



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 28, 2002

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National economic and financial accounts**, fourth quarter 2001 and annual 2001

The economy picked up in the fourth quarter; gross domestic product advanced 0.5%, bringing growth for the year to 1.5%.

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- **Canada's balance of international payments**, fourth quarter 2001

The seasonally adjusted current account surplus fell \$0.7 billion to \$3.2 billion in the fourth quarter, as the surplus on goods declined, largely due to lower export prices.

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- **Gross domestic product by industry**, December 2001

Gross domestic product rose 0.2% in December, the third consecutive monthly advance since the plunge in September. With this increase, the economy has regained all the ground it lost in September, and in December was 0.2% higher than it was in August.

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NEW PRODUCTS

RELEASE DATES: March 2002 22



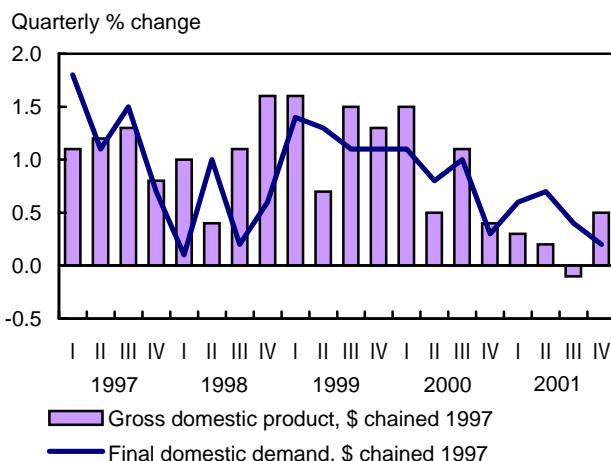
MAJOR RELEASES

National economic and financial accounts

Fourth quarter 2001 and annual 2001

The economy picked up in the fourth quarter; gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.5%, bringing growth for the year to 1.5%. This was the strongest quarterly growth in five quarters, but the weakest annual growth since 1992. Final domestic demand posted a lacklustre 0.2% gain in the fourth quarter, decelerating from the first three quarters of 2001.

GDP picks up at year-end



Domestic demand was driven mainly by a rebound in consumer spending, which more than offset a marked decline of business investment in fixed capital. Imports dropped off more sharply than exports, and businesses met the resulting shortfall of supply to domestic demand by drawing down inventories and stepping up production. The increase of net exports (exports minus imports) gave by far the largest stimulus to GDP for the fourth quarter, contributing 1.3 percentage points of GDP growth; domestic demand contributed another 0.2 percentage points. The drawing-down of inventories offset the stimulus to GDP growth by 1.0 percentage point.

Consumer spending rebounded in the fourth quarter, due mainly to incentive-driven purchases of new motor vehicles. Unseasonably mild weather and a sharp drop in mortgage rates brought renewed strength in new housing construction and sales. Business investment

Note to readers

The data on the exports and imports of goods being released today on a balance of payments basis have been revised from those released on February 21. Selected trade price indexes have also been adjusted.

The value of exports has been reduced as additional information now indicates that the balance of payments adjustment for late documents was overstated. The balance of payments adjustment for undercoverage of export documentation has been reduced and, in addition, some export price indexes were adjusted upward to better reflect the depreciation of the Canadian dollar in the fourth quarter. A small adjustment was also made to the seasonal adjustment for both the value and volume of cars and telecommunications equipment to reduce distortions caused by interruptions following September 11.

The balance of payments adjustment for import special transactions was raised. In addition, a small adjustment was made to the import price index for petroleum and coal products.

Revised international trade data for 2001 will be released on June 20.

in machinery and equipment fell markedly, after the delivery of a floating drilling rig boosted third quarter investment. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers all made significant reductions to their inventories of durable goods. The slump in export volumes continued, but showed signs of moderating. Corporation profits before taxes fell again, but not as sharply as in the third quarter, and labour income regained some strength. Economy-wide prices continued to fall, along with energy prices.

Gross domestic product, \$ chained 1997¹

	Change	Annualized change %	Year-over-year change
First quarter 2001	0.3	1.1	2.3
Second quarter 2001	0.2	0.9	2.0
Third quarter 2001	-0.1	-0.6	0.8
Fourth quarter 2001	0.5	2.0	0.9
2001	1.5	...	1.5

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.

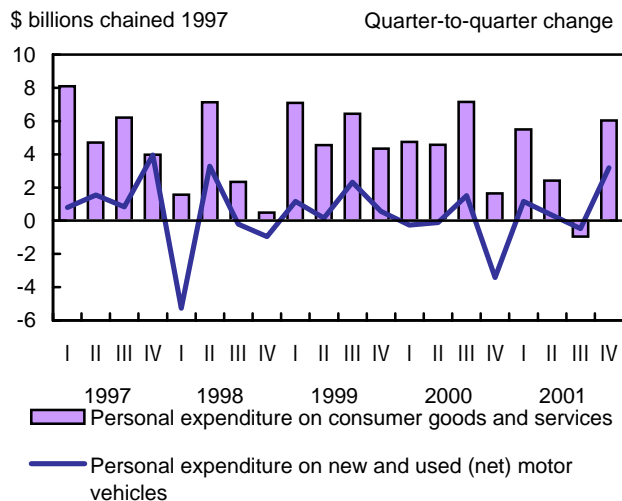
... Figures not applicable.

Auto incentives bring back consumer spending

Zero-percent financing and other incentives brought consumers to car dealerships in droves in the fourth quarter. Purchases of motor vehicles accounted for about one-half the 1.0% increase in consumer spending.

Consumption of electricity, natural gas and other fuels turned down with the unseasonably mild fall weather. Consumer spending on services was flat, held back by a further drop in expenditure on air transportation and travel outside of Canada in the aftermath of September 11. Spending on household furnishings and appliances picked up, as did the housing market.

Car purchases boosted consumer spending



Renewed strength in new housing construction and sales

Mild fall weather and low mortgage rates in the fourth quarter contributed to a 5.9% hike in business investment in new residential construction, mirrored by a 5.5% increase in issues of residential building permits. Ownership transfer costs, which include real estate commissions, jumped 10.4% in the fourth quarter after gaining 2.1% in the third.

Investment in machinery and equipment drops

Business investment in machinery and equipment plunged 9.0% in the fourth quarter, although much of this reflects the delivery of a floating drilling rig that boosted investment in the third quarter. Investment in industrial machinery was down 6.4%, its fourth consecutive decline, and the steepest in 2001. Investment in telecommunications equipment fell 13.4%; businesses stepped up spending on computers and other office equipment after curtailing it in the previous four quarters.

Business investment in non-residential structures was down for the second consecutive quarter, with declines in both building construction (-3.4%) and engineering construction (-1.0%).

Inventories drawn down substantially

Businesses reduced the volume of non-farm inventories by \$11.7 billion in the fourth quarter, more than six times the reduction made in the third. Manufacturers unloaded \$3.2 billion worth of their inventories of durable goods. Reflecting in part the clearance of motor vehicles, wholesalers sold off \$3.6 billion of their stocks of durable goods and retailers unloaded \$5.3 billion of theirs. With the large drawing-down of inventory, the economy-wide stock-to-sales ratio fell for the first time since the first quarter of 2000.

Slump in exports moderating

The volume of exports fell for the fifth straight quarter, although not as sharply as in the first three quarters of the year. After dropping a cumulative 15.7% over the first three quarters of 2001, exports of machinery and equipment edged up 0.4%, helped by strong exports of aircraft, engines and parts. Exports of automotive products were down only 0.4% in the fourth quarter, after slipping 3.9% in the third. Higher exports of energy and agricultural and fishing products also helped moderate the overall decline of exports.

Corporation profits continue their slide while labour income gains

Corporation profits before taxes fell another 5.6% in the fourth quarter, on the heels of a 12.9% drop in the third. Labour income grew 0.8%, after a flat third quarter. Both employment and average weekly earnings were up. As well, special payments associated with contract settlements in the federal government and with hospitals helped boost labour income.

Economy-wide prices down again

Coinciding with the steep drop of energy prices since the second quarter of 2001, economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, fell 0.7% in the fourth quarter, the third straight quarterly decline. As a net exporter of energy products, the decline of energy prices led to a further deterioration in Canada's terms of trade. The terms of trade, as measured by the chain price index for exports relative to the chain price index for imports, fell 3.1% in the fourth quarter, the third consecutive quarterly decline.

2001 year-end review

Gross domestic product slowed down markedly in 2001, advancing only 1.5%, less than half its pace in each of the previous four years. Consumers tightened

their purse strings and businesses put the brakes on investment outlays. The growth of final domestic demand cooled to 2.2%, its weakest gain since 1996. A record annual trade surplus emerged, helping to shore up GDP growth in 2001. Production was scaled up and, with the uncertain economic outlook, inventories were drawn down to meet demand. Economy-wide prices, as measured by the implicit chain price index for GDP, rose 1.2%, one-third their increase in 2000.

Housing market was hot, consumer spending not

The sharp drop in interest rates during the year — conventional one-year mortgage rates fell from 7.7% to 4.6% from January to December — stimulated sales and new housing construction. Business investment in new housing construction rose 5.1%, more than double the rate in 2000. Ownership transfer costs, which include real estate commissions, were up a healthy 10.8%, after dipping in 2000. The robust housing market helped sustain spending on home furnishings and household appliances. Still, these items, like almost all other categories of consumer spending, recorded weaker gains than in 2000.

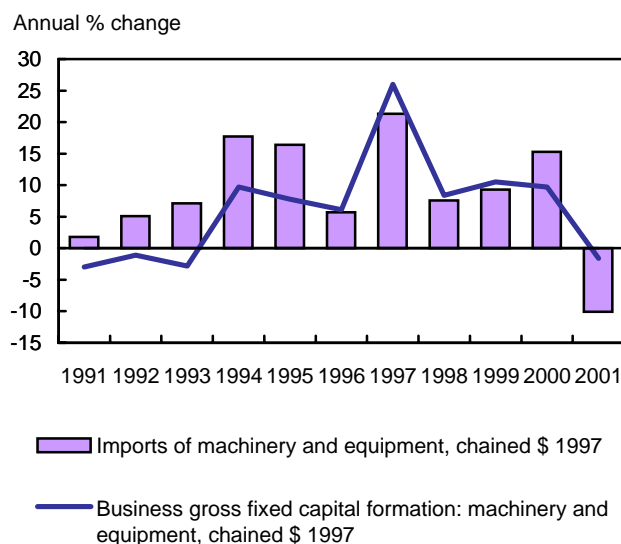
Machinery and equipment investment widely curtailed

Business investment spending on machinery and equipment was widely curtailed, slipping 1.6% for the year. Only software, trucks and transportation equipment other than automobiles escaped the axe. Cutbacks in spending on agricultural and industrial machinery and telecommunications equipment were particularly severe. A corresponding 10.1% drop in imports of machinery and equipment took place, the first decline since 1982.

Exports fell

With the slowdown in the US economy, the volume of Canada's exports of goods and services fell 3.7% in 2001, the first drop since 1982. Machinery and equipment and automotive products, which jointly make up over 40% of merchandise exports, recorded declines of 8.2% and 6.8%, respectively. Telecommunication equipment exports were a main source of weakness in the machinery and equipment category. Exports of energy and forestry products also lost ground.

Imports of machinery and equipment down with business investment



Modest gains in labour income

Job growth slowed in 2001 to half its 2000 pace; the manufacturing sector was hit especially hard. As well, part-time jobs replaced full-time ones. Labour income posted a modest 4.2% gain (in nominal terms), its weakest showing since 1996. Government current transfers to persons picked up, especially Employment Insurance benefits triggered by enhanced parental leave benefits and by the rise of unemployment — the unemployment rate rose from 6.9% to 8.0% in 2001. Lower federal and provincial personal income tax rates, plus slower growth in personal income, helped rein in transfers to government. Spending on consumer goods and services outpaced personal disposable income, and the personal saving rate edged down to 3.5%. Correspondingly, the personal sector's debt grew at a faster pace than its financial assets.

Corporate profits tumbled

Corporation profits before taxes tumbled 6.0% in 2001 in nominal terms after two years of solid growth. Before-tax profits of government business enterprises plunged 17.3%, mainly due to weak earnings of public utilities. Manufacturing profits shrank more than one-third in 2001, with notable declines among computer and electronics manufacturers, motor

vehicle and parts manufacturers, and wood and paper producers. Airline profits also slumped significantly.

Government surplus declined

Income of the government sector slowed markedly in 2001, due mainly to the slower growth of personal income taxes and investment income as well as lower corporate tax liabilities. Government sector outlays were not as sluggish. Gross current spending on goods and services rose 2.9% and current transfers to other sectors, mostly to persons and corporations, were up 8.6%. However, interest payments on the public debt were down, along with interest rates. The combined surplus (on a national accounts basis) of all levels of government deteriorated. The federal government surplus fell to \$12.7 billion, from \$19.4 billion in 2000. The surplus of provincial governments, taken together, fell \$3.3 billion to \$7.6 billion in 2001. Local governments ran a combined deficit of \$0.5 billion in 2001, more than double that of 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056 and 382-0006.

The fourth quarter 2001 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001-XIB, \$33/\$109; 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 am 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 diskette. The diskettes (13-001-DDB, \$125/\$500; 13-014-DDB, \$300/\$1200; 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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	Third to fourth quarter 2001
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							% change at quarterly rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	474,591	502,400	536,578	559,102	558,220	559,052	563,340	0.8
Corporate profits before taxes	85,851	104,689	127,513	119,922	128,452	111,896	105,656	-5.6
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	7,052	8,490	11,702	9,678	10,620	8,396	7,660	-8.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	47,625	47,383	53,553	53,463	55,584	51,120	48,972	-4.2
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,926	1,783	1,979	2,963	2,996	3,176	3,060	-3.7
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	57,643	60,629	63,237	65,719	65,064	66,196	67,424	1.9
Inventory valuation adjustment ²	-691	-2,862	-2,615	-458	-488	904	404	-500.0
Taxes less subsidies, on factors of production	51,827	53,102	54,949	56,253	56,504	56,276	56,440	0.3
Net domestic product at basic prices	725,824	775,614	846,896	866,642	876,952	857,016	852,956	-0.5
Taxes less subsidies, on products	67,881	72,082	75,334	75,269	74,380	76,836	77,164	0.4
Capital consumption allowances	122,303	127,723	134,315	142,498	141,720	143,504	145,180	1.2
Statistical discrepancy ²	-143	-156	-535	-290	784	-1,176	-1,420	-244.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	915,865	975,263	1,056,010	1,084,119	1,093,836	1,076,180	1,073,880	-0.2

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	Third to fourth quarter 2001
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
								% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	534,391	561,566	593,275	619,860	620,660	621,064	626,748	0.9
Durable goods	71,510	77,073	81,239	84,045	83,592	82,696	87,212	5.5
Semi-durable goods	47,203	49,493	52,116	54,579	54,680	54,140	55,588	2.7
Non-durable goods	126,223	132,119	141,112	147,965	150,176	149,200	146,984	-1.5
Services	289,455	302,881	318,808	333,271	332,212	335,028	336,964	0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	176,842	183,287	192,771	199,683	198,452	200,768	203,796	1.5
Government gross fixed capital formation	20,014	22,463	24,740	26,410	25,908	26,348	27,600	4.8
Government inventories ¹	-27	-3	24	13	-16	88	-24	-112
Business gross fixed capital formation	161,602	171,368	184,294	188,343	189,228	191,256	186,416	-2.5
Residential structures	42,513	45,861	48,170	51,659	50,732	51,432	54,392	5.8
Non-residential structures	45,208	46,822	50,569	51,956	52,296	52,092	51,460	-1.2
Machinery and equipment	73,881	78,685	85,555	84,728	86,200	87,732	80,564	-8.2
Business investment in inventories ¹	5,813	3,909	7,144	-6,022	-580	-6,600	-13,504	-6,904.0
Non-farm ¹	6,284	3,853	7,407	-4,794	924	-5,296	-12,208	-6,912.0
Farm ¹	-471	56	-263	-1,228	-1,504	-1,304	-1,296	8.0
Exports of goods and services	377,349	418,542	479,450	469,355	484,424	454,352	437,164	-3.8
Goods	326,180	365,234	422,562	412,510	426,632	398,440	382,116	-4.1
Services	51,169	53,308	56,888	56,845	57,792	55,912	55,048	-1.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	360,261	386,025	426,223	413,812	423,456	412,268	395,740	-4.0
Goods	303,377	326,845	363,278	351,004	359,352	350,544	336,192	-4.1
Services	56,884	59,180	62,945	62,808	64,104	61,724	59,548	-3.5
Statistical discrepancy ¹	142	156	535	289	-784	1,172	1,424	252.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	915,865	975,263	1,056,010	1,084,119	1,093,836	1,076,180	1,073,880	-0.2
Final domestic demand	892,849	938,684	995,080	1,034,296	1,034,248	1,039,436	1,044,560	0.5
\$ millions chained 1997								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	528,320	546,451	566,229	580,531	580,103	579,149	585,184	1.0
Durable goods	71,585	76,956	81,882	85,294	84,689	83,705	88,571	5.8
Semi-durable goods	46,795	48,212	50,476	52,489	52,606	52,108	53,370	2.4
Non-durable goods	125,647	128,133	130,347	131,809	131,663	131,743	131,935	0.1
Services	284,284	293,192	303,674	311,292	311,458	311,809	311,939	0.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	174,947	179,555	183,562	187,634	187,725	188,421	189,158	0.4
Government gross fixed capital formation	19,917	22,371	24,064	25,712	25,179	25,750	26,902	4.5
Government inventories ¹	-25	-3	23	13	-16	84	-24	-108.0
Business gross fixed capital formation	159,072	169,712	180,913	182,099	182,297	185,854	179,650	-3.3
Residential structures	41,982	44,222	45,399	47,392	46,659	47,121	49,395	4.8
Non-residential structures	44,063	44,873	47,274	47,685	48,121	47,777	46,851	-1.9
Machinery and equipment	73,037	80,703	88,550	87,133	87,693	91,341	83,164	-9.0
Business investment in inventories ¹	5,409	4,630	9,157	-3,333	1,543	-2,543	-12,443	-9,900.0
Non-farm ¹	5,165	3,623	8,721	-2,722	2,274	-1,702	-11,663	-9,961.0
Farm ¹	-72	616	-16	-1,102	-1,186	-1,316	-1,329	-13.0
Exports of goods and services	379,514	417,093	448,812	432,400	436,930	426,543	423,078	-0.8
Goods	329,153	365,944	396,314	380,613	384,676	375,245	372,527	-0.7
Services	50,357	51,294	52,745	52,056	52,524	51,558	50,821	-1.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	347,417	372,935	403,126	380,057	387,481	380,128	364,323	-4.2
Goods	294,642	319,483	348,025	327,967	334,615	328,823	315,370	-4.1
Services	52,843	53,706	55,571	52,547	53,354	51,843	49,492	-4.5
Statistical discrepancy ¹	146	159	510	282	-734	1,114	1,363	249.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	919,770	966,362	1,009,182	1,024,196	1,024,279	1,022,808	1,027,799	0.5
Final domestic demand	882,250	918,038	954,600	975,843	975,180	978,930	980,835	0.2

¹ The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

Gross domestic product, price indexes

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	Third to fourth 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	106.8	107.0	107.2	107.1	-0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	101.1	102.1	105.0	106.4	105.7	106.6	107.7	1.0
Government gross fixed capital formation	100.5	100.4	102.8	102.7	102.9	102.3	102.6	0.3
Business gross fixed capital formation	101.6	101.0	101.9	103.5	103.8	102.9	103.8	0.9
Exports of goods and services	99.4	100.3	106.8	108.5	110.9	106.5	103.3	-3.0
Imports of goods and services	103.7	103.5	105.8	108.9	109.3	108.5	108.6	0.1
Gross domestic product	99.6	100.9	104.6	105.9	106.8	105.2	104.5	-0.7
Final domestic demand	101.2	102.3	104.2	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.5	0.3

Financial market summary table

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	Third to fourth quarter 2001
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							Actual change
Persons and unincorporated business	37,454	36,700	34,628	35,779	35,684	35,532	36,404	872
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	9,949	10,418	10,457	10,318	10,656	9,532	10,896	1,364
Bank loans	3,541	2,152	1,392	-115	-304	1,180	-1,936	-3,116
Other loans	6,909	6,184	3,902	4,789	4,768	3,980	5,520	1,540
Mortgages	17,055	17,946	18,877	20,787	20,564	20,840	21,924	1,084
Non-financial private corporations	69,858	51,550	79,942	58,617	69,348	56,748	69,252	12,504
Funds raised								
Bank loans	8,522	4,232	6,011	-10,508	-14,696	-2,876	-22,696	-19,820
Other loans	5,560	5,597	5,820	-6,107	-7,416	-2,884	-6,772	-3,888
Other short-term paper	6,066	6,738	7,359	-5,094	-10,980	7,052	408	-6,644
Mortgages	3,642	3,902	3,567	5,234	4,076	6,656	5,464	-1,192
Bonds	13,816	10,456	2,926	42,844	65,108	17,528	67,240	49,712
Shares	32,252	20,625	54,259	32,248	33,256	31,272	25,608	-5,664
Non-financial government enterprises	-1,079	-5,015	-1,965	-898	2,224	-3,868	-1,720	2,148
Funds raised								
Bank loans	106	-155	128	160	760	-972	-212	760
Other loans	-102	371	767	526	1,208	868	-116	-984
Other short-term paper	-304	-2,074	130	155	2,792	-692	-872	-180
Mortgages	-5	-12	-	37	28	12	28	16
Bonds	-784	-3,143	-2,987	-1,776	-2,588	-3,056	-504	2,552
Shares	10	-2	-3	-	24	-28	-44	-16
Federal government	-9,903	3,493	-18,779	7,338	-4,080	-1,536	20,880	22,416
Funds raised								
Bank loans	120	106	106	106	112	112	100	-12
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Canada short-term paper	-19,370	357	-13,501	24,093	14,836	10,704	34,924	24,220
Canada Saving Bonds	-2,957	-783	-1,909	-1,159	-608	-248	-5,844	-5,596
Marketable bonds	12,304	3,813	-3,475	-15,702	-18,420	-12,104	-8,300	3,804
Other levels of government	8,241	12,670	1,279	9,007	20,620	11,036	3,652	-7,384
Funds raised								
Bank loans	155	56	1,000	-732	1,384	-104	-780	-676
Other loans	394	162	-55	3,609	4,640	1,812	4,400	2,588
Other short-term paper	-1,368	4,390	-968	1,214	-2,416	944	2,248	1,304
Mortgages	263	40	11	-14	28	28	-20	-48
Provincial bonds	11,408	8,133	1,408	5,108	16,328	7,792	-2,052	-9,844
Municipal bonds	-2,915	-126	-145	-187	608	544	-112	-656
Other bonds	304	15	28	9	48	20	-32	-52
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	104,571	99,398	95,105	109,843	123,796	97,912	128,468	30,556
Consumer credit	9,949	10,418	10,457	10,318	10,656	9,532	10,896	1,364
Bank loans	12,444	6,391	8,637	-11,089	-12,744	-2,660	-25,524	-22,864
Other loans	12,761	12,314	10,434	2,817	3,200	3,776	3,032	-744
Canada short-term paper	-19,370	357	-13,501	24,093	14,836	10,704	34,924	24,220
Other short-term paper	4,394	9,054	6,521	-3,725	-10,604	7,304	1,784	-5,520
Mortgages	20,955	21,876	22,455	26,044	24,696	27,536	27,396	-140
Bonds	31,176	18,365	-4,154	29,137	60,476	10,476	50,396	39,920
Shares	32,262	20,623	54,256	32,248	33,280	31,244	25,564	-5,680

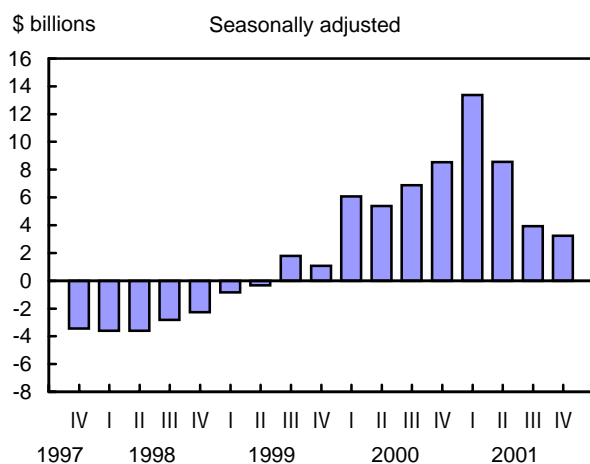
- Nil or zero.

Canada's balance of international payments

Fourth quarter 2001

The seasonally adjusted Current Account surplus fell \$0.7 billion to \$3.2 billion in the fourth quarter, as the surplus on goods declined, largely due to lower export prices. Natural gas exports alone fell \$1.5 billion due to lower export prices. Higher deficits on investment income and commercial services were nearly offset by lower deficits for travel and transportation, as Canadians sharply reduced their international travel in the fourth quarter. The Current Account surplus for all of 2001 reached \$29.1 billion, up \$2.2 billion from 2000, the same as the increase in the goods surplus.

Current Account balance



In the financial account (not seasonally adjusted) foreign portfolio investment in Canada rose \$20.5 billion; Canadian firms raised \$19.4 billion in international debt markets, some of which had been planned for late September. Foreign direct investment almost doubled from the third quarter, largely because of acquisitions of existing Canadian companies. Offsetting these increased liabilities, Canadians channelled substantial funds into deposit and loan assets abroad, and Canadian pension and mutual funds led increased acquisitions of foreign equities.

Note to readers

The data on the exports and imports of goods released today on a balance of payments basis have been revised from those released on February 21. Selected trade price indexes have also been adjusted.

The value of exports has been reduced, as additional information now indicates that the balance of payments adjustment for late documents was overstated. The balance of payments adjustment for undercoverage of export documentation has been reduced. As well, some export price indexes were adjusted upward to better reflect the depreciation of the Canadian dollar in the fourth quarter. A small adjustment was also made to the seasonal adjustment for both the value and volume of cars and telecommunications equipment to reduce distortions caused by interruptions following September 11.

The balance of payments adjustment for import special transactions was raised. A small adjustment was also made to the import price index for petroleum and coal products.

Revised international trade data for 2001 will be released on June 20.

Current Account

Goods surplus declines further

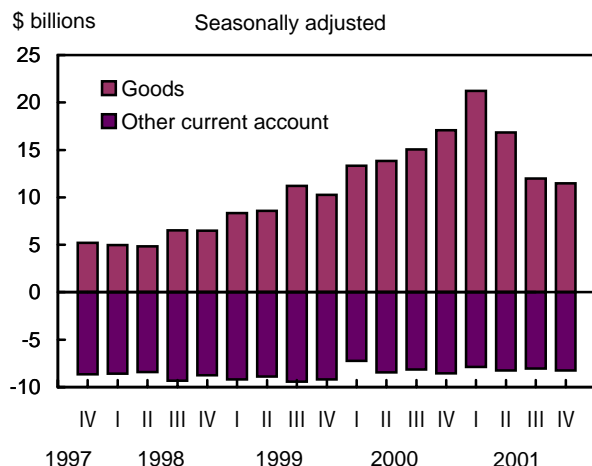
The goods surplus declined for the third consecutive quarter, as both exports and imports decreased again in the fourth quarter. A wide range of imported commodities were lower, including machinery and equipment, crude petroleum, industrial goods, and autos and parts. The large declines in energy exports — mainly natural gas — were driven more by lower prices than by lower volumes. Exports of telecommunications and forest products also decreased.

The fourth quarter's surplus fell mainly because Canada's net exports to the United States declined for the third consecutive quarter. The deficit with the United Kingdom grew slightly. While these changes pulled down the surplus, trade with other partners saw exports grow and imports fall.

For the year as a whole, exports and imports declined for the first time since 1991. In 2001, imports fell more than exports did, producing a relatively small rise in the merchandise surplus compared with the record gains of the last two years. Import reductions were mainly concentrated in machinery and equipment, notably telecommunications and office machinery. Imports of auto parts and trucks also fell. Weak international demand brought parallel drops in exports of these goods, and a smaller drop in forest products, led by wood pulp. Price changes in energy markets led to a substantial rise in the dollar value of natural gas exports and almost as large a fall in exports of crude petroleum in 2001. The rise in the goods surplus in 2001 centred

on the United States, where unprecedented import declines outweighed a record fall in exports. Deficits narrowed slightly elsewhere but continued to trend upward with the European Union.

Goods and other Current Account balances



Reduced spending abroad lowers travel deficit

The travel deficit fell to its lowest since the third quarter of 1986, when travel to Canada for Expo 86 produced a moderate surplus. By contrast, the lower deficit in the fourth quarter resulted largely from lower spending by Canadians travelling abroad, chiefly to the United States. Both inward and outward travel spending have steadily declined from peak levels reached in the first quarter of 2001.

In the fourth quarter, the numbers of Canadians travelling to both US and overseas destinations declined, as did their spending. At the same time, the slowdown in travel receipts levelled out in line with the flow of inbound visitors, notably from the United States. In particular, the number of US visitors coming by car for stays of two or more nights rose after two quarters of decline. Based on initial estimates, the much lower payments and flatter receipts generated a fourth quarter travel surplus with the United States.

The travel deficit for 2001 was nearly half that of 2000. In part this reflected a very small deficit in the fourth quarter following September 11 but was also influenced by a depreciation of 4% in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. The lower deficit resulted from activity with the United States, as payments dropped and receipts increased. The travel deficit with

other countries rose, as spending by visitors from these countries fell for the first time since 1983.

Other accounts show mixed results

Canada's deficit on investment income rose in the fourth quarter, mainly from lower profits on Canadian direct investments abroad. Profits accruing to foreign investments in Canada exceeded those on investments abroad by Canadian residents for a seventh consecutive quarter. In 2001, the deficit on investment income widened as profits on Canadian direct investment abroad fell.

Deficits in transportation and commercial services moved in opposite directions. As with travel, payments of passenger fares fell more than did receipts. Financial service payments grew faster than did receipts within the commercial services group.

Capital and Financial Account

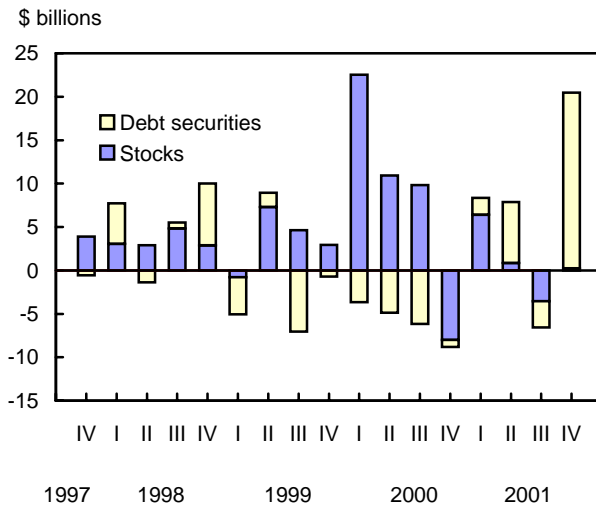
Canadian firms borrow heavily abroad

Foreign investors acquired more than \$20 billion worth of Canadian portfolio securities in the fourth quarter, after divesting some of their holdings in the third. Debt securities, mainly bonds, dominated the increase; investment in Canadian equities was negligible. Due to the disruptions in the financial markets in the latter half of September, some debt issues planned for September were delayed until October and this contributed to the very large net borrowing in the fourth quarter.

Foreign investors acquired \$18.5 billion in Canadian bonds in the fourth quarter. Over 90% came in the form of net new issues (new issues less retirements). This borrowing came exclusively from corporations; Canadian governments have reduced their demand for foreign financing with the strengthening of their fiscal positions in recent years. The investment came primarily from the United States and secondarily from Europe.

After divesting over \$9 billion over the first three quarters, foreign investors acquired \$1.8 billion worth of Canadian money market paper in the fourth quarter. Two-thirds went to federal treasury bills and the balance to paper issued by other governments. During 2001, short-term interest rates in Canada and the United States fell more than three and a half percentage points to below 2% at year-end, a level not seen in more than four decades. A differential of 25 basis points continued to favour investment in Canada at year-end.

Portfolio investment in Canada



Foreign holdings in Canadian equities changed little in the fourth quarter. In 2001, foreign investment in Canadian shares increased \$3.9 billion, a small fraction of the record investment of 2000. Share prices were down 14% for the year (as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) but up somewhat in the fourth quarter.

Foreign direct investment in Canada rises

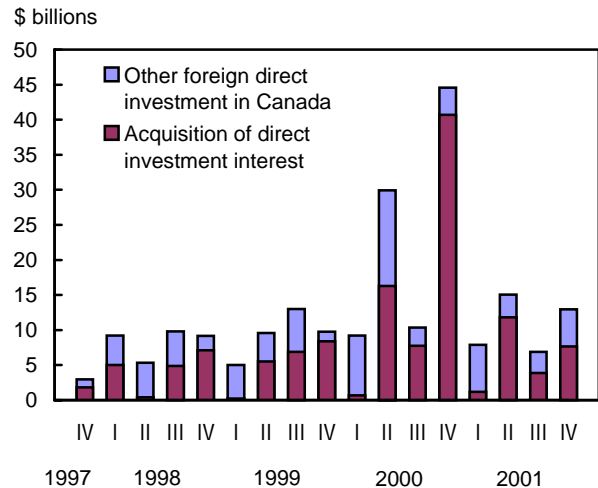
Foreign direct investment of \$12.9 billion flowed into the Canadian economy in the fourth quarter, bringing the annual total to \$42.8 billion. While this was the second highest annual total on record, it was less than one-half the amount invested in 2000. Acquisitions of Canadian companies again played a strong part in the fourth quarter investment as they have throughout 2001 — the energy industry was the main focus. The investment originated exclusively in the United States; European investors divested some of their direct investment holdings.

Canadian direct investment abroad lowest in five quarters

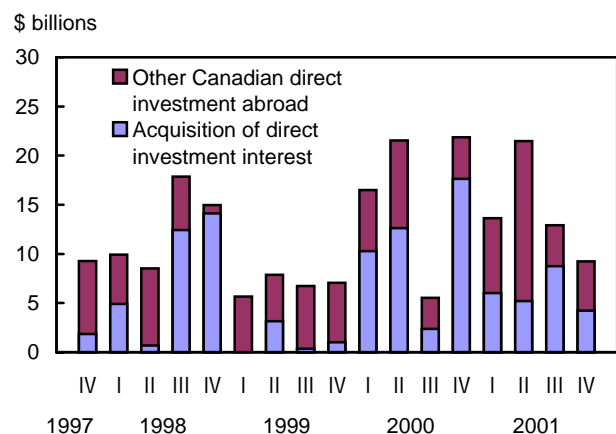
At \$9.3 billion, Canadian direct investment abroad was the smallest quarterly advance since the third quarter of 2000. However, in 2001 Canadian direct investors injected \$57.3 billion into foreign economies,

their second highest investment on record. Two-thirds of the annual investment went to the United States, and the balance was widely spread. The investment in 2001 was also well spread across industries, led by finance and insurance. Acquisitions of foreign companies represented about 40% of the total.

Foreign direct investment in Canada



Canadian direct investment abroad¹



¹ Reverse of balance of payments signs.

Canadian portfolio investors buy foreign stocks but sell bonds

In the fourth quarter, Canadian investment in foreign equities was \$5.2 billion. Together with a smaller investment in the third quarter, investment in the second half of 2001 was down substantially from that of the first half. In all of 2001, Canadian holdings of foreign equities increased \$34.6 billion, second only to the record \$58.7 billion posted in 2000. The fourth quarter's investment was roughly split between secondary market shares and special transactions related to share exchanges where foreign companies acquired Canadian firms. About four-fifths of the investment went to US shares, and the balance to overseas shares.

Canadians divested some of their holdings of foreign bonds in the quarter, mainly US treasuries. In 2001, Canadian investment in foreign bonds was negligible after averaging \$5 billion annually from 1997 to 2000.

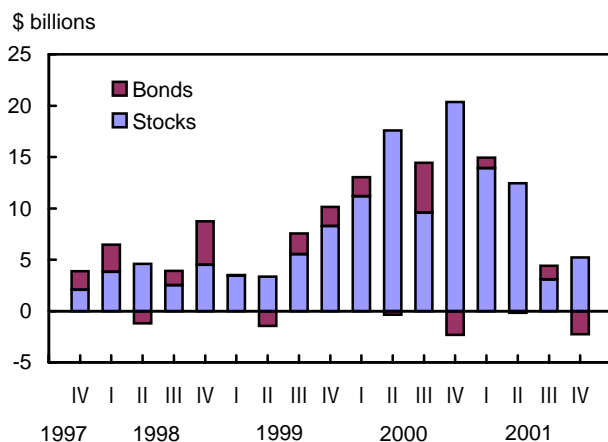
Other investment assets increase

Other investment assets rose \$20.7 billion. Deposit assets accounted for \$10.9 billion of these outflows, as Canadian banks reversed two consecutive quarters of substantial deposit inflows. Transactions of Canadian banks in deposit assets were mostly in foreign currencies and with their foreign affiliates. Loans to foreign borrowers went up \$6.1 billion, and just over half were by Canadian banks. Canada increased its reserve assets after two quarters of little change. Reserve assets increased in 2001, although at a slower pace than in the previous three years.

The Canadian dollar lost more than half a cent during the fourth quarter against the American dollar to close at 62.78 US cents. However, the Canadian dollar gained ground against other major currencies.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Portfolio investment abroad



¹ Reverse of balance of payments signs.

The fourth 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 quality of this release, contact Arthur Ridgeway (613-951-8907), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	2000	2001
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Goods and services	123,722	123,298	123,264	112,408	108,636	477,850	467,605
Goods	111,251	110,677	109,125	95,830	96,878	422,559	412,510
Services	12,472	12,621	14,138	16,578	11,758	55,291	55,095
Investment income	10,964	10,483	10,098	8,673	8,182	42,336	37,436
Direct investment	5,370	5,100	5,087	4,163	3,832	20,983	18,181
Portfolio investment	1,819	1,842	1,901	1,918	1,901	6,910	7,562
Other investment	3,775	3,540	3,111	2,592	2,450	14,443	11,693
Current transfers	1,507	1,913	1,581	1,727	1,744	6,043	6,966
Current Account receipts	136,194	135,694	134,943	122,808	118,562	526,229	512,007
Payments							
Goods and services	108,152	105,829	108,839	99,096	99,163	425,286	412,929
Goods	93,147	89,221	93,270	83,396	85,115	363,281	351,003
Services	15,005	16,608	15,569	15,700	14,048	62,005	61,926
Investment income	17,684	17,366	16,985	15,339	15,193	69,458	64,883
Direct investment	6,163	6,378	6,740	5,362	5,345	24,301	23,824
Portfolio investment	7,420	7,091	7,176	7,234	7,375	29,648	28,877
Other investment	4,102	3,897	3,069	2,743	2,473	15,508	12,181
Current transfers	1,096	1,660	981	1,157	1,298	4,591	5,096
Current Account payments	126,932	124,855	126,806	115,592	115,654	499,334	482,907
Balances							
Goods and services	15,571	17,469	14,424	13,311	9,472	52,564	54,676
Goods	18,104	21,456	15,855	12,433	11,763	59,277	61,507
Services	-2,533	-3,987	-1,431	878	-2,290	-6,714	-6,830
Investment income	-6,721	-6,883	-6,887	-6,666	-7,010	-27,121	-27,446
Direct investment	-793	-1,278	-1,653	-1,199	-1,513	-3,318	-5,643
Portfolio investment	-5,601	-5,249	-5,275	-5,316	-5,474	-22,738	-21,315
Other investments	-327	-356	42	-150	-23	-1,065	-488
Current transfers	411	253	600	571	447	1,452	1,870
Current Account balance	9,261	10,839	8,137	7,216	2,909	26,894	29,100
Capital and financial account^{1,2}							
Capital Account	1,142	1,436	1,577	1,648	1,018	5,261	5,678
Financial Account	606	-6,352	-16,197	-3,671	-279	-20,426	-26,499
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-21,860	-13,623	-21,462	-12,929	-9,254	-65,415	-57,268
Portfolio investment:	-18,010	-14,936	-12,263	-4,414	-2,930	-62,677	-34,544
Foreign bonds	2,343	-1,038	189	-1,345	2,275	-3,996	81
Foreign stocks	-20,353	-13,898	-12,452	-3,069	-5,206	-58,681	-34,625
Other investment:	2,895	1,783	2,602	727	-20,687	-6,810	-15,575
Loans	-864	2,880	-3,876	-1,889	-6,071	-4,891	-8,956
Deposits	6,432	859	7,807	2,974	-10,932	3,749	708
Official international reserves	-1,312	-2,490	135	130	-1,128	-5,480	-3,353
Other assets	-1,361	534	-1,464	-488	-2,557	-189	-3,975
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-36,975	-26,777	-31,123	-16,616	-32,872	-134,903	-107,388
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	44,550	7,907	15,042	6,875	12,944	94,059	42,767
Portfolio investment	-8,845	8,354	7,882	-6,595	20,478	19,647	30,119
Canadian bonds	-3,917	6,843	7,352	921	18,458	-17,427	33,574
Canadian stocks	-8,010	6,406	852	-3,559	194	35,273	3,893
Canadian money market	3,083	-4,896	-322	-3,957	1,826	1,801	-7,349
Other investment	1,876	4,164	-7,998	12,665	-829	771	8,003
Loans	-204	-5,424	-290	4,026	-8,845	3,270	-10,532
Deposits	2,591	11,733	-6,733	9,111	9,592	-2,313	23,703
Other liabilities	-512	-2,144	-975	-473	-1,576	-186	-5,168
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	37,581	20,425	14,926	12,945	32,593	114,477	80,889
Total capital and financial account, net flows	1,747	-4,916	-14,621	-2,023	739	-15,164	-20,820
Statistical discrepancy	-11,009	-5,922	6,483	-5,194	-3,647	-11,730	-8,280

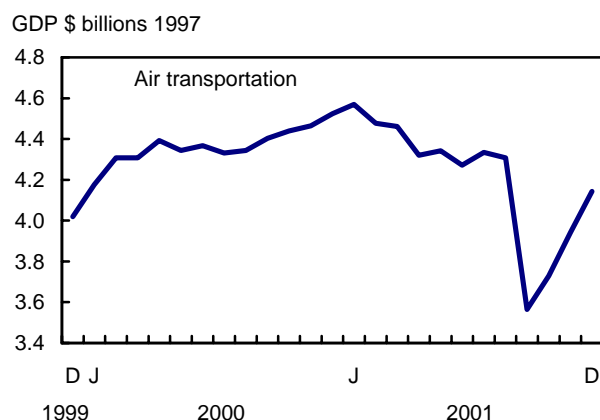
¹ A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

² Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

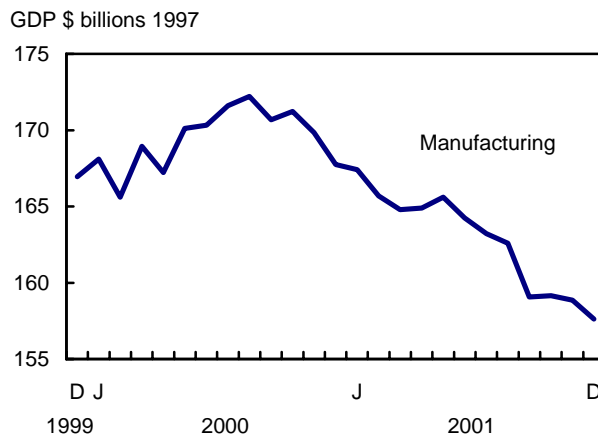
Current Account

	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001	2000	2001
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services							
Goods	109,331	110,714	106,658	99,609	95,529	422,559	412,510
Services	14,008	14,223	14,019	13,538	13,315	55,291	55,095
Travel	4,091	4,267	4,150	4,019	3,905	15,897	16,342
Transportation	2,736	2,677	2,538	2,499	2,396	10,827	10,110
Commercial services	6,820	6,922	6,963	6,648	6,641	27,139	27,173
Government services	361	357	368	371	373	1,427	1,469
Total	123,339	124,937	120,677	113,147	108,844	477,850	467,605
Investment income							
Direct investment	5,299	5,025	5,025	4,234	3,897	20,983	18,181
Interest	82	96	72	68	62	334	297
Profits	5,217	4,928	4,954	4,167	3,835	20,649	17,884
Portfolio investment	1,826	1,830	1,896	1,922	1,914	6,910	7,562
Interest	550	507	516	510	481	2,192	2,014
Dividends	1,277	1,323	1,381	1,412	1,432	4,719	5,548
Other investment	3,760	3,591	3,115	2,564	2,424	14,443	11,693
Total	10,886	10,445	10,036	8,720	8,235	42,336	37,436
Current transfers							
Private	575	640	587	676	635	2,299	2,537
Official	924	1,279	997	1,054	1,099	3,744	4,429
Total	1,498	1,919	1,583	1,730	1,734	6,043	6,966
Total receipts	135,723	137,301	132,296	123,597	118,813	526,229	512,007
Payments							
Goods and services							
Goods	92,254	89,482	89,835	87,635	84,051	363,281	351,003
Services	15,636	16,247	15,807	15,204	14,667	62,005	61,926
Travel	4,580	4,741	4,516	4,387	3,990	18,030	17,635
Transportation	3,459	3,662	3,443	3,384	3,115	13,688	13,604
Commercial services	7,424	7,670	7,675	7,259	7,388	29,593	29,992
Government services	174	174	174	174	174	694	695
Total	107,891	105,729	105,642	102,839	98,719	425,286	412,929
Investment income							
Direct investment	6,617	6,005	6,588	5,600	5,632	24,301	23,825
Interest	387	337	335	333	335	1,560	1,341
Profits	6,230	5,668	6,253	5,267	5,296	22,741	22,484
Portfolio investment	7,416	7,098	7,174	7,237	7,367	29,648	28,877
Interest	7,029	6,695	6,759	6,820	6,954	28,107	27,228
Dividends	387	403	415	418	413	1,541	1,649
Other investment	4,102	3,897	3,069	2,743	2,473	15,508	12,181
Total	18,135	17,000	16,831	15,580	15,471	69,458	64,883
Current transfers							
Private	615	602	655	678	679	2,410	2,614
Official	548	604	601	572	704	2,181	2,481
Total	1,163	1,206	1,256	1,250	1,383	4,591	5,096
Total payments	127,188	123,935	123,730	119,669	115,573	499,334	482,907
Balances							
Goods and services							
Goods	17,077	21,232	16,824	11,974	11,478	59,277	61,507
Services	-1,629	-2,024	-1,788	-1,666	-1,352	-6,714	-6,830
Travel	-489	-474	-365	-368	-85	-2,133	-1,292
Transportation	-723	-985	-905	-884	-719	-2,861	-3,493
Commercial services	-604	-748	-713	-611	-747	-2,454	-2,819
Government services	187	184	194	198	199	734	774
Total	15,448	19,208	15,035	10,308	10,125	52,564	54,676
Investment income							
Direct investment	-1,318	-980	-1,563	-1,366	-1,735	-3,318	-5,643
Interest	-304	-241	-263	-266	-274	-1,226	-1,043
Profits	-1,014	-739	-1,299	-1,100	-1,461	-2,092	-4,600
Portfolio investment	-5,590	-5,269	-5,278	-5,315	-5,453	-22,738	-21,315
Interest	-6,479	-6,188	-6,244	-6,309	-6,473	-25,915	-25,214
Dividends	889	920	966	994	1,020	3,177	3,899
Other investment	-342	-306	46	-179	-48	-1,065	-488
Total	-7,249	-6,555	-6,795	-6,860	-7,236	-27,121	-27,446
Current transfers							
Private	-40	38	-69	-2	-44	-111	-77
Official	376	675	396	482	395	1,563	1,947
Total	336	713	327	480	351	1,452	1,870
Current Account	8,535	13,366	8,567	3,928	3,240	26,894	29,100

Air transportation up for the third straight month



Persistent weakness in manufacturing



Low interest rates boost housing market

Construction activity continued its upward trend, rising a further 0.7% in December. Residential building construction surged ahead 2.4%, the fifth increase in the last six months. Single-family home construction accounted for almost all of this strength. The demand for both new and resale housing has been propelled by historically low mortgage rates. Real estate brokerage activity surged 9.3% as resale housing sales skyrocketed in December. Engineering and repair construction edged up for the fourth consecutive month. Work on non-residential building projects declined for the third straight month.

Manufacturing slide continues

Manufacturing output fell 0.8% in December, the sixth decrease in seven months; 13 of 21 sectors registered declines. Producers of paper, wood, chemical and fabricated metal products were chiefly responsible for the weakness in December. There was strength in transportation equipment, thanks to higher production of motor vehicle parts and aircraft. Production of ICT equipment and components was down slightly and not a major contributor to manufacturing weakness, as it had been over most of the past 15 months.

Paper production in December reached its lowest since October 1998. A weak world market accentuated an oversupply of paper, forcing several plants into unusually long shutdowns. Although the weakness was general in this sector, the newsprint industry was the hardest hit, declining 9.7%.

Manufacturing of wood products declined for a third consecutive month in December (-2.0%) to its lowest level since July 1998. The sawmill and wood preservation sub-sector was the main contributor to the weakness, while veneer and plywood mills also saw sharp declines. Trade uncertainty in softwood lumber continued past mid-December, when the countervailing duties on exports to the United States were dropped.

Chemical products declined 1.2% in December. The strongest drop occurred in the resin, synthetic rubber and fibre production as manufacturers responded to weak demand in automotive related products with layoffs and shutdowns. On a positive note, the continued strength in pharmaceutical products (up 3.1% in December) partly offset these declines.

Longer-than-usual shutdowns by manufacturers of boilers, tanks and shipping containers pushed down the fabricated metal production sector in December; it declined for the third month in a row.

Mining and energy sector hurt by lower prices

Mining output lost a further 1.8% in December, as lower oil and gas prices continued to discourage exploration activity. Drilling and rigging services output fell 8.0%, the sixth decline in eight months. Production of crude oil rose as new capacity came on line, but natural gas producers curtailed output. Lower output of diamonds and potash reduced non-metallic mineral output. Coal production dropped a significant 10.8%.

Quarterly industry perspective

A surge in retail trade and an active housing market helped the economy come back from a third quarter decline. Retailing services were up 3.2% in the fourth quarter after a slight decline in the third. New

motor vehicle sales were strong, largely resulting from aggressive buyer incentive programs aimed at reducing inventories. Furniture and clothing store sales were also robust. The purchase of new and existing homes, spurred by 40-year-low interest rates, pushed the output of real estate brokers and agents 12.8% higher. New housing construction increased 3.7% — the strongest gain since the fourth quarter of 1999. Wholesaling activity was up 0.9%, led by sales of food and beverages and automotive and lumber products. The fourth quarter also got a boost from federal government administration (+2.1%). ICT services continued to expand at the pace of the previous four quarters (+2.3%), slower than in 2000.

Manufacturing fell for the fifth consecutive quarter, declining 1.9% in the fourth quarter. Weakness was widespread; 15 of the 21 major groups were down. Again, producers of ICT equipment and components led the way. Output in these industries tumbled 15.6% in the fourth quarter, marking the fourth consecutive double-digit decline and the steepest in 2001. Notable declines in production also occurred in lumber, machinery, clothing and textile industries. Auto plants reduced output for a fifth quarter in the past sixth, and manufacturing of auto parts was also lower in the fourth quarter. The pharmaceutical industry, which had a banner year, increased production 6.8% in the fourth quarter.

Falling oil and gas prices in the latter half of 2001 lowered exploration activity in the oilpatch. Drilling and rigging plunged for a second consecutive quarter, declining more than 20% in the fourth quarter.

Annual industry perspective

A global economic slump took its toll on Canadian manufacturers in 2001. Output fell 4.0%, after gaining 5.2% in 2000. Manufacturers of ICT products led the decline, as investment in telecommunications and related equipment fell sharply. In addition to ICT, there was widespread weakness in manufacturing — 15 of the 21 major groups (accounting for 68.8% of total manufacturing) lowered production in 2001. Weakness in the manufacturing sector also lowered demand for primary goods and many services. On the bright side, ICT services, construction and retail trade continued to post solid advances, albeit smaller ones than in 2000. Federal and provincial public administrations helped boost the economy with their strongest gains in years.

Industries manufacturing ICT equipment and components reduced production 25.4% in 2001, following a stellar rise of nearly 40% in 2000. The decline is most pronounced in the telephone apparatus industry, where output fell well below that of

1999. Although motor vehicle sales remained healthy in Canada and the United States, factories rolled back production by 13.1% after a small decline in 2000. The output of auto parts was down 5.3%. The forestry sector had a bad year, with lower logging and production of wood and paper products. The output of sawmills was down 7.2%, despite the continued expansion of new home-building. Failure to negotiate a new agreement on the exports of softwood lumber to the United States has seriously hurt sales south of the border. Production of newsprint tumbled 8.3% as weak global demand pushed prices to seven-year lows. Large declines in production were also recorded in the textile (-11.5%) and clothing (-7.3%) industries. Production of machinery was 4.6% lower. On the bright side, the pharmaceutical and aerospace industries flourished, with output up 30.8% and 14.3%, respectively. The manufacturing of food products advanced 5.3%.

The services sector of the economy was somewhat resilient, with output up 2.7%. The demand for ICT services remained strong; output of the supplying industries was up 10.7%, after four years of double-digit expansion. Retailing services increased 3.0%, on the strength of new motor vehicle sales as well as sharply higher customer traffic at furniture and department stores. Public administration was up, led by the federal government which expanded 6.9%, excluding defence. However, air transportation fell 3.7% as the events of September 11 exacerbated the fate of an industry that was already struggling in a weak economy. The decline in goods production pushed truck and rail transportation lower in 2001.

Construction activity held up quite well in 2001, advancing 3.1% compared to 4.6% in 2000. Low interest rates helped sustain momentum in the building of new homes (+3.0%). Non-residential building, engineering projects and repair construction also experienced similar rates of growth.

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

The December 2001 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release in March. 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). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hans Messinger (613-951-3621; hans.messinger@statcan.ca) or Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; joann.macmillan@statcan.ca) Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, 1997 constant dollars

	July 2001 ^r	August 2001 ^r	September 2001 ^r	October 2001 ^r	November 2001 ^r	December 2001 ^p	November to December 2001	December 2001	December 2000 to December 2001
Seasonally adjusted									
	Month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	1,907	943,079	0.7
Goods-producing industries	-0.3	-0.1	-1.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-1,763	291,700	-4.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-117	20,610	-8.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.7	1.0	-2.6	-0.5	0.1	-1.8	-642	35,723	-1.5
Utilities	-1.7	0.1	-2.3	1.4	-0.6	-0.4	-114	26,831	-7.5
Construction	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	331	50,907	3.8
Manufacturing	-0.6	-0.4	-2.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1,221	157,629	-6.0
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	3,670	651,379	3.0
Wholesale trade	0.1	0.3	-2.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	477	57,058	2.5
Retail trade	0.2	0.0	-2.3	2.7	2.1	1.7	912	53,412	5.8
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	-1.0	-2.3	0.0	0.6	-0.2	-95	42,559	-5.2
Information and cultural industries	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	397	46,236	10.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	790	187,044	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.4	155	40,515	0.5
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	180	20,695	3.8
Education services	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	56	43,286	0.4
Health care and social assistance	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	88	53,818	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	73	8,959	1.1
Accommodation and food services	0.2	-0.7	-3.8	1.9	1.3	2.0	457	22,846	0.9
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	33	21,059	2.2
Public administration	0.2	-0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	147	53,892	4.2
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	-0.4	-0.1	-2.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-1,977	220,183	-5.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.6	0.5	-2.1	1.3	0.0	-1.5	-1,018	65,576	-2.6
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.7	-1.0	-2.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-203	92,053	-8.3
Business sector industries	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	1,667	798,284	0.4
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	240	144,795	2.0
Information and communication technology (ICT) sector	-0.2	0.0	-1.3	-0.7	0.3	0.7	420	59,149	-5.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.



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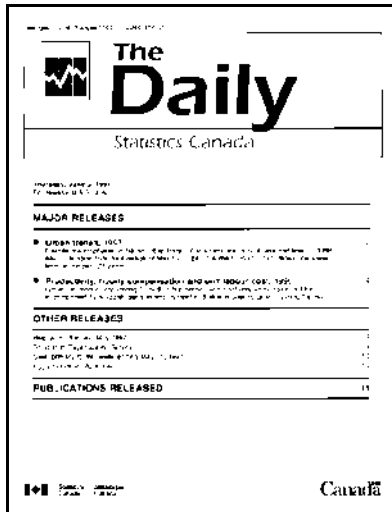
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

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

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

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

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

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RELEASE DATES: MARCH 2002

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	A comparison of Canada–US economic growth in the information age	1981 to 2000
6	Building permits	January 2002
7	Help-wanted Index	February 2002
8	Labour Force Survey	February 2002
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	October–December 2001
11	New Housing Price Index	January 2002
12	2001 Census of population and dwelling counts	2001
13	Changes in unmet health care needs	1998/99 to 2000/01
14	New motor vehicle sales	January 2002
14	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	October–December 2001
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 2002
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 2002
19	Canadian international merchandise trade	January 2002
20	Wholesale trade	January 2002
20	Composite Index	February 2002
21	Retail trade	January 2002
21	Consumer Price Index	February 2002
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 2002
25	Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology	2001
26	2001 Census of population	2001
27	Employment Insurance	January 2002
27	Canada's international investment position	2001
27	National Balance Sheet	2001
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	February 2002
28	Employment, earnings and hours	January 2002
28	Gross domestic product by industry	January 2002