



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, October 2001** 3
Canada's imports and exports of merchandise fell in October to their lowest levels in almost two years. Exports slid 1.0%—the seventh straight monthly decline—while imports were down 0.6%, the fourth consecutive drop.
- **Wholesale trade, October 2001** 6
Wholesale sales fell for a second consecutive month in October. This weakness was led by strong declines in the electronics and automotive sectors.

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Focus on culture

Summer 2001, Vol. 13, no. 2

Focus on culture, Statistics Canada's quarterly publication about culture statistics, presents analysis of current cultural issues and trends. This latest issue features the article, "Radio listening maintains its audience, Fall 2000", an analysis of trends in radio listening with an emphasis on the most recent data. Interestingly, despite the extraordinary variety of information and entertainment options now available, we still listen to about the same number of hours of radio as we did in 1986, when comparable data first became available.

The issue also includes an update (the first six months of 2001) on trade in cultural commodities. It reveals a rising trade deficit for Canada, despite strong growth in exports. Finally, this issue takes a look at the latest data from the Household Internet Use Survey.

The latest edition (Vol 13, no. 2) of *Focus on culture* (87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20 or 87-004-XPB, \$9/\$27) is now available. See *How to order products*. A free preview article from this publication, "Radio listening maintains its audience, Fall 2000" is also available free on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). Click on *Our products and services*, then *In depth*.

For more information, contact Marla Waltman Daschko (613-951-3028; fax: 613-951-1333; marla.waltman-daschko@statcan.ca) or Pina La Novara (613-951-1573; fax: 613-951-1333; pina.lanovara@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. Or contact Client Services (1 800 307-3382; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca; fax: 613-951-9040).



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NEW PRODUCTS

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Health indicators

Vol. 2001, no. 3

Health indicators is a web-based data product produced by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information. It presents a set of indicators that measure the health of the Canadian population and the health care system. Based on standard definitions and methods, these indicators provide comparable information at the Canada, provincial/territorial and health region level.

The indicators are organized into four categories: health status (including health conditions, mortality rates and measures of well-being); non-medical determinants of health (socio-economic characteristics and health behaviours); health system performance (measures of accessibility, appropriateness and effectiveness of health care services); and community and health system characteristics (contextual information).

This latest edition of *Health indicators* contains new highlights, maps and tables for a number of health indicators—for example, new mortality data on potential years of life lost and deaths due to medically treatable diseases—as well as all the previous editions' highlights and tables. These data, which are organized by sex, age and various levels of geography, are produced from various sources available to Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information—such as the National Population Health Survey, Vital Statistics, Hospital Morbidity Database and the Discharge Abstract Database.

For the first time ever, *Health indicators* offers links between the Statistics Canada website and the Canadian Institute for Health Information website—so from now on users will have all sources of health indicators data gathered together in a single, free, online publication.

The Vol. 2001, no. 3 edition of *Health indicators* (82-221-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). For more information, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada, or Anick Losier (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

October 2001

Canada's imports and exports of merchandise fell in October to their lowest levels in almost two years.

Canadian companies exported \$32.4 billion in merchandise, down 1.0% from September and the lowest level since November 1999. Merchandise imports declined 0.6% to \$28.2 billion, also the lowest level since November 1999.

October marked the seventh straight monthly decline for exports and the fourth straight decrease in imports. However, the pace of the declines in October was far slower than in September, when exports fell 2.7% and imports dropped 4.5% (both revised).

Canada's trade surplus in goods fell to just under \$4.2 billion in October. So far this year, Canada has exported \$54.8 billion more in merchandise than it has imported—a surplus about \$6.9 billion higher than in the same 10-month period in 2000. However, near-record surpluses in the first quarter of 2001 provided much of the momentum for this growth.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documents, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and seasonal adjustments. Consult the appropriate CANSIM tables for the revised data.

Merchandise exports to the United States, Canada's largest trading partner, fell 1.6% in October to \$27.5 billion. Imports from south of the border were down 0.6% to \$20.3 billion. As a result, the trade surplus with the United States declined from \$7.5 billion to \$7.2 billion.

Aircraft exports reach new heights

Only three of seven main export commodity groupings recorded increases in October: machinery and equipment, energy products and forestry products.

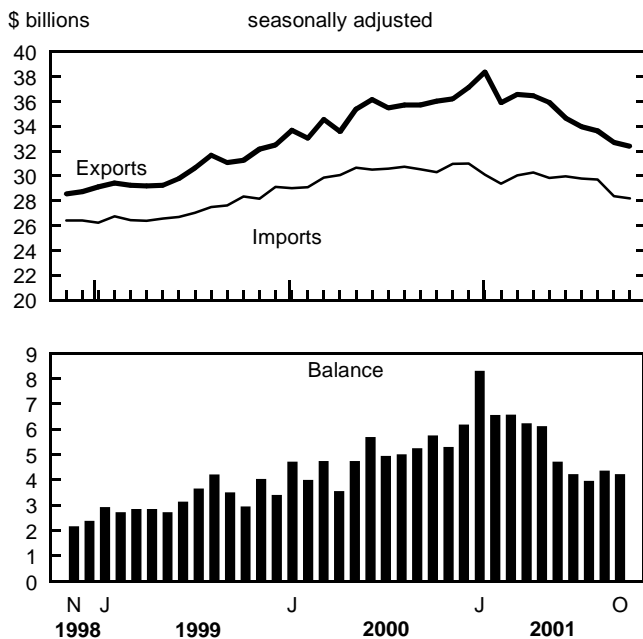
Strong export growth in aircraft, engines and parts—the lone bright spot in the machinery and equipment sector—resulted in a 3.0% rise in exports to \$7.9 billion. Greater international demand for Canadian-made passenger jets, coupled with delivery delays from September, pushed aircraft exports up 49.4% to a record \$1.7 billion in October.

Television, telecom and related equipment exports resumed a steep decline in October, dropping 21.7% to \$833.0 million. This sector, mainly telecommunications equipment, exported just over one-third of December 2000's record amount. October marked the lowest monthly export amount from this commodity group since May 1996.

The automotive products sector declined 2.1% to \$7.4 billion. While consumers took advantage of low financing rates and other incentive programs in October, most sales targeted existing dealer inventory. Exports of passenger autos declined 2.4% to \$3.8 billion, motor vehicle parts fell 2.5% to \$2.2 billion and the trucks and other motor vehicles sub-sector dropped 1.0% to \$1.4 billion.

Industrial goods and materials exports fell 5.4% to \$5.4 billion. Month-to-month fluctuations in exports

Exports, imports and trade balance



of metal alloys and ores are more a result of high-value shipments taking place in some months and not others; the fluctuations do not necessarily reflect monthly variations in commodity price or demand. For 2001, export levels have remained relatively flat.

Exports of energy products rose 0.5% to \$3.5 billion in October on the strength of increases in crude oil (+14.4% to \$1.2 billion) and natural gas (+2.5% to \$1.5 billion) exports. Exports of "other energy products" fell 18.3% to \$786.9 million. Within "other energy products", electricity exports fared particularly poorly—dropping 56.1% from September and tumbling 61.8% compared with October 2000—as prices and export markets declined dramatically in the face of slackened industrial demand from the United States. Petroleum and coal products exports fell 9.8% to \$610.0 million—the seventh consecutive month of decline—in the face of continued lower demand for jet fuel.

Forestry product exports rose 0.8% to \$3.1 billion. Wood pulp and other wood products posted the strongest export growth in the forestry sector with a 9.8% increase to just over half a billion dollars. Newsprint rebounded 2.1% to \$1.2 billion after three months of decline. Expanded news coverage of the war on terrorism lifted demand for newsprint and coated magazine stock in October. Lumber and sawmill product exports fell 2.9% to \$1.5 billion, mainly a result of lower exports of softwood lumber to the United States, which fell 3.5% to \$933.4 million. Lumber exports have now declined for three consecutive months.

Agricultural and fish product exports declined 2.4% to \$2.6 billion. A higher price for wheat boosted exports 16.2% to \$374.9 million on news that dry weather had resulted in a stunted American crop.

Imports: five-month fall in energy leads overall decline

Energy imports—which declined substantially from June to October—have led the overall decline in Canada's merchandise imports since July. Total merchandise imports have fallen since July by 5.9% to \$28.2 billion.

Machinery and equipment imports slid 0.6% to \$8.6 billion in October. Imports of aircraft, engines and parts sagged 13.2% to \$875.3 million, as air carriers struggled with reduced passenger loads. Other transportation equipment imports, which include rail cars, snowmobiles and tires, jumped 30.8% to \$434.4 million.

Imports of office machines and equipment slipped 1.9% to \$1.3 billion, the third consecutive monthly decline. Industrial and agricultural machinery

imports were down 0.3% to \$2.2 billion. On the plus side, imports of "other communications and related equipment", which includes semi-conductors, rose 6.1% to \$1.4 billion. This pushed the other machinery and equipment sub-sector up a slight 0.4% to \$3.8 billion in October.

Automotive products imports increased 0.3% to \$6.0 billion. A decline in motor vehicle parts of 3.8% to \$3.2 billion virtually cancelled import gains for finished vehicles. Imports of passenger autos rose 4.2% to \$1.9 billion, while truck imports increased 9.0% to \$862.4 million.

Imports of industrial goods and materials rose 0.8% to \$5.6 billion. Within the chemicals and plastics subsector, imports of organic chemicals (used as the active ingredients in prescription medications) jumped 18.0% to just over \$0.5 billion. Imports of metals and metal ores expanded 1.5% to \$1.3 billion, with precious metals and alloys driving the increase (+22.3% to \$300.7 million) in October.

Energy product imports slumped 15.8% to \$1.2 billion. With prices in decline, energy imports have dropped 31.1% in the five months from June to October. Crude petroleum imports tumbled nearly one-quarter to \$794.6 million and other energy products fell 8.8% to \$417.5 million. Within the "other energy" sub-sector, imports of petroleum and coal products jumped 10.4% to \$309.2 million, mainly on higher than seasonal demand for diesel fuel for buses and trains.

Agriculture and fishing products imports increased 2.1% to \$1.8 billion. The restricted feeder cattle import program, which provides Canadian feedlots with access to a larger supply of feeder cattle during the winter months from selected American states, resulted in a 57.7% surge in live animal imports in October, to just over \$52 million. Higher than usual oilseed imports in October led to an increase in crude vegetable products of 17.9% to \$106.2 million

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001 to 228-0003, 228-0033 to 228-0040, 227-0001, 227-0002, 226-0001 and 226-0002.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be published shortly in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188). The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124). See *How to order products*.

Readers wishing to receive merchandise trade data on a more timely basis may obtain them by fax on the morning of release.

For information about data products and services, or to order data, contact Jocelyne Elibani,

(613-951-9647; 1 800 294-5583), Marketing and Client Services. For further analytical information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810), International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade

	September 2001 ^r	October 2001	September to October 2001	October to October 2001	January-October 2000	January-October 2001	January-October 2000 to January-October 2001
seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	27,925	27,466	-1.6	-11.0	296,565	298,972	0.8
Japan	722	711	-1.5	-18.4	8,512	7,877	-7.5
European Union	1,784	1,672	-6.3	-5.3	18,443	18,292	-0.8
Other OECD countries ¹	686	921	34.3	8.0	8,593	8,311	-3.3
All other countries	1,570	1,603	2.1	-3.3	17,118	16,971	-0.9
Total	32,687	32,373	-1.0	-10.1	349,230	350,421	0.3
Imports							
United States	20,401	20,275	-0.6	-9.0	222,574	215,193	-3.3
Japan	806	860	6.7	-13.9	9,771	8,758	-10.4
European Union	3,066	2,985	-2.6	2.9	27,421	29,193	6.5
Other OECD countries ¹	1,462	1,620	10.8	5.7	15,634	15,818	1.2
All other countries	2,642	2,456	-7.0	-5.4	25,930	26,682	2.9
Total	28,376	28,196	-0.6	-7.0	301,330	295,641	-1.9
Balance							
United States	7,524	7,191	...	...	73,991	83,779	...
Japan	-84	-149	...	...	-1,259	-881	...
European Union	-1,282	-1,313	...	...	-8,978	-10,901	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-776	-699	...	...	-7,041	-7,507	...
All other countries	-1,072	-853	...	...	-8,812	-9,711	...
Total	4,310	4,177	...	...	47,900	54,780	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,698	2,634	-2.4	17.8	22,715	25,631	12.8
Energy products	3,489	3,506	0.5	-25.1	41,557	50,728	22.1
Forestry products	3,099	3,123	0.8	-9.0	35,031	32,642	-6.8
Industrial goods and materials	5,670	5,363	-5.4	-3.8	54,916	55,360	0.8
Machinery and equipment	7,655	7,885	3.0	-15.2	88,138	83,172	-5.6
Automotive products	7,584	7,422	-2.1	-9.9	82,218	77,284	-6.0
Other consumer goods	1,321	1,286	-2.6	0.9	12,201	13,174	8.0
Special transactions trade ²	649	634	-2.3	-5.4	6,620	6,852	3.5
Other BOP adjustments	522	520	-0.4	-12.6	5,837	5,577	-4.5
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,721	1,757	2.1	9.3	15,379	16,929	10.1
Energy products	1,439	1,212	-15.8	-12.8	14,383	15,631	8.7
Forestry products	238	234	-1.7	-7.5	2,545	2,422	-4.8
Industrial goods and materials	5,599	5,645	0.8	-1.9	58,457	57,752	-1.2
Machinery and equipment	8,688	8,638	-0.6	-16.5	101,461	95,488	-5.9
Automotive products	5,995	6,015	0.3	-5.8	65,255	60,611	-7.1
Other consumer goods	3,598	3,574	-0.7	2.8	33,073	35,689	7.9
Special transactions trade ²	569	615	8.1	13.3	5,359	5,868	9.5
Other BOP adjustments	529	506	-4.3	-6.8	5,420	5,255	-3.0

^r Revised figures

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, Czech Republic and new member Slovakia (January 2001).

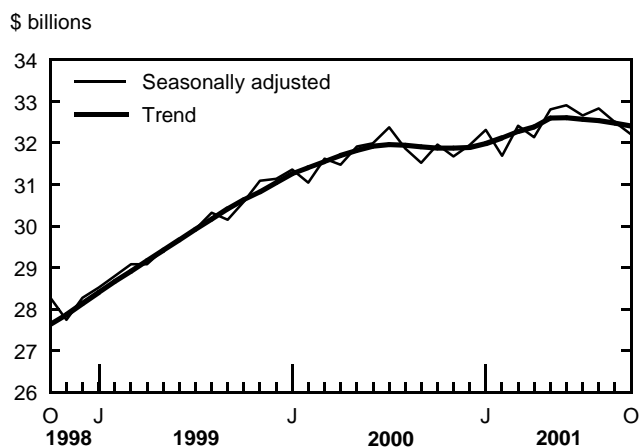
² Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

Wholesale trade

October 2001 (preliminary)

Wholesale sales fell for a second consecutive month in October. This weakness was led by strong declines in the electronics and automotive sectors. Wholesalers sold \$32.2 billion worth of goods and services in October, down 0.9% from September. Wholesale sales have generally levelled out since late spring after climbing earlier in the year. Prior to this, sales had flattened during the latter half of 2000.

Wholesale sales weakening since late spring



Wholesalers of computers and electronics (-7.0%) and of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-4.3%) experienced strong declines. Important declines in terms of value also occurred in the "other products" category (-1.9%) and in the industrial machinery sector (-0.2%). These four sectors account for 55% of total wholesale trade. The "other products" category includes toys and novelties, sporting goods, industrial chemicals and agricultural supplies.

Healthy wholesale sales were reported in most other sectors. Wholesalers of farm machinery reported an increase of 4.8%. Other wholesale sectors posting notable increases were food products (+2.3%), lumber and building materials (+1.7%), beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.6%) and metals and hardware (+1.5%).

Note to readers

Estimates from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. Wholesale trade estimates for November will be released January 18, 2002.

Wholesale sales of electronics and automotive products continued to erode

Wholesalers of computers and other electronics reported a 7.0% drop in sales in October, more than eliminating their healthy comeback in September. Sales have tumbled 16.0% since the start of the year, when wholesale sales in this sector were at their highest level after the Y2K sales peak (mid-1999). Wholesale sales for this sector now rest at mid-1998 levels. The weak personal computer market is primarily responsible for the sector's weakness.

Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories saw their sales drop 4.3% in October, their second monthly decline in a row. Since the summer, sales in the sector have contracted 7.7%. The beginning of 2001 saw their wholesale sales generally rebound following a period of flat and then falling sales in 2000. Almost 90% of Canadian automotive production is exported to the United States. Both automotive manufacturing (-14.4%), and exports of passenger autos (-2.1%) fell in October.

Housing market boosted wholesalers of hardware and building materials

Wholesale sales rose in the lumber and building materials (+1.7%) and the metals and hardware (+1.5%) sectors in October. This occurred despite the current overall gloom in the lumber and metals industries. Sales of metals and hardware have been generally cascading downward since the start of 2000. Since summer, lumber and building materials sales have started to plateau after having been on the rise since the start of the year. Wholesale sales in this sector were generally falling in 2000.

Wholesalers with links primarily to the housing market contributed to October's rise. The housing industry, spurred on by low interest rates, remained strong in October.

Low wholesale sales of automotive products impacted Ontario's performance

Four provinces showed strong sales increases, while four provinces showed strong declines. Not

surprisingly, the provinces where wholesalers reported strong declines in automotive products, electronics and other general products were also the provinces that turned in a weaker wholesale performance.

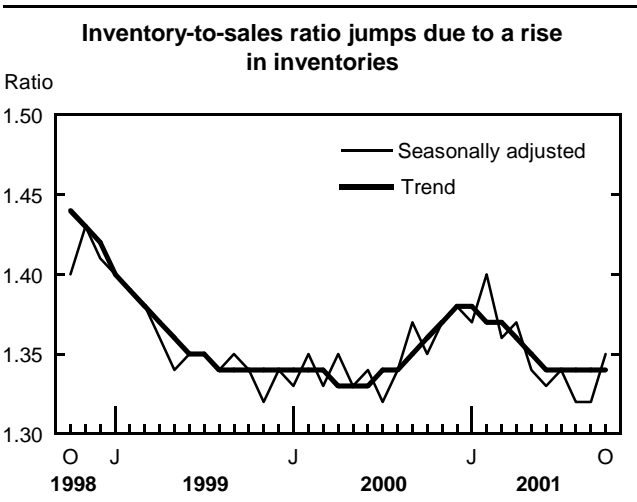
Wholesale sales fell 2.6% in Ontario. The performance of wholesale trade in Ontario has generally mirrored that of the overall wholesale automotive sector. The wholesaling of automotive products represents approximately 30.0% of the total wholesale activity in the province. Similar to the wholesaling of automotive products at the national level, total wholesale sales have weakened in Ontario since the summer. Total sales had been on the rebound at the start of 2001 following a period of falling sales that started mid-2000.

In contrast, broad-based gains in all sectors except automotive products helped Quebec wholesalers observe a 1.4% increase in October. Strong wholesale sales in the food product sector particularly contributed to the rise. Quebec was also one province where September's healthy sales in security and telecommunications electronic components continued into October.

Wholesale inventories rose for the first time in four months

Wholesale inventories rose for the first time in four months, up 1.1% to \$43.5 billion. The inventory buildup was primarily observed in automotive products (+4.0%) and industrial machinery (+1.9%). The inventory increase in motor vehicles, parts and accessories followed two consecutive monthly declines. In industrial machinery, the increase followed four straight monthly declines. Despite the rise in October, wholesale inventories have been falling throughout 2001.

The sharp increase in inventories in October forced the inventory-to-sales ratio to rise from 1.32 in September to 1.35.



Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0001 and 081-0002.

The October 2001 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140) will be available shortly. See *How to order products*.

For general information, or to order data, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067 or 613-951-3549; wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca). For further analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alexander Hays (613-951-3552; haysale@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	October 2000	July 2001 ^r	August 2001 ^r	September 2001 ^r	October 2001 ^p	September 2001 to October 2001	October 2000 to October 2001
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	31,961	32,664	32,830	32,502	32,207	-0.9	0.8
Food products	5,107	5,399	5,413	5,343	5,468	2.3	7.1
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,109	2,272	2,319	2,324	2,362	1.6	12.0
Apparel and dry goods	564	614	616	604	597	-1.1	5.9
Household goods	874	866	859	840	845	0.6	-3.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	5,867	6,154	6,283	6,214	5,945	-4.3	1.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,010	2,012	1,985	1,935	1,965	1.5	-2.3
Lumber and building materials	2,313	2,406	2,409	2,361	2,402	1.7	3.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	625	670	668	647	678	4.8	8.5
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,998	4,969	5,100	5,008	4,997	-0.2	0.0
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,992	2,658	2,606	2,757	2,564	-7.0	-14.3
Other products	4,503	4,644	4,573	4,468	4,384	-1.9	-2.6
Sales by province and territory							
Newfoundland	227	216	215	213	220	3.0	-3.3
Prince Edward Island	54	57	52	52	52	0.6	-2.3
Nova Scotia	582	600	613	609	592	-2.7	1.8
New Brunswick	399	420	405	432	434	0.5	8.8
Quebec	6,585	6,641	6,686	6,626	6,721	1.4	2.1
Ontario	15,914	16,100	16,256	16,082	15,664	-2.6	-1.6
Manitoba	929	952	970	1,010	973	-3.7	4.7
Saskatchewan	934	1,084	990	998	928	-6.9	-0.5
Alberta	3,112	3,394	3,408	3,297	3,401	3.1	9.3
British Columbia	3,199	3,174	3,209	3,156	3,195	1.2	-0.1
Yukon	10	10	10	10	10	7.0	4.3
Northwest Territories	14	16	14	15	15	3.0	12.3
Nunavut	3	2	2	2	2	-15.2	-36.9
Inventories, all trade groups	43,145	43,725	43,442	42,973	43,454	1.1	0.7
Food products	2,898	3,236	3,201	3,190	3,171	-0.6	9.4
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,699	2,797	2,784	2,722	2,799	2.8	3.7
Apparel and dry goods	1,104	1,244	1,298	1,258	1,263	0.4	14.4
Household goods	1,629	1,615	1,548	1,534	1,543	0.6	-5.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,438	6,532	6,503	6,360	6,614	4.0	2.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	4,020	3,665	3,610	3,607	3,620	0.4	-10.0
Lumber and building materials	4,055	4,107	4,123	4,105	4,115	0.2	1.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,894	1,880	1,855	1,850	1,845	-0.3	-2.6
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	10,831	10,940	10,913	10,776	10,978	1.9	1.4
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,277	1,865	1,892	1,948	1,936	-0.6	-15.0
Other products	5,299	5,845	5,714	5,622	5,570	-0.9	5.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Natural gas sales

October 2001 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 108 million cubic metres in October, down 4.2% from October 2000. Lower sales were posted in all three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial). Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) fell 5.4% compared with October 2000, owing to lower demand for natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of October dropped 6.2% from the same period in 2000. Decreased demand from the industrial sector (including direct sales) led to a 6.5% decline compared with the same period last year. Natural gas sales fell to both the residential (-6.3%) and commercial (-4.6%) sectors.

Natural gas sales

	October 2001 ^P	October 2000	October 2000 to October 2001 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Natural gas sales	5 108 081	5 333 615	-4.2
Residential	899 127	906 905	-0.9
Commercial	617 056	629 530	-2.0
Industrial	1 655 241	1 919 577	-5.4
Direct	1 936 657	1 877 603	
	Year-to-date		
	2001 ^P	2000	2000 to 2001 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Natural gas sales	53 463 941	56 968 998	-6.2
Residential	10 595 103	11 301 495	-6.3
Commercial	7 574 649	7 936 763	-4.6
Industrial	15 374 364	18 095 408	-6.5
Direct	19 919 825	19 635 332	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0002 to 129-0004.

The October 2001 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-XIB, \$13/\$125) will be available in January. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Dissemination Officer (1 866 873-8789 or 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Svab (613-951-7382; john.svab@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Youth custody and community services

1999/2000

This new report, *Juristat: Youth custody and community services in Canada, 1999/2000* describes the case-flow and workload of the youth correctional system for the fiscal year 1999/2000. It profiles the number and characteristics of admissions to and releases from youth custody and probation. Specifically, admissions data describe the nature of the offence and the length of disposition ordered by the court, while the release data describe the duration of actual time served. Data also describe a young offender's age, sex and aboriginal status.

Incarceration rates are based on the average daily workload counts of young offenders in correctional facilities on any given day. Among the reporting provinces in 1999/2000, incarceration rates ranged from 10 young offenders per 10,000 youths in British Columbia to 37 per 10,000 in Saskatchewan. From 1995/96 to 1999/2000, incarceration rates in most jurisdictions showed large decreases (ranging from -11% to -37%), whereas the rate remained stable in Saskatchewan.

The report *Juristat: Youth custody and community services in Canada, 1999/2000* (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) and the companion data tables *Youth custody and community services data tables, 1999/2000* (85-226-XIE, \$26) are now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9023: 1 800 387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Daily number of young offenders in custody 1999/2000

	Average daily custody counts				Incarceration rate per 10,000 youths
	Secure custody	Open custody	Temporary detention	Total custody	
Newfoundland	42	48	13	103	22
Prince Edward Island	10	9	3	22	18
Nova Scotia	18	93	23	135	18
New Brunswick	55	76	14	144	24
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	724	813	293	1830	20
Manitoba	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	162	121	69	351	37
Alberta	153	165	116	433	16
British Columbia	95	143	91	329	10
Yukon	5	5	4	14	47
Northwest Territories ¹	22	37	4	63	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..

.. Figures not available.

... Figures not applicable.

¹ The data for the Northwest Territories prior to 1999/2000 may not be compared with the current year due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999. The 1999/2000 data include an unknown number of transfers from Nunavut.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

December 1, 2001 (preliminary)

On December 1, 2001, the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage stood at 75 600 metric tonnes, up 16.6% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables: 003-0023 and 003-0024.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505, Sandy.Gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Rita Athwal (613-951-5022, rita.athwal@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

October 2001

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to the current month (October 2001) for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to current month (October 2001). Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0035 to 228-0040.

The October 2001 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) will be available shortly. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1 800 294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

October 2001

Pulpwood receipts in October totalled 2 832 872 cubic metres, down 11.3% from 3 193 869 cubic metres in October 2000. Wood residue receipts fell 5.1%, from 7 604 224 cubic metres in October 2000 to 7 215 779 cubic metres in October 2001. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 459 025 cubic metres, down 5.9% from 10 054 362 cubic metres in October 2000.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 6.0% to 13 816 786 cubic metres, up from 13 035 270 cubic metres in October 2000. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (94 244 710 cubic metres) decreased 4.1% from 98 315 518 cubic metres a year earlier.

Figures for 2000 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0021 and 303-0008.

The October 2001 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information, or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1 866 873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). For further analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sara Breen (613-951-3521; sara.breen@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Annual Wholesale Trade Survey

1999

Selected data at the industrial trade group level for Canada are now available from the 1999 Annual Wholesale Trade Survey, as are the province and territory totals. The estimates are compiled based on the new North American Standard Industry Classification System (NAICS 1997).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marketing and Client Services (1 877 421 3067; 613 951 3549; wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Determinants of skills in science and technology

1996

Only a small proportion of students entering the elementary school system ultimately pursue a career in science and technology, according to a new report that examines the linkages between how Canadians are acquiring science and technology skills in schools and how they are using them in the labour force.

The study, available today in *Education quarterly review*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for education statistics, shows that interest in mathematics and science declines between Grades 4 and 8, and continues to drop during high school.

This drop in interest was more evident in Canada and the United States than in other countries participating in 1994/95 Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS). TIMSS was conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement.

Science and technology skills have been central to many discussions about Canada's future economic development, in which the ability to produce, market

and consume new goods and services is expected to play an even more important role than in the past. Innovation requires research and development, which in turn requires skilled workers such as scientists, engineers and technicians.

Given the option, however, many students in the upper grades of secondary school stop taking mathematics and science. In 1995, only 42% of students were taking both these courses in their last year of high school. Most found them "difficult" or "boring". Many students have been unwilling to pursue these courses—even when they have done well in the past and believe the subjects are important to them if they want to succeed in life.

Canadian students are capable of doing well in mathematics and science. Canada's average scores on the TIMSS for all grade levels in both mathematics and science were close to the international average, or significantly above. This occurred despite the fact that the results included the performance of students who had already opted out of upper secondary school mathematics and science courses.

At the university level, the "science stream" is quite stable. There is no evidence of a large-scale movement into or out of science programs between the bachelor's and master's levels or between the master's and doctoral levels. One exception is the large proportion of master's graduates in business who have undergraduate degrees in science. In general, though, university graduates in the sciences who go on to graduate studies stay in the sciences.

Depending on the field of study, between 65% and 95% of the university graduates surveyed were working in jobs that were closely related or somewhat related to their field of study. (The average for all graduates, including those from non-science fields, was 77%.) Graduates in agricultural and biological sciences were the least likely (65%) to be in jobs related to their fields of study.

This study supports other findings regarding the under-employment of master's and doctoral graduates. Two years after graduation, more than half of all master's graduates in this study felt they were overqualified for their job. In the case of science graduates, this means they were not using their science and technology skills to full advantage.

In addition to data from the 1994/95 TIMSS, this study also used data from Statistics Canada's 1990 and 1995 National Graduates Surveys.

The article "Determinants of science and technology skills: Overview of the study" is available in the Winter 2001 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003-XIE, \$16/\$51; 81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68). A paper version of the publication will be available later this month. See *How to order products*. The article, "Determinants of science and technology skills:

Overview of the study", is available free on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). Look under *Our products and services*, then *In depth*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1 800 307-3382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and

the Centre for Education Statistics. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Bordt (613-951-8585; michael.bordt@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,
October 2001, Vol. 44, no. 10
Catalogue number **25-001-XIB** (\$6/\$55).

Oil and gas extraction, 2000
Catalogue number **26-213-XPB** (\$29).

**Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined
petroleum products, 2000**
Catalogue number **55-201-XIB** (\$19).

Consumer Price Index, November 2001
Catalogue number **62-001-XPB** (\$11/\$103).
Released at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, December 20.

Consumer Price Index, November 2001
Catalogue number **62-001-XIB** (\$8/\$77).
Released at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, December 20.

Education quarterly review, Vol. 8, no 1, Winter 2001
Catalogue number **81-003-XIE** (\$16/\$51).

Health indicators, Vol. 2001, no. 3
Catalogue number **82-221-XIE**
(free).

**Juristat: Youth custody and community services in
Canada**, 1999/2000, Vol. 21, no. 12
Catalogue number **85-002-XIE** (\$8/\$70).

**Juristat: Youth custody and community services in
Canada**, 1999/2000, Vol. 21, no. 12
Catalogue number **85-002-XPE** (\$10/\$93).

**Juristat: Youth custody and community services
data tables**, 1999/2000
Catalogue number **85-226-XIE** (\$26).

Focus on culture, Summer 2001, Vol. 13, no. 2
Catalogue number **87-004-XPB** (\$9/\$27).

Focus on culture, Summer 2001, Vol. 13, no. 2
Catalogue number **87-004-XIE** (\$7/\$20).

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and cost of living, 1996** 4
Cost of living index for Canada, by province and territory, is shown in 1996. Productivity is shown for the manufacturing and service sectors.

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