



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 1, 2002

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **The role of information and communications technology in business sector growth, 1981 to 2000** 3
 Canadian businesses have invested heavily in information and communications technology during the past two decades. This investment was a major factor in the acceleration of growth in the business sector's economic output during the last half of the 1990s.

OTHER RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, December 2001 and annual 2001	7
Farm Product Price Index, December 2001	8
Aquaculture statistics, 2000	9
Steel primary forms, week ending February 23, 2002	10
Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products, February 2002	10
Stocks of frozen poultry meat, February 1, 2002	10
Asphalt roofing, January 2002	10
Electric power statistics, December 2001 and annual 2001	11
Coal and coke statistics, December 2001 and annual 2001	11
Cereals and oilseeds review, December 2001	11

(continued on page 2)



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

NEW PRODUCTS	13
---------------------	----

RELEASE DATES: March 4 to 8	15
------------------------------------	----

INDEX: February 2002	
-----------------------------	--

MAJOR RELEASES

The role of information and communications technology in business sector growth 1981 to 2000

Canadian businesses have invested heavily in information and communications technology (ICT) during the past two decades. This investment was a major factor in the accelerating growth in the business sector's economic output in last half of the 1990s.

From 1981 to 2000, real business investment in ICT grew at an annual average rate of 16.2%, far outpacing investment in most other types of assets. ICT includes computer hardware, computer software and telecommunications equipment.

Despite this rapid growth, however, ICT equipment accounts for a small share of the business sector's aggregate capital. In 2000, the sector's ICT assets totalled \$60 billion in current prices, representing only 6.4% of fixed reproducible capital, which includes other machinery, equipment and structures, but not land or inventories.

Still, this was more than five times the total of \$11 billion in 1981, when ICT accounted for an even smaller 3.9% share of the business sector's fixed reproducible capital stock.

The accelerating economic growth in the business sector in the late 1990s stemmed not only from the recovery in the growth of capital services, particularly ICT; it was also a result of strong growth in labour inputs, especially the number of hours worked, and the resurgence of multifactor productivity growth.

Robust growth in business sector GDP

From 1995 to 2000, gross domestic product (GDP) in the business sector increased an average 4.9% a year, about triple the average 1.5% growth rate from 1988 to 1995. Because of strong investment growth and an increasing input share, ICT was the only class of capital inputs to make a substantially larger contribution to output growth in the late 1990s compared with the 1980s.

In particular, from 1995 to 2000 ICT nearly doubled its contribution to the growth in output compared with the 1981-to-1988 period.

Of the 4.9% average annual growth rate of output from 1995 to 2000, ICT capital services contributed 14%, other machinery and equipment and structures 20%, labour inputs 45%, and multifactor productivity the remaining 21%.

Note to readers

This release is based on a new analytical study that examines changes in the patterns of capital formation and the sources of economic growth for the Canadian business sector from 1995 to 2000. These changes are compared with developments from 1981 to 1995.

This report refers to both labour productivity and multifactor productivity.

***Labour productivity** is a measure of the output for every hour worked.*

***Multifactor productivity**, a broader indicator, measures the productive efficiency of labour input plus capital inputs.*

A measure of labour productivity reflects not only changes in efficiency of labour but also changes in the availability of capital per hour worked, a result of capital accumulation. In contrast, a measure of multifactor productivity represents the increase in output beyond that explained by the mere increases in inputs. It reflects many factors, including technological and organizational changes.

***Capital deepening**, a measure of capital intensity, is capital services per hour worked.*

*The definition of **information and communications technology (ICT) assets**, which includes computer hardware, software and telecommunications equipment, is chosen to permit comparisons with the United States — see US Bureau of Labor Statistics 2000, (<http://www.bls.gov/mfp/>). There are efforts now under way within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to define a broader set of ICT commodities that include not only the investment assets used in this definition but also intermediate goods and services and final demand categories.*

The rapid adoption of ICT reflected both the steep decline in the price of computing power, at the rate of 9.3% a year since 1981, and the explosion in ICT applications and capabilities. It also suggests that businesses made a sustained effort to improve both their performance and profitability.

Business investment in ICT more than doubled from 1995 to 2000 compared with the 1988-to-1995 period, as firms replaced and upgraded their high tech equipment and software.

Business investment in ICT grew an average 27.6% per year, five times faster than business sector output from 1995 to 2000. This helped GDP to post its highest growth since 1981.

More robust growth in labour productivity as well

Labour productivity grew 1.7% per year in the business sector in the last half of the 1990s, faster than the 1.2% yearly average in the first half of the decade.

This acceleration is entirely the result of the notable resurgence of multifactor productivity growth, which advanced 1.3 percentage points.

The acceleration in the growth rate of investment from 1995 to 2000, which occurred across many asset classes, gave capital services a larger contribution to output growth. A sharp rise in labour input also fostered output growth; the strong increase in hours worked muted the "capital-deepening" effects of the rapid increase in capital services.

ICT accounted for the entire 0.4-percentage-point increase in the contribution that capital deepening made to labour productivity growth in the late 1990s, reflecting the substitution of ICT for other forms of capital.

Remarkable turnaround in multifactor productivity growth

From 1988 to 2000, multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 0.3%, compared with 0.2% from 1981 to 1988.

The business sector saw multifactor productivity resurge strongly during the expansion phase of the late 1990s. From 1995 to 2000, multifactor productivity grew at an annual average rate of 1.0%, compared with -0.3% from 1988 to 1995.

During the last half of the 1990s, multifactor productivity contributed 20.4% of the output growth in Canada, up from 6.1% during the 1981-to-1988 period.

Accelerating multifactor productivity growth suggests considerable improvements in technology, more-efficient production and cyclical effects associated with the expansion phase of the late 1990s. It helped both to raise labour productivity and to sustain GDP growth at higher rates in the late 1990s.

Multifactor productivity growth in Canada catching up to United States

The turnaround in multifactor productivity growth in the late 1990s brought Canada's productivity performance closer to that of the US.

From 1981 to 1999, multifactor productivity in the United States grew at an average 0.9% a year, more than four times the pace of 0.2% in Canada.

This multifactor productivity gap is the result of Canada's relatively lacklustre performance up to 1995, when multifactor productivity was 0.0% per year on average, compared with 0.7% in the United States.

From 1995 to 1999, however, the Canadian business sector posted a 1.0% annual average gain in multifactor productivity, compared with 1.3% in the United States.

The report *A comparison of Canada-US economic growth in the information age, 1981-2000: The importance of investment in information and communication technologies* (11F0027MIE, no. 001, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Tarek M. Harchaoui (613-951-9856; fax: 613-951-5403; harctar@statcan.ca), Microeconomic Analysis Division. □

Average annual growth rates of investment, capital services and output, business sector

	Investment index		Capital services index		GDP	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
1981–2000						
GDP	...	...	...	...	2.9	3.0
All assets	1.0	3.6	4.2	3.4	...	...
Information communication technology (ICT)	-9.3	16.2	-1.5	21	...	...
Other machinery and equipment	2.5	2.0	5.6	3.4	...	...
Structures	1.5	0.8	6.8	2.1	...	...
1981–1988						
GDP	...	...	...	...	4.5	3.3
All assets	0.5	1.7	6.4	3.5	...	...
ICT	-14.5	11.5	-1.4	21.5	...	...
Other machinery and equipment	2.9	2.2	7.8	3.7	...	...
Structures	1.7	0.4	8.5	2.4	...	...
1988–1995						
GDP	...	...	...	...	2.4	1.5
All assets	1.8	-0.2	3.7	2.6	...	...
ICT	-8.0	13.2	-2.8	17.5	...	...
Other machinery and equipment	2.4	-2.1	2.2	1.6	...	...
Structures	2.0	-1.9	7.2	1.6	...	...
1995–2000						
GDP	...	...	...	...	1.4	4.9
All assets	0.7	11.9	1.7	4.2	...	...
ICT	-3.2	27.6	0.3	25.1	...	...
Other machinery and equipment	2.0	7.7	7.5	5.5	...	...
Structures	0.3	5.6	4.1	2.5	...	...

... Figures not applicable.

Sources of economic growth, business sector

	1981–2000	1981–1988	1988–1995	1995–2000
Annual average percentage point contribution ¹				
Labour productivity growth (annual average growth rate)	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7
Capital deepening	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4
Information communication technology	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other machinery and equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Structures	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1
Labour quality	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
Multifactor productivity (annual average growth rate)	0.2	0.2	-0.3	1.0

¹ Except where noted.

Sources of economic growth, business sector

	1981–2000	1981–1988	1988–1995	1995–2000
	Annual average percentage point contribution ¹			
Output growth (annual average growth rate)	3.0	3.3	1.5	4.9
Contribution of capital services	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.7
Information communication technology	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Other machinery and equipment	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
Structures	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Contribution of labour input	1.5	1.7	0.8	2.2
Multifactor productivity (annual average growth rate)	0.2	0.2	-0.3	1.0

¹ Except where noted.

Sources of economic growth, Canadian and US business sectors

	1981–1999		1981–1988		1988–1995		1995–1999	
	Annual average percentage point contribution ¹							
Output (annual average growth rate)	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	1.5	2.2	4.8	4.9
Contribution of labour input	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.8
Contribution of capital services	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.8
Contribution of information communication technology	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1
Contribution of other machinery and equipment	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Contribution of structures	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
Multifactor productivity (annual average growth rate)	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	-0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3

¹ Except where noted.

Note: US data are taken from the US Bureau of Labour Statistics (2000).

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.



OTHER RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

December 2001 and annual 2001

Large retailers recorded strong sales growth in 2001, despite fears of an economic slowdown.

The group of about 80 large retailers in this survey recorded sales of \$80.5 billion in 2001, up 5.6% from 2000. This gain followed an identical 5.6% increase in 2000, and of 6.3% in 1999. These retailers represent about 38% of total annual retail sales, excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers.

Sales in December reached \$10.0 billion, up 4.3% from December 2000. (Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted. All percentages represent year-over-year changes.)

Annual sales for the group of large retailers

	2000	2001	2000 to 2001	2000	2001
	Unadjusted			Share of sales	
	\$ millions		% change	%	
Commodities					
Food and beverages	25,647	26,395	2.9	33.7	32.8
Clothing, footwear and accessories	14,946	15,458	3.4	19.6	19.2
Home furnishings and electronics	11,179	12,108	8.3	14.7	15.0
Health and personal care products	5,964	6,672	11.9	7.8	8.3
Housewares	3,549	3,755	5.8	4.7	4.7
Sporting and leisure goods	3,746	3,980	6.3	4.9	4.9
Hardware and lawn and garden products	3,034	3,248	7.1	4.0	4.0
All other goods and services	8,151	8,879	8.9	10.7	11.0
Total	76,215	80,495	5.6	100.0	100.0

In 2001, sales of health and personal care products rose 11.9% from 2000, the strongest increase of all the commodity groups. This group has led annual sales increases in every year since the survey started in 1997 — except for 2000 — as the large retailers continued to expand into the pharmaceutical market. Drug sales were up 15.4% in 2001. They led the growth in health and personal care products, and accounted for about 60% of this growth in 2001. Drug sales include prescription and over-the-counter drugs as well as vitamins and herbal remedies.

Although sales of home furnishings and electronics rose sharply in 2001, their 8.3% increase fell short of the 11.0% and 9.4% gains posted in 2000 and 1999, respectively. All sub-groups showed strong growth in 2001, especially furniture (+9.4%), household appliances (+8.7%), and home furnishings (+8.3%). Sales of home electronics (+7.6%) were not up as

strongly as the other sub-groups, despite brisk sales of computer software (+21.0%) and telephone and home office products (+13.5%). Computer hardware sales (-3.5%) diminished the total sales increase. Home electronics sales accounted for just over one-half of this group's total sales.

Sales of sporting and leisure goods posted mixed results for the group of large retailers, rising 6.3% in 2001. Sales of skis, and exercise and fitness equipment were especially strong, but toy sales remained flat.

Despite several months of weak year-over-year sales increases, sales of clothing, footwear and accessories rose 3.4% in 2001, double the 1.7% gain in 2000. Sales of women's and girl's apparel and accessories grew faster 2001 than that of men's and boy's.

Food and beverage sales (+2.9%) posted the lowest year-over-year increase.

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	Nov. 2001 ^r	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001 ^p	Dec. 2000 to Dec. 2001
	Unadjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Commodities				
Food and beverages	2,261	2,640	2,625	-0.6
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,561	2,265	2,300	1.5
Home furnishings and electronics	1,319	1,686	1,882	11.6
Health and personal care products	617	722	785	8.7
Housewares	344	429	450	5.0
Sporting and leisure goods	459	679	732	7.7
Hardware and lawn and garden products	231	270	276	2.3
All other goods and services	809	894	950	6.3
Total	7,601	9,584	10,000	4.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

In December, home furnishings and electronics and health and personal care products had the largest year-over-year sales increases. Clothing, footwear and accessories posted a weak increase compared to December 2000, as did hardware, lawn and garden product sales. The only commodity group to record a year-over-year decline was food and beverages (-0.6%).

Home furnishings and electronics sales posted another strong month. Home electronic sales (+13.4%) were also strong, aided by large gains in computer software sales as well as television and audio/video

equipment sales. Household appliance sales also continued to rise, particularly major appliance sales, which were up 13.9% compared to December 2000.

Clothing, footwear and accessories had a second month of weak year-over-year sales increases in December. Sales of men's and boy's clothing and footwear took the hardest hits.

A substantial decline in the sales of outdoor power equipment compared to December 2000 kept the increase for the hardware, lawn and garden commodity group at just 2.3%. The dramatic drop was most likely attributable to warmer than usual temperatures throughout much of the country.

Note: The Monthly Survey of Large Retailers provides a breakdown of sales on the basis of commodities at the national level. Data for more than 100 commodities are available on a monthly basis. The survey includes Canada's largest clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods, food, and general merchandise retailers.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669; elton.cryderman@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Farm Product Price Index

December 2001

The prices farmers received for their agricultural commodities rose 2.4% in December compared with December 2000, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This follows a revised year-over-year increase of 3.6% in November and continues the year-over-year increases which began in September 2000.

Crop prices climbed 9.3% from December 2000, more than offsetting a 3.0% drop in prices farmers received for all livestock and animal products. The crop index has seen year-over-year increases since October 2000, but December was only the second month since August 1999 in which the livestock index was below year-earlier levels.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 98.4 in December, down 0.3% from a revised 98.7 in November. This was the third consecutive month-over-month drop in the index.

Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2001 ^r	Dec. 2001 ^p	Dec. 2000 to Dec. 2001 2001	Nov. to Dec. 2001
				% change	
Total crops	84.9	91.7	92.8	9.3	1.2
Grains	83.4	80.1	83.0	-0.5	3.6
Oilseeds	66.0	83.3	83.5	26.5	0.2
Specialty crops	81.6	130.1	118.8	45.6	-8.7
Fruit	93.1	97.8	93.9	0.9	-4.0
Vegetables	100.1	104.4	106.4	6.3	1.9
Potatoes	110.1	146.2	152.3	38.3	4.2
Total livestock and animal products	107.0	104.8	103.8	-3.0	-1.0
Cattle and calves	124.3	115.9	118.2	-4.9	2.0
Hogs	80.3	80.5	75.5	-6.0	-6.2
Poultry	91.7	97.3	96.1	4.8	-1.2
Eggs	98.4	101.5	101.4	3.0	-0.1
Dairy	112.0	114.4	112.0	0.0	-2.1
Farm Product Price Index	96.1	98.7	98.4	2.4	-0.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

The crop index rose 1.2% in December; increases in the indexes for potatoes, grains, vegetables and oilseeds more than offset decreases in those for specialty crops and fruits.

The potato index reached 152.3 in December, up 4.2% from November and up 38.3% from December 2000. Tighter supplies have resulted in strong year-over-year price increases since August.

Although the grain index increased 3.6% from November, it was down 0.5% from December 2000. After posting year-over-year increases since October 2000, in both December and November of 2001 the grain index was lower than in the same months of 2000.

In December, the specialty crops index was down 8.7% from November, the first month-over-month decrease since July 2001. However, the index remained 45.6% above December 2000. This was the seventh consecutive month in which the specialty crops index was above year-earlier levels.

December's livestock index was down 1.0% from November, as all livestock sub-indexes were down except those of cattle and calves.

The hog index was 75.5 in December, down 6.2% from November and at its lowest since December 1999. The hog index was down 6.0% from December 2000, the first year-over-year decrease since February 2001.

The cattle and calves index rebounded 2.0% in December to 118.2, breaking the downward trend that began in April. However, on a year-over-year basis, the index decreased 4.9%, resulting in only the third year-over-year decline since December 1996.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

The December 2001 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 1, no. 12 (21-007-XIB, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

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

Aquaculture statistics

2000

Aquaculture sales reached an all-time high in 2000, in the wake of higher production and modest growth in product exports.

Canadian fish farmers sold a record \$691.3 million worth of product in 2000, up 11.2% from 1999. This was the slowest growth rate in the last three years.

One factor behind this slowdown in growth could have been an increase in imports of farmed salmon into both Canada and the United States, combined with declining prices.

The United States is Canada's top market for exports. Almost all Canadian finfish and shellfish exports go south of the border — France, Japan and Taiwan take the remainder. Exports rose sharply during the 1990s, more than doubling from 1992 to 2000.

Finfish, mostly salmon, accounted for \$629.2 million in sales in 2000, 91.0% of the total. Molluscs accounted for \$54.7 million, or 7.9%. Finfish sales increased 10.4% from 1999, compared with 22.2% for molluscs.

Sales in New Brunswick were catching up to those in British Columbia. The two provinces accounted for 83.6% of total national sales in 2000. New Brunswick's sales rose 23.4% to \$281.9 million; British Columbia posted sales of \$296.3 million, down 1.0%.

The largest rate of increase was in Nova Scotia, where revenues jumped 48.0%. Prince Edward Island fish farmers had \$27.8 million in mollusc sales in 2000, about half the national total from molluscs. This represented a 24.7% increase over 1999.

Production costs also went up, but at a slightly lower rate than revenues. At the national level, expenses — that is, the cost of products and services purchased from other businesses, excluding capital and labour — totalled \$473.7 million in 2000, up 9.4% from 1999. Feed, which accounts for about 40% of total production costs, increased 6.7%.

In total, aquaculture farmers produced a gross output — including sales, subsidies and growth in inventories — of \$774.7 million in 2000, up 9.5% from 1999. Inventories of goods grew 5.4% to \$53.1 million, as the industry expanded.

As a result, the gross value added by the industry to the economy — the difference between gross output and total product expenses — reached \$302.8 million in 2000, up 9.7% from 1999.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0003.

Data will be available in the updates to the *Livestock statistics* binder (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149) or the *Agriculture economic statistics* binder (21-603-UPE, \$26/\$52). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Tony Dupuis (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2511, tony.dupuis@statcan.ca). □

Value-added account, aquaculture industry

	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000
	New Brunswick			British Columbia			Canada				
				\$ '000						% change	
Sales of aquaculture products and services	181,150	228,360	281,900	263,700	299,400	296,300	520,100	621,430	691,300	19	11
Total operating revenue	186,800	235,980	289,900	270,100	314,900	311,800	539,930	651,315	721,570	21	11
Gross output	189,800	265,980	314,900	285,100	332,900	336,800	564,680	707,435	774,670	25	10
Total of product inputs	116,750	177,015	208,500	173,140	198,905	200,700	338,640	431,505	471,850	27	9
Gross value added (factor cost)	73,050	88,965	106,400	111,960	133,995	136,100	226,040	275,930	302,820	22	10

Electric power statistics

December 2001 and annual 2001

Warmer-than-normal weather conditions throughout Canada led to a decline in electric power generation in its various forms in December. Net generation of electricity decreased to 51 361 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 8.1% from December 2000. Exports rose 0.9% to 3 302 GWh, and imports fell from 2 868 GWh to 940 GWh.

Generation of hydroelectricity decreased 6.2% to 31 774 GWh, mainly due to low reservoir levels in Quebec. Thermal conventional generation was down 10.7% to 13 840 GWh; higher generating capability from hydro sources in Ontario and British Columbia and lower demand led to a reduction in the requirement to operate thermal stations. The situation in Ontario was also the main contributor to the decrease in generation from nuclear sources by 11.6% to 5 746 GWh.

In 2001, net generation totalled 563 119 GWh, down 3.4% from the all-time high of 582 753 in 2000. This decrease is the result of a 7.1% decline in generation by hydro stations to 328 202 GWh, resulting from lower generating capability in the two provinces with the most hydro generating capacity, Quebec and British Columbia. Generation from thermal conventional stations rose 1.1% to 162 563 GWh, reflecting the need to replace lost generating capability from hydro sources and increased generating capacity. Generation from nuclear sources increased 5.4% to 72 354 GWh from 2000, when some generating capacity in Ontario and New Brunswick was temporarily unavailable due to maintenance shutdowns.

The reduced generating capability in Quebec and British Columbia also led to the decline in the volume of electricity exports, after three years of increases. Exports fell 19.3% to 40 165 GWh. Imports, meanwhile, rose 30.6% to 17 911 GWh to meet demand in Ontario and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

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

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Melanie Murray (613-951-3560; melanie.murray@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

December 2001 and annual 2001

Weaker demand from domestic and external markets and the shutdown of mining capacity in Nova Scotia led to a decline in coal production in December. Coal production was down 8.7% from December 2000, to 5 316 kilotonnes. Exports totalled 2 123 kilotonnes, down 12.5% from December 2000. Exports to Japan, the largest consumer of Canadian coal, fell 39.3% to 707 kilotonnes. Higher demand for electric power generation in Ontario and Nova Scotia led to higher imports for the fourth quarter to 7 146 kilotonnes, up 8.0% from the fourth quarter of 2000.

December coke production totalled 270 kilotonnes, up 2.0% from December 2000.

In 2001, coal production ended a three-year decline, rising 1.9% to finish the year at 70 471 kilotonnes. Production climbed 5.2% to 27 008 kilotonnes in British Columbia, where coal mining is export-oriented. Production in other provinces, which is used mostly to supply local electric power generation, remained flat at 43 463 kilotonnes. Weaker demand for both metallurgical and thermal coal in Japan led to a 6.0% decline in exports to 30 145 kilotonnes, the fourth consecutive year in which exports have declined. Imports are up 6.4% to 23 629 kilotonnes, as coal demand for electric power generation, mainly in Ontario, held steady; generating stations used imported coal instead of drawing from inventories.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0016 and 303-0017.

The December 2001 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in March.

To order data, or for general information, 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 (613-951-3560; melanie.murray@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

December 2001

In January, Chicago futures prices were supported by a bullish set of reports issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on January 11. Soybean and, to a lesser extent, corn prices were initially buoyant, but prices slid in the last half of the month. China's new rules on genetically modified crops, scheduled to take effect March 20, introduced uncertainty. The market was also influenced by the strong US dollar and prospects for big US and South American harvests. The

sluggish export pace continued to pressure corn prices. US wheat prices were flat despite last fall's historically low plantings of winter wheat.

Winnipeg futures held up despite declines in outside markets. Canola prices firmed near the end of January when China purchased canola for delivery prior to the March 20 deadline. Facing a lack of solid export and crush demand, prices were supported by a soft dollar and slow producer deliveries. Barley prices showed limited erosion over the month given the continued, substantial imports of US corn. Sizeable livestock numbers combined with the lowest stocks since 1984 confirmed barley producers' willingness to assume some inventory risk.

Data from the December issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information

includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The January situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the December 2001 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which 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 Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — A weekly review, March 1, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — A weekly review, March 1, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Winners and losers in the labour market of the 1990s
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE01184
(free).

A comparison of Canada–U.S. economic growth in the information age, 1981–2000: The importance of investment in information and communication technologies
Catalogue number 11F0027MIE02001
(free).

Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin: Migration to and from rural and small town Canada, Vol. 3, no. 6, 1966–1996
Catalogue number 21-006-XIE
(free).

Farm product price index, Vol. 1, no. 12, December 2001

Catalogue number 21-007-XIB
(free).

Stocks of frozen meat products, February 2002
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

Asphalt roofing, Vol. 54, no. 1, January 2002
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

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

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

How to order products

Order products by phone:

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

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

Address changes or account inquiries:

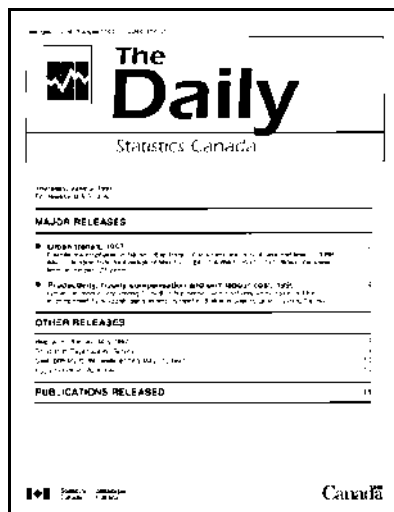
1-800-700-1033

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

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

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

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

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

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

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

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

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2002. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.

The Daily, March 1, 2002

RELEASE DATES: MARCH 4 TO 8

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	January 2002
7	Help-wanted Index	February 2002
8	Labour Force Survey	February 2002



The Daily

Statistics Canada

INDEX

February 2002

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Aircraft movement statistics	December 2001 and 2001 annual July 2001	February 8, 2002 February 14, 2002
Apartment Building Construction Price Index	Fourth quarter 2001	February 14, 2002
Building permits	December 2001 and annual 2001	February 6, 2002
Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries	January 2002	February 1, 2002
Canada's balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 2001	February 28, 2002
Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2001	February 25, 2002
Canadian Vehicle Survey	Second quarter 2001	February 6, 2002
Case processing in criminal courts	1999/2000	February 7, 2002
Cement	December 2001	February 6, 2002
Changes in the diversification of Canadian manufacturing firms and plants	1973 to 1997	February 5, 2002
Characteristics of international travellers	Third quarter 2001	February 26, 2002
Chicken production	2001	February 7, 2002
Coal production	2001	February 1, 2002
Composite Index	January 2002	February 20, 2002
Consumer Price Index	January 2002	February 14, 2002
Consumer price index: erratum	January 2002	February 18, 2002
Crushing statistics	January 2002	February 14, 2002
Dairy statistics	December 2001	February 13, 2002
Deliveries of major grains	January 2002	February 22, 2002
Domestic sales of refined petroleum products	December 2001 and annual 2001	February 12, 2002
Domestic travel	Third quarter 2001	February 27, 2002
Electric lamps	Fourth quarter 2001	February 6, 2002
Employment, earnings and hours	December 2001 and annual 2001	February 27, 2002



INDEX: February 2002

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Farm cash receipts	2001	February 25, 2002
Farmers leaving the field	1999 to 2001	February 22, 2002
Fruit and vegetable production	2001	February 15, 2002
Gross domestic product by industry	December 2001	February 28, 2002
Growers of genetically modified grain corn and soybeans: A profile	2000	February 13, 2002
Help-wanted Index	January 2002	February 6, 2002
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	December 2001	February 8, 2002
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	January 2002	February 27, 2002
Infomat—A paper alternative		February 11, 2002
Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and name	January 1, 2001 to January 1, 2001	February 8, 2002
International travel account	Fourth quarter 2001 and annual 2001	February 26, 2002
Labour force historical review on CD-ROM	1976 to 2001	February 22, 2002
Labour Force Survey	January 2002	February 8, 2002
Light bulbs and tubes	December 2001	February 5, 2002
Livestock estimates	January 1, 2002	February 19, 2002
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	Fourth quarter 2001	February 13, 2002
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	January 2002	February 25, 2002
Monthly railway carloadings	December 2001	February 8, 2002
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2001 and annual 2001	February 19, 2002
Movie theatres and drive-ins	1999/2000	February 7, 2002
National economic and financial accounts	Fourth quarter 2001 and annual 2001	February 28, 2002
National supply and disposition of major grains	2000/2001	February 19, 2002
Natural gas sales	December 2001	February 22, 2002
New Housing Price Index	December 2001	February 12, 2002
New motor vehicle sales	December 2001 and annual 2001	February 14, 2002
Non-residential building construction price indexes	Fourth quarter 2001	February 12, 2002
Oil and gas extraction	2001	February 4, 2002
Oils and fats	December 2001	February 8, 2002
Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard	December 2001	February 14, 2002
Perspectives on labour and income	February 2002 online edition	February 22, 2002
Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products	September 2001	February 19, 2002
Police personnel and expenditures in Canada	2001	February 12, 2002
Private and public investment	2002	February 27, 2002

INDEX: February 2002

Subject	Reference period	Release date
<hr/>		
Production and disposition of tobacco products	December 2001	February 7, 2002
Production of poultry and eggs	December 2001	February 5, 2002
Profile of Canadian exporters	1993 to 2000	February 25, 2002
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	December 2001	February 18, 2002
 Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	 Fourth quarter 2001 and annual 2001	 February 27, 2002
Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey	Third quarter 2001	February 1, 2002
 Restaurants, caterers and taverns	 December 2001	 February 12, 2002
 Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products	 Fourth quarter 2001	 February 5, 2002
Steel primary forms	Week ending February 2, 2002	February 7, 2002
	Week ending February 9, 2002	February 14, 2002
Steel wire and specified wire products	December 2001	February 7, 2002
 Travel between Canada and other countries	 December 2001	 February 18, 2002
Traveller accommodation services price indexes	Fourth quarter 2001	February 6, 2002
 Wealth inequality	 1984 to 1999	 February 22, 2002
Wholesale trade	December 2001 and annual 2001	February 20, 2002
