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Economic growth slowed considerably in the fourth quarter as real gross domestic product grew 0.2%, down from 0.7% in the third quarter. Economic output contracted 0.7% in December. Significant reductions in manufacturing activities, wholesaling and in oil and gas extraction were the main sources of the December decline. In manufacturing, the major drop in motor vehicle production was primarily due to extended holiday shutdowns. The economy advanced 2.7% for the year, matching the average growth of the last five years. A more detailed analysis is available in *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

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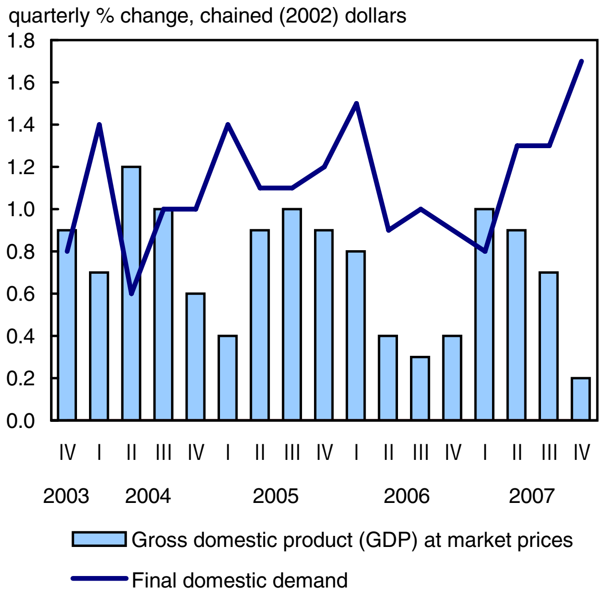
Releases

Canadian economic accounts

Fourth quarter 2007, December 2007 and annual 2007

Economic growth slowed considerably in the fourth quarter as real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.2%, down from 0.7% in the third quarter. Economic output contracted 0.7% in December.

Final domestic demand outpaces gross domestic product (GDP)



A more detailed analysis is available in the *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*.

Exports recorded a significant 2.2% decline in the fourth quarter, in the wake of a rising Canadian dollar and extended holiday shutdowns in several motor vehicle manufacturing facilities. Meanwhile, strong growth in final domestic demand and an accumulation of wholesale and retail inventories drove imports up 2.6%. The drop in exports was the first decline in six quarters, as Canada's international trade balance continued to deteriorate in the fourth quarter.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as consumer expenditures, investment, exports, imports and output) are calculated using volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits and farm income) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for price variations.*

Consumer spending picked up in the fourth quarter of 2007, boosted by a 4.3% jump in motor vehicle purchases, higher travel spending abroad and increased purchases of air transportation. Business investment in machinery and equipment continued at a strong pace.

The output of the service industries expanded 0.7% in the fourth quarter, while the goods-producing industries contracted 0.9%. Wholesale and retail trade, along with utilities, recorded the strongest growth.

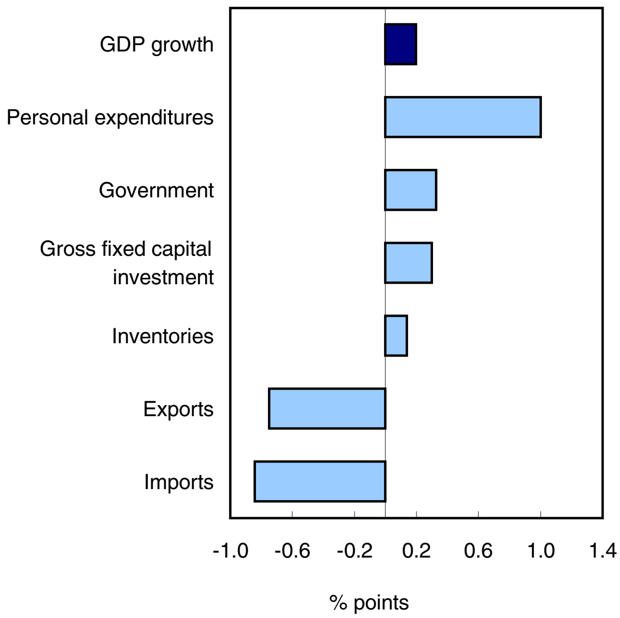
The finance and insurance sector, construction, forestry, and accommodation and food services also contributed to the overall increase. These gains were partly offset by declines in manufacturing, mining and selected transportation industries.

Corporate profits were up slightly (+0.5%), well short of the pace set in the previous three quarters. Labour income registered a strong fourth quarter. Employment and average earnings continued to grow in the quarter.

The Canadian economy grew at an annualized rate of 0.8% in the fourth quarter, compared with 0.6% growth for the US economy.

Prices of goods and services produced in Canada advanced 1.1% in the fourth quarter, once again strongly influenced by higher energy prices. Excluding energy, these prices were up 0.7%. Meanwhile, import prices dropped 3.9% in the quarter. This was the third consecutive drop and left import prices 17% lower than in 2002.

Contributions to percent change in GDP, fourth quarter 2007



Exports of goods down sharply

The decline in exports in the fourth quarter was spurred by a 2.7% decrease in international shipments of goods. Merchandise exports had averaged growth of 0.5% over the previous three quarters.

Real gross domestic product, chained (2002) dollars[1]

	Change	Annualized change	Year-over-year change
		%	
First quarter 2007	1.0	4.0	2.1
Second quarter 2007	0.9	3.8	2.6
Third quarter 2007	0.7	3.0	3.1
Fourth quarter 2007	0.2	0.8	2.9
2007	2.7	...	2.7

... not applicable

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.

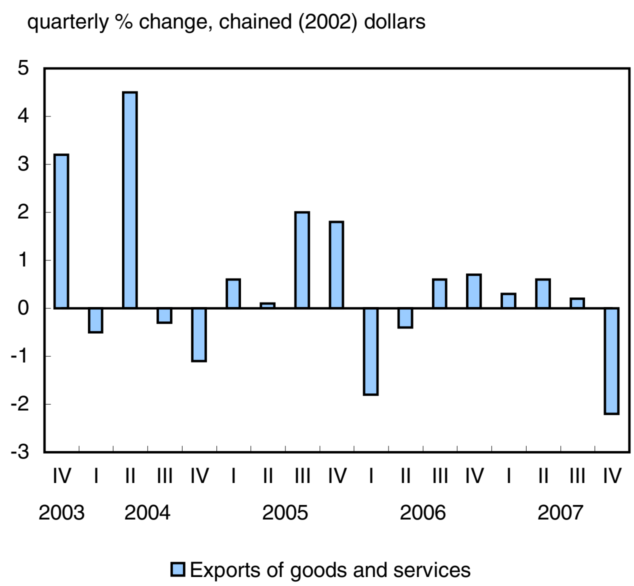
The drop in the export of goods was widespread. Exports of machinery and equipment as well as automotive products continued to be weak, falling 3.4% and 1.7% respectively. Industrial goods and materials (-2.7%) also declined, following two consecutive quarters of growth.

Consumer expenditure picks up

Consumer expenditure advanced 1.8% in the fourth quarter, up from a 1.1% increase in the third quarter.

A large jump in travel spending abroad contributed about half of the 2.1% growth in spending on services. This was the third consecutive large quarterly increase in net expenditure abroad, and reflected a surge in expenditures in the United States as well as other countries.

Exports down sharply



Durable goods, led by strong motor vehicle purchases, advanced 2.9%.

Housing investment slows

Business investment in residential construction grew 0.6% in the fourth quarter, less than half the pace of the third quarter (+1.4%). This was the fourth consecutive quarterly increase. Most of the slowdown in the quarter was the result of lower activity in the resale market (-2.6%), the second consecutive decrease.

Non-residential construction edges up

Business investment in buildings and engineering projects edged up in the fourth quarter, following two quarterly declines. Business spending on engineering projects slowed significantly in 2007 following double-digit increases in the previous two years.

Business investment in machinery and equipment still strong

Investment in machinery and equipment advanced 3.4% in the fourth quarter, similar to the 3.3% pace set the previous quarter. Except for the first quarter decline, investment in machinery and equipment has posted continuous quarterly growth since the beginning of 2003. The gain in investment in the last two quarters resulted in a 2.5% surge in imports of machinery and equipment on top of the 6.4% rise in the third quarter.

Large build-up of inventories

The last half of 2007 saw two large quarterly build-ups in inventories with a fourth quarter rise in inventories worth $19 billion, higher than the $16 billion accumulation in the previous quarter.

Retail and wholesale durable goods accounted for about half of the accumulation. Manufacturing inventories were drawn down and farm inventories were sold off as farmers cashed in on high grain prices.

Corporate profits level off

Corporate profits were up slightly in the fourth quarter (+0.5%), well short of the pace set in the previous three quarters.

Higher profits in the retail and wholesale trade industries offset lower manufacturing and mining profits. Corporate profits of financial institutions declined slightly in the fourth quarter.

Labour income pushes upward

Labour income registered a strong fourth quarter, up 1.8%, a marked acceleration from the third quarter growth of 0.4%. Mining and utilities pushed up wages in goods-producing industries (+1.9%), while education and health care contributed to growth in service producing industries (+1.7%).

Government transfers to persons moderated in the fourth quarter (+0.7%), after a strong third quarter.

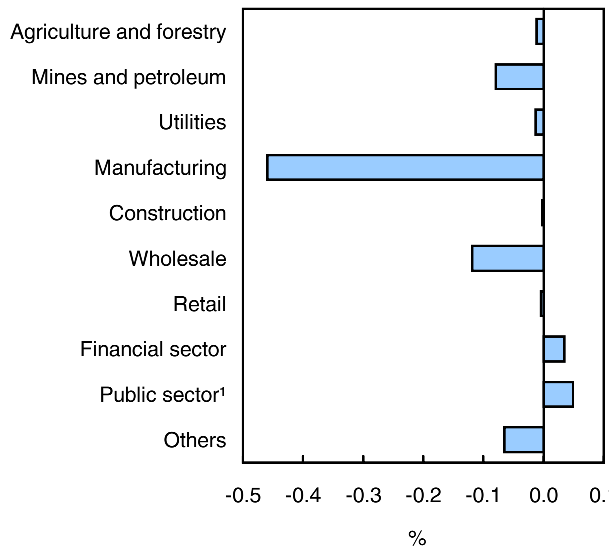
An increase in personal income, combined with modest growth in income taxes, resulted in a 1.6% increase in personal disposable income. The personal saving rate slipped to 0.8% in the fourth quarter with higher personal spending.

Household debt in the form of mortgages and consumer credit edged up to 116.4% of personal disposable income. Debt servicing charges remained unchanged at about 8% of personal disposable income.

Gross domestic product by industry, December 2007

Economic output contracted 0.7% in December, after increasing 0.1% in November and 0.3% in October. Significant reductions in manufacturing activities, wholesaling, as well as in oil and gas extraction were the main sources of the December decline. Modest gains were recorded in mining, excluding oil and gas, and the financial sector, while construction remained unchanged.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



1. Education, health and public administration.

Manufacturing activity tumbled 3.2% in December, reaching its lowest level since December 2001. Motor vehicle production dropped 27%, the largest monthly decline since production cutbacks in January 1990 caused a 37% reduction in activity. The major drop in motor vehicle production in December was primarily due to extended holiday shutdowns related to inventory control and retooling for new models. Excluding motor vehicle and parts production, economic output contracted 0.4% in December. Preliminary information for January 2008 indicates a partial rebound in motor vehicle production from its December level.

Declines in the manufacturing sector were widespread, with 17 of the 21 major groups decreasing. Both the manufacturing of durable (-4.8%) and non-durable goods (-0.9%) fell. Other notable drops were recorded in wood products, machinery, and non-metallic mineral product manufacturing.

Some transportation industries were affected by the downturn in manufacturing, such as rail and truck transportation, as was the wholesale trade sector.

Wholesaling activities fell 2.0% in December. This decline was largely due to the fall in the trade of automotive products, food and beverage products, and machinery and electronic equipment. Value added in the retail trade sector edged down 0.1%.

The energy sector slipped 1.2% in December. The oil and gas extraction industry contracted 1.7%, dragged down by a decrease in petroleum extraction. The production of electricity fell 1.2% in December.

Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) dropped 2.4% in December, with all three sectors declining. In the United States, industrial production edged up 0.1% in December as manufacturing increased, while mining and utilities contracted.

The construction sector was unchanged in December, as activity may have been restrained by heavy snowfalls in some parts of the country. The increases in non-residential building construction (+0.1%) and engineering and repair work (+0.1%) were neutralized by the 0.4% decline in residential construction. The home resale market continued to cool. As a result, the real estate agents and brokers industry fell 2.1% for the month.

Year-end review

Real GDP grew 2.7% in 2007, a slight deceleration from 2006. The growth rate for 2007 matches the average growth of the past five years. The economy slowed over the course of 2007 with the lowest growth recorded in the fourth quarter.

The year was marked by a further large appreciation of the Canadian dollar with respect to the US currency. Imports surged ahead while exports edged up at a pace similar to 2006. Personal income and consumer spending remained strong as final domestic demand advanced 4.3%.

Finance and insurance, retail and wholesale trade, and construction were the main sectors contributing to growth in 2007. The energy sector also continued to expand with growth being restrained by a reduction in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (which includes exploration).

Although it started the year on a positive note, manufacturing was once again hit hard in 2007 (-1.1%) with decreases in both durable and non-durable goods producing industries. Significant declines were also experienced in forestry and logging and their associated support activities.

Consumer spending, up 4.7% in 2007, was a driving force in the economy. This was the largest gain since 1985. Strong employment and income growth, along with low inflation and low interest rates kept conditions favourable for consumers.

Travel spending continued to push expenditures on services up in 2007. Travel spending abroad registered another large increase with the strong Canadian dollar making travel to foreign destinations more attractive.

Business investment in residential construction contributed to overall growth as it increased 3.2% in 2007, a slight pickup from 2006.

Businesses continued to invest heavily in plant and equipment in 2007, up 4.4%, adding another year to the string of substantial increases.

Business investment in machinery and equipment grew 5.1% in 2007, down from increases of more than 7.0% in 2005 and 2006.

Corporate profits maintained steady growth in 2007 up 5.8%, slightly above growth of 5.0% in 2006.

Exports edged up in 2007, while imports registered another strong year of growth (+5.7%), the fourth consecutive year that growth was five percent or more. Although Canadian international exports continued to benefit from high commodity prices, the trade surplus narrowed in nominal terms.

Inventories continued to accumulate in 2007 ($11 billion), just above the level recorded in 2006 ($10 billion).

Labour income grew 6.1% in 2007, little changed from 6.2% in 2006.

Prices of goods and services produced in Canada advanced 3.1% in 2007, up from 2.4% in 2006. Import prices declined 2.2% resulting in a level that was 12.5% lower than in 2002, reflecting the continued appreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

The *National economic accounts* module, accessible from the home page of the agency's website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the fourth quarter 2007 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 6, no. 4 (13-010-XWE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

Gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0027.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1804, 1901 and 2602.

The December 2007 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 21, no. 12 (15-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact our dissemination officer (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; *iad-info-dci@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059, 380-0060 and 382-0006.

The fourth quarter 2007 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, free) will soon be available.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-PPB, $54/$193), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-PPB, $54/$193) and *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016XPB, $22/$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete seasonally adjusted quarterly *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-DDB, $134/$535), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-DDB, $321/$1,284), and monthly *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016DDB, $134/$535) data sets can be obtained on computer diskette.

These diskettes can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, $27/$107; 13-014-XDB, $65/$257; and 13F0016XDB, $27/$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (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, *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, chained (2002) dollars

	July 2007[r]	August 2007[r]	September 2007[r]	October 2007[r]	November 2007[r]	December 2007[p]
	Seasonally adjusted					
	month-to-month % change					
All industries	**0.1**	**0.2**	**-0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**-0.7**
Goods-producing industries	-0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	-1.8
Service-producing industries	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.2
Industrial production	-0.4	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.4	-2.4
Manufacturing	0.2	-0.5	-1.0	0.7	-0.6	-3.2
Wholesale trade	1.6	-0.1	0.8	1.6	-0.0	-2.0
Energy sector	-1.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	-1.2

r *revised*
p *preliminary*

Canadian economic accounts key indicators[1]

	Third quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2006	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	2006	2007
	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions at current prices							
Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	739,764	751,268	767,700	780,552	783,488	797,420	737,382	782,290
	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.8	6.2	6.1
Corporation profits before taxes	201,864	201,464	205,984	208,840	212,864	214,016	198,859	210,426
	2.2	-0.2	2.2	1.4	1.9	0.5	5.0	5.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	65,464	64,304	67,032	69,516	69,036	69,152	65,310	68,684
	-0.6	-1.8	4.2	3.7	-0.7	0.2	6.9	5.2
Net income of unincorporated business	86,408	87,200	88,864	90,268	90,604	91,700	86,324	90,359
	0.4	0.9	1.9	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.6	4.7
Taxes less subsidies	160,384	160,040	163,740	167,008	168,220	169,360	161,582	167,082
	-2.3	-0.2	2.3	2.0	0.7	0.7	3.5	3.4
Personal disposable income	844,976	856,616	876,060	881,804	892,316	906,224	842,302	889,101
	1.4	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.6	6.4	5.6
Personal saving rate[2]	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.3	1.5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	759,897	766,839	774,461	785,385	794,109	808,418	755,204	790,593
	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	4.2	4.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	251,113	252,961	254,570	257,150	261,069	265,490	250,604	259,570
	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.6
Gross fixed capital formation	300,447	303,625	305,656	309,197	313,770	317,979	299,468	311,651
	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	7.2	4.1
Investment in inventories	12,838	61	3,342	4,740	16,468	18,722	10,198	10,818
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	505,539	508,881	510,175	513,082	513,997	502,724	505,344	509,995
	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	-2.2	0.7	0.9
Imports of goods and services	552,820	551,615	552,977	562,766	587,039	602,388	545,268	576,293
	1.5	-0.2	0.2	1.8	4.3	2.6	5.0	5.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,284,213	1,288,949	1,301,681	1,313,733	1,323,426	1,326,034	1,282,204	1,316,219
	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.8	2.7
Gross domestic product by industry								
Goods producing industries	374,480	373,421	378,409	380,107	379,349	375,935	375,489	378,450
	-0.3	-0.3	1.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.9	1.2	0.8
Industrial production	273,486	271,364	275,451	277,059	275,866	272,105	274,357	275,120
	-0.4	-0.8	1.5	0.6	-0.4	-1.4	-0.2	0.3
Energy sector	86,638	84,925	86,774	87,612	87,543	86,648	85,876	87,144
	1.0	-2.0	2.2	1.0	-0.1	-1.0	1.0	1.5
Manufacturing	184,920	183,590	185,714	186,331	184,806	181,822	186,631	184,668
	-1.3	-0.7	1.2	0.3	-0.8	-1.6	-1.0	-1.1
Non-durable manufacturing	74,031	73,355	72,594	73,271	72,789	71,563	74,329	72,554
	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0	0.9	-0.7	-1.7	-1.9	-2.4
Durable manufacturing	111,038	110,392	113,349	113,270	112,220	110,461	112,470	112,325
	-1.8	-0.6	2.7	-0.1	-0.9	-1.6	-0.3	-0.1
Construction	74,369	75,536	76,369	76,809	77,588	78,146	74,087	77,228
	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	8.1	4.2
Services producing industries	822,022	827,148	834,588	843,180	850,919	857,009	818,862	846,424
	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.8	3.4
Wholesale trade	69,239	68,298	69,245	70,503	72,338	73,296	68,383	71,346
	0.9	-1.4	1.4	1.8	2.6	1.3	7.1	4.3
Retail trade	69,647	69,847	71,264	72,874	73,313	74,071	69,015	72,881
	1.0	0.3	2.0	2.3	0.6	1.0	6.0	5.6
Transportation and warehousing	55,565	55,683	55,888	56,275	56,850	56,606	55,501	56,405
	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	-0.4	3.2	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	231,525	234,023	236,704	239,207	241,131	242,780	230,362	239,956
	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	3.8	4.2
Information and communication technologies	54,744	55,151	55,850	56,743	56,975	57,405	54,485	56,743
	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.8	4.3	4.1

... not applicable
1. *The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.*
2. *Actual rate.*

■

Residential construction investment

Fourth quarter of 2007 and annual 2007

The total value of residential construction investment for 2007 reached $88.7 billion, an increase of 8.5% compared with 2006. All components of residential construction (new housing, renovation and acquisition costs) and all provinces and territories saw gains.

In constant dollars, the increase in the overall residential construction investments in 2007 was 2.3%.

Among provinces, the biggest increases (in dollars) occurred in Alberta (+18.9% to $14.8 billion) and in Quebec (+8.0% to $19.1 billion). In percentage terms, Saskatchewan led the rest with an increase of 37.5%.

New housing investment represented the largest contribution in dollars, posting an increase of 8.5% to $44.2 billion. This increase stemmed mainly from investments in single-family homes, which rose 7.2% to $27.4 billion, and in apartment and condominium construction, which increased 9.7% to $10.3 billion.

The favourable job situation, growth in disposable income, attractive financing options and strength of the economy in Western Canada continued to support the demand for housing. The rise in the price of houses also played an important role in the increase in investments. The New Housing Price Index (house-only component) increased by 7.4% in 2007 compared with the previous year.

In 2007, construction spending in constant dollars fell 2.2% for new single-family housing and remained unchanged for apartments and condominiums.

In 2007, renovations increased 9.5% to $36.8 billion, which represented 41.5% of all residential construction investments. Acquisition costs represented 8.6% of total investments, or $7.7 billion, up 4.1% compared with 2006.

For the fourth quarter of 2007, construction investment increased 10.6% compared with the same quarter in 2006 to $23.1 billion. The increase came from new housing, renovations and acquisition costs.

Spending on new housing construction reached $11.9 billion, up 12.4% compared with the same quarter in 2006. This increase stemmed mainly from investments in new single-family housing construction, which came to $7.3 billion, an increase of 10.5% compared with the fourth quarter of 2006. Apartment construction rose 14.0% to $2.9 billion.

The increase in new housing investment was largely attributable to the increase in the average cost of new units. In constant dollars, spending on new single-family housing and apartment or condominium construction were up 4.2% and 4.4% respectively compared to the fourth quarter of 2006.

Renovation spending grew 8.3% compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 to $9.2 billion. Acquisition costs rose 10.3% to $2.0 billion.

Gains were achieved in all provinces and territories with the exception of Quebec and the Yukon. The biggest increase (in dollars) was in Alberta (+19.9% to $4.1 billion), largely due to the increased spending on new housing construction.

British Columbia came next with a 19.8% increase in investment to $3.9 billion. Ontario also had a strong 6.4% increase to $8.4 billion. Renovations in Quebec fell 4.7%, which contributed to a slight decrease in total investment for the province.

Note: Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments, cottages, mobile homes and additional housing units created from non-residential buildings or other types of residential structures (conversions). The second component of residential construction investment (renovations) includes alterations and improvements in existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition costs, which refers to the value of services relating to the sale of new dwellings. These costs include sales tax, land development and service charges, as well as record-processing fees for mortgage insurance and the associated premiums.

Because ownership transfer costs are not included in the investment totals presented in this release and in CANSIM table 026-0013, the figures here do not match the figures published in the National economic accounts (CANSIM table 380-0010).

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; *bdp_information@statcan.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Residential construction investment

Province/territory	Fourth quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2006 to fourth quarter 2007	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**20,850.1**	**23,058.5**	**10.6**	**81,708.8**	**88,670.5**	**8.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	246.7	297.1	20.5	1,038.3	1,138.0	9.6
Prince Edward Island	58.5	75.9	29.7	241.6	259.5	7.4
Nova Scotia	473.7	514.5	8.6	1,889.9	1,994.5	5.5
New Brunswick	368.5	420.2	14.0	1,394.3	1,517.9	8.9
Quebec	4,295.4	4,262.7	-0.8	17,665.1	19,078.0	8.0
Ontario	7,874.2	8,379.9	6.4	30,230.9	30,972.2	2.5
Manitoba	445.9	520.9	16.8	1,795.5	2,017.4	12.4
Saskatchewan	395.6	571.0	44.3	1,497.4	2,057.9	37.4
Alberta	3,391.2	4,066.2	19.9	12,411.7	14,754.2	18.9
British Columbia	3,235.4	3,876.7	19.8	13,298.9	14,583.2	9.7
Yukon	34.2	33.2	-2.9	132.9	141.4	6.4
Northwest Territories	14.5	22.1	52.2	63.8	66.1	3.6
Nunavut	16.4	18.2	11.1	48.6	90.2	85.4

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

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Maintenance Enforcement Survey: Child and spousal support

2006/2007

As of March 31, 2007, just over 401,000 cases were enrolled in a maintenance enforcement program in 10 reporting jurisdictions, down 1% from the previous year, according to the Maintenance Enforcement Survey. The figures do not include data from Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Nunavut.

These provincial or territorial programs assist recipients in collecting child and spousal support through monitoring payments and undertaking enforcement actions against payors when a case goes into arrears.

Survey results include cases enrolled in maintenance enforcement programs only, and should not be generalized to all support orders in Canada. Recent data from the General Social Survey indicate 59% of child support cases with court-ordered support and 30% of spousal support cases were enrolled in a maintenance enforcement program between 2001 and 2006.

Programs vary in a number of important aspects, such as client profile, enforcement powers and practices, and whether cases are automatically enrolled with the program at the time of the order. These differences have important implications for interpreting the survey data, and may be a major reason for varied results between programs.

Almost all cases enrolled (97%) involve a child beneficiary in the eight jurisdictions reporting such data. These jurisdictions were Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

On average, just over two-thirds of cases were in compliance with their regular payment due each month in 2006/2007. Average monthly compliance rates ranged from 54% in the Northwest Territories to 79% in Quebec. Compared with the previous year, the average monthly compliance rate increased, or remained stable, in most jurisdictions.

During 2006/2007, most of the money (80%) that was due was collected for the four jurisdictions reporting these data: Nova Scotia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

As of March 31, 2007, 65% of cases had arrears. Total arrears owing amounted to $2.4 billion for the 10 reporting jurisdictions. In the five jurisdictions that provide more detail on arrears (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories), the 20% of cases owing the most arrears were responsible for about 68% of the total arrears.

In 2006/2007, more than 310,000 enforcement actions were initiated in the jurisdictions that reported enforcement data: Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The majority of actions undertaken in all jurisdictions included tracing the addresses of payors and employers, initiating garnishments and issuing demands for information or payment.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3324.

The report *Child and Spousal Support: Maintenance Enforcement Survey Statistics*, 2006/2007 (85-228-XIE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free internet publications,* choose *Crime and Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Forage seed usage and seed corn trade
2007

Data from the Forge Seed Usage Survey and Seed Corn Trade Survey of 2007 are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3442 and 3451.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Bergeron (613-951-3864; *daniel.bergeron@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power statistics
December 2007

Data on electric power are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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

New products

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates: Day of Release, Fourth quarter 2007, Vol. 55, no. 4
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National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2007, Vol. 55, no. 4
Catalogue number 13-001-PPB ($54/$193).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2007, Vol. 55, no. 4
Catalogue number 13-001-XDB ($27/$107).

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review, Fourth quarter 2007, Vol. 6, no. 4
Catalogue number 13-010-XWE
(free).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates: Day of Release, Fourth quarter 2007
Catalogue number 13-014-DDB ($321/$1,284).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2007
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Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2007
Catalogue number 13-014-XDB ($65/$257).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates: Day of Release, December 2007
Catalogue number 13F0016DDB ($134/$535).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates, December 2007
Catalogue number 13F0016XDB ($27/$107).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates, December 2007
Catalogue number 13F0016XPB ($22/$70).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, December 2007, Vol. 21, no. 12
Catalogue number 15-001-XWE
(free).

Child and Spousal Support: Maintenance Enforcement Survey Statistics, 2006/2007
Catalogue number 85-228-XIE
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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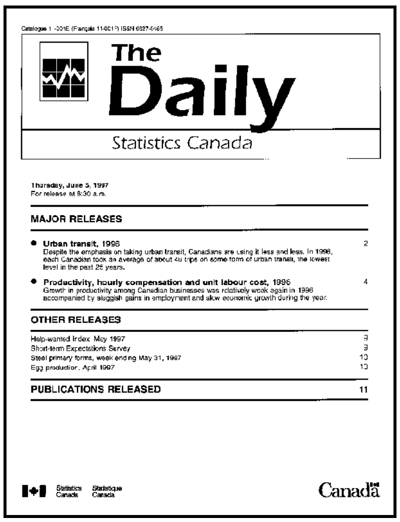

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit**, 1996 — 2
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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost**, 1996 — 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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