



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, February 2002**
Canadian investors added \$10.1 billion to their holdings of foreign securities in February, the second largest monthly increase ever. Meanwhile, foreign investors made a \$1.3-billion investment in Canadian bonds.

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Financial performance indicators for Canadian business

2000

The 2000 edition of *Financial performance indicators for Canadian business (FPI)*, Volume 1, covering medium-sized and large businesses in Canada, is now available. FPI is an authoritative reference source of key financial ratios for 144 industries. It is based on up-to-date, reliable and comprehensive data on Canadian businesses, derived from Statistics Canada databases of financial statements.

The indicators are designed to serve as financial performance benchmarks against which individual firms and industries can be compared. It allows firms to precisely position themselves within their peer group. The enhancements to this edition include classifying industries according to the North American Industry Classification System and providing three reference years of data (2000, 1999 and 1998). The CD-ROM includes an interactive benchmarking module to compare their firm's performance to that of their industry and to address some business issues such as business investment opportunities, financial report cards and business risk. FPI can also be used for inter-industry comparisons — which sectors should be considered for investment and ranking of most profitable industries and ranking of the industries with the highest sales growth rates. These ratios can be easily exported to Lotus and Excel spreadsheets to create customized reports. Later this year, Volumes 2 and 3 will be released for small- and medium-sized business by province and territory.

The 2000 edition of *Financial performance indicators for Canadian business* (61F0058XCB, Volume 1, \$225; 61F0058XME, Volume 1, \$750) is now available. See *How to order products*. Customized data extractions are also available. For more information, contact Jeannine D'Angelo (1-800-263-1136; 613-951-2604; jeannine.dangelo@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.



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NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

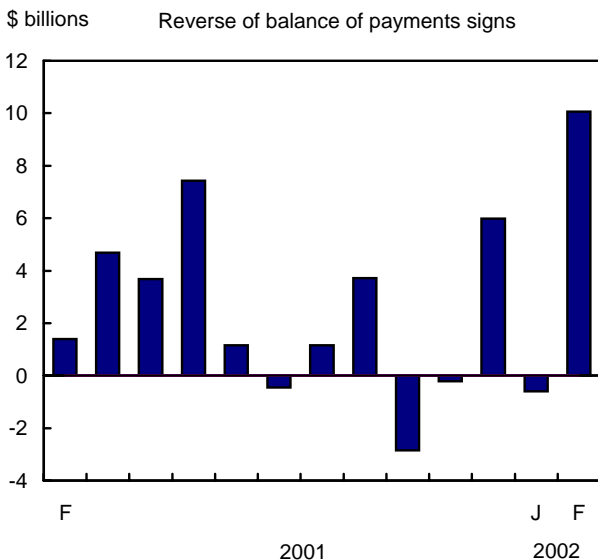
Canada's international transactions in securities

February 2002

Canadian investors added \$10.1 billion to their holdings of foreign securities in February, the second largest monthly increase ever. Two-thirds of the \$6.1 billion worth of foreign stocks acquired in February came from an exchange of shares in the foreign takeover of a Canadian firm. As well, Canadians' \$4.0-billion investment in foreign bonds was a record acquisition.

Foreign investors made a \$1.3-billion investment in Canadian bonds while selling off small amounts of stocks and money market instruments. The investment in bonds was mostly in issues of the federal government and its enterprises.

Canadian investment in foreign securities¹



¹ Includes bonds and stocks.

Large jump in foreign security holdings of Canadian investors

Canadians added heavily to their holdings of both foreign stocks (\$6.1 billion) and foreign bonds (\$4.0 billion) in February. The takeover of a Canadian company by a foreign company via a share exchange accounted for two-thirds of the increase in stocks. Aside from this transaction, Canadian investors also acquired \$2.1 billion worth of foreign equities in the

Related market information

Similar marginal increases in both Canadian and US short-term **interest rates** in February resulted in an unchanged differential, continuing to favour investment in Canada by 32 basis points. This followed a string of declines throughout 2001, when short-term rates fell over 350 basis points to below 2%, a level not seen in more than 40 years.

Long-term rates on 10-year government bonds, however, declined further on both sides of the border. The US decline was marginally more than that in Canada; thus, the differential rose to 47 basis points in February from 40 in January, continuing to favour investment in Canada.

Canadian **stock prices** (as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) closed February 0.1% below January. The index closed down 0.5% in January, after rising 12.4% over the last three months of 2001. Similarly, American stock prices (measured by the Standard & Poor's Index) also declined in February for the second month in row. The decline of 3.6% over January and February followed a run-up of 10.3% in the last three months of 2001.

The **Canadian dollar** closed the month of February at a record low 62.42 US cents, down more than one-half cent from January. This surpassed by one-third of a cent the previous record low closing in December 2001.

Definitions

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in **stocks** and **bonds** (both Canadian and foreign issues) and Canadian **money market instruments (or paper)**.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less. **Government of Canada paper** includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills. **Other money market instruments** includes treasury bills and other paper issued by other Canadian governments or their enterprises, bankers' acceptances, bearer demand notes of banks, commercial paper and other short-term paper.

secondary market, as the end of the current Registered Retirement Savings Plan season neared. It was the largest investment in the secondary market in nine months and was evenly split between US and overseas shares.

The Canadian investment of \$4.0 billion in foreign bonds in February easily surpassed the previous high of \$2.9 billion in November 1999. Over 90% of this latest investment was directed to US treasuries, and the balance to US corporate bonds.

Foreign investors buy Canadian bonds in the secondary market

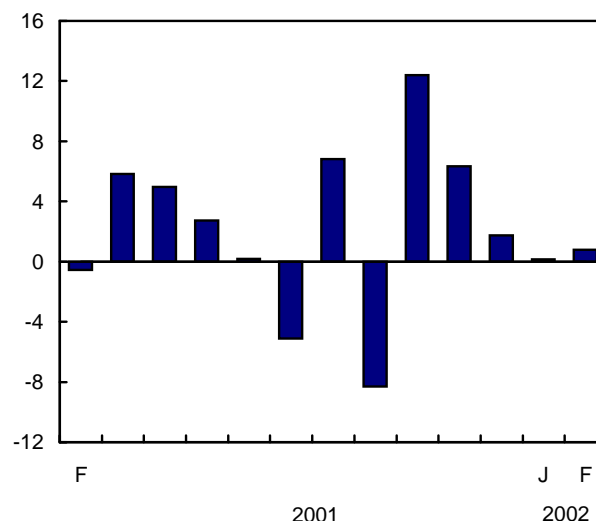
Foreign investors added \$1.3 billion to their holdings of Canadian bonds in February. Foreign investors returned to the secondary bond market with an investment of \$2.3 billion in February, after having divested \$3.0 billion in this market in December and January. In the primary market, retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds exceeded new issues floated in foreign markets for the first time in five months (\$1.0 billion). Corporate new issues sold in foreign markets fell to \$0.3 billion, the first month with less than a billion dollars worth of such new issues in over a year. In the previous 13 months, corporations sold over \$60 billion in new issues in foreign markets. By region, American and British investors did the bulk of the investing; Asians invested a small amount.

Foreign holdings of Canadian stocks dropped marginally for the second consecutive month. Underlying February's divestment was the acquisition of a Canadian company whose foreign-held shares were exchanged for shares of the foreign direct investor. As well, a foreign investment of \$0.6 billion was made in secondary market shares, the first since October 2001. Canadian stock prices (measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) closed February marginally lower for a second consecutive month.

Foreign investors divested \$0.3 billion worth of Canadian money market paper in February, largely corporate paper. Similar marginal increases in both Canadian and US short-term rates in February resulted in an unchanged differential, continuing to favour investment in Canada by 32 basis points.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹

\$ billions



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029 and 376-0042.

The February 2002 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132; 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176) will be available in May. See *How to order products*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	November 2001	December 2001	January 2002	February 2002	January to February 2001	January to February 2002
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	6,349	1,729	159	789	2,528	948
Bonds (net)	7,224	-1,984	-81	1,274	1,341	1,194
Outstanding	1,202	-1,540	-1,463	2,317	139	854
New issues	10,042	3,522	2,370	1,575	8,272	3,946
Retirements	-4,499	-2,694	-1,599	-2,602	-7,124	-4,201
Change in interest payable ¹	480	-1,272	611	-16	55	595
Money market paper (net)	-1,732	2,323	344	-282	-3,826	62
Government of Canada	-521	1,202	-457	-162	-1,256	-619
Other	-1,210	1,121	801	-120	-2,570	681
Stocks (net)	856	1,390	-104	-203	5,012	-308
Outstanding	-483	-260	-120	649	1,250	529
Other transactions	1,339	1,650	15	-852	3,762	-837
Canadian investment in foreign securities	212	-5,993	593	-10,069	-10,249	-9,476
Bonds (net)	1,113	-1,504	1,238	-3,971	235	-2,733
Stocks (net)	-901	-4,489	-645	-6,099	-10,484	-6,744

¹ Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus (–) sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, i.e., a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

OTHER RELEASES

Waste management industry: government and business sectors

2000 (preliminary)

The waste management industry disposed of 23 million metric tonnes of municipal and construction and demolition wastes in 2000. This total was equivalent to 750 kilograms of waste for each Canadian, up 9% from 688 kilograms in 1998. Among the provinces, changes were influenced by different rates of economic growth and differences in provincial waste management regulations.

Current spending of municipalities and other government bodies providing waste management services totalled \$1.4 billion in 2000, of which 59% was payments to contracted waste management firms. Governments employed more than 7,100 people in waste management service activities.

Operating revenues of businesses in the waste management industry totalled \$3.4 billion in 2000, and operating expenditures reached \$2.9 billion. In addition, these firms invested \$412 million in capital expenditures. More than 23,400 people were employed by these companies across Canada.

These preliminary data came from waste management industry surveys, which covered both the government and business sectors for 2000.

The surveys collected information on the amount of waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators managed by governments and businesses. The data from the two surveys were combined to provide a complete perspective on municipal solid waste as well as construction and demolition waste.

Along with financial and employment data, both surveys collected information on the preparation of materials for recycling or re-use, the operation of disposal facilities such as landfills and incinerators, as well as hazardous waste volumes and types. These items will be covered in a more detailed final report to be published in the summer.

Tables on waste management industry (business and government sectors) expenditure, revenue and employment characteristics are available on request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Disposal of waste¹ by province and territory 2000 (Preliminary estimates)

	1996	1998	2000	1996	1998	2000
	Waste disposed Metric tonnes			Waste disposed per capita Kilograms per capita		
Canada	20,673 903	20,840,883	23,109,369	690	688	750
Newfoundland and Labrador	372,324	366,280	409,599	670	671	760
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	553,638	502,577	432,487	590	537	460
New Brunswick	505,957	468,571	472,612	670	623	630
Quebec ²	5,491,000	5,537,465	6,912,000	750	755	940
Ontario	6,913,786	6,988,157	7,615,923	620	612	650
Manitoba	947,884	964,726	938,624	840	848	819
Saskatchewan	900,210	848,408	828,359	880	827	811
Alberta	2,435,884	2,527,817	2,750,004	880	869	910
British Columbia	2,413,528	2,458,484	2,592,191	620	614	640
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x	x

^x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

¹ Total amount of waste disposed of in public and private waste disposal facilities. Does not include wastes disposed in hazardous waste disposal facilities or wastes managed by the waste generator on site.

² Figures are derived from the results of surveys conducted by the province.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Environment industry: business sector 2000 (preliminary)

Businesses comprising Canada's environment industry derived \$14.3 billion from the sales of environmental products in 2000, or 55% of their total revenues. The remaining 45% comprised revenues derived from production activities not directly related to the environment.

Three product categories accounted for this total. Environmental services and environmental goods categories accounted for 43% and 42%, respectively. Environment-related construction services accounted for the remaining 15%.

The environment industry is composed of businesses that produce goods and services that are used or can be used to measure, prevent, limit or correct environmental damage to water, air and soil as well as problems related to waste, noise and ecosystems. The industry also produces "eco-efficient" technologies that decrease material inputs, recover valuable by-products and reduce energy consumption.

Preliminary data from the 2000 Environment Industry Survey are now available on request. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Total and environmental revenues by industry 2000

Industry ¹	Establishments ²	Total employment	Total revenues	Environmental goods	Environmental services	Environment-related construction ³	Total environmental revenues
	Number						
Canada	7,425	159,688	26,176	5,961	6,247	2,103	14,311
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18	240	15	x	x	-	8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	23	544	77	x	16	x	28
Utilities	16	4,323	33	10	x	x	30
Construction	123	14,337	2,205	70	190	1,302	1,562
Chemical manufacturing	55	3,629	1,677	150	72	-	222
Plastic and rubber products manufacturing	38	2,902	777	196	-	-	196
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	17	1,056	233	126	x	x	130
Primary metal manufacturing	10	749	145	71	x	x	78
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	47	4,011	664	197	-	1	198
Machinery manufacturing	145	7,231	1,340	565	19	9	593
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	52	2,123	354	104	x	x	106
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	11	2,944	986	x	x	x	158
Rest of manufacturing sector	32	2,451	342	248	13	-	261
Wholesale trade	2,841	23,087	5,787	3,719	408	9	4,135
Retail trade	18	521	95	40	x	x	43
Finance and insurance services	16	100	31	x	x	x	27
Legal services	52	7,759	1,085	x	x	-	113
Architectural services and landscape architectural services	27	399	26	-	9	-	9
Engineering services	608	34,769	4,758	42	1,488	689	2,219
Surveying and mapping (including geophysical) services	20	511	69	x	x	-	30
Testing laboratories	114	4,412	340	1	167	-	168
Computer systems design and related services	31	2,071	161	5	19	-	23
Management, scientific and technical consulting services	1,123	9,004	772	53	524	9	585
Scientific research and development services	31	1,068	77	x	14	x	55
All other professional, scientific and technical services	27	716	96	x	26	x	84
Management of companies and enterprises	22	1,957	307	x	38	x	46
Administrative and support services	47	2,386	261	x	80	x	98
Waste management and remediation services	1,799	22,272	3,158	x	2,893	x	2,968
Other services	62	2,116	306	x	83	x	136

^x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

- Nil or zero.

- - Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Industry groups are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² The total number of establishments does not include engineering construction establishments (NAICS 2313) due to the methodology used to derive the estimates.

³ Revenues from environment-related construction services were derived from demand-side estimates of environmental protection expenditures.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Total and environmental revenues by province and territory 2000

	Environmental establishments ¹	Total employment	Total revenues	Environmental goods	Environmental services	Environment-related construction	Total environmental revenues
	Number				\$ millions		
Canada	7,425	159,688	26,176	5,961	6,247	2,103	14,311
Newfoundland and Labrador	147	1 867	172	19	65	20	105
Prince Edward Island	43	1,173	129	x	14	x	53
Nova Scotia	365	5,667	599	104	177	41	323
New Brunswick	289	3,692	379	87	102	33	222
Quebec	1,725	33,726	5,506	1,625	1,221	568	3,414
Ontario	2,357	63,676	12,844	3,124	2,565	516	6,205
Manitoba	227	3,356	494	177	117	28	322
Saskatchewan	286	3,632	348	93	77	34	205
Alberta	899	23,481	2,965	313	907	511	1,731
British Columbia	1,047	19,097	2,711	409	988	309	1,706
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	40	321	30	x	13	x	26

^x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

¹ The total number of establishments does not include engineering construction establishments (NAICS 2313) due to the methodology used to derive the estimates.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Hog inventories

First quarter 2002

Canadian hog inventories declined marginally during the first quarter, despite the strong export demand and favourable prices seen in 2001. Hog markets became increasingly bearish in the first quarter of 2002.

Producers reported 13.2 million head on their farms as of April 1. This was just 0.1% below January 1, but 4.1% higher than on April 1, 2001.

Western Canadian farmers were responsible for the entire expansion, even though there are more hogs in the east. Inventories in the west climbed 11% from April 1, 2001 to April 1, 2002 to a record 5.8 million hogs. Manitoba alone was responsible for an additional 329,000 hogs, a 16% increase, as producers responded to demand on both sides of the border.

The majority of the hogs, 7.4 million, were on eastern farms, principally in Quebec and Ontario, the two largest hog-producing provinces. The east accounted for 56% of the national total. Eastern inventories were down 1.0% from April 1, 2001.

Hogs sales are an important component of farm cash receipts. In 2001, hog receipts grew 14% to \$3.8 billion, which was 38% above the previous five-year average. Most of the increase was due to revenue generated from domestic slaughter, as prices rose and marketings reached record levels. Receipts from export sales, mostly to the United States, rose 24%.

The Canadian hog sector has expanded by more than 30% since 1990. Inventories in the west climbed 48%, but eastern expansion just 19%. During the same period, the number of hogs on American farms rose by a more modest 15%.

Canadian hog producers have benefited from many factors. Prices improved in 2000, buoyed by favourable exchange rates and increasing demand from the United States. The sector has been expanding since the mid-1990s, which coincides with freer trade. Also, in western Canada the 1995 demise of the Crow Rate, which subsidized the transportation of western grain, gave a comparative advantage to producers closer to feed supplies.

Note: These data are from the April Hog Survey, a telephone survey of 2,500 hog producers, who were asked to report the number of hogs they had on their farm as of April 1.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0004.

Livestock statistics (23-603-XIE, \$34/\$112) will be available in May. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca) or Yukman Cheung (613-951-7128; yukman.cheung@statcan.ca), or the Agriculture Division information line (1-800-465-1991). □

Hog inventories

April 1, 2002

	Breeding		Market hogs				Total hogs	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
		to		to		to		to
		2002		2002		2002		2002
	Under 20 kg		20 kg and over					
	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change
Canada	1,489	6.7	3,942	6.1	7,770	2.6	13,201	4.1
Atlantic	38	-1.1	128	2.6	236	2.5	402	2.2
Quebec	380	2.1	1,140	-1.3	2,242	-0.9	3,762	-0.7
Ontario	381	6.3	1,027	5.6	1,865	-6.6	3,273	-1.6
East	798	3.9	2,295	1.9	4,343	-3.2	7,436	-1.0
Manitoba	328	12.6	783	26.7	1,268	11.1	2,379	16.0
Saskatchewan	118	5.0	242	-5.0	843	16.8	1,203	10.5
Alberta	226	10.2	570	4.5	1,237	9.0	2,033	7.8
British Columbia	19	-1.6	53	13.9	78	-9.7	150	-1.4
West	690	10.1	1,648	12.6	3,427	11.1	5,764	11.4

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Natural gas sales

February 2002 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 7 376 million cubic metres in February, down 5.7% from February 2001. Warmer-than-normal weather throughout most of the country resulted in lower sales to the residential (-13.1%) and commercial (-10.0%) sectors.

Natural gas sales

	Feb. 2002 ^P	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2001 to Feb. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	7 376 100	7 825 268	-5.7
Residential	1 839 362	2 117 262	-13.1
Commercial	1 344 231	1 493 253	-10.0
Industrial	1 637 047	1 778 009	-0.5
Direct	2 555 460	2 436 744	
Year-to-date			
	2002 ^P	2001	2001 to 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	15 527 246	15 863 614	-2.1
Residential	3 948 282	4 410 283	-10.5
Commercial	2 828 334	3 086 261	-8.4
Industrial	3 418 494	3 425 911	4.6
Direct	5 332 136	4 941 159	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

The February 2002 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-XIB, \$13/\$125) will be available in June. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; gary.smalldridge@statcan.ca) or Andrew Beimers (613-951-2624; andrew.beimers@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 20, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 20 totalled 323 803 metric tonnes, up 3.6% from 312 637 tonnes a week earlier and up 7.7% from 300 557 tonnes in the same week of 2001. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 4 926 949 tonnes, up 12.0% from 4 398 168 in the same period of 2001.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Misbah Subhani (613-951-4924; misbah.subhani@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products

April 2002

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of April amounted to 80 653 metric tonnes, down from 80 859 tonnes in March but up from 65 048 tonnes in April 2001.

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

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

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

Asphalt roofing

March 2002

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 839 572 metric bundles in March, up 13.7% from 3 376 982 metric bundles in March 2001.

Year-to-date production to the end of March amounted to 10 016 057 metric bundles, up 8.6% from 9 223 789 metric bundles in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.

The March 2002 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 54, no. 3 (45-001-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@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

February 2002

In March and early April, grain markets got a first look at farmers' seeding plans for 2002 with the release of both United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food's prospective planting reports. As seeding approached, the moisture

situation across the Prairies was also an important topic of discussion.

In Chicago, soybean futures prices were propelled higher by strong world demand, uncertainty about Argentina's economic crisis and lower US stock forecasts. In contrast, corn futures slid, as the USDA forecast a rise in US ending corn stocks, Argentinean production and world coarse grain carryout. Farmers' plans to increase seedings by 4% compared with 2001 pushed down corn prices even more. Nearby corn futures prices closed March at their lowest point in four and a half months.

Despite the buoyant soybean prices in Chicago, nearby Winnipeg canola and flaxseed futures prices declined due to only routine export demand and weak near-term demand. Barley futures fell \$10 in March as a result of the continued inflow of US corn, a small improvement in the moisture outlook, and feedlots operating well below capacity.

Data from the February 2002 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The March situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the February 2002 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in May. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Airport activity statistics

First quarter 2001 (preliminary)

Airport activity data for the first quarter of 2001 are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rolf Hakka (613-951-0068), Transportation Division. ■

Red meat consumption

2001

Record supplies of beef in Canada were not sufficient to offset record exports, as per-capita consumption

plunged to its lowest in four decades. In 2001, each Canadian consumed an estimated 22.4 kg of beef, down 4.3% from 2000, as prices continued to climb. However, per-capita consumption of pork reached 22.0 kg, up a slight 1.4% from 2000. The increase was based primarily on record supplies.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0035 to 003-0037.

Livestock statistics (23-603-XIE, \$34/\$112) will be available in May. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of wildlife pelts

1999 (revised) and 2000 (preliminary)

Data for 2000 on the production and value of wildlife pelts are now available, as are data for 1999. Data are tabulated by province and territory.

The value of wildlife pelts harvested in Canada was \$21.0 million in 2000, up 11.3% from 1999. Ontario's harvest totalled \$4.7 million, down 11.3%, but Quebec and Manitoba saw increases of 27.1% and 40.8%, respectively. These three provinces together account for nearly 60% of the total value.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0013.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics* (23-603-XIE, \$34/\$112) in May. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; bernadette.alain@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Energy conservation and environmental management practices in businesses

1998 (preliminary)

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