



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, February 25, 2002**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Canada's international transactions in securities, December 2001**

Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities by \$6.0 billion in December, their largest investment in seven months. Foreign investors added \$1.7 billion to their holdings of Canadian securities in December, after much higher investments in October and November.

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- **Farm cash receipts, 2001**

Cash receipts for livestock producers rose in 2001 for the third straight year, driven by higher revenues from cattle and hogs. Crop receipts grew marginally, halting three straight years of decline.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Canada's international transactions in securities

December 2001

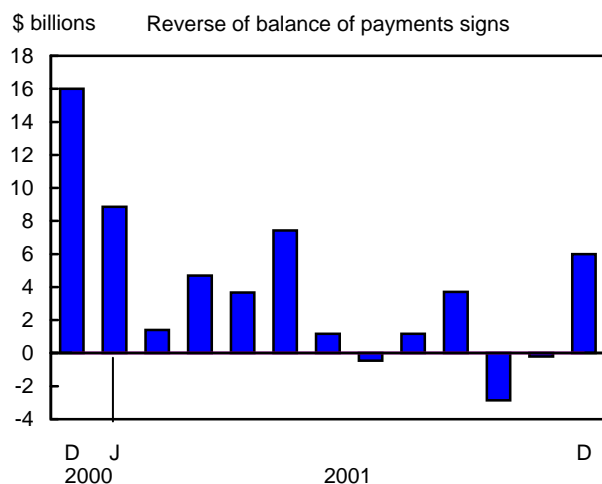
Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities by \$6.0 billion in December, their largest investment in seven months. Three-quarters of the investment went to foreign stocks and the balance to foreign bonds.

Foreign investors added \$1.7 billion to their holdings of Canadian securities in December, after making much higher investments in October and November. The investment was concentrated in money market paper and stocks; bond holdings were reduced.

#### Canadian investors make a large investment in foreign stocks and bonds

Canadians acquired an additional \$4.5 billion worth of foreign stocks in December. Special transactions, including a takeover of a Canadian company by a foreign company via a share exchange, accounted for just over one-half of the increase. The balance was acquired through secondary market purchases, mainly by pension and mutual funds, some three-quarters of which were US equities. In 2001, Canadian holdings of foreign equities increased \$34.6 billion, second only to the record \$58.7 billion gain in 2000.

#### Canadian investment in foreign securities<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds and stocks.

#### Related market information

##### Interest rates

December's short-term differential was 25 basis points favouring Canada, virtually unchanged from November; Canadian and US rates recorded similar declines. After peaking at 83 basis points in June 2001, the differential favouring investment in Canada has settled into the 20- to 25-basis-point range in October, November and December.

Long-term rates rose marginally more in the United States than in Canada in December, reducing the differential by 6 basis points to 17 basis points, the lowest level favouring investment in Canada since May 2001.

##### Stock prices

Canadian stock prices (measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) scored another gain in December, closing 3.5% higher than in November. This added to the higher closings in both October and November for a cumulative increase of 12.4% in the last three months of 2001. This was some respite; stock prices declined 13.9% over all of 2001. Similarly, American stock prices (measured by the Standard & Poors Index) advanced for their third consecutive month in December, climbing a smaller 0.8% in December and 10.3% for the last three months of 2001. Similar to Canada, American stock prices declined 13.0% in 2001.

##### Canadian dollar

The Canadian dollar closed the year at a record low 62.78 US cents. December's decline of nearly 1 US cent capped a year that saw the Canadian dollar plummet to a record low close by March, then recover almost all of that loss by June only to lose it all again by year-end. The year 2001's close was almost 4 cents US lower against the American dollar than at the end of 2000.

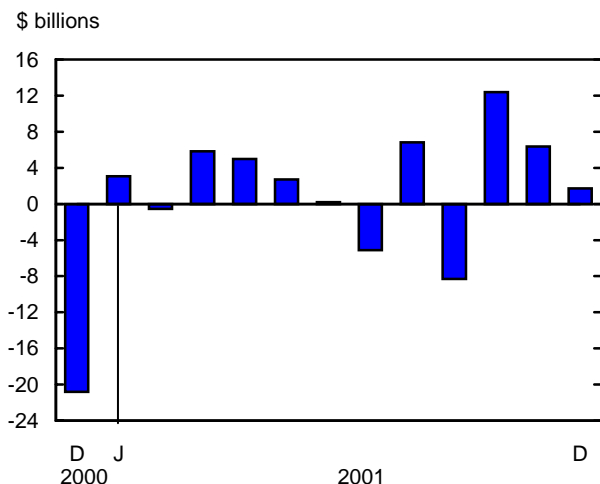
Canadians invested \$1.5 billion in foreign bonds in December, mainly US treasuries, after selling off \$3.8 billion in October and November. For the year 2001, Canadian investment in foreign bonds was negligible, after averaging \$5 billion annually from 1997 to 2000.

#### Foreign investors return to the Canadian money market, but sell some bonds

After reducing their holdings of Canadian money market paper by nearly \$10 billion over the first 11 months of 2001, foreign investors bought \$2.3 billion worth in December. It was the largest monthly investment since March 2000. December's investment was split between federal treasuries and the paper of other levels of government and corporations; the investment came primarily from American and

European investors. In December, the short-term interest rate differential of 25 basis points favouring Canada was virtually unchanged — Canadian and US rates recorded similar declines. For the year 2001, short-term interest rates in Canada and the United States fell more than three and one-half percentage points to below 2.0% at year-end, a level not seen in more than four decades.

**Foreign investment in Canadian securities<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper

In 2001, however, foreigners divested \$7.3 billion, divided between federal treasury bills (\$4.6 billion), corporate paper (\$1.8 billion) and paper of other levels of government (\$0.9 billion).

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$2.0 billion in December after amassing \$20.4 billion in October and November.

In 2001, foreign investors acquired \$33.6 billion worth of Canadian bonds, over 70% of which came in the form of net new issues (new issues less retirements). The majority of this borrowing came from corporations; Canadian governments have reduced their demand for foreign financing with the strengthening of their fiscal positions in recent years. By region, the foreign investment in 2001 originated mostly in the United States.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks rose \$1.4 billion in December, solely because of the issue of new treasury shares by a Canadian company that acquired a foreign company. Partly offsetting this transaction were acquisitions of Canadian companies whose shares, including those held by foreign portfolio investors, were purchased for cash by foreign direct investors. For the second consecutive month, foreign investors sold off small amounts of existing shares in the secondary market. Investment in Canadian stocks by foreign investors for all of 2001 was \$3.9 billion, one-tenth of that invested in 2000. Canadian stock prices (measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) posted another gain in December, closing 3.5% higher than in November and up 12.4% in the last three months of the year but down 13.9% over all of 2001.

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

The December 2001 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132; 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176) will be available in March. 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

	September 2001	October 2001	November 2001	December 2001	January to December 2000	January to December 2001
	\$ millions					
<b>Foreign investment in Canadian securities</b>	<b>-8,289</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>6,349</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>19,647</b>	<b>30,119</b>
Bonds (net)	-6,547	13,217	7,224	-1,984	-17,427	33,574
Outstanding	-742	1,888	1,202	-1,540	3,851	9,007
New issues	1,565	15,244	10,042	3,522	20,372	76,826
Retirements	-7,278	-4,721	-4,499	-2,694	-41,607	-52,934
Change in interest payable <sup>1</sup>	-93	807	480	-1,272	-42	674
Money market paper (net)	-1,357	1,235	-1,732	2,323	1,801	-7,349
Government of Canada	-1,037	598	-521	1,202	-1,134	-4,578
Other	-320	637	-1,210	1,121	2,935	-2,771
Stocks (net)	-385	-2,052	856	1,390	35,273	3,893
Outstanding	-173	438	-483	-260	24,752	1,264
Other transactions	-212	-2,491	1,339	1,650	10,520	2,630
<b>Canadian investment in foreign securities</b>	<b>-3,711</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>-5,993</b>	<b>-62,677</b>	<b>-34,544</b>
Bonds (net)	-1,942	2,666	1,113	-1,504	-3,996	81
Stocks (net)	-1,768	184	-901	-4,489	-58,681	-34,625

<sup>1</sup> 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.



## Farm cash receipts

2001

Cash receipts for livestock producers rose in 2001 for the third straight year, driven by higher revenues from cattle and hogs. Crop receipts grew marginally, halting three straight years of decline.

Farmers received \$36.2 billion from agricultural commodities and program payments last year. This was a 9.7% increase from 2000 and an 18.5% gain over the average for the previous five years from 1996 to 2000. Farm cash receipts rose in every province; the largest advance, 17.2%, was in Manitoba.

These estimates of cash income reflect to a certain extent the impact of adverse weather during the 2001 growing season. However, the impact of crop production in 2001 on marketings will continue to be felt in the first six months of this year as well.

In addition, cash receipts provide a measure of the gross revenue of farm businesses. They do not account for expenses incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can also vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices and weather. On May 28, Statistics Canada will publish preliminary estimates for 2001 net farm income; these estimates will take expenses into account.

Livestock receipts, boosted by strong cattle and hog markets, rose for the third consecutive year to \$18.9 billion. This was a 10.7% increase from 2000 and a 25.4% jump over the previous five-year average.

Cash receipts from crops advanced 3.5% to \$13.6 billion, the first increase in four years. However, crop receipts remained 1.3% below the previous five-year average, as lower deliveries for some major commodities offset higher prices.

Program payments reached \$3.7 billion in 2001, just shy of the record \$3.8 billion posted in 1992. The 2001 result was a 32.1% increase over 2000, and more than double the previous five-year average. Most of this advance is the result of higher payments from crop insurance and income disaster programs, as well as \$190 million from one-time program payments in Ontario.

### Higher exports, strong prices push up cattle receipts

Cattle and calf receipts reached \$7.8 billion in 2001, up 14.6% from 2000. Higher sales in export markets, along with strong prices, helped push receipts 36.0% above the previous five-year average.

Receipts from slaughter cattle grew to \$4.5 billion; higher prices more than offset the lower number of head sold. Revenue from cattle sold abroad, primarily to the

#### Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

**Farm cash receipts** measure the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

**Deferments** represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

**Program payments** include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), the Crop Insurance Act, provincial stabilization programs and the Canadian Dairy Commission Act. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government spending under all assistance programs.

The **Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance (AIDA)** program is provided in the form of individual payments to eligible producers and credits to the provincial governments for the programs established to assist producers. Farm cash receipts include only the amount directly paid to producers.

The **Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA)** program is comprised of two funds. The first holds producer deposits; the second contains the matching government contributions and all accumulated interest earned on both funds. Only producer withdrawals from the second fund are included as payments in farm cash receipts.

United States, rose 47.7% to \$1.6 billion, the result of increased marketings and higher prices.

Hog receipts grew 13.7% to \$3.8 billion, 38.1% above the previous five-year average. Most of the increase was due to revenue generated from domestic hog slaughter — prices rose and marketings reached record levels. Receipts from the sale of hogs exported, mostly to the United States, rose 24.1%.

The supply-managed sectors also saw gains in 2001. Higher chicken prices and marketings pushed revenues to \$1.5 billion, up 10.7% from 2000 and well above the previous five-year average. In the dairy sector, revenues from milk and cream grew 2.8%, primarily the result of higher prices.

### Crop receipts halt three years of decline with higher prices

Despite lower marketings of major grains and oilseeds during the last half of 2001, crop receipts increased for the first time in four years due to price gains. Farm stocks of major grains and oilseeds

dwindled to very low levels by the end of 2001. They were 16.3% below the previous 10-year average, due primarily to the drought in the summer of 2001.

Receipts for wheat excluding durum rose to \$2.7 billion in 2001. However, revenues remained 5.6% below the previous five-year average. Prices rose 14.0% and Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments increased 18.4%, but deliveries declined 4.2%. Both prices and deliveries rose more than 25% in the fourth quarter.

After two years of decline, canola receipts grew 11.4% to \$1.7 billion in 2001. Prices rose 19.0%, but deliveries declined 6.4%. This was still short of the previous five-year average of \$2.0 billion. Sales to China early in 2001 contributed greatly to the rise in deliveries for the first half of the year. However, deliveries fell in the last two quarters as production hit its lowest point in 10 years.

Durum wheat receipts were \$789 million in 2001, up 23.3% from 2000. A 63.4% increase in CWB payments, along with stronger prices, more than offset declining marketings. However, durum receipts were still 3.6% short of the previous five-year average.

Barley receipts were \$711 million, up 22.0% over 2000 but slightly below the previous five-year average. Prices were up 29.2%. Tight supplies of feed barley in the western provinces drove prices up.

Conversely, corn receipts fell for the second consecutive year to \$588 million. Lower deliveries more than offset higher prices. Late planting, a cool summer and wet conditions at harvest led to a 25.5% decline in production in 2000, following records set in 1998 and 1999.

Farmers deferred \$846 million in crop receipts to 2002, up 47.4%. A combination of higher prices for grains and oilseeds in 2001 and lower stocks at the end of that year may have caused producers to defer a larger portion of their crop receipts to 2002 in anticipation of reduced returns in the coming months.

## **Program payments continue to rise**

Farmers received \$3.7 billion in program payments in 2001, up \$910 million from 2000. Most of this increase was the result of higher payments in crop insurance and income disaster programs, as well as an additional \$190 million from one-time program payments implemented in Ontario.

Crop insurance payments rose to \$1.0 billion, up 73.1% from 2000. This gain may be due to both poor growing conditions in 2000 and 2001 and increases in the acreage of the crops insured.

Payments for income disaster programs reached \$627 million in 2001, up 48.6% from 2000. These include the Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance (AIDA) program, Canadian Farm Income Program (CFIP) and their related provincial disaster programs.

Ontario producers received \$190 million through the Ontario Grain Stabilization Payment, Canada–Ontario Grain and Oilseed Payment and the Canada–Ontario Edible Horticulture Payment. These one-time programs were introduced to help offset the income losses in 2000 due to inclement weather and severely depressed commodity prices.

Farmers withdrew \$442 million from the government portion of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) in 2001, down 3.1% from 2000.

## **Available on CANSIM: table 002-0002.**

The January-December 2001 issue of *Farm cash receipts*, Vol. 62, no. 4 (21-001-XIB, \$15/\$48) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information on farm cash receipts, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0065; [paul.murray@statcan.ca](mailto:paul.murray@statcan.ca)) or Kim Boyuk (613-951-2510; [kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca](mailto:kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. □

## Farm cash receipts

	January to December 2000	January to December 2001 <sup>P</sup>	January–December 2000 to January–December 2001	October to December 2000	October to December 2001 <sup>P</sup>	October–December 2000 to October–December 2001
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32,973</b>	<b>36,163</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8,763</b>	<b>9,451</b>	<b>7.9</b>
All wheat <sup>1</sup>	3,046	3,465	13.8	577	954	65.3
Wheat excluding durum <sup>1</sup>	2,406	2,676	11.2	426	732	71.8
Durum wheat <sup>1</sup>	640	789	23.3	151	222	47.0
Barley <sup>1</sup>	583	711	22.0	136	187	37.5
Deferments	-574	-846	47.4	-288	-477	65.6
Liquidations of deferments	630	615	-2.4	27	39	44.4
Canola	1,543	1,719	11.4	413	384	-7.0
Soybeans	678	509	-24.9	265	133	-49.8
Corn	684	588	-14.0	207	238	15.0
Other cereals and oilseeds	380	486	27.9	131	198	51.1
Special crops	765	726	-5.1	344	309	-10.2
Other crops	5,379	5,596	4.0	1,506	1,590	5.6
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>13,114</b>	<b>13,569</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Cattle and calves	6,836	7,833	14.6	1,956	2,048	4.7
Hogs	3,382	3,846	13.7	821	871	6.1
Dairy products	4,030	4,142	2.8	1,026	1,056	2.9
Poultry and eggs	2,173	2,372	9.2	545	609	11.7
Other livestock	610	662	8.5	178	184	3.4
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>17,030</b>	<b>18,856</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Net Income Stabilisation Account	456	442	-3.1	120	118	-1.7
Crop insurance	598	1,035	73.1	362	609	68.2
Income disaster assistance programs	422	627	48.6	156	155	-0.6
Provincial stabilization	438	495	13.0	29	16	-44.8
Dairy subsidy	73	42	-42.5	16	8	-50.0
Other programs	842	1,098	30.4	238	223	-6.3
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>22.7</b>

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary data.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to December 2000	January to December 2001 <sup>P</sup>	January–December 2000 to January–December 2001	October to December 2000	October to December 2001 <sup>P</sup>	October–December 2000 to October–December 2001
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32,973</b>	<b>36,163</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8,763</b>	<b>9,451</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	73	81	11.0	19	22	15.8
Prince Edward Island	322	336	4.3	72	82	13.9
Nova Scotia	415	418	0.7	120	121	0.8
New Brunswick	364	402	10.4	96	115	19.8
Quebec	5,445	5,648	3.7	1,345	1,423	5.8
Ontario	7,889	8,435	6.9	2,234	2,303	3.1
Manitoba	3,133	3,673	17.2	853	956	12.1
Saskatchewan	5,818	6,570	12.9	1,536	1,739	13.2
Alberta	7,439	8,322	11.9	1,936	2,077	7.3
British Columbia	2,075	2,278	9.8	552	614	11.2

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary data.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

## OTHER RELEASES

### Profile of Canadian exporters

1993 to 2000

A total of 38,864 establishments exported commodities in 2000, 28.7% more than in 1993, according to the third issue of the Canadian Exporter Registry.

The value of merchandise exports from these establishments totalled \$378 billion in 2000, up 16.1% from 1999 and more than double the amount in 1993.

The Exporter Registry is a joint initiative of Statistics Canada and Team Canada Inc, a network of federal departments and agencies that delivers international business development services to Canadians. This edition follows the original released in March 2000 and the first update in March 2001. This follow-up set of tables includes data for 2000, as well as revisions for the years 1993 to 1999.

Establishments exporting more than \$25 million annually continued to account for the majority of the value of merchandise exports. In 2000, 4% of establishments shipped goods worth more than \$25 million during the year, yet they accounted for 84% of the total value of merchandise exports. Establishments exporting less than \$1 million annually represented 70% of all establishments but accounted for only 1.5% of the value of merchandise exports.

The three industry groups showing the largest growth in export value since 1993 were: computer and related product manufacturing; utilities; and electrical equipment appliance and component manufacturing. Exports from each of these three industries have risen to more than five times their 1993 levels. Also, since 1999, all have reported particularly strong growth in export value: computer and electronic

product manufacturing, 44%; utilities, 77%; and electrical equipment appliance and component manufacturing, 33%.

Manufacturers accounted for an average of 71% of merchandise exports from 1993 to 2000. These exports were led by the transportation sector, owing largely to exports of motor vehicles and parts.

The growth in the value of exports from 1993 to 2000 was the result of a near-doubling of the number of establishments exporting goods valued at more than \$1 million. In contrast, the number of establishments exporting goods worth less than \$1 million increased only 17.1%, and the total value of their exports rose 43.1%.

**Note:** The Canadian Exporter Registry incorporates the same main aggregates as previous versions, but with three notable differences. First, this release contains data based on the North American Industry Classification System rather than the Standard Industrial Classification. Second, exporting establishments whose exports exceeded \$30,000 in at least one year between 1993 and 2000 are included in the registry. These main aggregates consist of the number of establishments whose exports exceeded \$30,000 in at least one year between 1993 and 2000 classified by industry groupings, size, province or territory and destination groupings. Finally, this release provides, for the first time, estimates of employment of exporting establishments, but for 2000 only, and uses the same main aggregates as previous versions.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Phil Armstrong (613-951-6755), International Trade Division.

### Number of exporters by industry grouping

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Industry grouping (North American Industrial Classification System establishment)</b>								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,777	1,874	1,899	1,918	1,994	1,963	1,935	2,111
Mining, oil and gas extraction	343	354	383	393	422	388	379	390
Utilities	36	45	39	40	44	38	41	50
Construction	463	577	684	789	851	795	890	965
Manufacturing	15,827	16,809	18,024	17,594	18,351	18,484	18,691	18,823
Wholesale trade	6,688	7,311	8,048	8,973	9,158	8,788	8,681	8,600
Retail trade	1,042	1,309	1,389	1,539	1,497	1,539	1,744	1,792
Transportation and warehousing	859	907	1,069	1,077	1,111	1,217	1,172	1,266
Information and cultural industries	380	428	469	498	485	478	453	435
Finance and insurance	542	572	620	668	706	707	725	792
Business services	1,489	1,762	2,026	2,306	2,456	2,462	2,411	2,546
Other <sup>1</sup>	735	846	992	981	1,019	955	1,044	1,094
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,181</b>	<b>32,794</b>	<b>35,642</b>	<b>36,776</b>	<b>38,094</b>	<b>37,814</b>	<b>38,166</b>	<b>38,864</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes service industries such as government and educational service industries.



## Exporters establishments by value of exports

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number							
Less than \$30,000	6,153	6,463	6,800	7,162	6,844	5,909	5,535	4,315
\$30,000 to \$99,999	6,952	7,377	7,936	7,758	7,973	7,241	7,300	9,019
\$100,000 to \$999,999	10,158	11,234	12,222	12,492	13,195	13,913	14,092	13,921
\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	4,064	4,443	5,051	5,353	5,767	6,131	6,383	6,471
\$5,000,000 to \$24,999,999	1,936	2,235	2,461	2,742	2,963	3,123	3,292	3,508
\$25,000,000 and over	918	1,042	1,172	1,269	1,352	1,497	1,564	1,630
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,181</b>	<b>32,794</b>	<b>35,642</b>	<b>36,776</b>	<b>38,094</b>	<b>37,814</b>	<b>38,166</b>	<b>38,864</b>
	Value (\$ millions)							
Less than \$30,000	70	76	80	89	89	80	77	58
\$30,000 to \$99,999	406	430	466	458	471	433	435	531
\$100,000 to \$999,999	3,532	3,996	4,338	4,539	4,791	5,023	5,171	5,148
\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	9,417	10,366	11,934	12,491	13,592	14,562	15,235	15,721
\$5,000,000 to \$24,999,999	21,638	25,395	28,267	31,155	33,852	35,234	37,384	40,665
\$25,000,000 and over	141,364	170,883	199,222	208,431	226,170	238,572	267,499	316,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,427</b>	<b>211,145</b>	<b>244,306</b>	<b>257,163</b>	<b>278,964</b>	<b>293,905</b>	<b>325,802</b>	<b>378,403</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

## Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

January 2002

Manufacturers shipped 2 608 569 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January, up 18.2% from 2 207 184 square metres in December and up 5.1% from 2 480 901 square metres in January 2001.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0004.**

The January 2002 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 54, no. 1 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) 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; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; [sheiyas@statcan.ca](mailto:sheiyas@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Farm cash receipts**, Vol. 62, no. 4,  
January–December 2001  
**Catalogue number 21-001-XIB** (\$15/\$48).

**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, Vol. 55, no. 12,  
December 2001  
**Catalogue number 31-001-XIB** (\$15/\$147).

**Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation**,  
Vol. 54, no. 1, January 2002  
**Catalogue number 44-004-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Retail trade**, Vol. 73, no. 12, December 2001  
**Catalogue number 63-005-XIB** (\$16/\$155).

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

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
- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the enrollees on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 41 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 was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow moderate growth during the year.

#### OTHER RELEASES

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