



The Daily

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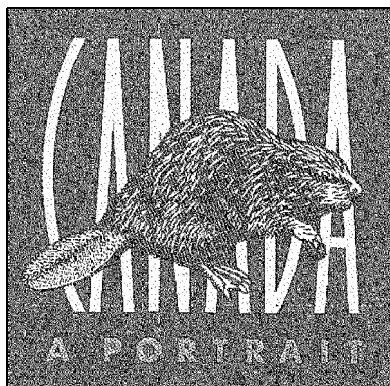
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross domestic product by industry, August 2002** 3
Economic activity levelled off in August, after a strong showing in July. Gross domestic product edged up 0.1%, marking the eleventh consecutive monthly increase.

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Canada: A portrait 2003

The 2003 edition of *Canada: A portrait* is a 216-page visual and literary tribute to our land. Its six chapters provide perspective and analytical insights into current trends and issues, and detail challenges and realities we face as a nation, as well as the country's many accomplishments.

First published in 1927, *Canada: A portrait* is an ongoing record of life in Canada. This 57th edition features 80 colour and black and white illustrations and a lively literary approach in its collection of feature articles. Gordon Pinsent, Guy Vanderhaeghe, Nicole Brossard, Rick Mercer, John Kenneth Galbraith and Zacharias Kunuk have each added a personal note of reflection to this portrait.

Canada: A portrait, 2003 (11-403-XPE, \$49.95) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Jonina Wood (613-951-1114; fax: 613-951-5116; woodjon@statcan.ca), Communications Division.

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MAJOR RELEASES

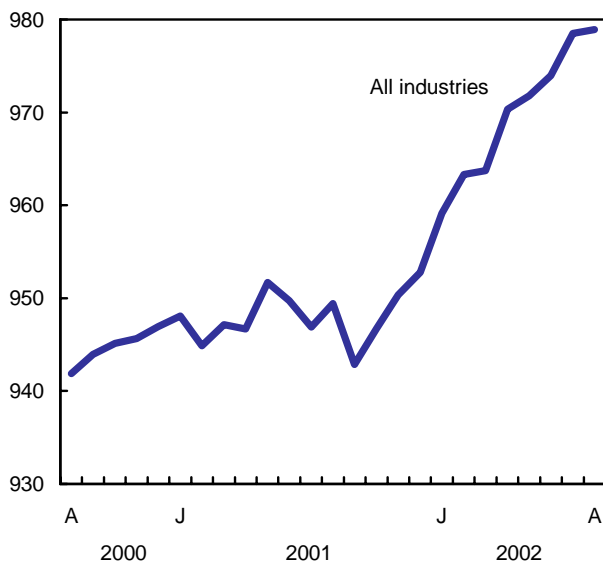
Gross domestic product by industry

August 2002

Economic activity levelled off in August, after a strong showing in July. Gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1%, marking the eleventh consecutive monthly increase.

GDP continues upward trend

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



Consumers' insatiable demand for housing offset some of the significant declines in the agricultural, mining and utility sectors. Consumers continued to purchase new and existing housing in record numbers. This led to higher output for the residential construction industry, construction-feeder industries in the manufacturing sector, the real estate agent and brokerage industry and the legal services industry.

Consumers continued to focus their spending on new houses and cars, but reduced purchases of other goods and services lowered retailing activity for a second consecutive month.

Industrial production declines after strong July

Industrial production (mining, utilities and manufacturing sectors) fell 0.4% in August after a sharp 1.6% increase in July. Lower mining and utilities output more than offset a slight gain in the manufacturing sector.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program has introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained input-output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 1999. However, from January 2000 onwards, the data are 1999 Laspeyres-based estimates. The monthly GDP results will now be expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion will bring the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the Statistical methods page, choose Methodology, then Chain Fisher Volume Index.

Comparable US statistics on industrial production also showed a decrease of 0.4% in August, as increased mining sector output was not enough to counteract the weakness in the manufacturing and utility sectors.

Canadian mining sector output contracted 1.6% in August, as a result of weakness in the oil patch. Although oil prices reached US\$30 a barrel — the highest price since February 2001 — production and exploration in search of new reserves fell in August.

Electricity generation declined 1.7% in August despite record temperatures. Cancelled supplies, unscheduled transmission outages and low water levels reduced electricity generation. Electricity exports declined 19% in August after making significant gains in the previous two months.

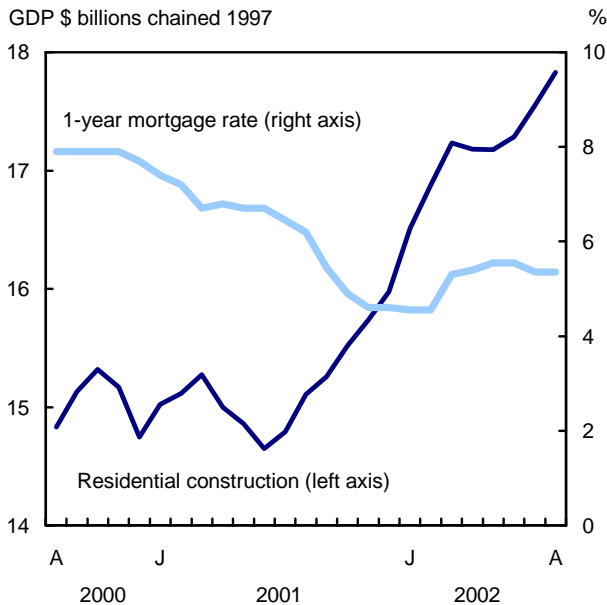
Manufacturing output edged up a slight 0.1%, as gains by durable goods producers more than offset declines by non-durable goods producers. Gains by manufacturers of transportation equipment, fabricated metal products, machinery, furniture and food more than compensated for decreased activity by producers of primary metals, printed materials, clothing, computers and electronics.

Housing boom continues

New home construction advanced a further 1.6% in August; residential construction was 18% higher than in August 2001. Housing starts in August soared 6.8%, with the strength evenly divided between single and multiple dwelling starts. All areas of the country except Ontario reported significant increases in the number of housing starts.

The resale housing market also advanced in August. After peaking in January, the resale housing market had been in a downward spiral, tumbling 21% from January to July. Despite this substantial net retrenchment, the output of the real estate agent and brokerage industry is still high by historical standards.

New house construction continues unabated



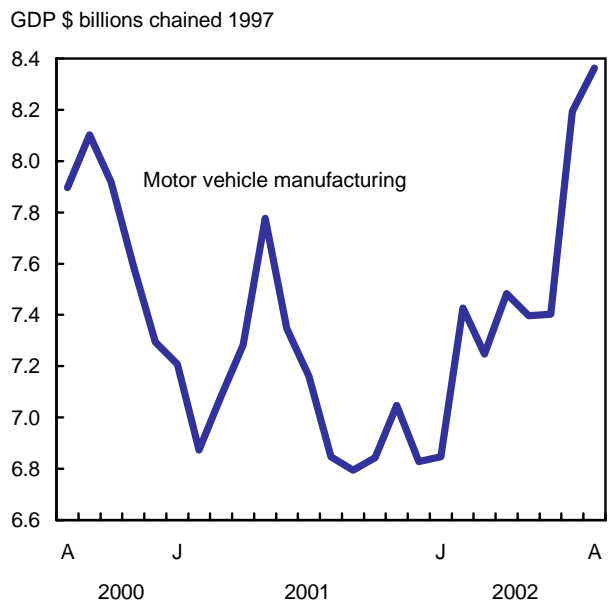
The strength in new home construction continued to provide stimulus for the construction feeder industries in the manufacturing sector. Producers of wood products, glass, glass products, cement, concrete and electric lighting equipment all reported gains in August. Manufacturers and wholesalers of household furniture advanced in August as consumer demand for furnishings to fill their new living spaces continued to grow. Consumer demand for new housing also led to increased activity for legal services.

Car and truck manufacturers benefit from strong sales

Makers of cars and heavy trucks continued to ramp up production levels in August after a strong July increase. Motor vehicle manufacturers benefited from strong North American sales of both passenger cars and trucks. Car buyers flocked to dealerships in droves in August, lured by low-interest rate financing and heavy discounting on 2002 models. The record-setting sales pace depleted inventories at the retail level; this bodes well for future production.

Heavy-truck manufacturers continued to benefit from the implementation of new US emissions standards on diesel engines that came into effect October 1. Fleet operators accelerated buying of heavy trucks ahead of the new regulations, in the apparent belief that the new engines are more costly and less reliable. Exports of trucks surged 45% in August.

Car and truck manufacturers boost production



Retailing activity eases back

Although consumers are spending record amounts on new houses and cars, they are not breaking any other spending records. Retailing activity edged down in August, the second consecutive monthly decline. Lower consumer traffic levels had the largest impact on sales at department stores and auto part stores (which also sell seasonal merchandise).

Consumer spending in the travel-related industries was mixed in August. Less activity was reported in air transportation and restaurants, but the hotels, travel agents, spectator sports and gambling industries posted increases.

Other industries

There were significant reductions in crop production and forestry and logging. Crop production declined a further 3.5% in August, as western Canada continued to suffer from one of the worst droughts on record. Output levels are now almost 30% below average 1999 levels. The output of the forestry and logging industry was down for a second consecutive month. Sawmill producers, still smarting from the recent imposition of softwood lumber duties, reduced their demand for raw material inputs.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The August 2002 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) will be available in November. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; joann.macmillan@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in 1997 chained dollars

	March 2002 ^r	April 2002 ^r	May 2002 ^r	June 2002 ^r	July 2002 ^r	August 2002 ^p	August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
Seasonally adjusted								
	Month-to-month % change						\$ level ¹	% change
All Industries	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	979,345	3.2
Goods-producing industries	0.0	1.2	-0.5	0.0	1.2	-0.4	305,675	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.3	2.9	-0.3	0.4	-1.2	-2.3	21,139	-3.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.6	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.9	-1.6	36,565	-3.0
Utilities	1.6	0.9	-1.5	-0.7	2.8	-1.6	28,021	2.8
Construction	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	53,004	5.1
Manufacturing	-0.5	1.8	-0.3	0.0	1.5	0.1	166,424	4.5
Services-producing industries	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	673,889	3.4
Wholesale trade	0.2	2.3	0.0	-0.1	1.0	0.3	57,869	4.8
Retail trade	-0.6	0.1	-0.8	1.6	-0.5	-0.1	53,837	4.8
Transportation and warehousing	-0.1	1.6	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	45,205	0.7
Information and cultural industries	-0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.0	46,866	9.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	193,452	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	45,187	1.9
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	21,430	5.7
Education services	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	44,400	1.4
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	57,122	3.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.1	0.6	8.2	-6.8	-2.5	2.8	9,264	6.1
Accommodation and food services	-0.7	1.1	-0.5	0.8	-0.7	0.0	22,917	0.3
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	22,022	2.2
Public administration	-1.5	-1.3	2.9	0.4	-0.1	0.4	55,304	3.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.1	1.4	-0.7	-0.1	1.6	-0.4	231,419	3.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.4	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	-0.1	68,456	3.9
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.7	1.9	-0.5	-0.2	2.0	0.2	97,992	4.8
Business sector industries	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	830,723	3.4
Non-business sector industries	0.0	-0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	148,804	2.3
Information and communication technology (ICT) industries	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	59,026	3.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 26, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 26 totalled 305 015 metric tonnes, up 11.5% from 273 636 tonnes a week earlier and 21.3% from 251 435 tonnes in the same week of 2001.

The year-to-date total as of October 26 was 13 131 685 tonnes, up 5.2% from 12 479 612 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

National supply and disposition of major grains

October 31, 2002

Data on the national supply and disposition of major grains for crop years 1998/99 to 2001/02 are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0011 and 001-0039.

The supply and disposition data are contained in the December 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in March 2003. See *How to order products*.

For more 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. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products

October 2002

Frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of October totalled 79 017 metric tonnes, up 5% from 75 173 tonnes in September and 18% from 66 917 tonnes in October 2001.

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

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products (23-009-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power

August 2002

Net generation of electricity increased to 47 079 gigawatt hours (GWh) in August, up 2.8% from August 2001. Exports rose 0.3% to 3 913 GWh, but imports fell from 1 214 GWh to 559 GWh.

Hydroelectricity generation was up 10.7% in August, reaching 27 254 GWh, primarily as a result of increased generation in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, and British Columbia. Thermal conventional generation was down 8.4% to 13 391 GWh. Generation from nuclear sources was down 1.6% to 6 433 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of August totalled 385 702 GWh, virtually unchanged from the same period of 2001. Year-to-date exports (26 134 GWh) were down 13.8% and year-to-date imports (10 612 GWh) fell 20.5% from the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

The August 2002 issue of *Electric power statistics*, Vol. 70, no. 8 (57-001-XIB, \$9/\$85) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Melanie Murray (613-951-4923; melanie.murray@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Justice spending in Canada

2000/01

On average, operating the five major sectors of the country's justice system — policing, courts, legal aid plans, criminal prosecutions and adult corrections — cost about \$362 per person in the fiscal year 2000/01.

Spending on these justice services has been increasing consistently over the last four years, even after inflation is taken into account. Total spending amounted to just over \$11 billion in 2000/01, up about 3% from 1999/2000 and about 10% from 1996/97, when controlling for inflation.

Policing accounted for the largest portion of justice spending in 2000/01, followed by adult corrections. For every \$100 spent on justice, \$61 went to policing costs, \$22 to adult corrections, \$9 to courts, \$5 to legal aid plans and \$3 to criminal prosecutions.

Across the provinces, the cost of justice services ranged from \$186 per capita in Newfoundland and

Labrador to \$298 per capita in Ontario. The per capita cost in Yukon was \$802, compared with \$890 in Nunavut and \$1,106 in the Northwest Territories.

Per capita spending on justice services increased in most provinces and territories from 1998/99 to 2000/01, the last two years for which data were available for all five sectors.

Among the provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia experienced the largest growth in per capita expenditures, each recording a gain of 7%. Spending levels remained constant in Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Juristat: Justice spending in Canada, 2000/01, Vol. 22, no. 11 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) 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 Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Canada: A portrait, 2003
Catalogue number **11-403-XPE** (\$49.95).

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products,
October 2002
Catalogue number **23-009-XIE**
(free).

Food consumption in Canada, part II, 2001
Catalogue number **32-230-XIB** (\$26).

Electric power statistics, August 2002, Vol. 70, no. 8
Catalogue number **57-001-XIB** (\$9/\$85).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
August 2002, Vol. 68, no. 8
Catalogue number **67-002-XIB** (\$14/\$132).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
August 2002, Vol. 68, no. 8
Catalogue number **67-002-XPB** (\$18/\$176).

Juristat: Justice spending in Canada, 2000/01,
Vol. 22, no. 11
Catalogue number **85-002-XIE** (\$8/\$70).

Juristat: Justice spending in Canada, 2000/01,
Vol. 22, no. 11
Catalogue number **85-002-XPE** (\$10/\$93).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr. 8, 1997 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 2002

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	October 2002
1	Productivity growth and greenhouse gas emissions	1981–1996
6	Building permits	September 2002
7	Help-wanted Index	October 2002
8	Labour Force Survey	October 2002
12	New Housing Price Index	September 2002
14	New motor vehicle sales	September 2002
18	Composite Index	October 2002
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2002
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2002
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2002
20	Census of agriculture: Farm operators	
21	Consumer Price Index	October 2002
21	Wholesale trade	September 2002
22	Retail trade	September 2002
22	Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure	2001
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2002
26	Farm cash receipts	July–September 2002
26	Net farm income	2001 (revised)
26	Employment Insurance	September 2002
27	Characteristics of international travellers	April–June 2002
27	International travel account	July–September 2002
27	Employment, earnings and hours	September 2002
28	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	October 2002
28	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	July–September 2002
29	National economic and financial accounts	July–September 2002
29	Balance of international payments	July–September 2002
29	Gross domestic product by industry	September 2002
