



The Daily

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Tuesday, October 29, 2002

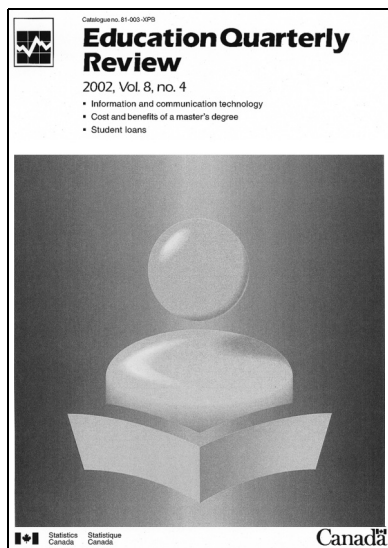
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Computer access at school and at home, 2000** 3
Canadian students rank among the highest in the world in terms of access to computers both at home and at school, according to two new reports. However, data also revealed a gender difference, with girls less likely to have either access to a computer or the Internet at home.

- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, September 2002** 6
Manufacturers' prices increased 0.5% in September from September 2001, the second consecutive month of positive growth. Prices of raw materials rose 5.6% in the same period.

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Education quarterly review

Volume 8, number 4

Education quarterly review, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for education statistics, analyses current issues and trends in education. The October issue is now available and includes the following articles: "Information and communication technology: Access and use", "Student loans: Borrowing and burden" and "Pursuing a master's degree: Opportunity cost and benefits".

The October 2002 issue of *Education quarterly review*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (81-003-XIE, \$16/\$51; 81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68) is now available. See *How to order products*. The article "Information and communication technology: Access and use" is available as a free preview article of this publication.

For more information on the publication, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



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NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Computer access at school and at home

2000

Canadian students rank among the highest in the world in terms of access to computers both at home and at school, according to two reports released today.

Data from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) showed that a typical 15-year-old Canadian student in 2000 attended a school at which there was one computer for every six students.

This is well above the average of one computer for every 13 students within member nations of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as shown in the international report, *Education at a Glance*.

In addition, an article in the current issue of *Education quarterly review* showed that Canada was close to achieving universal access to high technology at home, also according to PISA data. Nearly 9 out of every 10 young Canadians had a computer at home, and 7 out of 10 had access to the Internet at home.

However, data also revealed a gender difference for 15-year-old students in both Canada and across OECD nations. In all countries, boys were more likely than girls to have a computer available at home for use almost every day, a few times each week or between once a week and once a month.

Computers at school: Canada on par with the United States, Australia and New Zealand

The average number of students per computer is a proxy for the extent to which technologies are accessible to students. On average in OECD countries, there was one computer for every 13 students, but the ratio varied widely from one country to another. In both Australia and the United States, there was one computer for every five students; six students shared a computer in both New Zealand and Norway.

In contrast, however, more than 20 students shared a computer in Germany, Greece, Mexico, Poland, Portugal and Spain.

Note to readers

Data in this release are from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), a collaborative effort among member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. In Canada, PISA is administered through a partnership of the Council of Ministers of Education, Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada.

This program is designed to regularly assess the achievement of 15-year-old boys and girls in reading, mathematics and scientific literacy using a common international test. Canada and 31 other countries participated in PISA 2000, which focussed specially on reading. In Canada, about 30,000 15-year-olds from more than 1,000 schools took part in the spring of 2000.

The PISA 2000 survey included a direct assessment of students' skills through reading, mathematics and science tests as well as questionnaires collecting background information from students and school principals.

The PISA 2000 main student questionnaire contained two questions on possessions in the home in which a link to the Internet and a computer were among the items on the list of possessions. Students were also asked about their use of computers and the Internet at school. School principals were asked questions pertaining to the number of computers available in the school, connections to the Internet and resource limitations.

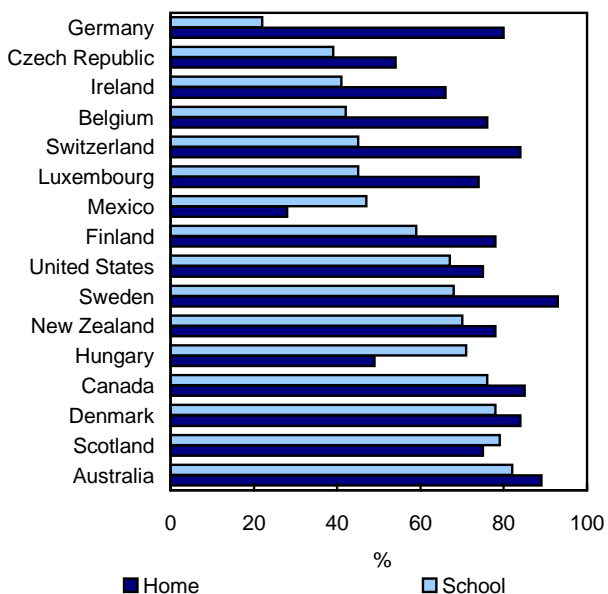
In Canada, 15-year-old students reported high rates of access to computers at school. Just over three-quarters said computers were available for use almost every day or a few times a week. This compared favourably with reports of frequent access in other countries.

Across OECD countries, 56% of 15-year-old students reported they could access a computer at school almost every day, or a few times a week. Again, access varied widely, ranging from more than 80% of students in Australia to less than 25% in Germany.

Canadian principals surveyed as part of PISA 2000 reported that 80% of school computers were connected to the Internet. Across OECD countries, about one-half of school computers were linked to the Internet.

Availability of the use of computers for 15-year-olds at home and at school

Mean percentages of 15-year-olds who reported having a computer available to use



Australia, Finland, Iceland and Luxembourg also had high rates of school connectivity, with 80% or more of their school computers on-line. Although the United States was among the world leaders in the number of students per computer, only 39% of their school computers were connected to the Internet.

Access to computers greater at home than at school

Access to computers was even higher at home. In Canada, 85% of 15-year-olds said computers were available for use at home almost every day or a few times each week. Greater access at home was true across most OECD countries, in which 70% of 15-year-olds on average had frequent access to computers at home.

Not only were school and home computers highly accessible in Canada, these computers were also well-connected. However, home computers in Canada were less likely to be connected to the Internet than school computers. Only 69% of Canadian 15-year-olds said they had a link to the Internet at home. Home Internet access in Canada, however, still exceeded the OECD average of 45%.

Australia (67%) and the United States (69%) had rates of home access to the Internet comparable to Canada. Thus, in Australia, access to the Internet was

also more prevalent at school than at home, but the opposite was the case in the United States.

Having access to computers does not mean that computers are being frequently used. This was especially the case at school. In Canada, 15-year-old students were much more likely to cite frequent use of computers at home than they were to report frequent use at school. Although more than 70% of 15-year-olds used a computer at home almost every day or a few times a week, only 39% did so at school.

More frequent home use of computers was also true in most OECD countries. On average, across OECD countries, 60% of 15-year-old students reported frequent home use, compared with 38% at school.

Boys more likely than girls to have access to computers at home

Findings from a detailed analysis of the relationship of access and use to students' background, based on PISA 2000, reveal that in Canada, 15-year-old girls were less likely than boys to have a computer at home and less likely to have Internet access at home.

The gender difference for 15-year-olds was consistent across OECD countries. In all countries, boys were more likely than girls to have a computer available at home for use almost every day, a few times each week or between once a week and once a month.

In Canada, 15-year-old students whose parents had higher levels of education were more likely to have access to a computer at home and to have access to the Internet at home.

Schools play role in reducing digital divide

Children living in lone-parent families were also much less likely either to have a computer or access to the Internet at home. However, schools can play an important role in reducing this digital divide in Canada.

For example, parental factors were not strongly related to computer use in schools. Although 15-year-old students in single-parent families were 40% less likely than those in two-parent families to use computers at home, they were equally likely to use them at school.

The availability of computers at school did not reduce the difference between the sexes, as 15-year-old girls were still less likely to use computers at school.

The gender difference may be partly explained by differing attitudes of 15-year-old girls and boys towards computer use. Although 70% of boys felt that it was important to work with a computer, only 58% of girls felt the same way. About 85% of girls reported they felt

comfortable using a computer, compared with 92% of boys.

Education quarterly review, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for education statistics, analyses current issues and trends in education. The October 2002 issue of *Education quarterly review*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (81-003-XIE, \$16/\$51; 81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68) is now available and contains an analytical article examining access and use of information and communication technology using data from PISA 2000. See *How to order products*.

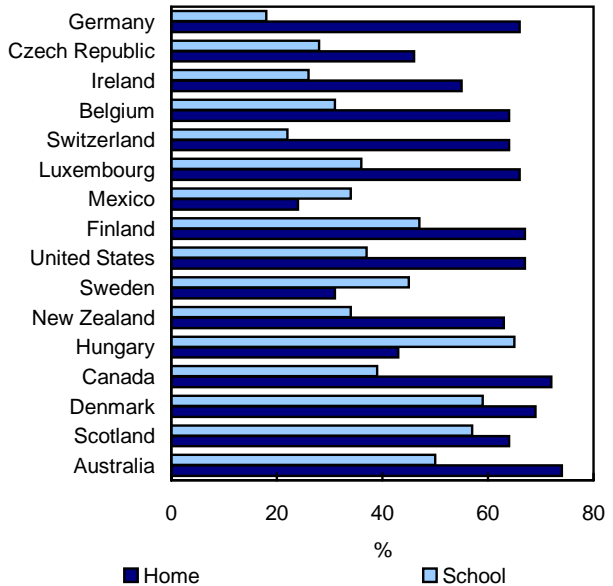
The article "Information and communication technology: Access and use" is available as a free preview article of this publication.

The report *Education at a glance: OECD indicators, 2002 edition*, published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, was released earlier this morning in Paris and is now available. It presents an updated range of internationally comparable OECD education indicators including indicators of information and communication access and use based on PISA 2000. The full report is available on the OECD's Web site (www.oecd.org).

For more information, or to order tables including the ratio of students per computer, the availability and use of computers at home and at school by country and by province, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Frequency of the use of computers for 15-year-olds at home and at school

Mean percentages of 15-year-olds who reported having a computer available to use



Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

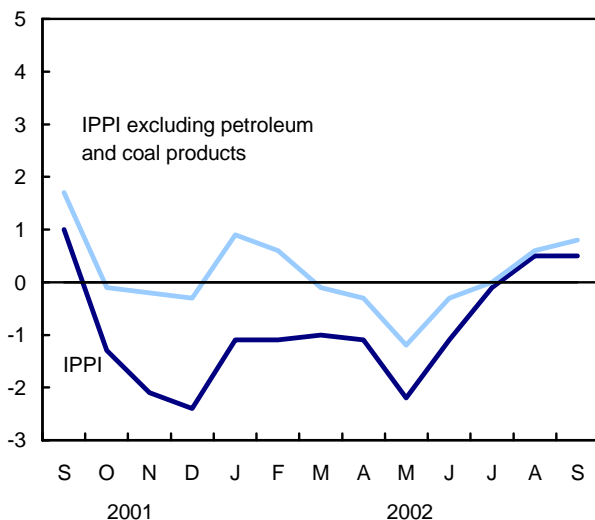
September 2002

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), increased 0.5% in September from September 2001. This followed a similar rise of 0.5% in August, in large part because of year-over-year increases for primary metal products.

Price increases for fruit, vegetable and feed products, motor vehicles and other transport equipment, and chemicals and chemical products also contributed to the annual growth in manufacturers' prices. However, lower prices for lumber products, petroleum and coal products, and pulp and paper products dampened the increase.

Petroleum product prices have less influence on the IPPI

12-month % change



From September 2001 to September 2002, petroleum and coal product prices fell 3.9% after year-over-year drops of 2.0% in August and 2.4% in July. Although this was the fifteenth successive month that the year-over-year change was negative, September's decline was much smaller than the double-digit drops in the first six months of 2002. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 0.8% instead of 0.5%.

On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices were up 0.7% from August, following a 0.6% increase from July to August. Higher prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, fruit, vegetable and feed products,

Note to readers

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

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

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

and pulp and paper products were the major contributors to this increase. Lower prices for lumber products and meat, fish and dairy products partly offset these monthly increases.

Manufacturers paid 5.6% more for their raw materials than they did in September 2001, following an increase of 0.4% in August. Higher prices for mineral fuels and vegetable products as well as for wood products and non-ferrous metals were responsible for this annual rise in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI). These increases were partly offset by lower prices for animal products, which fell 8.1%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 3.3%.

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 2.1% from August. Mineral fuels were responsible for most of the monthly rise. Prices for vegetable products were also higher in September than in August, with wheat being the major contributor to this increase. Wheat prices rose 17.1% from August, mainly because of declining inventories and expectations of lower crop yields as a result of drought conditions. Lower prices for animal products, more specifically hogs, partly offset this monthly increase.

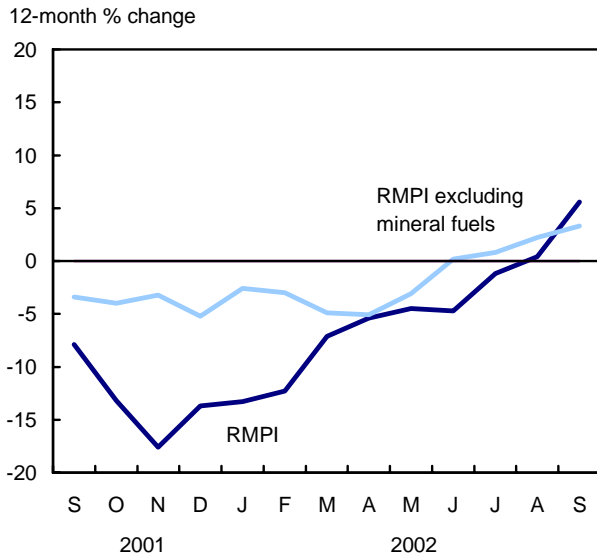
The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 108.5 in September, up from its revised level of 107.7 in August. The RMPI (1997=100) rose to 116.9 in September from its revised level of 114.5 in August.

Crude oil prices increase but prices for lumber products fall

In the RMPI, crude oil prices were up 5.0% in September from August, mainly the result of lower inventories and the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to maintain production quotas. This increase was also reflected in

the IPPI, as petroleum and coal product prices were up 2.4% from August. On an annual basis, crude oil prices were up 15.3%.

Crude oil prices influence RMPI growth



In the IPPI, lumber and other wood product prices were down 1.0% in September from August. Falling prices for softwood lumber were the major factor behind this drop, mainly because of decreased demand. Lower prices for particleboard also contributed to this monthly decline. On an annual basis, lumber and other wood products were down 7.0%.

Impact of exchange rate pushes up prices

From August to September, the value of the US dollar strengthened against the Canadian dollar, pushing up prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 0.2% instead of 0.7%.

On a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar also had an impact. The IPPI was up 0.5% from September 2001 to September 2002, but without the exchange rate effect the IPPI would have increased a slight 0.1%.

Motor vehicle prices continue to influence finished goods

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were up 0.7% from August. Higher prices for motor vehicles,

petroleum products, and electrical and communication products were the major contributors to this increase.

Rising prices for electrical and communication products, motor vehicles, machinery and equipment, and fruit, vegetable and feed products pushed year-over-year prices for finished goods up 0.8% from September 2001. These increases were partly offset by lower prices for petroleum products and pulp and paper products.

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

Prices for input goods increase

Producers of intermediate goods received 0.3% more for their goods in September than in September 2001, the first increase in 14 months. Higher prices for primary metal products, pulp and paper products and chemical products were partly offset by lower prices for lumber products and petroleum products.

Prices for input goods were up 0.8% from August. Higher prices for petroleum products, motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, and fruit, vegetable and feed products were the major contributors to this monthly increase.

"Intermediate goods", sometimes referred to as "input goods", are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The September 2002 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	September 2001	August 2002 ^r	September 2002 ^p	September 2001 to September 2002	August to September 2002
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index	100.00	108.0	107.7	108.5	0.5	0.7
Intermediate goods¹	60.14	105.0	104.5	105.3	0.3	0.8
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.71	99.1	102.9	103.8	4.7	0.9
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	52.43	105.9	104.7	105.5	-0.4	0.8
Finished goods⁴	39.86	112.4	112.5	113.3	0.8	0.7
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	106.7	108.3	108.4	1.6	0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	111.4	112.1	113.0	1.4	0.8
All other finished goods	19.63	115.5	114.6	115.6	0.1	0.9
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	108.5	107.8	107.0	-1.4	-0.7
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	98.8	101.9	103.3	4.6	1.4
Beverages	1.57	111.5	114.5	115.1	3.2	0.5
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	132.6	139.6	139.6	5.3	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	106.3	104.4	104.8	-1.4	0.4
Textile products	1.58	100.3	99.8	99.8	-0.5	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.4	103.9	103.8	0.4	-0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	98.0	92.0	91.1	-7.0	-1.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	106.6	107.4	107.4	0.8	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	111.2	106.6	107.8	-3.1	1.1
Printing and publishing	1.70	112.1	114.0	114.4	2.1	0.4
Primary metal products	7.80	92.4	96.2	97.0	5.0	0.8
Metal fabricated products	4.11	105.2	107.2	107.5	2.2	0.3
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.1	106.9	107.1	0.9	0.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	114.8	114.4	115.9	1.0	1.3
Electrical and communications products	5.77	99.4	100.8	101.6	2.2	0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	107.6	108.9	109.1	1.4	0.2
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	5.68	138.0	129.5	132.6	-3.9	2.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	106.5	108.8	109.5	2.8	0.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	106.1	107.4	107.9	1.7	0.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	87.1	89.9	90.4	3.8	0.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

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

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

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

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

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw materials price indexes (1997=100)

	Relative importance	September 2001	August 2002 ^r	September 2002 ^p	September 2001 to September 2002	August to September 2002
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	110.7	114.5	116.9	5.6	2.1
Mineral fuels	35.16	154.2	160.9	167.4	8.6	4.0
Vegetable products	10.28	86.5	103.1	108.1	25.0	4.8
Animals and animal products	20.30	107.0	101.3	98.3	-8.1	-3.0
Wood	15.60	79.5	85.0	85.7	7.8	0.8
Ferrous materials	3.36	89.2	93.8	94.6	6.1	0.9
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	78.3	78.5	80.4	2.7	2.4
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	109.3	110.1	110.1	0.7	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	90.5	93.1	93.5	3.3	0.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

August 2002 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in August was down 2.7% from July to 557,820. The largest month-to-month decrease was in Manitoba (-7.7%); Quebec (-4.7%) and Ontario (-3.4%) also reported decreases. Among the provinces and territories, only Yukon (+3.3%) showed an increase.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits August 2002

	August 2002 ^P	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
Seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	557,820	-2.7	3.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,850	-1.9	3.6
Prince Edward Island	8,060	-2.7	4.5
Nova Scotia	30,120	-1.7	-0.1
New Brunswick	36,880	-2.4	-7.4
Quebec	184,570	-4.7	-0.5
Ontario	132,950	-3.4	4.6
Manitoba	14,430	-7.7	0.1
Saskatchewan	13,040	-0.1	7.0
Alberta	32,400	-0.2	26.9
British Columbia	65,460	-1.4	7.6
Yukon	930	3.3	14.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,140	-7.3	11.8
Unadjusted			
Northwest Territories	720	-4.0	33.3
Nunavut	320	-20.0	-8.6

^P Preliminary figures.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments made in August totalled \$732.4 million, and initial and renewal claims received were reported at 246,870.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies individuals received for the entire month. Although job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments are included in the regular benefit

payments series, the regular benefits comprise the vast majority of this dollar amount.

Employment insurance statistics

	August 2002	July 2002	August 2001	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	557,820 ^P	573,150 ^P	539,510	-2.7	3.4
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	732.4	809.4	696.6	-9.5	5.1
Claims received ('000)	246.9	258.3	228.2	-4.4	8.2
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	756.7 ^P	768.6 ^P	700.5	-1.6	8.0
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	508.4 ^P	521.1 ^P	493.4	-2.4	3.0
Claims received ('000)	169.3	328.4	170.2	-48.5	-0.5
Payments (\$ millions)	1,062.2	1,167.0	913.2	-9.0	16.3
Year-to-date (January to August)					
	2002	2001	2001 to 2002	% change	
Claims received ('000)		1,761.1	1,789.8		-1.6
Payments (\$ millions)		10,209.9	8,580.6		19.0

^P Preliminary figures.

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

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0012, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091) or Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings

August 2002

The freight loaded by railways in Canada in August totalled 18.9 million metric tonnes (excluding intermodal traffic), up 2.0% from August 2001. The intermodal tonnage, represented by containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, rose 15.1% from August 2001 to reach 2.2 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

The August 2002 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 79, no. 8 (52-001-XIE, \$8/\$77) 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 Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Longitudinal Administrative Databank
1982 to 2000

Data for 2000 have been added to the Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD). This databank now spans 19 years, from 1982 to 2000, and contains information about individuals and census families.

The LAD consists of a 20% longitudinal sample of Canadian taxfilers, and provides researchers and analysts with a tool for studying the changes in income that Canadians and their families experience. The LAD contains a wide variety of income and demographic variables such as employment income, self-employment income, Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions, alimony, age, sex, and census family composition. The large sample (4.6 million persons in 2000) ensures reliable estimates for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas, and several subprovincial regions based on aggregations of postal codes.

The *2000 Longitudinal Administrative Data Dictionary* (12-585-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Population and demography*. Custom tabulations including 2000 data are now available (13C0019, various prices). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Health indicators

Volume 2002, number 2

This latest issue of *Health Indicators* now includes data for selected health regions on self-esteem, social

support, influenza immunization and decision-latitude at work from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), in addition to previously released information.

All indicators based on CCHS data have been updated to reflect the new health region boundaries recently established in British Columbia.

Profile tables providing a selection of health region level indicators from the CCHS and the 1996 Census are also available.

Health indicators is produced by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information. It provides a set of indicators that measure the health of the Canadian population and the health care system. These indicators are designed to provide comparable information at the Canada, provincial/territorial and health region level, and are based on standard definitions and methods.

Health indicators (82-221-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Health*.

For more information, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, or Anick Losier (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

Farm Financial Survey
2001

The Farm Financial Survey, an initiative by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Statistics Canada, provides data on farm assets, liabilities, capital investments and capital sales for 2001. Custom data requests are available by region, farm type and revenue class, on a cost recovery basis.

The *Farm Financial Survey* (21F0008XIB, free) will be available in December on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*. It will also be available on Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Web site.

To order data, contact Client Services (613-951-5027; agriculture@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Phil Stevens (613-951-2435; stevphi@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Longitudinal administrative data dictionary, 2000
Catalogue number 12-585-XIE
(free).

Monthly railway carloadings, August 2002, Vol. 79,
no. 8
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE (\$8/\$77).

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Catalogue number 81-003-XIE (\$16/\$51).

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