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- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, September 2000** 2
 After decelerating for three months, the annual rate of growth in industrial prices picked up slightly in September. Energy costs continued to provide upward momentum to the prices received by manufacturers as well as to the prices they paid for their raw materials.
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MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

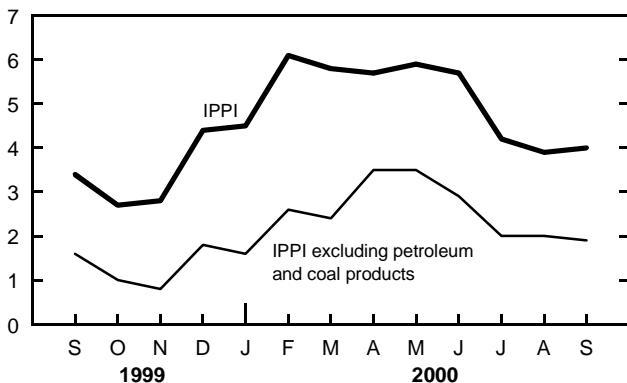
September 2000

After decelerating for three months, the annual rate of growth in industrial prices picked up slightly in September. Energy costs continued to provide upward momentum to the prices received by manufacturers as well as to the prices they paid for their raw materials.

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), gained 4.0% between September 1999 and September 2000, surpassing August's growth rate of 3.9%. Except for a spike in May, the annual increase in the IPPI had been slowing since its peak of 6.1% in February 2000.

Petroleum product prices pushed up the IPPI

12-month % change



Rising petroleum and coal product prices accounted for more than half the annual increase in September. If the impact of petroleum and coal product prices were excluded, industrial product prices would have increased 1.9% instead of 4.0%. Paper and paper products also contributed to the annual increase, while falling prices for lumber had a dampening influence.

On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices gained 0.5% in September after staying stable in August. This gain in monthly prices can be attributed to rising petroleum and coal product prices; the monthly index excluding petroleum and coal would have remained unchanged from August. Higher prices for primary metal products, paper and paper products were offset by lower meat product prices.

Note to readers

This release combines the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), which were previously reported in separate releases. These releases were combined to provide a consolidated view of industrial prices.

The IPPI reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Manufacturers paid 18.1% more for their raw materials in September than they did in September 1999. Once again, mineral fuels were at the forefront of this increase; animal product and non-ferrous metal prices also contributed to the rise in prices. This represents a decline from August's rate (+19.3%) and remains well below the recent peak of 37.3% in February.

On a month-to-month basis, the Raw Material Price Index rose 3.0% in September, on the strength of crude oil prices. Non-ferrous metal prices were also up, while animal product prices fell.

Mineral fuel prices were at the heart of increases both annual and monthly in the RMPI. If mineral fuels were excluded, the index would have advanced only 4.6% instead of 18.1% on an annual basis. The monthly index would have declined.

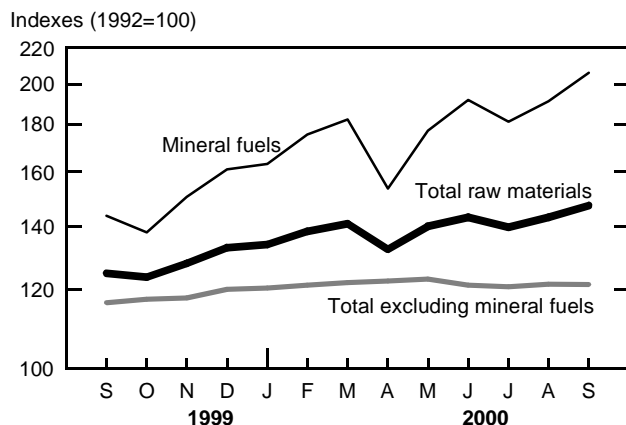
The IPPI (1992=100) was 128.4 in September, up from its revised level of 127.7 in August. The RMPI (1992=100) rose to 149.1 in September from its revised level of 144.8 in August.

Pork prices fell, crude oil, newsprint and copper prices advanced

Crude oil prices climbed a further 7.6% from August to September, on concerns that output increases by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting

Countries (OPEC) would not be sufficient to meet demand. These fears spilled over into the IPPI, as petroleum and coal product prices advanced 7.0%.

Crude oil prices continued to rise



Newsprint prices, as measured by the IPPI, rose a further 3.0% from August to September. Continued strong demand has for the most part kept newsprint paper prices buoyant since April. September's prices were the highest since January 1999.

On the raw material side, copper concentrate prices continued to climb (+5.4%) in September on signs of strong demand, boosted in part by recovering Asian economies. Prices were similarly robust for manufacturers of primary copper products.

Pork prices remained under pressure in September, dropping 11.4% at the raw material level and 13.5% at the manufacturing level. The downward pressure for pork prices in the IPPI was concentrated in the domestic market (-16.6%), while the export market was more stable (-1.5%). Despite the recent weakness, however, prices remained well above year-ago levels.

Prices for finished goods edged up

Manufacturers received 0.3% more for their finished goods in September compared with August, primarily owing to higher petroleum and coal product prices. In contrast, the autos, truck and other transport equipment category saw downward price pressure.

On an annual basis, prices for finished goods rose 2.8% in September, up from August (+2.6%) but

still below the recent peak of 3.8% in June. This upward price pressure was concentrated in the petroleum and coal product, autos, truck and other transport equipment, meat and beverage categories.

"Finished goods" are considered to be goods generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought as investment by companies, government agencies or governments. Of the remainder, much is bought by consumers.

Input good prices boosted by petroleum prices

After edging down from July to August, prices for intermediate goods gained 0.8% from August to September, boosted by petroleum and coal product prices. Weaker meat prices provided most of the downward pressure.

Producers of input goods received 4.8% more for their products in September compared with September 1999, up slightly from August's year-over-year rise of 4.7%. Petroleum and coal, paper and paper products were the primary source of the growth, which was somewhat offset by falling lumber prices.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes called "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by other manufacturers and are used to make other goods. Intermediate goods can be further broken down into two general categories that differ by the amounts of capital, materials and labour used. The first group of intermediate goods is more closely tied to the raw material component, using less capital and labour. As a result, its prices tend to follow raw materials prices more closely. The second group usually has a higher capital/labour content and less price volatility. The data above refers to the total intermediate goods category, which combines both groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1879.

The September 2000 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes (1992=100)

	Relative importance	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000 ^r	Sept. 2000 ^p	Sept. 1999 to Sept. 2000	Aug. to Sept. 2000
					% change	
Industrial product price index	100.00	123.5	127.7	128.4	4.0	0.5
Intermediate goods¹	59.28	124.0	128.9	129.9	4.8	0.8
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.91	129.7	144.8	146.4	12.9	1.1
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	51.37	123.1	126.5	127.3	3.4	0.6
Finished goods⁴	40.72	122.7	125.7	126.1	2.8	0.3
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	114.4	117.4	116.9	2.2	-0.4
Capital equipment	10.21	125.2	126.1	126.0	0.6	-0.1
All other finished goods	20.13	125.7	129.8	130.9	4.1	0.8
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	120.9	127.5	124.6	3.1	-2.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	110.1	110.9	110.9	0.7	0.0
Beverages	2.12	116.4	120.7	121.2	4.1	0.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	139.7	143.8	143.8	2.9	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	114.7	119.9	120.0	4.6	0.1
Textile products	1.82	108.0	107.6	107.6	-0.4	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	110.0	110.7	110.7	0.6	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	150.6	128.2	128.0	-15.0	-0.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	117.2	119.4	119.4	1.9	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.65	128.6	146.0	147.0	14.3	0.7
Printing and publishing	3.05	134.3	139.0	139.2	3.6	0.1
Primary metal products	7.58	123.7	127.9	129.4	4.6	1.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	123.7	124.9	125.3	1.3	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.08	115.0	116.5	116.4	1.2	-0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	131.1	132.4	132.3	0.9	-0.1
Electrical and telecommunications products	6.03	106.7	105.0	105.2	-1.4	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	115.5	118.5	118.6	2.7	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.01	129.0	163.1	174.5	35.3	7.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	119.7	124.3	124.6	4.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	118.8	119.9	119.8	0.8	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	120.7	119.0	120.6	-0.1	1.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw materials price indexes (1992=100)

	Relative importance	Sept. 1999	Aug. 2000 ^r	Sept. 2000 ^p	Sept. 1999 to Sept. 2000	Aug. to Sept. 2000
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	126.2	144.8	149.1	18.1	3.0
Mineral fuels	31.47	145.3	192.5	206.5	42.1	7.3
Vegetable products	9.41	111.5	111.6	112.2	0.6	0.5
Animals and animal products	24.41	109.6	118.8	115.5	5.4	-2.8
Wood	14.88	136.1	142.1	142.6	4.8	0.4
Ferrous materials	3.17	119.3	118.2	118.0	-1.1	-0.2
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	114.8	118.3	122.5	6.7	3.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	118.3	122.3	122.3	3.4	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.53	117.4	122.9	122.8	4.6	-0.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers — erratum

August 2000 (preliminary)

The October 25, 2000 issue of *The Daily* reported incorrectly that sales of clothing and accessories by large retailers for the first eight months of this year were down \$1.1 billion, or 15.2%, compared with the same period last year. In fact, these sales were down \$54.0 million, or 0.7%.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Catherine Draper (613-951-0669; drapcat@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Employment, earnings and hours

August 2000 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings for all employees rose \$3.85 in August to an estimated \$630.37 a week. This was an increase of 3.0% from August 1999, which outpaced the 2.5% growth rate in the Consumer Price Index over the same 12-month period.

Average weekly earnings gains by industry since August 1999 ranged from a 0.1% gain in retail trade to a 5.1% increase in business services and a 5.6% rise in accommodation and food. Salaried employees had the strongest earnings gains in the past 12 months (+5.1%).

Average hourly earnings for hourly rated employees were \$15.88 in August, an increase of 3.3% from August 1999. Average weekly hours for hourly rated employees were up 0.1 hours in August at 31.2 hours; average overtime hours were unchanged.

In August, payroll employment increased substantially (+41,900). Strong employment gains in August followed three months of more modest gains. By industry, the largest employment gains were in business services, wholesale trade and education. All provinces and territories gained employment in August except Prince Edward Island, which saw a small drop.

Employment gains were largest in British Columbia and Alberta.

Note: In May 1998 Statistics Canada completed the incorporation of administrative records in the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates (this was the third phase of the re-design). As a result of this change in methodology, estimates derived from administrative records may show a different pattern than the previous data. This may affect the historical comparability of employment and earnings series.

Beginning with the January 2001 data, estimates from the Survey on Employment, Payrolls and Hours will be based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. At the same time, the historical series will be revised to reflect the new phase-three levels of employment and earnings, which are derived from administrative records on a NAICS basis. In addition, seasonal factors will be revised, thus improving the historical consistency of seasonally adjusted estimates. For more information on the North American Industry Classification System, consult Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca; see the *Concepts, definitions and methods* page) or contact Jean Leduc at (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 4493, 4494, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in November in standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1999 are now available on CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	Aug. 1999	July 2000 ^r	Aug. 2000 ^p	July to Aug. 2000	Aug. 1999 to Aug. 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	611.80	626.52	630.37	0.6	3.0
Logging and forestry	793.07	821.29	824.76	0.4	4.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,129.80	1,176.93	1,174.72	-0.2	4.0
Manufacturing	763.40	781.93	791.17	1.2	3.6
Construction	700.10	718.33	726.98	1.2	3.8
Transportation and storage	735.36	746.09	745.85	0.0	1.4
Communication and other utilities	817.44	820.03	820.67	0.1	0.4
Wholesale trade	664.43	664.31	666.37	0.3	0.3
Retail trade	373.27	367.15	373.50	1.7	0.1
Finance and insurance	808.79	827.30	832.10	0.6	2.9
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	637.38	662.43	658.93	-0.5	3.4
Business services	701.37	727.69	737.34	1.3	5.1
Education-related services	650.52	668.07	668.58	0.1	2.8
Health and social services	525.83	542.31	544.01	0.3	3.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	231.18	242.17	244.06	0.8	5.6
Public administration	742.18	765.28	765.79	0.1	3.2
Miscellaneous services	411.83	424.16	424.60	0.1	3.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	542.22	553.61	557.26	0.7	2.8
Prince Edward Island	483.60	488.71	498.68	2.0	3.1
Nova Scotia	518.55	532.89	534.25	0.3	3.0
New Brunswick	537.80	551.70	559.30	1.4	4.0
Quebec	570.49	583.98	587.28	0.6	2.9
Ontario	654.36	669.79	674.26	0.7	3.0
Manitoba	542.99	561.38	564.31	0.5	3.9
Saskatchewan	542.71	558.71	561.70	0.5	3.5
Alberta	620.86	643.40	645.84	0.4	4.0
British Columbia	622.27	633.71	634.78	0.2	2.0
Yukon	696.56	702.07	702.35	0.0	0.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	785.20	822.92	842.97	2.4	7.4

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	June 2000	July 2000 ^r	Aug. 2000 ^p	June to July 2000	July to Aug. 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	12,152	12,166	12,208	0.1	0.3
Logging and forestry	69	68	68	-1.4	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	139	138	137	-0.7	-0.7
Manufacturing	2,002	2,004	2,007	0.1	0.1
Construction	554	553	546	-0.2	-1.3
Transportation and storage	517	518	518	0.2	0.0
Communication and other utilities	389	391	391	0.5	0.0
Wholesale trade	805	805	810	0.0	0.6
Retail trade	1,461	1,460	1,459	-0.1	-0.1
Finance and insurance	534	537	539	0.6	0.4
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	195	191	193	-2.1	1.0
Business services	957	963	971	0.6	0.8
Education-related services	932	934	938	0.2	0.4
Health and social services	1,226	1,225	1,225	-0.1	0.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	878	880	882	0.2	0.2
Public administration	680	680	680	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous services	725	727	730	0.3	0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	157	154	155	-1.9	0.6
Prince Edward Island	52	53	52	1.9	-1.9
Nova Scotia	335	334	334	-0.3	0.0
New Brunswick	267	267	268	0.0	0.4
Quebec	2,883	2,880	2,885	-0.1	0.2
Ontario	4,764	4,779	4,786	0.3	0.1
Manitoba	475	475	477	0.0	0.4
Saskatchewan	362	363	365	0.3	0.6
Alberta	1,278	1,283	1,293	0.4	0.8
British Columbia	1,532	1,533	1,541	0.1	0.5
Yukon	15	15	15	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	28	27	28	-3.6	3.7

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Services indicators

Second quarter 2000

Service sector output grew at a healthy rate in the second quarter but, as is often the case in periods of economic expansion, the goods sector grew even more rapidly.

Output in services increased 0.9% in real terms in the second quarter, while the rest of the economy grew 1.1%. Among services, GDP growth was highest in the telecommunications carriers and other telecommunications services industry (+3.8%).

The growth in services was partly the result of higher consumer spending. Personal spending on services rose 1.8%, the strongest increase since the first quarter of 1997.

Consumer spending rose 2.7% for communications services, partly the result of higher prices for cablevision. Spending also increased 2.6% for transportation, owing to price increases for inter-city air, rail and bus transportation.

Canada's trade deficit in services rose from \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 2000 to \$1.6 billion in the second quarter, the sector's highest trade deficit in a year. The increase was largely the result of a 9.5% decline in spending in Canada by foreign travellers, mostly those from the United States.

Services industries created 255,000 jobs from April to June 2000, a 3.2% increase from the first quarter. This was not unexpected, as many services industries get busier with the onset of spring. Employment in retail trade, for example, increased by 40,100, while employment in restaurants and other food services rose by 32,900.

On a year-over-year basis in real terms, services sector output in the second quarter of 2000 was up 3.9%. This growth rate was similar to rates posted during the past four quarters. However, it fell short of the 6.1% rise in output for the goods sector.

Output in the telecommunication carriers and other telecommunication services industry increased 17.0% from the second quarter of 1999, likely owing to greater

demand for wireless telecommunications, calling feature services and data communications.

Personal spending on services in the second quarter of 2000 rose 4.9% in nominal terms from the same three months of 1999, despite the fact that consumer prices for services increased by only 2.2% in the same period.

Employment in services climbed by 282,800 during the same time frame. More than one-third of the new jobs (+102,100) were in health care and social assistance. Employment also rose strongly in transportation services, retail trade, administrative and support services and accommodation services.

More than four-fifths of services jobs added during the year were full-time positions. As a result, full-time workers accounted for almost 78% of the labour force in services, compared with 94% in the goods sector.

Services indicators also includes the feature article "An updated look at the computer services industry." The article looks at differences between small and large firms in the industry, regional differences, details on the industry's cost structure, data on various business activities, and which industries are key clients for computer services firms.

The second quarter 2000 edition of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about "An updated look at the computer services industry," contact Jamie Carson (613-951-5663; jamie.carson@statcan.ca), Services Industries Division. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; littdon@statcan.ca), Services Industries Division. ■

Savers, investors and investment income 1999

The number of Canadians who reported investment income and the value of the income they received both increased in 1999 compared with 1998.

About 7.9 million taxfilers reported investment income on their 1999 income tax forms, up 5.2%, while the total amount they reported receiving rose 12.2% to \$29.9 billion. Both rates of growth were the highest since 1995.

Investment income recipients are either savers, those who reported interest income, or investors, those who reported dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations. Investors may have also received interest income. All figures in this release are adjusted for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Investors 1999

	Number of people reporting dividends	% change from 1998	Investment income	% change from 1998
			\$'000	
Canada	3,096,120	24.0	21,296,634	17.4
Newfoundland	33,500	84.6	106,057	33.4
Prince Edward Island	13,720	57.0	57,739	22.6
Nova Scotia	85,240	28.9	524,633	21.7
New Brunswick	59,810	49.5	292,222	28.7
Quebec	661,960	26.0	4,165,798	14.7
Ontario	1,254,010	23.9	9,151,558	19.0
Manitoba	120,140	18.0	618,281	14.2
Saskatchewan	116,110	20.4	544,897	18.6
Alberta	330,720	18.5	2,602,980	12.7
British Columbia	415,260	20.5	3,205,716	19.3
Yukon	2,740	42.7	13,767	-18.1
Northwest Territories	2,330	36.3	10,715	17.4
Nunavut	580	13.7	2,273	0.4

Most of the increase in investment income was the result of increases reported by investors. Both the number of investors and their investment income increased dramatically in 1999. About 3.1 million taxfilers reported dividend income, up 24%, while their investment income increased 17.4% to \$21.3 billion. These increases were the largest during the 1990s.

Among the provinces, Newfoundland recorded the highest increases for both the number of dividend recipients (+84.6% to almost 34,000), and their investment income (+33.4% to \$106 million). Investors in Yukon were alone among the provinces and territories in reporting a decline in investment income (-18.1%) from \$16.5 million to \$13.8 million.

The number of savers declined again in 1999, to 4.8 million (-4.2%). However, interest income increased 1.2 % to \$8.6 billion. The drop in savers is consistent with the declining trend since 1991. The exception occurred in 1995, when both the number of savers and their interest income substantially increased; at the same time, the Bank of Canada's Bank Rate rose from 5.8% to 7.3%.

Investment income recipients tended to be younger in the territories and older in the provinces. The average age of recipients was 41 for Nunavut, 43 for the Northwest Territories and 47 for the Yukon. Newfoundland and Alberta both had the lowest average age for the provinces at 51, and Saskatchewan had the highest, at 55. The national average was 52.

Note: A saver is a taxfiler who reported interest income from Canadian sources and/or foreign interest or dividend income. An investor is a taxfiler who reported dividend income received from taxable Canadian corporations. An investor may also have received interest income. Investment income refers to

the interest and dividend income received by savers and/or investors from investments in non-tax-sheltered vehicles. Income earned from investments held under the terms of registered retirement savings plans or registered retirement income funds, for example, are excluded.

Databanks for savers (17C0009, variable price), investors (17C0007, variable price) and investment income (17C0008, variable price) are available for Canada the provinces and territories, cities, towns, Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Divisions, as well as areas as small as forward sortation areas (the first three letters of the postal code) and letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 21, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 21 totalled 306 936 tonnes, up 1.5% from 302 278 tonnes a week earlier and up 0.1% from 306 615 tonnes in the same week of 1999. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 13 603 061 tonnes, a 4.8% increase compared with 12 981 250 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; houlejm@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending September 21, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending September 21 totalled 4.7 million tonnes, down 3.1% compared with the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.0%.

Intermodal traffic tonnage was 469 000 tonnes, a 9.5% increase from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 6.7%.

Total traffic decreased 2.1 % during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 182.6 million tonnes, unchanged from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

September 2000

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 179 663 metric bundles in September, a 24.0% decrease from the 4 182 086 metric bundles produced in September 1999.

Year-to-date production was 32 292 093 metric bundles, a 4.2% decrease from 33 724 846 metric bundles produced during the same period in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The September 2000 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

September 2000

Manufacturers shipped 3 252 030 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in September, up 18.3% from 2 749 561 square metres in September 1999 and up 12.6% from 2 888 470 square metres in August 2000.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September totalled 20 868 882 square metres, a 7.6% decrease from the same period in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The September issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; sheiyas@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

October 2000

Total frozen red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of October amounted to 53 963 tonnes, compared with 55 978 tonnes last month and 56 047 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Data on stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) are available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*, then *Agriculture*.

For data enquires, please call 1-800-216-2299. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

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September 2000

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