwood Lumber Agreement saw exports of lumber fall 11.8% in March. The output of sawmills dropped 10.6%, the largest monthly decline in almost 15 years. A combination of fulfilled quota and uncertainty concerning pricing cramped production activity.

Oil patch continued to buoy mining sector

Mining sector output rose 0.8% in March, the fifth increase in six months. As in previous months, the industry's upward progression was supported by the expansion of oil and gas extraction, where production has increased in recent months in response to strong demand and prices. Rigging and exploration activity was on the upswing in March, lifting the industry to its highest point to date in this cycle. A drop in the iron mine industry, to some extent induced by labour strife, partially offset these gains, as did a decline in diamond mining.

Little change for retailers and wholesalers

Wholesaling activity was little changed in March; a modest gain by distributors of computers and software and automotive products was offset by decreases in wholesale sales of building materials, food products and newsprint.

Retail sales activity edged up 0.3% in March, as sales at auto dealers' lots picked up when consumers took advantage of renewed use of dealer incentives. However, the March increase in auto sales did not fully offset a larger decline in February. Furniture store sales also rose in March, paralleling the steady growth in demand for housing. These increases were partly offset by declining sales in grocery stores and stores that specialize in auto parts.

Other industries

Financial market uncertainty dragged down March mutual fund sales both from a year earlier and from an RRSP-stimulated February, leaving the finance

industries virtually flat. After rising in six of the previous eight months, construction activity edged down in March. Both residential and non-residential building projects showed little change, while repair and engineering construction fell for a third consecutive month.

Railway transportation was held back by fewer carloadings of wheat and iron ore. After recording four months of solid growth, output in the telephone carrier industry fell 0.4% in March. The previous months' progression had been mostly stimulated by the expanding use of cellular telecommunication services.

Industrial profile, first quarter 2001

Strength in the oil and gas and construction industries as well as most service industries (including retailing, wholesaling, communications, real estate and government services) underpinned economic growth in the first quarter.

However, the slump in factory output became more pronounced in the first quarter, a 1.6% decline following a 0.5% drop in the fourth quarter. Weakness in the manufacturing sector was concentrated in the production of automotive and electronic products.

The effects of the world-wide slump in demand for telecommunications equipment were more pronounced than ever in the first quarter, leading manufacturers of electrical and electronic products to cut production by 11.8%, the largest quarterly drop since 1961, the year statistics for this industry were first compiled. While lower production of telecommunications equipment accounted for the bulk of the decline, manufacturers of other electronic parts and components, fibre optic equipment and computers and peripherals were also caught in the downdraft.

The first quarter saw a 4.9% decline in automotive production, as efforts to whittle down bloated inventories had producers slamming the brakes on production for a second consecutive quarter. The cumulative effect of the auto industry's retrenchment has been significant: overall, output of automotive goods in the first quarter of 2001 was 12.5% below that of the first quarter of 2000.

Forthcoming annual revision of monthly GDP by industry

The next annual revision of monthly GDP by industry estimates, scheduled for release on September 28, will include major classification and conceptual changes.

For more information, consult the *Statistical methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site

(www.statcan.ca). In the interim, the following table shows the impact on economic growth of a synthetic rebasing of GDP by industry from 1992 to 1997 prices.

GDP by industry: Impact on economic growth of a synthetic rebasing

	1992	1997	Difference
	base	base	
	year	year	
	% change		
1999	4.32	4.16	-0.16
2000	4.49	4.27	-0.22
First quarter 1999	1.07	1.02	-0.06
Second quarter 1999	0.98	0.94	-0.04
Third quarter 1999	1.54	1.54	0.00
Fourth quarter 1999	1.11	1.07	-0.04
First quarter 2000	1.34	1.28	-0.06
Second quarter 2000	0.87	0.80	-0.07
Third quarter 2000	0.93	0.85	-0.08
Fourth quarter 2000	0.47	0.42	-0.06
First quarter 2001	0.27	0.20	-0.07
October 2000	0.31	0.33	0.02
November 2000	-0.01	-0.04	-0.02
December 2000	0.21	0.15	-0.05
January 2001	0.16	0.15	-0.01
February 2001	-0.10	-0.09	0.01
March 2001	0.12	0.05	-0.07

Available on CANSIM: tables 3790004-3790006 and matrices 4677-4681.

The March 2001 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release in June. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

To purchase data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145; evanric@statcan.ca) Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1992 prices

	October 2000 ^r	November 2000 ^r	December 2000 ^r	January 2001 ^r	February 2001 ^r	March 2001 ^p	February to March 2001	March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All Industries	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	958	797,473	2.0
Goods-producing industries	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	615	256,538	-0.1
Agriculture	-0.8	0.9	0.9	-2.0	-0.3	0.4	46	12,637	-4.4
Fishing and trapping	2.7	-3.8	3.8	-5.1	-2.1	-0.6	-4	636	-12.4
Logging and forestry	-3.7	-4.3	-3.5	4.7	-3.2	-3.4	-140	3,991	-18.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1.2	0.6	-0.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	239	28,454	5.0
Manufacturing	0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.9	0.5	680	141,447	-0.6
Construction	-0.3	0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	-101	42,737	-0.2
Other utilities	-0.3	0.6	1.9	-3.4	2.7	-0.4	-105	26,636	3.3
Services-producing industries	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.1	343	540,935	3.0
Transportation and storage	-0.3	-0.1	1.5	0.6	-1.4	0.0	-11	36,937	0.9
Communications	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.6	-0.6	-201	31,824	8.3
Wholesale trade	0.9	-0.9	1.2	1.6	-0.9	0.0	7	51,775	4.0
Retail trade	0.0	-0.4	1.0	1.0	-0.5	0.3	179	52,254	4.1
Finance and insurance	0.8	-0.6	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-128	44,045	1.2
Real estate and insurance agent	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	210	84,223	3.0
Business services	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	51	51,799	6.8
Government services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	109	48,578	4.2
Education	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-94	41,153	1.5
Health and social services	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-33	46,358	-0.1
Accommodation and food	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	-1.4	0.9	196	21,606	4.0
Other services	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.0	10	30,253	1.8
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.4	814	196,537	0.7
Non-durable manufacturing	0.1	1.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	1.0	597	59,217	4.0
Durable manufacturing	0.5	-1.8	-1.3	-0.5	-2.2	0.1	83	82,230	-3.7
Business sector	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	915	666,811	1.9
Non-business sector	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	43	130,662	2.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

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RELEASE DATES: JUNE 2001

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	April 2001
7	Help-wanted Index	May 2001
7	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 2001
8	Labour Force Survey	May 2001
11	New Housing Price Index	April 2001
11	Trends in the use of private education	
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2001
14	New motor vehicle sales	April 2001
15	Consumer Price Index	May 2001
15	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2001
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 2001
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	April 2001
20	Wholesale trade	April 2001
20	Composite Index	May 2001
21	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2001
21	Retail trade	April 2001
21	Employment Insurance	April 2001
25	Demographic situation in Canada	
26	Canada's international transactions in securities	April 2001
26	Adult correctional services in Canada	1999/2000
27	Employment, earnings and hours	April 2001
27	Canada's international trade in services	2000
27	National tourism indicators	First quarter 2001
28	Industrial Product and Raw Materials Price Indexes	May 2001
28	Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile	2001
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	April 2001
29	Field crop reporting series: Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas	2001
