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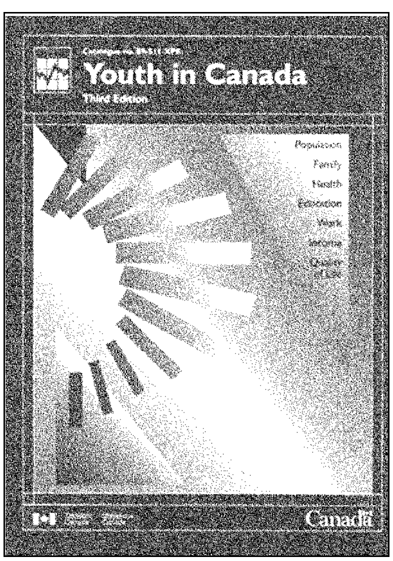
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Youth in Canada

2001

The third edition of *Youth in Canada* provides a comprehensive statistical profile of the population aged 15 to 19. It contains details on family status and living arrangements, health, education, paid and unpaid work activity, income and leisure patterns of young Canadians in this sometimes difficult age of transition.

This 85-page report also provides data on the special circumstances of immigrant youth and Aboriginal young people in this age range.

Youth in Canada (89-511-XPE, $39) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603; fax: 613-951-0387; *lindcol@statcan.ca*), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Family income
2000

After-tax income rose for the fifth straight year in 2000. Female lone-parent families recorded the largest percentage increase in after-tax income, mainly because of their improved market income. Their average after-tax income was an estimated $29,081, up 8.4% from 1999. However, it remained lower than the average after-tax income of male lone-parent families ($39,983).

At the same time, the number of families with low income fell to its lowest level in a decade, and the low-income rate declined to its lowest level since 1989.

After-tax income for families of two or more people increased for the fifth year in a row to $54,725, up 12% from 1995.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This release is based on data from two household surveys: the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) and the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). Data prior to 1996 are drawn from the SCF, and data since 1996 are taken from SLID.*
>
> *In this release, data have been revised to reflect population projections based on the 1996 Census. The data have been historically revised back to 1980.*
>
> *All figures have been adjusted for inflation. To factor in inflation when comparing income levels across time, all income estimates are expressed in 2000 constant dollars.*
>
> ***Market income** is the sum of earnings (from employment and net self-employment income), investment income, and (private) retirement income. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also called income before taxes and transfers.*
>
> ***After-tax income** is total income, which includes government transfers, less income tax.*
>
> ***Low income***
>
> *Statistics Canada's **low-income cutoffs (LICOs)** convey the after-tax income level at which a family may be in straitened circumstances because it has to spend considerably more of its income on the basics (food, shelter and clothing) than does the average family. The LICOs depend on family and community size.*
>
> *Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such. For further information, consult the article "On poverty and low income" on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the* Statistical methods *page, under* Methodology*, choose* New surveys and discussion papers*, then* Feature article on poverty and low income.

Seventh straight year of growth in market income

This was the seventh consecutive year of growth in market income, driven mainly by labour market conditions. Average market income for families of two or more people was estimated at $61,634 in 2000. It increased 18.6% in seven years from the low of $51,947 in 1993 — equivalent to an average annual growth of 2.5%.

The average market income of two-parent families increased for the fourth year in a row. In 2000, their average market income was $73,175, up 20% from 1993.

All main family types experienced an increase in their market income from 1999 to 2000, but the market income of female lone-parent families grew the most (+15%).

Increase in income taxes and decrease in government transfers

On average, families of two or more people paid $13,592 in income taxes, up $835 or 6.5% from 1999. Income taxes of unattached individuals averaged $5,169 in 2000, up 12.9% from 1993.

In 2000, the 20% of families with the highest income paid on average $34,708 in income taxes, which made up 51% of all income taxes paid by families. In contrast, the 20% of families with the lowest income paid on average $2,220, or 3.3% of the total income tax for all families.

Government transfers have declined for the fifth year in a row, not only in terms of the average amount received, but also as a share of total income. In 2000, families of two or more people received 9.8% of their total income from government transfers, compared with 12.8% in 1993. They received on average $6,683 in government transfers, down 12.7% from 1993, mainly because of a considerable drop in Employment Insurance and social assistance payments.

However, the share of government transfers going to the 20% of families with the lowest after-tax income increased for four consecutive years, from 28% in 1996 to 31% in 2000.

Income inequality: ratio of top to bottom at about the same level for four years

The ratio of average market income received by the 20% of families with the highest income compared with the 20% of families with the lowest income was 11.7 to 1 in 2000, that is, $11.70 held by the highest quintile for every $1 held by the lowest quintile.

However, after taxes and transfers, the ratio fell to 5.3 to 1, showing the moderating impact that taxes and transfers have on the differences between the outer ends of the income distribution.

The after-tax income ratio of top to bottom remained fairly stable from 1987 to 1995 at about 4.8. It then rose in 1996 and 1997, and stayed at about 5.3 from 1997 to 2000.

Fewer families with low income in 2000

An estimated 666,000 families of two or more people had low income in 2000, down from 714,000 in 1999. The low-income rate also declined, from 10.7% in 1996 to 7.9% in 2000, the lowest since 1989 when it was 7.5%.

This was the fourth consecutive year in which the low-income rate was lower than in the previous year, reflecting the improving economic conditions in the latter part of the decade.

Of the estimated 531,000 lone-parent families headed by women, 34% had low income in 2000, down from 38% in 1999. Four out of every five female lone-parent families had earnings in 2000. Of those without earnings, 88% had low income.

Although the low-income rate dropped, the overall financial situation of families below the low-income cut-off remained about the same. Families with low income would have needed, on average, an additional $6,707 in after-tax dollars to rise above the low-income cutoff.

Low-income cutoffs are lower for smaller families, higher for larger ones, reflecting greater expenditures on necessities. They also vary by community size. For example, in 2000, a family of four in a city of 500,000 or more would be counted as living in low income if its after-tax income was below $29,163. For the same family living in a rural area, the cutoff was $19,120.

Low income rate for children fell

In 2000, an estimated 868,000 children under age 18 were living in low income, the lowest number since 1989 (765,000). The proportion of children living in low-income families has been declining since 1996, when it last peaked at 16.7% on an after-tax income basis.

This decline follows the overall improvements in the Canadian economy over the same period. In 2000, 12.5% of children lived in low-income families. This rate is among the lowest estimates recorded over the past twenty years.

Just over half of the children in low-income families lived in two-parent families. However, at 8.5%, the low-income rate of children living in these families was much lower than that of children living in female lone-parent families (38%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 202-0101, 202-0102, 202-0201, 202-0202, 202-0301, 202-0401, 202-0403, 202-0501, 202-0601, 202-0603, 202-0701, 202-0704, 202-0802 and 202-0804.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3502 and 3889.

The CD-ROM *Income Trends in Canada*, 1980–2000 (13F0022XCB, $195) and the publication *Income in Canada*, 2000 (75-202-XIE, $34) 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 Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; *income@statcan.ca*), Income Statistics Division. □

Selected income concepts by main family types
2000

	Market income		Government transfers		Income taxes		After-tax income	
	2000 constant $	% change from 1999	2000 constant $	% change from 1999	2000 constant $	% change from 1999	2000 constant $	% change from 1999
Economic families, two or more persons	61,634	4.5	6,683	-3.3	13,592	6.5	54,725	3.0
Elderly families	27,423	2.3	19,087	-2.2	7,299	9.0	39,211	-1.0
Non-elderly couples without children	63,284	2.2	3,147	-6.9	14,268	3.0	52,163	1.4
Two-parent families with children	73,175	4.0	4,052	-3.0	16,159	4.3	61,068	3.4
Female lone-parent families	24,407	14.6	7,958	-4.4	3,284	17.7	29,081	8.4
Unattached individuals	23,252	2.7	4,872	-2.2	5,169	1.2	22,955	2.0

Low income (1992 base after-tax income LICO) by main family types
2000

	Low income rate		Number in low income	
	%	% change from 1999	'000	% change from 1999
Economic families, two or persons	7.9	-8.1	666	-6.7
Elderly families	2.9	7.4	34	6.3
Non-elderly couples without children	5.8	-14.7	109	-12.1
Two-parent families with children	7.4	-2.6	233	-2.1
Female lone-parent families	33.9	-10.1	180	-12.6
Unattached individuals	28.6	-5.9	1,156	-4.1

Low income rates (1992 base after-tax income LICO) by main family types

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
							%					
Economic families, two or more persons	7.5	8.3	9.1	9.0	10.0	9.4	9.9	10.7	10.2	8.8	8.6	7.9
Elderly families	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	4.1	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.9
Non-elderly couples without children	5.1	5.8	6.6	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.5	5.6	6.8	5.8
Two-parent families with children	6.3	6.7	7.8	7.2	8.8	8.3	9.7	9.7	9.3	7.4	7.6	7.4
Female lone-parent families	42.6	46.9	48.5	44.6	44.9	44.7	46.0	49.0	45.3	39.1	37.7	33.9
Unattached individuals	28.3	28.5	31.6	30.9	31.4	30.7	30.6	33.7	33.0	30.5	30.4	28.6

Average government transfers by main family types

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
							2000 constant $					
Economic families, two or more persons	6,276	6,646	7,233	7,598	7,655	7,580	7,282	7,493	7,346	7,260	6,911	6,683
Elderly families	17,544	18,278	18,264	18,977	18,527	19,497	19,081	19,197	19,607	19,677	19,514	19,087
Non-elderly couples without children	2,979	3,133	3,536	3,921	3,975	3,837	3,663	3,814	3,849	3,832	3,379	3,147
Two-parent families with children	4,454	4,592	5,327	5,471	5,607	5,263	4,938	5,241	4,857	4,515	4,179	4,052
Female lone-parent families	7,369	7,878	8,367	8,469	9,322	9,128	8,503	9,140	8,492	8,337	8,328	7,958
Unattached individuals	4,692	4,954	5,252	5,408	5,616	5,807	5,429	5,259	5,277	5,251	4,980	4,872

Average income for economic families and unattached individuals

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
							2000 constant $					
Economic families, two or more persons												
Market income	57,455	55,993	53,917	53,362	51,947	53,204	53,447	53,640	55,248	57,913	59,000	61,634
After-tax income	51,441	50,256	49,028	49,214	48,148	48,814	48,678	49,121	50,207	52,077	53,154	54,725
Unattached individuals												
Market income	22,381	22,531	20,570	20,872	20,184	20,302	20,710	20,329	20,409	21,316	22,630	23,252
After-tax income	22,335	22,412	21,213	21,658	21,222	21,393	21,413	21,046	21,219	21,775	22,500	22,955

■

Adult correctional services

2000/01

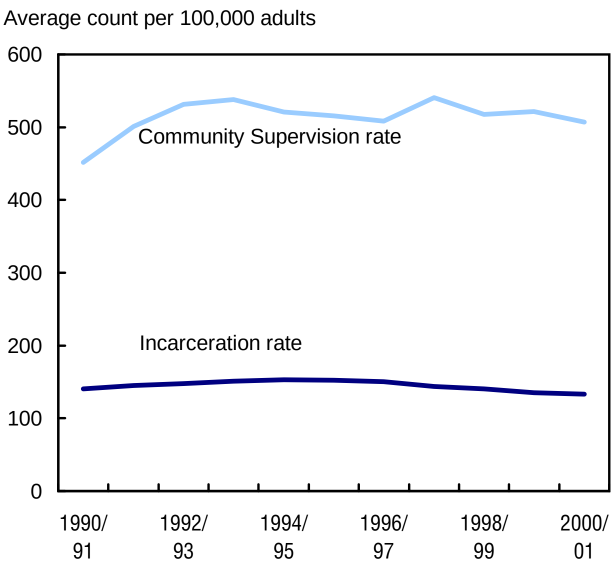
On any given day in 2000/01, 31,500 adults on average were in a federal penitentiary or in a provincial or territorial jail, similar to 1999/2000. This was below the peak of 33,800 in 1995/96, and the lowest average count since 1992/93.

Of these 31,500 offenders, 40% were in federal custody, and 35% were sentenced offenders in provincial or territorial facilities. About 24% had been held in remand awaiting further court appearances.

In addition, there were 119,900 adult offenders under some kind of supervision in the community in 2000/01. Almost 84% were on probation, 8% were on conditional sentences and another 8% were on parole or statutory release. The average number declined 2% from 1999/2000.

The incarceration rate was 133 adult inmates per 100,000 adults in 2000/01, down 2% from 1999/2000. This rate has decreased 13% since peaking at 153 in 1994/95. The incarceration rate refers to the average count of adults in custody (in temporary detention, remand, or sentenced custody) compared with the adult population.

Incareration rate gradually declines while the community supervision rate fluctuates



Although the incarceration rate declined, the community supervision rate per 100,000 adults increased 12% from 1990/91 to 2000/01. During these years, the overall rate of persons supervised by correctional services increased 8%.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This release is based on the annual* Juristat: Adult correctional services in Canada*, which provides data on the characteristics of the adult correctional population and the delivery of correctional services.*
>
> *Two basic indicators describe the use of correctional services: the average count of offenders imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time; and the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs.*
>
> *Average counts of inmates in custody or serving a sentence in the community provide a snapshot of the correctional population on any given day and are then used to calculate an annual average count. Average counts are useful operational measures for correctional managers and are reliable indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions.*
>
> *Admission data are collected when the offender enters an institution or community supervision program. Although admission data describe and measure the changing case-flow of correctional agencies over time, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals since the same person can be included several times in annual admission totals.*

Twice as many offenders admitted to custody than to community supervision

In 2000/01, almost 224,400 adults were admitted to provincial or territorial jail (excluding New Brunswick); of these, 53% were remanded awaiting a court disposition, up 8% from 1999/2000. Another 36%, or 80,900, were sent to prison as the result of a court sentence. This was almost 5% less than in 1999/2000 and 31% lower than the peak in 1992/93. Individuals held in temporary detention, such as immigration holds, accounted for the remaining 11%. Total admissions to provincial and territorial jails have been on the decline since 1992/93.

A total of 7,700 adult offenders were placed in federal prisons in 2000/01, similar to 1999/2000, but 22% less than the peak in 1993/94. Of this total, 55% were admitted to sentenced custody, 42% for parole revocation and the remaining offenders for other reasons.

In 2000/01, 109,500 adults began community programs, up 3% from 1999/2000. The majority (75%) of these were probationers, 16% were on a conditional sentence and another 10% were on some other form of conditional release from prison such as parole or statutory release.

Overall, adults beginning a sentence of probation accounted for 24% of all admissions to the correctional system in 2000/01; those on conditional sentence accounted for 5% and those on parole/statutory release, 3%. The remaining 69% were in custody.

Over one-half of federal inmates jailed for violent crime

More than one-half (53%) of admissions to federal custody were for violent offences, particularly robbery and various levels of assault; property crimes accounted for 18% and drug-related offences accounted for 17%.

In provincial and territorial prisons, violent crime accounted for a larger proportion of admissions compared with property crime only in Manitoba (46% versus 21%) and Saskatchewan (31% versus 19%).

Three-quarters of all admissions to provincial or territorial sentenced custody in 2000/01 were for three months or less. About two-thirds of all admissions to federal sentenced custody were for less than four years. Offenders admitted to federal custody on a life sentence accounted for only 4% of all sentenced federal admissions, similar to 1999/2000.

Costs for supervising offenders continues to rise

In 2000/01, federal, provincial and territorial governments spent $2.5 billion operating adult correctional systems, compared with $2.4 billion in 1999/2000.

Three-quarters was spent on custodial services, with the remainder spent on community supervision programs, headquarters and parole boards. Adjusted for inflation, total operating expenditures increased 17% from 1995/96.

Federal operating expenditures on corrections (including parole) reached $1.3 billion, up 23% from 1995/96 after adjusting for inflation. Spending on correctional services in the provinces and territories amounted to $1.2 billion, up 12% from 1995/96.

The average daily cost of housing an inmate in federal penitentiaries was $189 after adjusting for inflation, up 3% from 1999/2000. To house provincial and territorial inmates, the average daily cost increased 7% to $137.

Expenses per inmate

2000/01

	Total institutional operating costs[1]		Daily cost per inmate	
	$ '000	% change	$	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,626	-1	167	-4
Prince Edward Island	4,248	1	136	-3
Nova Scotia	19,800	0	159	3
New Brunswick	11,509	-7	88	2
Quebec	135,437	11	115	8
Ontario	423,047	9	152	5
Manitoba	46,897	8	115	7
Saskatchewan	51,792	5	126	6
Alberta	66,417	8	96	12
British Columbia	146,491	6	161	10
Yukon	6,097	2	315	19
Northwest Territories	13,875	39	199	71
Nunavut	4,725	39	145	-10
Provincial and territorial total	**947,961**	**8**	**137**	**7**
Federal CSC	**879,300**	**1**	**189**	**3**
Total	**1,827,261**	**5**	**..**	**..**

1 *Excludes expenditures on headquarters, community supervision and parole boards.*

.. *Figures not available for any reference period.*

Juristat: Adult correctional services in Canada, 2000/01, Vol. 22, no. 10 (85-002-XIE, $8/$70; 85-002-XPE, $10/$93) and *Adult correctional services in Canada, data tables*, 2000/01 (85-211-XIE, $28) 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 Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

September 2002 (Preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 957 100 cubic metres in September, up 9.4% from September 2001. Sales increased in six of the seven major product groups, with motor gasoline up 116 300 cubic metres or 3.7%. Heavy fuel oil, up 157 500 cubic metres or 32.1%, and diesel fuel oil, which rose 117 800 cubic metres or 6.1%, reported the largest volume increases.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	Sept. 2001[r]	Sept. 2002[p]	Sept. 2001 to Sept. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**7 274.6**	**7 957.1**	**9.4**
Motor gasoline	3 169.1	3 285.4	3.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 919.5	2 037.3	6.1
Light fuel oil	244.1	236.8	-3.0
Heavy fuel oil	489.7	647.2	32.1
Aviation turbo fuels	465.1	470.9	1.2
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	177.4	288.1	62.5
All other refined products	809.7	991.4	22.4
	Jan. to Sept. 2001[r]	Jan. to Sept. 2002[p]	Jan.–Sept. 2001 to Jan.–Sept. 2002
Total, all products	**70 686.2**	**70 018.8**	**-0.9**
Motor gasoline	29 073.3	29 705.1	2.2
Diesel fuel oil	17 065.7	16 876.3	-1.1
Light fuel oil	3 545.7	3 395.7	-4.2
Heavy fuel oil	6 251.2	4 819.1	-22.9
Aviation turbo fuels	4 558.4	4 456.2	-2.2
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	3 238.5	3 485.5	7.6
All other refined products	6 953.5	7 281.0	4.7

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.*

Sales of premium (+12.5%), regular non-leaded (+2.9%) and mid-grade (+0.2%) gasoline advanced from September 2001.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of September were down 0.9% (-667 400 cubic metres) from the same period of 2001. Sales fell for four of the seven major product groups, with the largest drop in heavy fuel oil (-22.9% or -1 432 100 cubic metres). Year-to-date sales of motor gasoline rose 631 800 cubic metres or 2.2% from the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Survey of the Construction Industry

2000

Nationally, revenues surged in the construction industry in 2000, as contractors benefited from factors such as low rental vacancy rates and strong demand for commercial spaces.

Total revenues rose to $121.0 billion, up $13.2 billion (+12.3%) from revised data for 1999, according to the Survey of the Construction Industry. Major factors behind the increase in total revenues were building equipment installation (+$3.3 billion or +16.1%), residential building construction (+$2.6 billion or +12.2%) and non-residential building construction (+$1.8 billion or +10.6%).

Total expenses increased even more than total revenues, up 15.4% from 1999 to $115.2 billion. The annual percentage change in total expenses in 2000 was nearly twice that of 1999 (+9.3%).

In 2000, materials and supplies accounted for 31.0% of operating expenses, the largest segment. Sub-contracted work (27.6%) and wages and salaries (23.7%) followed. Combined, these three items accounted for 82.3% of total expenses.

The industry recorded a profit margin of 4.5% in 2000, down from 7.1% in 1999 and 5.6% in 1998. In general, profitability was greater in trade contracting than in prime contracting, as was the case in 1999 and 1998.

Profitability was highest in building interior finishing work (11.4%); this was also true in 1999 and 1998. Consistent with the generally favourable climate for the industry, no contractor group had negative profitability in 2000.

At the provincial level, total revenues increased in Ontario by $7.2 billion (+16.9%) in 2000 from 1999. Total revenues rose $2.1 billion in Quebec (+10.6%). Residential building construction and building equipment installation accounted for about 40% of the increase in both provinces.

Construction in British Columbia rebounded from a drop of $53 million (-0.4%) in 1999 to a gain of $1.4 billion (+9.9%) in 2000. Building equipment installation and non-residential construction (mostly institutional and governmental investment) were major factors behind this increase. Total revenues for these industries rose $297.9 million (+12.9%) and $257.9 million (+12.8%), respectively, from 1999.

Construction materials and supplies comprised the largest share of total operating expenses in every province except Alberta, where sub-contracted work represented the biggest expense. Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for a greater proportion of expenses in Atlantic Canada and Quebec than in Ontario and western Canada.

Profit margins tended to be lower in Atlantic Canada and British Columbia than in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies. Prince Edward Island was the only province where profit margins widened from 1999, the result of improved profitability in prime contracting.

Available on CANSIM: table 034-0001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789, 613-951-9497, *construction@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction, and Energy Division.

Total revenue in the construction industry

	1998[r]	1999[r]	2000[p]	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000
	$ billions			% change	
Construction	**96.7**	**107.4**	**120.6**	**11.0**	**12.3**
Prime contracting	54.7	60.3	67.1	10.3	11.2
Land subdivision and land development	4.7	4.6	5.3	-2.5	15.6
Building construction	34.4	38.2	42.6	11.0	11.5
Residential building construction	19.7	21.2	23.8	7.9	12.2
Non-residential building construction	14.7	17.0	18.8	15.2	10.6
Engineering construction	14.0	15.5	16.8	10.8	8.6
Construction management	1.6	2.0	2.4	26.5	15.5
Trade contracting	42.0	47.0	53.5	12.0	13.7
Site preparation work	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.7	9.8
Building structure work	4.0	4.8	5.3	20.3	10.0
Building exterior finishing work	5.3	6.1	7.0	15.9	14.7
Building interior finishing work	7.6	8.4	9.3	10.5	10.9
Building equipment installation	18.2	20.2	23.5	11.1	16.1
Other special trade contracting	1.7	2.0	2.3	17.4	18.2

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Data may not add to totals because of rounding.*

Total revenue in the construction industry

	1998[r]	1999[r]	2000[p]	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000
	$ billions			% change	
Canada	**96.7**	**107.4**	**120.6**	**11.0**	**12.3**
Atlantic Provinces	4.9	5.8	6.3	18.1	8.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.9	1.0	1.1	11.5	9.4
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.4	0.4	13.4	17.6
Nova Scotia	2.1	2.5	2.7	20.3	10.7
New Brunswick	1.7	2.0	2.1	19.7	3.2
Quebec	18.2	20.2	22.3	10.9	10.6
Ontario	36.3	42.5	49.6	17.1	16.9
Prairie Provinces	22.3	23.9	25.8	7.0	8.2
Manitoba	2.8	3.2	3.3	12.8	3.0
Saskatchewan	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.6	7.4
Alberta	17.0	18.2	19.8	7.0	9.2
British Columbia	14.6	14.6	16.0	-0.4	9.9
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	0.4	0.5	0.5	19.1	10.5
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	-0.6
Northwest Territories	0.2	0.2	0.3	30.8	14.9
Nunavut	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.5	15.9

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Data may not add to totals because of rounding.*

■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics
August 2002

Pulpwood receipts in August totalled 2 616 174 cubic metres, up 3.6% from 2 524 683 cubic metres in August 2001. Wood residue receipts rose 4.5%, from 6 858 782 cubic metres in August 2001 to 7 166 490 cubic metres in August 2002. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 10 001 618 cubic metres, up 13.3% from 8 829 621 cubic metres in August 2001.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 10 833 233 cubic metres, down 18.0% from 13 217 723 cubic metres in August 2001. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue at the end of August was 76 596 940 cubic metres, an increase of 0.1% from 76 533 594 cubic metres in the same period of 2001.

Note: The August 2002 release of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* is the last release. This survey is cancelled and August 2002 is the last issue of this publication.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0008.

The August 2002 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics*, Vol. 45, no. 8 (25-001-XIB, $6/$55) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills
August 2002

Despite the imposition of penalties by the United States, lumber production at Canadian sawmills rose 2.5% in August from July to 5 804.5 thousand cubic metres.

This increase is mainly due to the fact that seasonal troughs in Quebec were steeper than normal in June and July. Production rose 31.7% in August from July. However, several sawmills remained closed in Quebec and on the west coast of British Columbia.

Year-to-date production at the end of August reached 48 538.4 thousand cubic metres, up 1.7% from the 47 704.5 thousand cubic metres produced in the same period of 2001.

In August, sawmills shipped 6 085.7 thousand cubic metres, up 2.6% from July and 5.6% from the same period of 2001.

As lumber shipments rose more rapidly than production, closing inventories decreased 3.3% from July to 8 548.7 thousand cubic metres in August.

As shipments rose, lumber exports, as measured by the International Trade Division, increased 8.5% from July (seasonally unadjusted data) to 4 266.5 thousand cubic metres in August. This was the second monthly increase after the steep drop of 35.7% in June, following the imposition of penalties by the United States. This recovery is occurring at a time when housing starts in the United States are down for a third consecutive month.

According to the Industrial Product Price Index, lumber prices are down 1.4%. This drop in prices is partly the result of a surplus of lumber on the market.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

The August 2002 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills*, Vol. 56, no. 8 (35-003-XIB, $9/$86) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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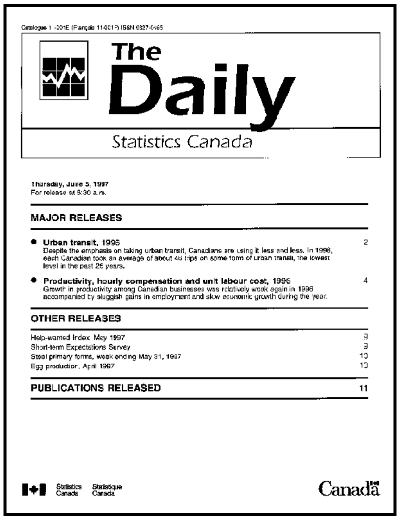
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