



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Production of principal field crops, November 2001** 2
Western Canadian producers have faced a difficult season. Growing conditions were the worst since the 1988 drought, and input costs kept climbing while export commodity values continued to languish at low levels.

OTHER RELEASES

- Energy supply and demand, 2000 and fourth quarter 2000 5
- Cement, October 2001 6
- Architectural services, 1999 6

NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

Production of principal field crops

November 2001 (estimates)

Western Canadian producers have faced a difficult season. Growing conditions were the worst since the 1988 drought, and input costs kept climbing while export commodity values continued to languish at low levels. Although the 1988 drought was harder on yields, the current operating environment makes low production seasons more difficult for farmers to absorb.

Production declined for all major crops in 2001 except grain corn, according to the November Crops Survey of 33,250 farmers. Production of spring wheat was the lowest since 1998, durum wheat production plunged 46% from 2000, and soybean production was down 41%. Grain corn production showed better results, rising 20% despite poor growing conditions in southern Ontario.

November estimates of field crop production

| Crop | 2000 | 2001 | 2000 to 2001 |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Thousands of tonnes | | % change |
| Total wheat | 26 804 | 21 282 | -21 |
| Spring wheat | 19 357 | 16 717 | -14 |
| Barley | 13 468 | 11 355 | -16 |
| Corn | 6 827 | 8 171 | 20 |
| Canola | 7 126 | 5 062 | -29 |
| Durum wheat | 5 647 | 3 055 | -46 |
| Oats | 3 389 | 2 769 | -18 |
| Field peas | 2 864 | 2 196 | -23 |
| Soybeans | 2 703 | 1 582 | -41 |
| Flaxseed | 693 | 702 | 1 |

Soil moisture reserves carried over from the fall of 2000 were low. Spring rains did not provide adequate precipitation for crops, and the summer brought hot and dry weather. Southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba were the most severely affected. Harvest came to these areas and those fields that were not abandoned, turned over to livestock, or worked under yielded little for the year. Weather across the west was unseasonably warm and dry, setting the stage for low soil moisture in 2002.

Fuel and fertilizer costs, key inputs for crop production, continued to rise throughout the season, hitting a peak in mid-summer. Export prices and movement, particularly for canola and wheat, two of the main grain exports, were stagnant throughout the fall. Although prices have recently risen, prospects appear slim for significant improvement, given the excellent crops in the United States and other exporting countries.

Note to readers

The November Crops Survey of 33,250 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews from October 26 to November 17. Farmers were asked to report their seeded areas, harvested areas, and yields of major grains, specialty crops, and oilseeds.

Eastern Canadian producers have fared better than those in the west, but overall 2001 has been disappointing. In Ontario, corn and soybean production yields were down because of a dry summer combined with damp harvest conditions. Quebec growing conditions were better, and that province finished the season with average yields on all grains.

Barley supplies are tight

Canadian barley production was estimated at 11.4 million metric tonnes, down from 13.5 million tonnes in 2000 but 300 000 tonnes better than the September Statistics Canada estimate. As the harvest progressed throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan, which together account for nearly 80% of Canadian production, farmers found yields to be slightly better than earlier estimates.

The barley yield across western Canada was 47.4 bushels per acre, down from the five-year average of 56.4. This yield is the lowest since 1989 (45.1 bushels per acre).

Low yields and dry weather led producers to hold on to their barley stocks. This exaggerated the tight supply situation caused by the lower production. Canadian feed processors, feedlots and other domestic users have been unable to satisfy their requirements, and have turned to the United States for feed grains. This has resulted in an unprecedented volume of U.S. corn shipped into western Canada this crop year—some analysts forecast imports of as much as 1.0 million metric tonnes.

Spring wheat production lowest since 1988

Western spring wheat production was estimated at 16.4 million metric tonnes using a yield of 28.8 bushels per acre produced on 21.6 million seeded acres. There has not been an average wheat yield below 30.0 bushels per acre in the past 11 years and the five-year average is 35.0 bushels per acre. By comparison,

the 1988 drought saw spring wheat yields drop to 18.3 bushels per acre.

Southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan had conditions more like the 1930s, with yields below the 1988 average. Crop districts in the northern half of these two provinces had yields in the 29.0 to 40.0 bushels-per-acre range, which brought up the average.

Durum wheat production down

A 15% drop in acreage to 5.5 million acres and a 33% drop in yield to 21.6 bushels per acre brought durum production down to 3.1 million metric tonnes, down 46% from 5.6 million tonnes in 2000. This production is about one-half the 1998 record durum crop of 6.0 million tonnes.

Saskatchewan produces more than 80% of Canada's durum. Dry weather pushed the Saskatchewan yield down to 21.8 bushels per acre.

Pulse crops suffer from lack of moisture

Lentils, peas and beans are a rapidly growing segment of western Canadian agriculture. Approximately 6.9 million acres were seeded to pulse crops in western Canada, more than the combined acreage of oats, flax and rye. The hot dry weather drastically cut yields for all pulse crops. Lentil yields were down 36% from 2000 to 755 pounds per acre. Field pea yields were down 33% to 23.4 bushels per acre. Chick pea yields were down 29% to 872 pounds per acre. Despite expanded seeded acreage, overall production was down 22%. Chick peas were the exception—production was up 20% on acreage that was expanded by 70%.

Canola production drops on reduced acreage

Farmers harvested 5.1 million metric tonnes of canola, a drop of 2.0 million tonnes from 2000. Canola is mainly grown in the central and northern regions of the Prairies, which escaped the brunt of the summer drought. Canola yields were 23.2 bushels per acre, down 5% from the 10-year average of 24.4 bushels per acre. A 19% decline in seeded canola acreage was the primary cause of this season's reduced production. As farmers wrapped up harvest activities, they found that yields were slightly better than forecast in the Statistics Canada September estimate. Canola production was 273 000 tonnes higher than estimated in the September report.

Soybean production down

Soybean yields of 22.8 bushels per acre were the lowest since 1963 and well below the 10-year average of 38.8 bushels per acre. Soybean production was 1.6 million metric tonnes, down 41% from 2.7 million tonnes in 2000. Ontario, which accounts for nearly 80% of Canadian production, had one of its worst years for soybeans, posting an average yield of 21.1 bushels per acre. Dry growing conditions throughout the summer, a heavy aphid infestation, and a wet harvest were the reasons cited for the drop in yields.

Genetically modified soybean acreage was up 63% in Quebec and up 25% in Ontario from 2000. GMO yields in Ontario were 0.8 bushels per acre better than non-GMO crops. Quebec GMO soybean yields had better results—3.6 more bushels per acre than non-GMO fields.

Soybean production in Manitoba rose to 45,000 acres in 2001. The yield was 26.7 bushels per acre, which compares favourably with those from eastern Canada.

Corn production up

Despite poor growing conditions in southern Ontario, corn production in Canada was up. Canadian yields were 105.5 bushels per acre, compared with 99.9 in 2000; production increased 20% to 8.2 million metric tonnes. Quebec brought up the national average with a corn yield of 110.6 bushels per acre—just slightly better than the 10-year average of 108.4. Ontario yield estimates improved from the September Statistics Canada report by 6.2 bushels per acre to 103.1.

Seeded acreage of genetically modified corn crops was up 17% in Ontario and up 30% in Quebec from 2000. GMO corn yielded 8.0 bushels per acre more than non-GMO corn in Ontario, but in Quebec analysis showed yields that were basically similar.

Hot mustard

Although mustard seed is a relatively small crop, Canada is the world's largest producer. Canadian mustard seed production was 88 900 metric tonnes in 2001, down sharply from 202 200 tonnes in 2000 and the 10-year average of 225 530 tonnes. Mustard seed is traditionally grown in the southern part of the Prairies, which saw severe drought conditions. Yields were reported at 599 pounds per acre, well below the 10-year average of 905 pounds per acre. The lower production should keep prices firm throughout the year.

Available on CANSIM: tables: 10004, 10010 and 10017-10020.

*Field crop reporting series: November estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada, Vol. 80, no. 8(22-002-XIB, \$11/\$66; 22-002-XPB, \$15/\$88) is now available. See *How to order products*.*

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OTHER RELEASES

Energy supply and demand

2000 and fourth quarter 2000

Canada consumed 4.0% more energy in 2000 compared with 1999; demand was widespread across all sectors, buoyed by a robust economy. The United States' appetite for Canadian energy continued to increase, accounting for almost 53% of our total production.

Total energy demand in Canada rose 286 petajoules to 7,419 petajoules in 2000. One petajoule roughly equals the amount of energy required to operate the Montréal subway system for one year. Energy demand represents usage in plants, transportation of goods, operation of motor vehicles, and heating of homes, offices, schools and other buildings.

On the production side, crude oil output rose 4.4%, spurred by higher prices and sustained strong demand from U.S. refineries. A 3.0% increase in natural gas production and a 2.9% gain in primary electricity resulted from higher exports, combined with increasing domestic sales. A 5.0% decline in coal production was in response to lower demand by European and Pacific Rim countries.

Energy use rose in all key sectors in the economy. The mining sector consumed 12.8% more than in 1999, and demand in the manufacturing sector was up 6.9%. The residential and commercial sectors also posted gains.

Total exports of primary energy products rose 6.4% in 2000 in the wake of gains in exports of electricity, crude oil and natural gas. Higher electricity exports reflected strong growth from Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Exports of crude oil, which rose 10.2% over 1999, accounted for more than 62% of all Canadian production. Canada remains one of the major suppliers of crude oil to the United States, along with Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria. Natural gas exports increased 6.0%, the fifteenth consecutive annual advance. Natural gas exports from Canada accounted for 17% of U.S. domestic consumption.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States reached \$129.7 billion during 2000; energy accounted for \$48.9 billion, or almost 38% of the total.

In the fourth quarter of 2000, production of primary energy increased 2.5% from the fourth quarter of 1999. Virtually all forms of energy except coal posted increases. Final energy demand rose 7.5% from the fourth quarter of 1999, largely the result of increased industrial demand.

Energy supply and demand

| | Fourth quarter 1999 ^f | Fourth quarter 2000 | Fourth quarter 1999 to fourth quarter 2000 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | Petajoules ¹ | | % change |
| Production² | 3 984 | 4 085 | 2.5 |
| Exports ² | 2 063 | 2 157 | 4.6 |
| Imports ² | 665 | 738 | 11.0 |
| Availability ² | 2 736 | 2 902 | 6.1 |
| Electricity generation | 354 | 436 | 23.2 |
| Producer consumption | 333 | 342 | 2.7 |
| Non-energy use | 201 | 205 | 2.0 |
| Final demand³ | 1 860 | 2 000 | 7.5 |
| Industrial | 550 | 606 | 10.2 |
| Transportation | 585 | 569 | -2.7 |
| Residential and agriculture | 411 | 449 | 9.2 |
| Commercial and government | 315 | 376 | 19.4 |
| Year-to-date | | | |
| | 1999 ^f | 2000 | 1999 to 2000 |
| | Petajoules ¹ | | % change |
| Production² | 15 358 | 15 768 | 2.7 |
| Exports ² | 7 824 | 8 328 | 6.4 |
| Imports ² | 2 518 | 2 822 | 12.1 |
| Availability ² | 10 518 | 10 815 | 2.8 |
| Electricity generation | 1 488 | 1 589 | 6.8 |
| Producer consumption | 1 229 | 1 260 | 2.5 |
| Non-energy use | 829 | 789 | -4.8 |
| Final demand³ | 7 133 | 7 419 | 4.0 |
| Industrial | 2 177 | 2 341 | 7.5 |
| Transportation | 2 307 | 2 280 | -1.2 |
| Residential and agriculture | 1 462 | 1 519 | 3.9 |
| Commercial and government | 1 186 | 1 279 | 7.8 |

^f Revised data.

¹ A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.

² Primary energy sources are coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.

³ Final demand represents the sum of usage by the industrial, transportation, residential and farm, and commercial and government sectors.

Note: In addition to the current quarter estimates, data for the previous quarters of the reference year are regularly revised. With this release, revisions have also been made for the reference year 1999. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of company data and revisions to previously estimated or reported data. Consult the appropriate CANSIM tables for revised data. Final demand is the sum of energy use by mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction,

transportation, agriculture, residential, commercial, public administration and other institutional sectors.

Available on CANSIM: tables 1280001-1280003.

The fourth quarter 2000 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003-XPB, \$43/\$141) will be available soon. 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 John Svab (613-951-7382; john.svab@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cement

October 2001

Manufacturers shipped 1 413 577 metric tonnes of cement in October, up 3.8% from 1 362 416 tonnes in September and up 2.5% from 1 378 526 tonnes (revised) in October 2000.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October totalled 10 991 527 tonnes, up 1.5% from 10 830 900 (revised) during the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030001.

The October 2001 issue of *Cement*, Vol. 53, no. 10 (44-001-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 Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; sheiyas@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Architectural services

1999

Architects earned \$1.2 billion in revenues in 1999, up 14% from 1998.

Fees for institutional and commercial projects comprised 71% of all fees earned in 1999. A building boom in Ontario fuelled an expansion of architectural services, pushing up revenues 24% in that province in 1999. The value of building permits issued by Ontario municipalities hit a 12-year peak in 1999, according to the Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey.

The industry's before-tax profit margin was 15.2% in 1999, down more than two percentage points from 1998. Because this profit margin includes the undistributed income of partnerships and proprietorships, it is higher than it would be if only corporations were surveyed.

Available on CANSIM: table 3600004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Randy Smadella (613-951-3472; fax: (613-951-6696; randy.smadella@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Field crop reporting series, Vol. 80, no. 8,
November 2001

Catalogue number 22-002-XIB (\$11/\$66).

Field crop reporting series, Vol. 80, no. 8,
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Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$15/\$88).

Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas,
July 2001

Catalogue number 26-006-XPB (\$19/\$186).

Cement, Vol. 53, no. 10, October 2001

Catalogue number 44-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Exports by commodity, Vol. 58, no. 9, September 2001

Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$37/\$361).

Exports by commodity, Vol. 58, no. 9, September 2001

Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$78/\$773).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
September 2001

Catalogue number 67-002-XIB (\$14/\$132).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
September 2001

Catalogue number 67-002-XPB (\$18/\$176).

Science statistics, Vol. 25, no. 10

Catalogue number 88-001-XIB (\$6/\$59).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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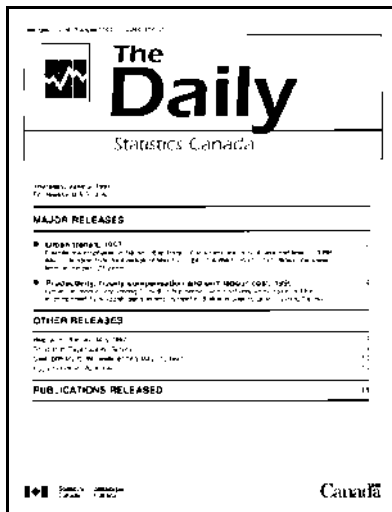
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