



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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● **National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Participation in activities, 1998/99** 3

Children who participate in organized activities outside of school such as sports, music, the arts or clubs tend to have higher self-esteem, interact better with friends and perform somewhat better in school, according to new data from the National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth.

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### Survey of Household Spending public-use microdata file

1999

Understanding consumer spending is important for many users, including social policy analysts, advocacy and community groups, businesses and all levels of government. The public-use microdata file from the 1999 Survey of Household Spending offers information about spending on a wide variety of goods and services, as well as dwelling characteristics and information about household ownership of equipment. Results from the 1999 Survey of Household Spending were originally released on December 12, 2000. All records in the microdata file have been thoroughly screened to ensure respondents' anonymity.

Please note that the estimation methodology was changed for 1999. Survey weights are now adjusted to reflect population and household counts based on the 1996 Census and the income distribution of the Canadian population. Historical comparisons with data from the 1999 Survey of Household Spending should generally be made with re-weighted data.

The *Public-use microdata file for the Survey of Household Spending in 1999* (62M0004XCB, \$3,000) is now available. Also available are revised microdata files that include updated survey weights for the 1997 and 1998 Survey of Household Spending at a cost of \$100 each for users wishing to replace previously purchased files, or \$3,000 each for users placing a new order. Revised microdata files for the 1992 and 1996 Family Expenditure Survey are planned. See *How to order products*.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division.

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## **NEW PRODUCTS**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Participation in activities

1998/99

Children who participate in organized activities outside of school such as sports, music, the arts or clubs tend to have higher self-esteem, interact better with friends and perform somewhat better in school, according to new data from the National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth (NLSCY).

Data from the third collection cycle of the NLSCY show an estimated 87% of Canadian children aged 4 to 15 participated in organized activities outside of school, leaving about 13% of children who rarely or never participated.

The data indicate, for example, that among young people aged 12 to 15, those who rarely or never participated in organized sports were more likely to report having lower self-esteem and difficulties with friends. They were also more likely to smoke.

The findings in this report are based on a first analysis of new data for children aged 4 to 15 in 1998/99, as well as an analysis of longitudinal data, spanning four years for young people who were between ages 12 and 15 in 1998/99.

It is important to note that the relationship between participation in activities and outcomes such as self-esteem or behaviour towards others is complex and difficult to measure. This analysis only notes these relationships. Clearly more analysis will be required to determine whether participation contributes to causing specific outcomes, whether children with certain outcomes tend to participate more than others or whether the relationship between participation and positive outcomes is simply symptomatic of some other underlying cause.

#### Participation in activities peaked by early teens

In 1998/99, participation in activities among children aged 4 to 15 tended to peak by early teens, with almost 92% of children aged 10 to 13 participating in some type of activity. This proportion dropped to 83% among young people aged 14 and 15.

For sports-related activities, younger children were more involved in unorganized sports, those without a coach or instructor, while older children tended to

#### Note to readers

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), developed jointly by Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada, is a comprehensive survey which paints a statistical portrait of the lives of Canadian children. The survey monitors their development and measures the incidence of various factors that influence their development, both positively and negatively. Released today are data from the third collection cycle of the NLSCY conducted in 1998/99.

The first collection cycle, conducted in late 1994 and early 1995, interviewed parents of about 23,000 children up to the age of 11. They shared information not only about their children, but also about themselves and the children's families, schools and neighbourhoods.

The collection of self-report data from children ages 10 and 11 was another important component of the survey in 1994/95. The children were asked about themselves and about various aspects of their lives. These data were unique in that they came directly from the children, and not their parents.

The second collection cycle, conducted in 1996/97, as well as the third, conducted in 1998/99, interviewed parents of the same children. Again, in both cycles, self-report data were collected for youth 10 years of age and older. This release focusses on data provided by both parents and youths.

Data from the NLSCY provide unique insights into the evolution of children and their family environments over several years. The survey will continue to collect information on these same children every two years as they move into adolescence and adulthood.

#### Definitions

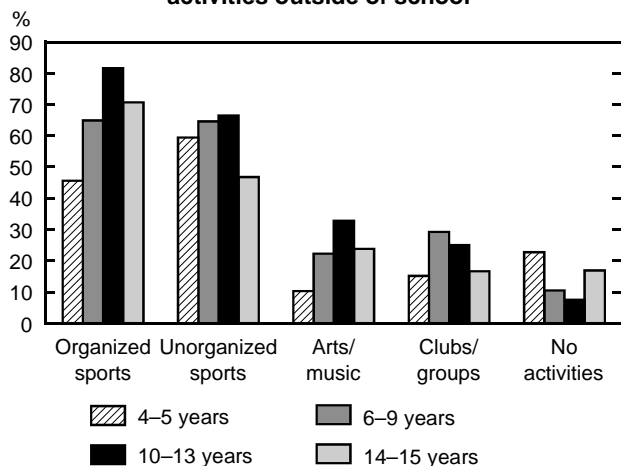
**Self-esteem:** The NLSCY uses four questions to measure overall self-esteem in youth: if they liked the way they were; if things about them were good; if they had a lot to be proud of; when doing something, did they do it well.

**Prosocial behaviour:** For prosocial behaviour, parents were asked to report on several helping behaviours such as whether their child showed sympathy to someone who had made a mistake, tried to help someone who had been hurt, or offered to help someone who had difficulty with a task. Responses were combined into a scale for each individual. A youth was considered to have high prosocial behaviour if he or she scored in the highest 10% of the scale.

participate in sports with a coach. Participation in arts or music was most frequent among young people aged 10 to 13, while belonging to clubs or groups was most frequent among those aged 6 to 9 years.

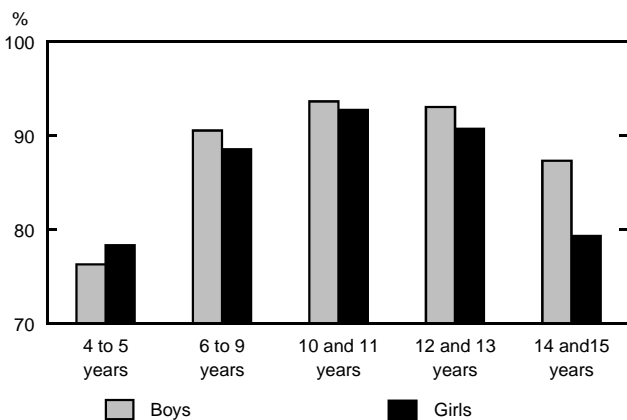
Among younger children, participation rates showed little difference between boys and girls. Boys were somewhat less likely to participate at 4 or 5 years of age, while girls were slightly less likely to participate between the ages of 6 and 11.

**Youth between 10 and 13 most likely to participate in activities outside of school**



Among teenagers, however, differences between the sexes were more evident. By the age of 14 or 15, an estimated one in five girls indicated they were not participating in any activity, compared with about one in 10 boys. At all ages, boys were more likely than girls to be participating in organized and unorganized sports. Girls, on the other hand, were found to be participating more in arts or music, and clubs or groups.

**Participation gap between boys and girls widens by early teens**



**Low income a barrier to participation**

Research has shown that certain groups of children tend to face more barriers to participation in activities

than others. NLSCY data showed that in 1998/99, children who were least likely to participate in organized activities were those in lower income families, those with very young parents, those whose primary care-giver had less than a high school education and those in single-parent families.

These factors were more likely to act as barriers to participation for younger children, those aged 4 to 9, than for older children aged 10 to 15.

Younger children in the lowest income quartile were three times more likely to have never participated in organized activities (sports, music, arts or clubs) than children in the highest quartile.

Younger children whose parent had less than a high school education were more than twice as likely to have never participated in organized activities than were those children whose parent had higher education.

**Younger children who participated tended to have positive school outcomes**

For the most part, 76% of parents reported that their children were doing very well or well in school. Preliminary findings show that children between the ages of 4 and 9 who participated in activities, particularly sports, tended to have fewer difficulties in reading or math than those who rarely or never participated.

In the NLSCY, a test designed to measure receptive or hearing vocabulary is administered to children between 4 and 6 years of age. In 1998/99, 29% of those who had little or no involvement in activities showed delayed development in vocabulary, about twice the proportion (13%) of those who had participated in activities.

Research has indicated that children who participate in activities generally gain and improve skills, as well as learn how to interact with others. According to their parents, younger children who had little or no involvement in activities were twice as likely to exhibit lower levels of pro-social behaviour, indicating a relationship between activity participation and socialization skills for young children.

**Over long term, regular sports activities linked to higher self-esteem and better health**

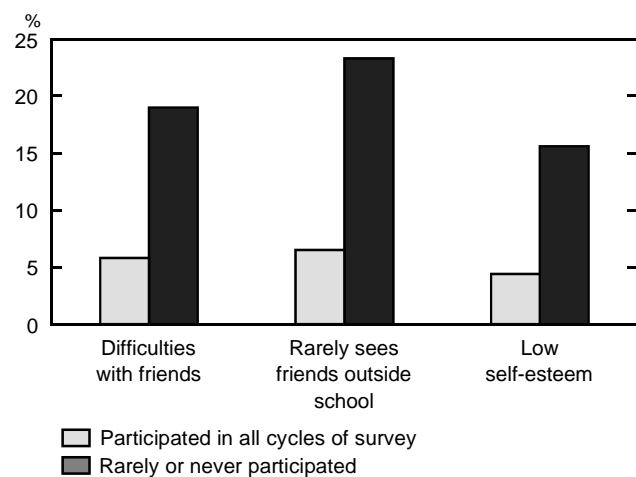
The NLSCY collects data from the same respondents every two years. As a result, it is possible to examine activity participation over time, that is, longitudinally. The following section focusses on a four-year time period for the same youths, aged 12 to 15 in 1998/99, who were between the ages of 8 and 11 when the NLSCY began in 1994/95.

Data show that 11% of these youth had never or rarely participated in organized sports with a coach or instructor; 39% had never or rarely participated in arts or music; and 51% had never or rarely participated in clubs or groups over the four years of collection for the survey.

Given that the number of older children participating in activities other than organized sports was relatively small, the analysis focusses only on youth who participated in organized sports.

Among teens, as with younger children, participation in activities appears to be related to social skills. Teens who had rarely or never participated in organized sports over the four years of the survey reported that they were much less likely to see their friends outside school and were more than three times as likely to report problems with friends.

**Organized sports participation related to factors such as self-esteem and socialization for youth aged 12 to 15**



Studies have shown that one potential long-term benefit of participating in sports activities is increased self-esteem. NLSCY data show a relationship between activity participation and self-esteem for older children. Some 16% of youth who had rarely or never participated in sports reported low levels of self-esteem, four times higher than those who had always participated.

In addition, youth who had participated in organized sports in 1994/95 and 1996/97, but had stopped participating by 1998/99, were three times more likely to report lower levels of self-esteem than those youth who had always participated.

Youth who participated in organized sports regularly over the years were more likely to report that expressing

their opinion was important, and they had a more positive outlook on their personal futures in the next five years.

While one-third of youth aged 12 to 15 indicated that they were not happy with how they looked, the proportion was much higher among those who had never or rarely participated (42%) than among those who had always participated (24%).

This same pattern prevailed among youth trying to lose weight. Some 25% of youth who had always participated in organized sports indicated they were trying to lose weight, compared with 40% of those who rarely or never participated, or stopped participating. In all cases, more females than males reported trying to lose weight.

While the majority of youth reported that they were in excellent or very good health, the proportion was higher among those who participated regularly in sports over time (90%) than for those who had rarely or never participated (70%). It is important to note that, in some instances, it may be poor health that prevents participation in sport (e.g., a severe disability), while in other cases it may be inactivity that leads to poor health.

Finally, of the youth who had never or rarely participated in organized sports between 1994/95 and 1998/99, 23% reported that they smoked, almost three times the proportion of those who always participated (8%). Again, those who stopped participating by 1998/99 were twice as likely to report that they smoked than those who had always participated.

While findings demonstrate a relationship between participating in extracurricular activities and some positive outcomes such as improved health, higher self-esteem, and improved emotional and social skills, there is not enough analysis to date to infer that participation causes these outcomes. In order to better understand the complex interactions between these variables, more detailed analysis will be required.

For more information about this release, including survey concepts, methods and data quality, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597; [lecily.hunter@statcan.ca](mailto:lecily.hunter@statcan.ca)) or Sylvie Grenier (613-951-0477; [sylvie.grenier@statcan.ca](mailto:sylvie.grenier@statcan.ca)), Statistics Canada, or Satya Brink (613-953-6622; [satya.brink@spg.org](mailto:satya.brink@spg.org)), Human Resources Development Canada.

Data are also available by custom tabulations. For more information about tabulations and other products and services, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Employment, earnings and hours

March 2001 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings for all employees rose in March by \$2.25 to \$662.75. Year-over-year average weekly earnings increased 2.1%, up slightly from the 2.0% growth rates registered in January and February. However, year-over-year earnings gains are still below the average growth rate of 2.3% seen in the last three months of 2000.

Average weekly earnings gains in March were predominantly in goods-producing industries. Stronger gains in both durable and non-durable manufacturing were offset somewhat by a slight decline in construction. On a year-over-year basis, earnings gains in goods-producing industries were only 0.8%. By contrast, year-over-year gains in service-producing industries were much stronger, 2.7%.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees were \$16.59 in March, up 6 cents from February. Average weekly hours for hourly employees were down slightly to 31.8. Average overtime hours were unchanged from February.

In March, the number of employees on payrolls increased by 11,000. Monthly employment growth has slowed since the third quarter of 2000, although year-over-year employment growth is still above 3%. In March, significant employment gains were confined to Alberta and Ontario. Alberta had notable gains in oil and gas; Ontario had more widespread gains by industry.

**Note:** Starting with the January 2001 data, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is now publishing its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). The NAICS-based estimates are not comparable with the previously published estimates based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification

(SIC). To facilitate the transition, NAICS-based historical series from January 1991 to December 2000 have been produced. Please note that the levels of employment and average earnings of the NAICS-based series have been adjusted to reflect the levels derived from the administrative sample; they were also affected by slight modifications to the industrial coverage and improvements to the methodology of the survey. In addition, seasonal factors have been revised to improve the historical consistency of the seasonally adjusted estimates.

A concordance table between NAICS and 1980 SIC codes is available on request. A description of the conversion process and its impact on the data is also available in the January 2001 issue of *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$24/\$240) or may be obtained from Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca). For more information on the NAICS, consult the *Statistical methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 2810023-2810040 and matrices 17000-17221, 17224-17235, 17238, 17252-17264 and 17266-17283.**

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in June in standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$24/\$240). Annual averages for 2000 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from the 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 or Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. □

**Average weekly earnings for all employees**

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	March 2000	February 2001 <sup>r</sup>	March 2001 <sup>p</sup>	February to March 2001	March to March 2001
	Seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>649.32</b>	<b>660.50</b>	<b>662.75</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Forestry, logging and support	810.41	812.66	815.23	0.3	0.6
Mining and oil and gas	1,126.97	1,147.43	1,150.00	0.2	2.0
Utilities	996.01	997.05	997.27	0.0	0.1
Construction	810.12	806.90	804.37	-0.3	-0.7
Manufacturing	793.93	795.94	803.13	0.9	1.2
Wholesale trade	763.81	755.70	763.59	1.0	0.0
Retail trade	426.22	432.65	432.79	0.0	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	726.88	738.10	738.17	0.0	1.6
Information and cultural industries	767.29	781.36	777.26	-0.5	1.3
Finance and insurance	838.40	848.91	845.03	-0.5	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	570.38	614.77	615.16	0.1	7.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	853.52	879.62	884.81	0.6	3.7
Management of companies and enterprises	821.52	839.89	839.02	-0.1	2.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	506.96	534.52	532.77	-0.3	5.1
Educational Services	667.03	686.71	690.57	0.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance	555.89	576.28	578.88	0.5	4.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	462.82	475.88	475.96	0.0	2.8
Accommodation and food services	270.01	281.81	282.49	0.2	4.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	498.68	515.35	516.64	0.3	3.6
Public administration	743.50	752.03	754.00	0.3	1.4
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	596.64	600.76	602.05	0.2	0.9
Prince Edward Island	517.67	516.85	515.24	-0.3	-0.5
Nova Scotia	554.57	570.23	569.52	-0.1	2.7
New Brunswick	573.85	589.48	590.21	0.1	2.9
Quebec	610.45	620.33	621.54	0.2	1.8
Ontario	692.57	704.51	707.45	0.4	2.1
Manitoba	582.12	586.98	586.13	-0.1	0.7
Saskatchewan	583.67	597.68	599.81	0.4	2.8
Alberta	661.27	677.32	681.36	0.6	3.0
British Columbia	655.98	665.28	666.14	0.1	1.5
Yukon	739.54	741.94	743.19	0.2	0.5
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	..	855.30	856.33	0.1	..
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	..	779.93	781.92	0.3	..

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.  
<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.  
<sup>1</sup> Data not seasonally adjusted.  
 .. Figures not available.

## Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2001	February 2001 <sup>r</sup>	March 2001 <sup>p</sup>	January to February 2001	February to March 2001
	Seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>12,720</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>12,753</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Forestry, logging and support	82	82	82	0.0	0.0
Mining and oil and gas	138	138	138	0.0	0.0
Utilities	112	112	112	0.0	0.0
Construction	557	563	567	1.1	0.7
Manufacturing	2,070	2,068	2,063	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale trade	734	738	734	0.5	-0.5
Retail trade	1,472	1,482	1,485	0.7	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	617	614	615	-0.5	0.2
Information and cultural industries	339	339	340	0.0	0.3
Finance and insurance	549	553	555	0.7	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	221	221	217	0.0	-1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	640	640	642	0.0	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	84	83	83	-1.2	0.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	520	522	527	0.4	1.0
Educational Services	940	939	937	-0.1	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	1,234	1,233	1,234	-0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	222	223	222	0.5	-0.4
Accommodation and food services	937	938	937	0.1	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	473	475	474	0.4	-0.2
Public administration	720	719	717	-0.1	-0.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	174	175	175	0.6	0.0
Prince Edward Island	55	56	57	1.8	1.8
Nova Scotia	359	360	360	0.3	0.0
New Brunswick	293	293	292	0.0	-0.3
Quebec	3,017	3,016	3,009	0.0	-0.2
Ontario	4,980	4,989	5,003	0.2	0.3
Manitoba	498	499	496	0.2	-0.6
Saskatchewan	370	370	369	0.0	-0.3
Alberta	1,336	1,345	1,350	0.7	0.4
British Columbia	1,601	1,603	1,600	0.1	-0.2
Yukon	15	15	15	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	19	19	19	0.0	0.0
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	9	9	9	0.0	0.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>1</sup> Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Youth court statistics 1999/2000

The caseload for youth courts continued to decline at the end of the 1990s, the result of a substantial decrease in cases involving property crime, according to the Youth Court Survey, which collects court data concerning young people aged 12 to 17 at the time of offence.

Youth courts heard 102,061 cases in the fiscal year 1999/2000, down 4% from 1998/99 and 11% from 1992/93, the first year of national survey coverage. During this period, the rate of cases involving property crimes declined 38%. In 1999/2000, the rate of violent

crime cases dropped 3% from the previous year, returning to the same level as in 1992/93.

Property crime accounted for 40% of all cases before youth courts, while violent crime accounted for 22%. About one-half of these violent crime cases were common assaults, which include pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.

Drug offences accounted for 5,394 cases, far more than double the total from seven years earlier, although they represented only 5% of the total caseload.

Young women account for a growing proportion of the youth court caseload. In 1999/2000, they comprised 21% of the total, up from 18% in 1992/93. Youth courts heard 21,507 cases involving young women, a 4% increase from seven years earlier.



Case rates for youth courts were highest in Western Canada. In 1999/2000, courts in Saskatchewan recorded a rate of 941 cases for every 10,000 youths, followed by Manitoba at 700 and Alberta at 614. All were substantially higher than the national average of 417. The lowest case rates were in Quebec (196), Prince Edward Island (271) and British Columbia (364).

Since 1992/93, youths aged 16 and 17 have appeared more often in youth court than two other age groups. Youths 16 and 17 accounted for 51% of cases in 1999/2000. Those aged 15 accounted for 21%, and those aged 12 to 14 accounted for 25%.

About two-thirds of youth court cases have resulted in guilty findings since 1992/93. In 1999/2000, probation was the most serious sentence ordered in 48% of cases with guilty findings. The most serious sentence of custody (open and secure) was ordered about one-third of the time.

About 77% of custody cases had a term of three months or less, up from 71% in 1992/93. The median term for all cases was one month.

In 1999/2000, repeat young offenders (defined as youths with at least one prior conviction) were involved in 35% of cases with convictions.

Persistent offenders, those with at least three prior convictions, accounted for 10% of convictions. Young men were more than twice as likely to be persistent offenders as young women. Persistent offenders accounted for 11% of the male caseload, and only 5% of the female caseload.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 2520005-2520012 and matrices 8900-8922.**

*Juristat: Youth court statistics, 1999/2000*, Vol. 21, no. 3 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) and *Youth court data tables, 1999/2000* (85F0030XIE, \$26) are now available. 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 (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

### Cases heard in youth court by major crime category

Offence category	1992/93		1998/99		1999/2000		1992/93 to 1999/2000		1998/99 to 1999/2000	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 youths	Number	Rate per 10,000 youths	Number	Rate per 10,000 youths	Rate per 10,000 youths	Rate per 10,000 youths	Rate per 10,000 youths	Rate per 10,000 youths
										% change
<b>Total cases</b>	<b>115,187</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>106,665</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>102,061</b>	<b>417</b>				<b>-17</b>
Violent crimes	21,653	94	23,564	96	22,937	94				0
Property crimes	62,456	271	45,566	186	41,122	168				-38
Other Criminal Code offences <sup>1</sup>	18,516	80	19,421	79	18,718	76				-5
Drug-related offences	2,331	10	4,716	19	5,394	22				118
Young Offenders Act offences	9,781	42	13,289	54	13,763	56				32
Other federal statute offences	450	2	109	-	127	1				-73

<sup>1</sup> Includes cases involving traffic offences.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

... Not applicable.

### Farm Product Price Index

March 2001

Prices that farmers received for their agricultural commodities in March increased 2.7% from February. A 4.0% increase in the livestock and animal products index was responsible for most of the increase as the crops index inched up 0.5%.

On a year-over-year basis, the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) in March was up 3.2% from March last year. The FPPI (1997=100) for Canada stood at 99.2 in March.

The index for all livestock and animal products was 115.9. All livestock sub-indexes recorded an increase in March except dairy, which dropped 1.7% from February.

The index for hogs recorded the largest month-to-month increase (+16.6%) to 98.3. Hog prices have increased on strong demand for pork both domestically and internationally. Hog prices had been volatile over the last few years, spurred by fluctuating production and slaughter capacities. The hog index had plummeted from a peak of 114.4 in July 1997 to 30.0 in December 1998; it has since regained most of that loss.

The cattle and calf index, remained strong, increasing to 139.3 in March. On a year-over-year basis, the index for cattle and calves has increased every month since January 1997.

The index comprising all crops stood at 80.6 in March as increases in the oilseed, special crop and horticulture indexes more than offset the decline in the grain index.

The total crops index has recorded year-over-year declines every month since August 1998 as prices for grains and oilseeds have come under intense pressure because of abundant world supplies. The oilseed index rose for the second consecutive month to 70.0, the highest level since October 1999, but still remained below the annual indexes of the last eight years. The grains index in March 2001 was 72.1, down slightly from 72.7 in February.

The new Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) was reformulated with the February 2001 release, to capture the continual shift in agriculture commodities produced and sold. It also introduces the seasonal basket concept. The new index uses 1997 as the time base (1997=100) and covers more agriculture commodities.

**Available on CANSIM: table 20021 and matrices 16000-16012.**

The March 2001 issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (21-007-XIB, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). On the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

To order data, or for general information call 1-800-465-1991. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; [bernie.rosien@statcan.ca](mailto:bernie.rosien@statcan.ca)) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-3122; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products** May 2001

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day in May amounted

to 69 392 metric tonnes, compared with 64 336 tonnes in April and 70 993 tonnes in May 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 30005 and 30006, and matrices 87 and 9518-9525.**

*Stocks of frozen meat products* (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

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

## **Asphalt roofing**

April 2001

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 264 650 metric bundles in April, a 15.3% decrease from 3 855 439 metric bundles produced in April 2000.

Year-to-date production amounted to 12 488 439 metric bundles, a 17.0% decrease from 15 049 981 metric bundles produced during the same period in 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3030006 and matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).**

The April 2001 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 53, no. 4 (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 Sara Breen (613-951-3521; [sara.breen@statcan.ca](mailto:sara.breen@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Energy supply and demand**

Second quarter 2000

Production of primary energy totalled 3 818 petajoules in the second quarter of 2000, up 2.4% from the same quarter in 1999. The advance was due primarily to increases in the production of crude oil (+6.8%), primary electricity (+5.7%) and natural gas liquids (+2.4%).

Total exports of primary energy products rose 5.5% from the same quarter in 1999. Gains were recorded for primary electricity, crude oil and natural gas. Total imports of primary energy products increased 12.1%, with all products recording strong gains.

Final demand for energy was 4.1% higher during the second quarter in 2000 than in the same quarter of 1999. The increase was due primarily to stronger demand for energy by the industrial, commercial and residential sectors.

During the first six months of 2000, production of primary energy products was 3.3% higher than the same period in 1999. Total exports of primary energy products rose 9.2% while imports (mainly crude oil and coal) increased 11.4%. Final demand for energy increased 3.3%.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 1280001-1280003 and matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.**

The second quarter 2000 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003-XPB, \$43/\$141), will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; [smalgar@statcan.ca](mailto:smalgar@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Energy supply and demand

	Second quarter 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2000	Second quarter 1999 to second quarter 2000 % change
	petajoules <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Production<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Exports <sup>2</sup>	1,920	2,026	5.5
Imports <sup>2</sup>	660	740	12.1
Availability <sup>2</sup>	2,468	2,511	1.7
Electricity generation	341	343	0.6
Producer consumption	272	274	0.7
Non-energy use	213	191	-10.3
<b>Final demand<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Industrial	517	573	10.8
Transportation	574	565	-1.6
Residential and agriculture	286	295	3.1
Commercial and government	253	264	4.3
	Year-to-date		
	1999 <sup>r</sup>	2000	1999 to 2000 % change
	petajoules <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Production<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>7,842</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Exports <sup>2</sup>	3,774	4,122	9.2
Imports <sup>2</sup>	1,218	1,357	11.4
Availability <sup>2</sup>	5,381	5,497	2.2
Electricity generation	743	737	-0.8
Producer consumption	606	615	1.5
Non-energy use	404	366	-9.4
<b>Final demand<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Industrial	1,119	1,221	9.1
Transportation	1,109	1,102	-0.6
Residential and agriculture	834	843	1.1
Commercial and government	651	671	3.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>1</sup> A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about 1 gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is 1 million gigajoules.

<sup>2</sup> Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.

<sup>3</sup> Final demand represents the sum of usage by the industrial, transportation, residential and farm, and commercial and government sectors.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Farm Product Price Index**, March 2001, Vol. 1, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 21-007-XIB**  
(Free).

**Stocks of frozen meat products**, May 2001  
**Catalogue number 23-009-XIE**  
(Free).

**Asphalt roofing**, April 2001, Vol. 53, no.4  
**Catalogue number 45-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Survey of Household Spending public-use microdata file**, 1999  
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**Industry price indexes**, March 2001  
**Catalogue number 62-011-XPB** (\$22/\$217).

**Imports by country**, January–March 2001  
**Catalogue number 65-006-XMB** (\$62/\$206).

**Imports by country**, January–March 2001  
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**Juristat: Youth court statistics**, 1999/2000, Vol. 21, no. 3  
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**Youth court data tables**, 1999/2000  
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