



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, October 2002** 3
Manufacturers' prices in October increased 0.4% from September, the fourth consecutive month of rising prices. The year-over-year change was 2.4%, the strongest since May 2001. The recovery of industrial product prices since early 2002 underscores the strength demonstrated by the Canadian manufacturing sector to date. Prices of raw materials were down slightly from September (-0.1%) but up substantially (+11.1%) from October 2001.

- **Financial statistics for enterprises, third quarter 2002** 6
Corporate profits continued to expand in the third quarter, but the rate of growth slowed considerably. Profits rose 2.6% from the second quarter, compared with increases of 9.2% and 13.0% in the first two quarters of 2002.

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Census forward sortation area boundary file

2001 Census

The *Census forward sortation area boundary file*, available today, contains boundaries for Census forward sortation areas derived from the first three characters of postal codes reported by respondents of the 2001 Census of Population. These boundaries are available in two forms: a coverage that extends to the limits of Statistics Canada's National Geographic Base, which is suitable for spatial analysis applications, and a coverage that incorporates the shoreline of Canada. Also included is a coverage containing major inland water bodies, making it suitable for visualization applications. Built from blocks, this product may be used in conjunction with other 2001 Census spatial data products.

The *Census forward sortation area boundary file* (92F0170XCE, \$400) is available in Arc/INFO® and MapInfo® formats on CD-ROM. Also included on the CD-ROM is a user guide (92F0170GIE), which can also be consulted free of charge on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca).

For more information, or to order this product, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

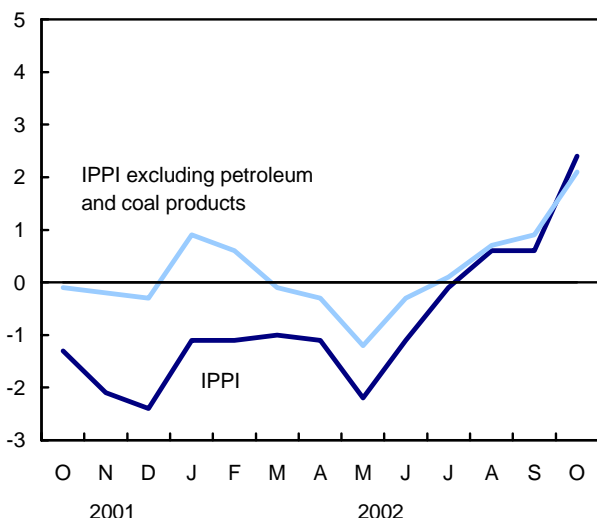
October 2002

For the fourth consecutive month, manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), rose on a monthly basis (+0.4%). The year-over-year increase of 2.4% was the strongest recorded since May 2001. Following a period of general decline from May to December 2001, the monthly trend in prices has been generally upward, reflecting the recent strong demand for industrial goods.

From a monthly perspective, higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+3.2%), motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+0.4%) and meat, fish and dairy products (+1.3%) had a major impact. Lower prices for chemical products (-0.7%) and primary metal products (-0.2%) partly offset these monthly increases.

Petroleum product prices have less influence on the IPPI

12-month % change



Strong contributors to the year-over-year growth were petroleum and coal products (+8.3%) and motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+1.9%). Primary metal products (+6.5%), fruit, vegetable and feed products (+5.0%) and chemical products (+2.6%) also contributed to the annual growth in manufacturers' prices. However, lower prices for pulp and paper products (-1.6%) dampened the increase.

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 US 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.

From October 2001 to October 2002, petroleum and coal product prices rose 8.3%, after year-over-year drops of 4.0% in September and 2.0% in August. This was the first increase since June 2001. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 2.1% instead of 2.4%.

Manufacturers paid 11.1% more for their raw materials than they did in October 2001, compared with 5.5% for September. Higher prices for mineral fuels and vegetable products as well as for wood products and non-ferrous metals were mainly 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 3.0%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 5.7%.

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were down a slight 0.1% in October, following a 2.1% increase in September. Mineral fuels were responsible for most of the monthly drop. Prices for non-ferrous metals were also lower in October than in September. Higher prices for animal products, more specifically hogs, partly offset this monthly decrease.

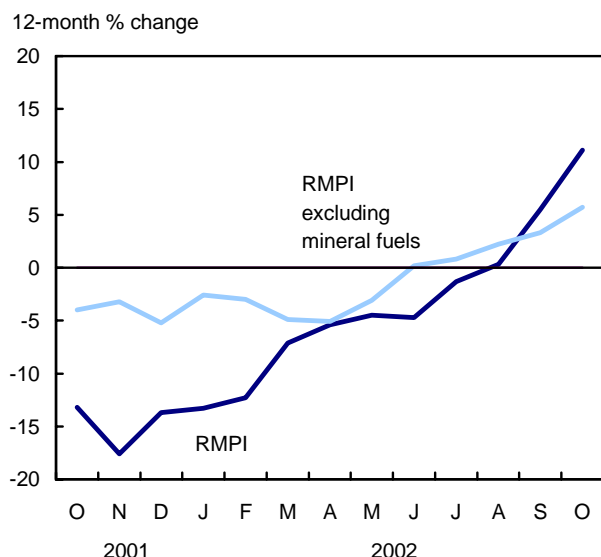
The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 109.0 in October, up from its revised level of 108.6 in September. The RMPI (1997=100) slipped to 116.7 in October from its revised level of 116.8 in September.

Crude oil prices see a monthly drop but prices for lumber products increase

In the RMPI, crude oil prices were 2.7% lower in October than in September, mainly the result of an increase in production by the Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries. On a year-over-year basis, crude oil prices were up 30.3%.

Crude oil prices influence RMPI growth



In the IPPI, lumber and other wood product prices were up 0.6% in October from September. Higher prices for softwood lumber were the major factor behind this rise, mainly the result of higher demand. On an annual basis, lumber and other wood products were up 0.9%.

Impact of exchange rate pushes up prices on an annual basis

From September to October, the value of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar was virtually unchanged, having no impact on the prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate remains the same at 0.4%.

However, on a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar had more of an impact. The IPPI was up 2.4% from October 2001 to October 2002, but without the exchange rate effect the IPPI would have increased 1.9%.

Motor vehicle prices continue to influence finished goods

Rising prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, tobacco products, machinery and equipment,

and electrical and communication products pushed year-over-year prices for finished goods up 2.2% from October 2001. These increases were partly offset by lower prices for pulp and paper products.

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were up 0.5% from September. Higher prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, and meat, fish and dairy products were the major contributors to this increase.

"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 2.5% more for their goods in October than in October 2001, the second consecutive year-over-year increase. Higher prices for petroleum products, primary metal products, fruit, vegetable and feed products and chemical products were the major contributors to this annual rise.

Prices for input goods were up 0.3% from September. Higher prices for petroleum products and meat, fish and dairy products were partly offset by lower prices for chemical products.

"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 October 2002 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in December. 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	October 2001	September 2002 ^r	October 2002 ^p	October 2001 to October 2002	September to October 2002
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index	100.00	106.4	108.6	109.0	2.4	0.4
Intermediate goods¹	60.14	103.0	105.3	105.6	2.5	0.3
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.71	97.4	103.9	103.4	6.2	-0.5
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	52.43	103.9	105.5	106.0	2.0	0.5
Finished goods⁴	39.86	111.5	113.4	114.0	2.2	0.5
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	106.7	108.5	108.9	2.1	0.4
Capital equipment	11.73	111.2	113.0	113.4	2.0	0.4
All other finished goods	19.63	113.7	115.8	116.5	2.5	0.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.6	107.1	108.5	0.8	1.3
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	98.8	103.5	103.7	5.0	0.2
Beverages	1.57	112.2	115.1	115.1	2.6	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	132.9	144.3	144.3	8.6	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.7	105.6	105.6	-0.1	0.0
Textile products	1.58	100.2	100.5	100.6	0.4	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.5	103.8	103.9	0.4	0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	90.4	90.7	91.2	0.9	0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	106.6	107.4	107.8	1.1	0.4
Pulp and paper products	7.23	109.5	107.6	107.8	-1.6	0.2
Printing and publishing	1.70	112.0	114.5	114.5	2.2	0.0
Primary metal products	7.80	91.1	97.2	97.0	6.5	-0.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	105.2	107.5	107.5	2.2	0.0
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.1	107.1	107.1	0.9	0.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	114.2	115.9	116.4	1.9	0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.77	99.2	101.5	101.5	2.3	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	107.4	109.1	109.0	1.5	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	5.68	126.2	132.5	136.7	8.3	3.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	106.0	109.6	108.8	2.6	-0.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	106.0	108.1	108.0	1.9	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	86.7	90.4	91.2	5.2	0.9

^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	October 2001	September 2002 ^r	October 2002 ^p	October 2001 to October 2002	September to October 2002
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	105.0	116.8	116.7	11.1	-0.1
Mineral fuels	35.16	137.9	167.2	163.6	18.6	-2.2
Vegetable products	10.28	86.4	108.1	108.9	26.0	0.7
Animals and animal products	20.30	105.8	98.3	102.6	-3.0	4.4
Wood	15.60	80.1	85.7	86.0	7.4	0.4
Ferrous materials	3.36	88.6	94.3	94.1	6.2	-0.2
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	76.2	80.5	79.9	4.9	-0.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	109.6	110.1	109.8	0.2	-0.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	89.8	93.5	94.9	5.7	1.5

^r Revised figures.

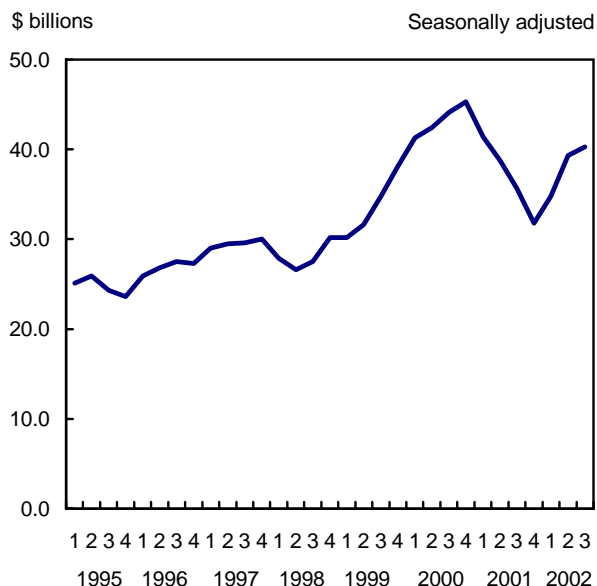
^p Preliminary figures.

Financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 2002 (preliminary)

Corporate profits continued to expand in the third quarter, but the rate of growth slowed considerably. Profits rose 2.6% from the second quarter, compared with increases of 9.2% and 13.0% in the first two quarters of 2002. Despite the recent slowdown, third quarter profits of \$40.3 billion were the strongest since the first quarter of 2001. Operating profits peaked at \$45.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Operating profit growth slowed



The third quarter gains were concentrated in the non-financial group of industries, where profits rose 3.7% to \$32.2 billion. Spurred by rising shipments, manufacturers led the way with a 10.0% surge in operating profits. Retailers continued to reap the benefits of low interest rates and the strong job market, as sales and profits were up in the third quarter. Transportation carriers also saw their profits rise, the fourth consecutive quarterly gain since the third quarter of 2001, when the results were affected by the events of September 11.

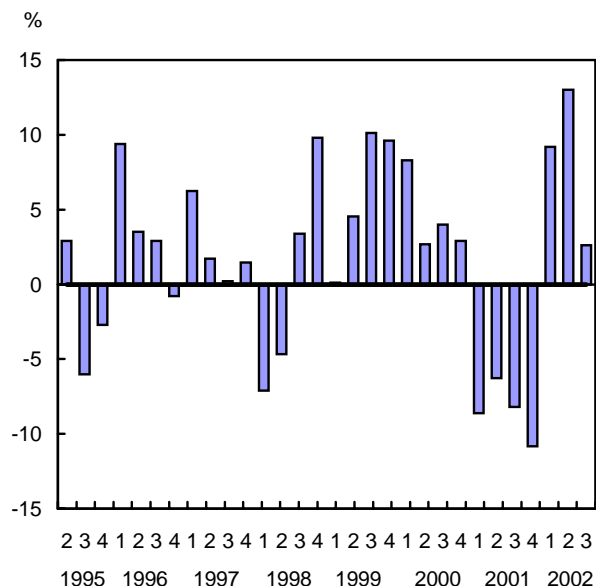
The financial group of industries did not fare as well in the third quarter. Operating profits edged down 1.4% to \$8.1 billion, following gains of 7.1% and 5.3% in the first two quarters of 2002. In the third quarter, the depository credit intermediaries lost considerable ground following double-digit growth in the preceding two quarters.

Notes to readers

These quarterly financial statistics cover the activities of all corporations in Canada, excluding government-controlled and not-for-profit corporations

All references to **total all industries** exclude management of companies and enterprises as well as other funds and financial vehicles. References to **total non-financial industries** exclude management of companies and enterprises, and references to **total finance and insurance industries** exclude other funds and financial vehicles.

Percentage change in operating profits



Manufacturing profits up significantly for fourth straight quarter

Manufacturers continued to benefit from vigorous consumer demand, fueled by low interest rates and a strong employment market. Manufacturing shipments have been on the upswing for most of 2002, although the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing recently reported that manufacturers were somewhat guarded about fourth quarter production prospects.

In the third quarter, manufacturers posted a 10.0% surge in operating profits. At \$11.0 billion, manufacturing profits were the highest since the first quarter of 2001. However, more than half of the third quarter gains were in the automotive industry, where new motor vehicle incentive programs sustained demand.

Canadian manufacturers have fared much better than their counterparts in the United States, where

shipments have declined 2.2% over the first nine months of 2002. Canadian shipments over the same period rose 0.6%.

Motor vehicles and parts manufacturers in high gear

Manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts reported \$2.3 billion in third quarter operating profits, up 37.3% from the second quarter. Operating revenue increased for the fourth consecutive quarter, rising 6.0% to \$37.8 billion.

Domestic new motor vehicle sales were up marginally in the third quarter, but 2002 is on pace for record-high annual levels. Automotive exports to the United States slowed in September, but remained strong for the third quarter overall.

Low-interest financing, attractive purchase incentive programs and 2002 model year clearouts continued to drive vehicle sales. Parts manufacturers have benefited from the impressive motor vehicle production numbers, sparking higher revenue and earnings for the quarter.

Petroleum and chemical producers benefit from price gains

Petroleum and coal manufacturing profits climbed to a five-quarter high of \$1.3 billion, up 12.4% from the second quarter. Although petroleum prices were down from the third quarter of 2001, heightened uncertainty from the Middle East boosted prices over second quarter levels. Shipments of petroleum and coal products hit a 15-month high in August, because of the price increases and increased capacity at several plants.

Chemical producers also reaped the benefits of firming prices to boost operating profits by 24.4% to \$1.7 billion, recovering from the second quarter's 13.5% profit slide.

Wood and paper profits lowest in several years

Wood and paper manufacturers suffered a 29.7% plunge in operating profits, partly a result of the inclusion of refunds of temporary US duties on softwood lumber exports in second quarter profits. Nonetheless, third quarter operating profits of \$0.7 billion were the lowest reported in eight years. Operating revenue fell 0.2% to \$18.2 billion.

Although exports of the forestry sector regained some lost ground throughout the quarter, the industry has a long way to go to recover from the effects of the re-imposition of duties on softwood lumber exports to the United States in May. Demand for lumber from the domestic and US housing markets remained strong, but oversupply has driven lumber prices substantially below year-earlier levels.

Other manufacturing industries

Manufacturers of machinery and equipment prospered from increased demand to post a 20.0% jump in operating profits. However, manufacturers of computers and electronic products, including telecommunications apparatus, remained mired in a prolonged slump as operating losses rose to \$0.2 billion from \$0.1 billion in the second quarter.

Retail profits up but sales slowing

Retail sales increased for the third straight quarter, but the pace of growth slowed to 1.3% compared with 5.3% and 3.7% in the first two quarters of 2002. Operating profits climbed 8.5% to \$2.5 billion.

Retail motor vehicle dealers posted their sixth operating profit increase in a row, as profits rose 11.2% to \$0.5 billion. Operating revenue edged up to a record high of \$20.7 billion. The aggressive incentives introduced in the fall of 2001 have stimulated sales volumes over the past year.

Retail trade statistics indicate that both the year-to-date new units sold and the dollar value of new motor vehicles sold were up about 10.3% over the first nine months of 2002, but much of that growth was achieved in the first quarter of 2002.

Retail furniture stores maintained historically high sales levels, contributing to a 31.1% jump in operating profits. Although sales growth has eased in recent months, furniture retailers continued to benefit from the strong new housing market.

Transportation carriers continue to recover

The operating profits of transportation carriers rose 9.1% to \$2.1 billion in the third quarter. Four consecutive increases have doubled profits since the third quarter of 2001. Tight cost controls and a slowly recovering market improved results in the airline sector. There are some indications that the Canadian airline sector is proving to be more resilient than its US counterpart, which continues to struggle in the aftermath of the September 2001 terrorist attacks.

Rail carriers benefited from increased shipments in the manufacturing sector, but the western Canadian drought curtailed grain and other agricultural shipments.

Other non-financial industries

Oil and gas production profits changed little from the second quarter, but were up 3.1% over the third quarter of 2001. Operating revenue increased 3.7% from the second quarter to \$23.9 billion, boosted by higher exports to the United States.

Wholesalers reported a marginal 2.8% profit rise, but companies providing business services suffered an 18.6% slide.

Lower bank profits dampen financial sector results

Operating profits in the financial group of industries slipped 1.4% to \$8.1 billion, after two quarters of growth. The depository credit intermediaries (primarily chartered banks) led the decline, as profits dropped 11.0% to \$3.0 billion. Lower commission and fee revenue and higher provisions for loan losses contributed to the profit slide.

Fund profits in retreat

For the third consecutive quarter, operating profits of funds and other financial vehicles (not included in industry totals) were down substantially. Third quarter operating losses totalled \$3.7 billion, compared with losses of \$1.0 billion in the second quarter and a profit of \$1.5 billion in the first. As with the earlier quarters, the profit slide was mainly due to losses on the sale of securities, which totalled \$6.0 billion in the third quarter. The uncertain financial market conditions have prompted investors to redeem mutual funds at an accelerating pace, resulting in the sale of fund investments to finance redemptions.

Profitability ratios improve

The all-industry return on shareholders' equity increased in each quarter of 2002, rising from 8.0% and 8.4% in the first two quarters to 8.6% in the third. After-tax profits — the measure used in this profitability indicator — rose 4.5% to \$21.8 billion in the third quarter, and total shareholders' equity edged up 1.5%. The return on shareholders' equity peaked at 12.3% in the first quarter of 2000 and had been on a downward trend throughout 2000 and 2001.

The operating profit margin edged up to 7.1% from 7.0% in the second quarter. Three consecutive quarterly increases have boosted the profit margin by more than a full percentage point since the fourth quarter of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 187-0001 and 187-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2501.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises (61-008-XIE, \$26/\$86) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-2604). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662), Industrial Organization and Finance Division

Financial statistics for enterprises

	Third quarter 2001 ^r	Second quarter 2002 ^r	Third quarter 2002 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2002
Seasonally adjusted				
	\$ billions		% change	
All industries				
Operating revenue	542.4	563.4	571.3	1.4
Operating profit	35.7	39.3	40.3	2.6
After-tax profit	17.1	20.8	21.8	4.5
Non-financial				
Operating revenue	490.0	513.6	521.1	1.5
Operating profit	26.2	31.0	32.2	3.7
After-tax profit	12.6	16.3	17.4	6.1
Financial				
Operating revenue	52.4	49.8	50.2	0.8
Operating profit	9.5	8.3	8.1	-1.4
After-tax profit	4.5	4.5	4.4	-1.5

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Farming operating revenues and expenses 2001 (preliminary estimates)

Average operating revenues per farm in 2001 increased 7.4% from 2000 to \$191,970, according to taxation records. In the same period, average operating expenses rose at a slightly slower pace (+6.4%) to \$163,619. As a result, operating margins rose 0.9 cents to 14.8 cents per dollar of revenue. Compared with the five-year average from 1996 to 2000, average operating revenues in 2001 were up 23.9% in current dollars, but operating margins were down 0.3 cents per dollar of revenue.

Growth in livestock revenues (up 5.0% from 2000) partly explained the overall rise in average operating revenues. In particular, higher revenues from the sale of hogs (+14.0%) and cattle (+5.5%) contributed to the advance in the livestock sector. Total crop revenues were up a slight 2.4%, though sales of fruits and vegetables showed stronger growth (+10.1%). Average program payments and insurance proceeds per farm rose 49.1%, but accounted for only 7.1% of average operating revenues.

Average operating expenses climbed in 2001, mainly because of higher livestock expenses (+5.5%). In particular, higher feed costs (+10.3%) contributed to the rise. Expenses for utilities (+13.9%), custom work (+8.9%) and salaries (+8.1%) also rose. Costs of crop inputs (pesticides, chemicals, seeds) rose by 7.9%.

Among all farm types, greenhouse and nursery farms ranked first in average operating revenues (\$677,097) in 2001, followed by poultry and egg farms (\$660,141) and hog farms (\$652,955). Livestock combination farms posted the largest percentage increase (+19.1%) from 2000. All farm types reported higher average operating revenues in 2001.

In 2001, greenhouse and nursery farms had the highest average operating expenses (\$613,558), followed by hog farms (\$577,729) and poultry and egg farms (\$572,266). Livestock combination farms recorded the largest percentage increase in average operating expenses (+21.5%) from 2000. All farm types posted higher average operating expenses in 2001.

Dairy farms had the highest average operating margins at 24.5 cents per dollar of revenue, down 0.9 cents from 2000. Dairy farms have ranked first in operating margins since 1998. Grain and oilseed farms ranked second at 23.1 cents, and tobacco farms came in third at 18.7 cents per dollar of revenue. Six of the 11 major farm types posted higher operating margins in 2001; grain and oilseed farms posted the

largest increase (+3.6 cents) and tobacco farms posted the largest decrease (-3.3 cents).

On a sales-class basis, farms with operating revenues between \$100,000 and \$249,999 had the highest operating margins, estimated at 21.4 cents, up 0.9 cents from 2000. All sale classes above \$25,000 reported a rise in average operating revenues. Farms with sales over \$500,000 accounted for one-half of farming sales in 2001, according to taxation records.

Average operating revenues and expenses per farm and operating margins 2001 (preliminary estimates)

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Operating margins ¹
	Dollars		Cents
All farms	191,970	163,619	14.8
Greenhouse and nursery	677,097	613,558	9.4
Poultry and eggs	660,141	572,266	13.3
Hogs	652,955	577,729	11.5
Potato	592,382	494,873	16.5
Dairy	283,406	214,020	24.5
Tobacco	268,808	218,449	18.7
Livestock combination	255,532	217,722	14.8
Fruit and vegetable	201,825	173,693	13.9
Cattle	181,944	167,441	8.0
Grain and oilseed	124,650	95,849	23.1
Other farm types	98,543	93,252	5.4

¹ Defined as one dollar less operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

Note: These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 and over, and corporations with total farm sales of \$25,000 and over for which 51% or more of sales come from agricultural activities. Estimates presented in this release exclude communal organizations. Operating margin is defined as one dollar minus operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

For custom data requests, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-5027). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Michaud (613-951-0701), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending November 23, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 23 totalled 289 573 metric tonnes, down 3.4%

from 299 828 tonnes a week earlier but up 0.9% from 287 032 tonnes in the same week of 2001.

The year-to-date total as of November 23 was 14 402 294 tonnes, up 5.9% from 13 594 953 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

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. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products

November 2002

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of November amounted to 83 887 metric tonnes, up 7% from 78 562 tonnes in October and 21% from 69 369 tonnes in November 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0006.

The November 2002 issue of *Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

October 2002

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 4 224 607 metric bundles in September, up 11.0% from 3 806 837 bundles in October 2001.

Year-to-date production at the end of October amounted to 36 991 982 bundles, up 10.6% from 33 450 957 bundles in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.

The October 2002 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 54, no. 10 (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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cancer incidence

2000 (preliminary)

Cancer incidence data for 2000 are now available for the provinces and territories, except Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador. The data include information on new cases of cancer diagnosed in 2000 as reported by the provincial and territorial cancer registries.

1999 cancer incidence data are available at the national level.

Trends and cancer estimates for 2003 based on these data will be released in April 2003.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3207.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Custom Services (613-951-1746) or Michel Cormier (613-951-1775), Health Statistics Division. ■

Small business profiles

2000

The *Small business profiles* CD-ROM presents financial and employment data for small business, defined as having annual total revenue between \$30,000 and \$5 million in 2000. *Small business profiles* are available by industry for unincorporated and incorporated businesses nationally and for each province and territory. Detailed expenses are available for most of the classified industries for incorporated and unincorporated businesses.

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
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