



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Household Internet Use Survey, 2000** 2  
 Internet use took its biggest jump ever in 2000, according to the Household Internet Use Survey, dampening speculation that the Internet's popularity may be levelling off.
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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Household Internet Use Survey 2000

Internet use took its biggest jump ever in 2000, according to the Household Internet Use Survey, dampening speculation that the Internet's popularity may be levelling off.

In 2000, 51% of all Canadian households measured had at least one member who was a regular Internet user from one location or another. This was an advance from 42% in 1999, the last time the survey was taken.

This was the fourth year for the survey, which measures Internet use by households from home, work, school, public libraries and various other locations. It covered almost 34,000 households.

The biggest increase occurred in the proportion of households with at least one regular user who said the home was the most popular place from which to surf the World Wide Web. In 2000, about 40% said home was the most common place of use, compared with 29% in 1999.

Regular household Internet use from work rebounded in 2000 after declining in 1999. About 28% of households had someone who used the Internet at work in 2000, compared with 22% in 1999 and 23% in 1998. About one in five households had someone who regularly used the Internet at school, the third most popular location.

In 2000, just over 6.9 million households, or about three of every five, reported having at least one member who had used the Internet at least once in their lifetime. This was a 22% increase from 1999.

#### Strong growth in Internet connection by cable

The survey found strong growth in the number of households connected by cable line to the Internet — as opposed to dial-up access by telephone line.

In 2000, an estimated 1.0 million households were connected by cable to the Internet, 155% more than in 1999. In contrast, just over 3.7 million households were linked by telephone to the Internet, a growth rate of 29%.

#### Note to readers

*The 2000 Household Internet Use Survey (HIUS) was conducted in January as a sub-sample of the Labour Force Survey. The Labour Force Survey is a monthly household survey, the sample of which is representative of the civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 15 or older in the 10 provinces.*

*The HIUS collected information on the household as a whole. In total, 42,619 households were eligible for the HIUS and 33,832, or 79.4%, responded. The data gathered in January 2001 covers household Internet use in the 2000 calendar year. The data gathered in the previous HIUS cycle in November 1999 cover the 12 months from November 1998 to November 1999. As the two cycles were collected 14 months apart, comparisons between them do not constitute annual changes.*

About 78% of households were connected to the Internet by telephone, and the remainder by cable.

#### Frequency and duration of use from home both on the rise

Households are accessing the Internet more frequently, and they are staying online longer, according to the survey.

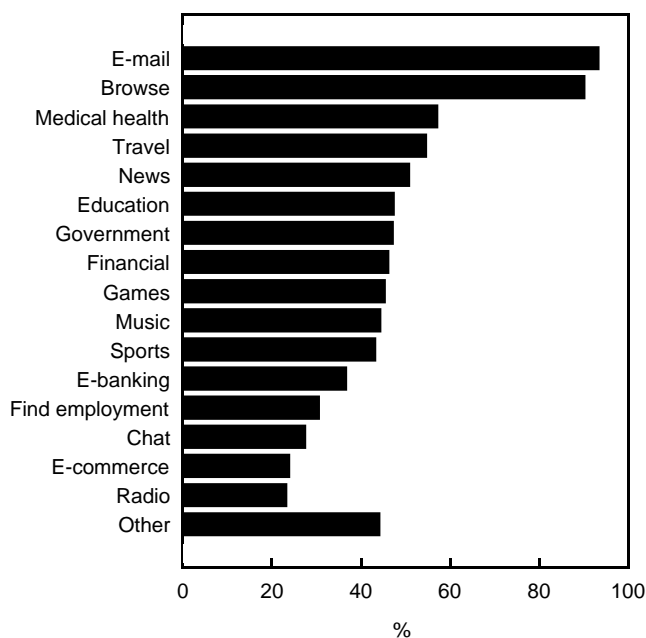
In 1999, 65% of households had at least one person who regularly used the Internet from home a minimum of seven times a week. In 2000, that proportion was 71%.

Similarly, in 1999, about 47% of households had someone who spent 20 hours or more a month on the Internet. In 2000, 61% of households had a member who was doing so.

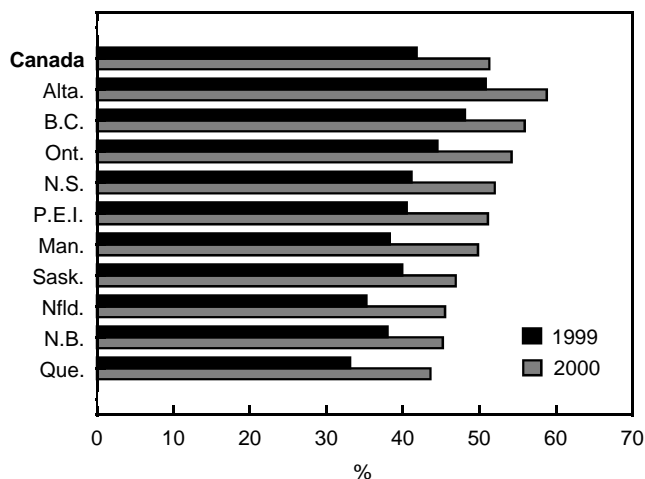
The vast majority of households regularly accessing the Internet from home used e-mail and browsed the Web, according to the survey. But the Internet was also popular for other uses.

About 57% of households searched for medical and health-related information. About 37% used it for electronic banking, and about 31% used it to find employment.

**Internet sites frequently accessed by regular users from home, 2000**



**Internet penetration rate, from any location**



**Higher Internet penetration rates**

All provinces showed increased Internet penetration rates.

In Quebec, 44% of households accessed the Internet from any location in 2000 — the lowest proportion of any province. However, that was an advance from 33% in 1999 — the biggest proportionate growth of any province.

Alberta had the highest proportion in both years. Almost 59% of households in Alberta accessed the Internet from any location in 2000, up from 51% in 1999.

Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Quebec had the highest growth rates for access from home.

**Higher-income households still more likely to use the Internet**

Higher-income households were still more likely to use the Internet, as were households whose members had higher levels of education.

However, households with annual household incomes less than \$36,000 posted a higher growth rate (41%) for use from any location than did those households with incomes greater than \$36,000 (18%).

Internet penetration increased for all age groups and family types, although Internet use among seniors was still much lower than among younger households. Households headed by members aged 35 to 54 using the Internet from any location grew 22% from 1999. However, Internet use in households headed by seniors grew 41%.

A larger share of all households used the Internet in 2000 than in 1999, although there remains a big difference in penetration rates across family types. Single-family households with unmarried children aged 18 and under had the highest Internet penetration rates. Nearly 7 of 10 of these households accessed from any location.

Access rates are particularly high among households with children because many of these children access the Internet from school. In fact, 40% of households with children had someone who used the Internet at school, compared with only 11% of households without children.

However, this does not imply that children are the only cause of differences in access rates from home. Other factors, such as level of education, income and use of the Internet for work-related activities, may have

as much to do with the differences in penetration rates for use from home.

### **Privacy issues becoming less of a concern**

Privacy issues are apparently becoming less of a concern for households. About 40% of respondents reported in 2000 that they had no concerns about privacy, compared with about 33% in 1999.

However, that left almost 60% of households reporting that they were concerned or very concerned about privacy on the Internet.

Privacy is defined as concern that personal information is accessible to others on the Internet, such as people finding out about the Web sites that household members visited, or the fear of others reading their e-mail.

More than two-thirds of respondents indicating regular use from home stated they were concerned

about Internet content that might be viewed by household members under the age of 18.

Pornography was cited as an example by more than three-quarters of these households. Chatting with strangers and violence were also mentioned as concerns.

Additional data tables related to the information presented in this series are 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 *Communications*, then *Internet use in Canada*, then *Table of contents*, then *Charts and Graphs*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jonathan Ellison (951-5882, [jonathan.ellison@statscan.ca](mailto:jonathan.ellison@statscan.ca)). Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Employment, earnings and hours

May 2001 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings for all employees rose \$2.37 in May to \$662.05. Compared with May 2000, average weekly earnings were up 1.4%.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees were \$16.71 in May, up 5 cents from April. Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were down slightly (-0.1) to 31.5 hours.

Average weekly earnings for hourly paid employees declined slightly, as the gain in hourly earnings was offset by a decline in paid hours. Average weekly earnings for salaried employees rose slightly in May (+0.3%) and were up 1.6% since May 2000. Average weekly earnings for commissioned salespersons and other employees were up slightly in May after three consecutive months of declines. Gains by commissioned and other employees were mostly in service-producing industries.

The number of employees on payrolls rose 23,500 in May. However, this increase includes the return of 14,000 employees on strike in Ontario education. Excluding education, employment in the province of Ontario declined slightly. Alberta had the only substantial employment gain (+9,000).

**Note:** With the January 2001 data, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours began publishing its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). The NAICS-based estimates are not comparable to the previously published estimates based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of 1980. To facilitate this transition, a NAICS-based historical database from January 1991 to

December 2000 has 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 and 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 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) or may be obtained from Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto: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 and 17252-17264 and 17266-17283.**

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in August in standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$24/\$240). Annual averages for 2000 are now available on 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 (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)), Labour Statistics Division. □

**Average weekly earnings for all employees**

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	May 2000	April 2001 <sup>r</sup>	May 2001 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>652.84</b>	<b>659.68</b>	<b>662.05</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Forestry, logging and support	814.51	827.98	828.60	0.1	1.7
Mining and oil and gas	1,135.05	1,145.33	1,151.02	0.5	1.4
Utilities	994.47	996.08	995.93	0.0	0.1
Construction	806.92	800.09	805.19	0.6	-0.2
Manufacturing	797.28	800.77	807.34	0.8	1.3
Wholesale trade	762.03	768.66	783.95	2.0	2.9
Retail trade	425.44	430.11	429.66	-0.1	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	728.76	734.60	734.87	0.0	0.8
Information and cultural industries	767.02	784.02	783.82	0.0	2.2
Finance and insurance	844.04	841.36	838.09	-0.4	-0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	578.35	609.07	608.06	-0.2	5.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	858.59	883.67	892.61	1.0	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises	839.20	839.37	840.00	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	509.15	532.28	530.03	-0.4	4.1
Educational Services	675.32	685.03	684.94	0.0	1.4
Health care and social assistance	559.13	573.39	572.78	-0.1	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	463.53	476.73	478.90	0.5	3.3
Accommodation and food services	271.39	284.08	283.49	-0.2	4.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	503.67	516.61	516.81	0.0	2.6
Public administration	748.79	726.34	733.28	1.0	-2.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	595.99	597.72	601.01	0.6	0.8
Prince Edward Island	517.60	512.55	518.31	1.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	558.23	566.96	566.92	0.0	1.6
New Brunswick	579.20	585.98	586.74	0.1	1.3
Quebec	609.95	617.61	619.07	0.2	1.5
Ontario	696.90	706.26	709.10	0.4	1.8
Manitoba	587.79	583.77	585.35	0.3	-0.4
Saskatchewan	586.65	592.71	593.94	0.2	1.2
Alberta	664.23	678.43	681.35	0.4	2.6
British Columbia	660.62	660.33	660.89	0.1	0.0
Yukon	745.87	740.60	747.65	1.0	0.2
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	..	858.25	850.89	-0.9	..
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	..	772.14	771.65	-0.1	..

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

## Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	March 2001	April 2001 <sup>r</sup>	May 2001 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2001	April to May 2001
	Seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>12,739</b>	<b>12,763</b>	<b>12,786</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Forestry, logging and support	81	80	79	-1.2	-1.3
Mining and oil and gas	138	139	140	0.7	0.7
Utilities	112	112	112	0.0	0.0
Construction	569	569	566	0.0	-0.5
Manufacturing	2,061	2,053	2,050	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale trade	732	727	728	-0.7	0.1
Retail trade	1,485	1,485	1,486	0.0	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	614	613	613	-0.2	0.0
Information and cultural industries	340	342	342	0.6	0.0
Finance and insurance	552	553	559	0.2	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	215	213	213	-0.9	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	642	644	646	0.3	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	83	83	82	0.0	-1.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	526	526	526	0.0	0.0
Educational Services	935	930	940	-0.5	1.1
Health care and social assistance	1,234	1,236	1,237	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	222	222	221	0.0	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	935	938	936	0.3	-0.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	474	474	472	0.0	-0.4
Public administration	718	754	753	5.0	-0.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	176	178	178	1.1	0.0
Prince Edward Island	57	56	55	-1.8	-1.8
Nova Scotia	358	359	360	0.3	0.3
New Brunswick	292	294	294	0.7	0.0
Quebec	3,009	3,007	3,007	-0.1	0.0
Ontario	4,993	5,005	5,012	0.2	0.1
Manitoba	496	498	497	0.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	369	370	370	0.3	0.0
Alberta	1,353	1,363	1,373	0.7	0.7
British Columbia	1,595	1,590	1,593	-0.3	0.2
Yukon	15	15	15	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	20	20	20	0.0	0.0
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	10	10	10	0.0	0.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

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



## Employment Insurance

May 2001 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in May rose a slight 0.2% from April to 496,840. The largest monthly rise in the number of beneficiaries occurred in Yukon (+5.3%), Ontario (+5.0%) and New Brunswick (+4.4%), whereas Newfoundland (-5.5%) reported the largest decline.

Regular benefit payments fell 6.9% from April to \$610.9 million. The number of EI claims received rose 0.8% to 249,370.

### Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	May 2001 <sup>P</sup>	April to May 2001	May to May 2000
	Seasonally adjusted		
		% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>496,840</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Newfoundland	33,100	-5.5	4.5
Prince Edward Island	8,120	-1.7	0.7
Nova Scotia	28,990	0.3	3.8
New Brunswick	36,610	4.4	10.0
Quebec	172,090	-0.5	4.1
Ontario	115,300	5.0	13.9
Manitoba	12,720	-0.3	-3.0
Saskatchewan	10,540	-1.0	-3.8
Alberta	22,500	1.3	-19.2
British Columbia	57,880	4.3	5.9
Yukon	800	5.3	1.3
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	920	-1.1	-22.0

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

**Note:** The historical revision to the number of beneficiaries of EI (both unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation) is now complete. This revision was necessary owing to an understating of beneficiaries' data from January 1997 to April 2000. It was a joint Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada activity. At the same time, seasonal factors of the data series on claims received, benefits paid and weeks were revised from January 1997. The Employment Insurance Statistics Program is based on an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be subject to revision. A note describing the impact of the revision can be obtained from Labour Statistics Division Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). The revised data are available in this release and on CANSIM.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits for the week

containing the 15th day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies individuals received over the entire month. These different reference periods must be taken into consideration when comparisons are done between the series.

The *Employment Insurance Act* allows each province or administrative region of Human Resources Development Canada to have certain autonomy in the application of administrative procedures regarding renewal claims. Data users must take into consideration that movements in levels from month to month may be affected by different administrative procedures regarding renewal claims from one province or region to another.

### Employment Insurance statistics

	May 2000	April 2001	May 2001	April to May 2001	May to May 2000
	Seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	473,370	495,720 <sup>P</sup>	496,840 <sup>P</sup>	0.2	5.0
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	587.7	656.3	610.9	-6.9	3.9
Claims received ('000)	216.4	247.5	249.4	0.8	15.2
	Unadjusted for seasonality				
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	594.8	759.4 <sup>P</sup>	639.1 <sup>P</sup>	-15.8	7.4
Regular beneficiaries ( '000)	436.5	569.1 <sup>P</sup>	457.5 <sup>P</sup>	-19.6	4.8
Claims received ('000)	164.5	195.7	185.0	-5.5	12.5
Payments (\$ millions)	906.4	1,335.7	888.9	-33.5	-1.9
	Year-to-date (January to May)				
				2000 to 2001	2001 to 2001
				% change	
Claims received ('000)			992.3	1,130.3	13.9
Payments (\$ millions)			5,594.0	5,805.6	3.8

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

**Note:** All beneficiaries includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 2760001-2760006, 2760009 and 2760012 and matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau or Jean Leduc



(1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)), Labour Statistics Division. ■

## Crude oil and natural gas

May 2001 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 952 800 cubic metres in May, down 0.1% from May 2000. Exports, which accounted for 62.1% of total production, decreased 7.8%.

### Crude oil and natural gas

	May 2000	May 2001	May 2000 to May 2001 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	10,960.8	10,952.8	-0.1
Exports	7,379.7	6,803.8	-7.8
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4,539.4	4,869.3	7.3
Refinery receipts	8,289.7	8,782.2	5.9
Millions of cubic metres			
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	13,637.3	14,027.3	2.9
Exports	7,925.1	8,466.3	6.8
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	4,942.1	4 535.3	-8.2
Jan. to May 2000 to Jan.-May 2001			
Thousands of cubic metres			
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	52,755.4	53,753.1	1.9
Exports	33,417.8	33,430.8	0.0
Imports <sup>2</sup>	21,789.1	24,016.8	10.2
Refinery receipts	41,109.5	43,789.2	6.5
Millions of cubic metres			
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	69,528.8	71,965.5	3.5
Exports	41,042.1	46,156.5	12.5
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	35,635.9	33,358.2	-6.4

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the division's data.

<sup>3</sup> Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct sales.

Marketable natural gas production rose 2.9% from May 2000, while domestic sales fell 8.2%. Warmer-than-normal temperatures in Canada resulted in sharply lower sales to the residential (-25.2%)

and commercial (-14.0%) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector fell 3.3% compared with May 2000, largely because of lower demand for natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry. Natural gas exports, which accounted for 60.4% of total marketable production, gained 6.8%.

Year-to-date production of crude oil to the end of May grew 1.9% compared with the same period in 2000, while crude oil exports remained relatively unchanged.

January-to-May marketable production of natural gas was up 3.5% compared with the same period in 2000. Natural gas exports rose 12.5%, whereas domestic sales fell 6.4%.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 1260001 and 1310001 and matrices 530 and 539.**

The May 2001 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in August. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368, [desjger@statcan.ca](mailto:desjger@statcan.ca)) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708, [hardele@statcan.ca](mailto:hardele@statcan.ca)), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Steel primary forms

Week ending July 21, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 21 totalled 302 110 metric tonnes, down 4.8% from 317 282 tonnes a week earlier and down 7.6% from 326 864 tonnes in the same week of 2000. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 8 384 701 tonnes, down 11.8 % from 9 504 237 tonnes in the same period of 2000.

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; [milsomg@statcan.ca](mailto:milsomg@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products July 2001

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day in July amounted to 60 810 metric tonnes, compared to 68 542 tonnes in June and 56 187 tonnes in July 2000.

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

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*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 general information, call 1-800-216-2299. For information on 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. ■

## Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

June 2001

Manufacturers shipped 1 694 860 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in June, down 60.4% from 4 280 714 square metres in May and down 29.1% from 2 388 765 square metres in June 2000.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June totalled 15 988 841 square metres, a 27.3% increase from the same period in 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3030004 and matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).**

The 2001 June issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 53, no. 6 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) 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@stat.ca](mailto:manufact@stat.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; [sheiyas@statcan.ca](mailto:sheiyas@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

May 2001

Pulpwood receipts in May totalled 1 214 436 cubic metres, down 5.9% from 1 290 462 cubic metres in May 2000. Wood residue receipts rose 2.3%, from 7 344 870 cubic metres in May 2000 to 7 515 810 cubic metres in May 2001. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 383 792 cubic metres, down 1.1% from 9 492 521 cubic metres in May 2000.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue was 14 134 789 cubic metres, up 4.6% from 13 514 130 cubic metres in May 2000. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (14 471 836 cubic metres) increased 0.8% from 14 360 201 cubic metres in the same period of 2000. Figures for 2000 have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3030008 and matrix 54.**

The May 2001 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics*, Vol. 44, no. 5 (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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). 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. ■

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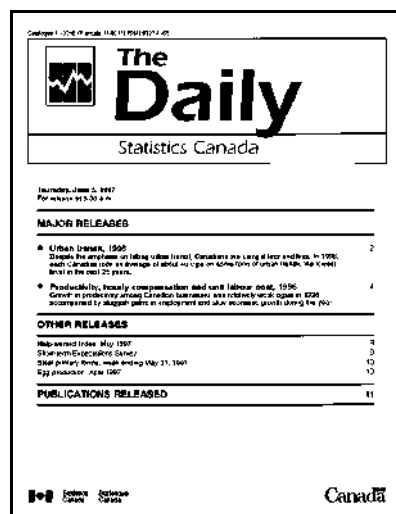
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