



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 29, 2001

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Gross domestic product at factor cost by Industry, April 2001** 3
Total economic activity was unchanged in April, after edging up 0.1% in March.

- **Principal field crop areas, 2001** 7
Western farmers have planted a record acreage of field peas this spring, while the area devoted to canola has declined to a five-year low, according to preliminary data from the June planting survey of 29,200 farms.

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Extraction system of agricultural statistics on CD-ROM

2001

The 2001 *Extraction system of agricultural statistics* (ESAS) on CD-ROM, released today, contains an extensive collection of the most requested physical and financial data on farming. The product is a co-operative effort involving Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

This menu-driven software allows users to extract data by Census Agricultural Region, farm type and revenue class. The 2001 version of ESAS contains a full year of new data and a revised user's guide and reference manual.

The flexibility of ESAS enables users to reorganize reports, perform calculations and create graphs. Selected tables can be viewed, printed or exported for use in other applications. Whether the subject is dairy production in Quebec or off-farm income in Saskatchewan, ESAS enables users to access all the current and historical agricultural data they need in minutes.

The 2001 *Extraction system of agricultural statistics* on CD-ROM (21F0001XCB, \$625) is now available. The update can be purchased for \$295. A 50% educational discount is also available. To order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or call 1-800-267-7777.

For more information, contact Linda Brazeau (613-951-5027; linda.brazeau@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division, or the Agriculture Division (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca).



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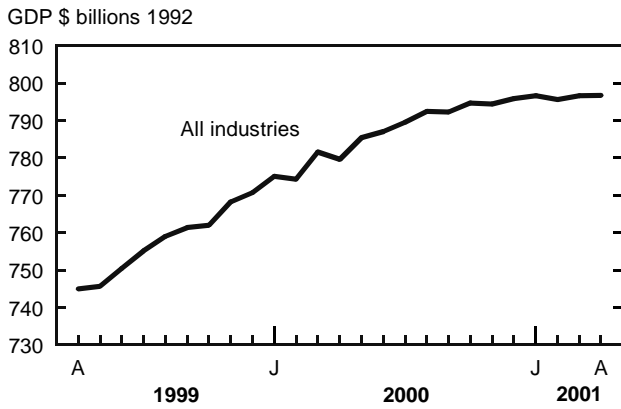
MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product at factor cost by Industry

April 2001

Total economic activity was unchanged in April, after edging up 0.1% in March.

Economy in holding pattern in April



A surge in oil and gas exploration activity provided the single largest push to the economy in April. However, strike action led to a drop in public sector services. Manufacturing output declined slightly, as the recent upswing in the automotive sector was negated by the continuing erosion of demand for telecommunications equipment. Strong sales of automobiles lifted the retailing industry. Wholesaling and construction activity both declined, while poor stock market performance held the financial sector to a modest gain.

Mining exploration leaped forward in April

Mining sector output, which rose 2.4% in April, was buoyed by a 23.5% surge in oil and gas drilling and rigging activity. April is traditionally a slow month for rig operators, as the spring thaw usually makes ground conditions too difficult to move heavy machinery. This year, however, a combination of unusually dry weather and strong market incentives spurred producers to increase exploration activity.

Nevertheless, the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas fell back in April, after advancing for two months, primarily because of lower output of natural gas. Production at iron mines dropped significantly for

Note to readers

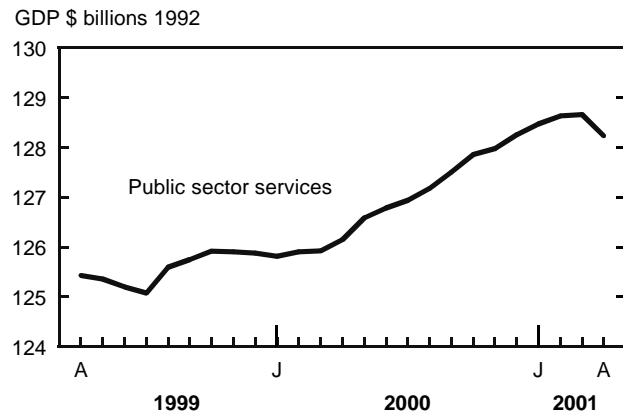
The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into outputs. Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1992 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

a second consecutive month, a result of strike activity and a drop-off in demand.

Strike activity pulled down public sector service industries

Public sector output fell 0.4% in April, largely because of labour disputes. Strikes in Ontario schools, as well as smaller work stoppages across Newfoundland, in Halifax and in Vancouver led to a 1.1% fall in education services. The end of a university strike partly offset this decline. In Newfoundland, strikes contracted output of provincial government services by 0.7% and hospitals by 0.1%. Overall, the strikes — which were over by month's end — shaved 0.1% from the total economy's growth rate.

Strikes hit public sector services



Higher auto sales gave retailing another boost

Generous incentives lured customers into auto dealers' showrooms, sending retailing activity 0.8% higher in April. It was also a good month for retailers of men's and women's clothing and shoes. These increases were partly offset by the sharpest decline in furniture store sales activity in several years. Consumer

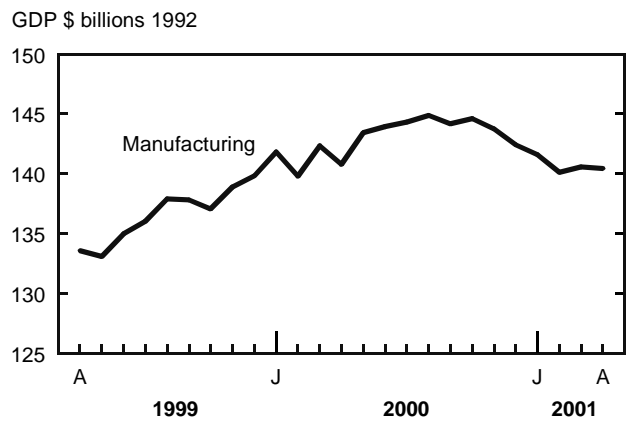
traffic at grocery stores and general merchandise stores also dipped in April.

Wholesaling activity fell 0.5% in April, the third back-to-back decline. The decrease was broadly based; distributors of beverages and tobacco, automotive equipment, non-farm machinery and building materials all saw a drop in demand. Higher sales of food and grains partly offset these declines.

Manufacturing output declined again

Total factory output eased 0.1% in April, pulled down by another sharp drop in the production of telecommunications equipment. Output in the machinery and fabricated metal products industries also declined. Overall, the manufacturing sector saw its fifth decline in six months, leaving output below April 2000 levels. Production in 10 of 22 industries, representing almost 48% of total manufacturing output, declined in April. These decreases were partly offset by higher output of automotive goods and wood products.

Manufacturing saw fifth decline in six months



The continued slump in world demand for communications-related products continued to take its toll on the manufacturing sector. Output of telecommunications equipment fell 14.2%, the seventh drop in eight months, dragging down overall production of electrical and electronic products by 2.1%. Production of major appliances fell for a fourth consecutive month, partly because of a strike.

Production of telecommunications equipment in April has tumbled 50.7% from its August 2000 peak, bringing output back to first quarter 1999 levels. Despite the drop in production, declines in sales and exports have been more pronounced, leaving manufacturers

with a significant accumulation of unsold goods. In contrast, output of computers and peripherals actually rose in April. Production in this industry has remained relatively steady since October, the result of resilient foreign demand.

Machinery producers reduced production by 4.0% in April. Factories making agricultural, sawmill and other machinery were hurt by labour strife, while slowing demand moved other plants to reduce the length of their work weeks.

Activity in the automotive products industry continued to reflect the recent resurgence of consumer demand in the United States. A sharp contraction in sales of new vehicles at the end of 2000 south of the border had led to major production cutbacks in Canada. However, U.S. sales, responding to the aggressive use of incentives, have since bounced back convincingly, a development that has effectively stopped the decline in North American auto production. Indeed, Canadian output of motor vehicles increased 3.7% in April, a second consecutive increase. Production of light trucks was up particularly sharply. While domestic production of parts only edged up 0.7%, a surge of imported parts and components ensured that assembly plants were kept adequately supplied.

The first full month of production after the expiry of the Canada-U.S. Softwood Lumber Agreement saw a partial rebound in output of sawed lumber. Strong residential construction activity in the United States prompted Canadian sawmills to raise output by 5.3% after March's 10.9% tumble. Output of other wood products, such as prefabricated structures, particleboard and waferboard, was also up in April.

Construction output dropped for a second month

Output in the construction industry fell 0.7% in April, the second consecutive decline. The building of all types of structures declined, but the drop was most pronounced on engineering projects. Residential and non-residential building construction fell marginally.

Mutual fund gain was mostly offset by stock market woes in finance industries

Output in the finance industries edged up 0.1% in April, as investors continued to channel money into mutual funds. Sales climbed 60% compared with April 2000, although most of these sales were directed into money market funds. However, the current slowdown in the stock market continued to affect both larger integrated investment dealers and smaller independent ones. Retail investors have reduced their trading activity and corresponding margin borrowing,

and the corporate sector has postponed new stock issues.

Other industries

The output of the accommodation and food industry fell 1.3% in April, largely due to a drop in restaurant services activity. Business services activity rose a modest 0.2%, reflecting mostly an increase in demand for accounting and legal services as housing sales remained buoyant.

Forthcoming annual revision of monthly GDP by industry

The next annual revision of monthly GDP by industry estimates, scheduled for release on September 28, will include major classification and conceptual changes.

For more information, consult the *Statistical methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). In the interim, the following table shows the impact on economic growth of a synthetic rebasing of GDP by industry from 1992 to 1997 prices.

GDP by industry: Impact on economic growth of a synthetic rebasing

	1992 base year	1997 base year	Difference
	% change		
1999	4.32	4.16	-0.16
2000	4.48	4.26	-0.22
First quarter 1999	1.07	1.02	-0.06
Second quarter 1999	0.98	0.94	-0.04
Third quarter 1999	1.54	1.54	0.00
Fourth quarter 1999	1.11	1.07	-0.04
First quarter 2000	1.30	1.24	-0.06
Second quarter 2000	0.90	0.83	-0.08
Third quarter 2000	0.94	0.87	-0.07
Fourth quarter 2000	0.45	0.40	-0.05
First quarter 2001	0.16	0.10	-0.06
October 2000	0.31	0.33	0.02
November 2000	-0.04	-0.06	-0.03
December 2000	0.18	0.12	-0.06
January 2001	0.09	0.09	0.00
February 2001	-0.12	-0.11	0.02
March 2001	0.13	0.06	-0.07
April 2001	0.02	0.03	0.01

Available on CANSIM: tables 3790004-3790006 and matrices 4677-4681.

The April 2001 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release in July. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

To purchase data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145; evanric@statcan.ca) Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1992 prices

	November 2000 ^r	December 2000 ^r	January 2001 ^r	February 2001 ^r	March 2001 ^r	April 2001 ^p	March to April 2001	April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change					\$ change ¹		\$ level ¹ % change	
All industries	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	128	796,719	2.2
Goods producing industries	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.1	232	256,195	0.2
Agriculture	0.9	0.9	-2.0	-0.2	0.3	0.4	48	12,688	-4.3
Fishing and trapping	-3.8	3.8	-5.1	-2.1	2.2	-4.3	-28	626	-16.4
Logging and forestry	-5.7	-5.6	6.2	0.9	-0.4	0.5	22	4,337	-9.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	0.6	-0.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	681	29,189	6.3
Manufacturing	-0.6	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0	0.3	-0.1	-122	140,459	-0.2
Construction	0.8	0.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-290	42,313	-0.5
Other utilities	0.6	2.0	-3.7	2.6	0.0	-0.3	-79	26,583	1.8
Services producing industries	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-104	540,524	3.2
Transportation and storage	0.0	1.4	0.6	-1.4	-0.2	0.1	32	36,876	3.1
Communications	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	-0.6	0.3	106	31,937	8.1
Wholesale trade	-1.0	1.2	1.5	-0.9	-0.4	-0.5	-237	51,152	3.1
Retail trade	-0.4	1.0	1.0	-0.4	0.4	0.8	396	52,735	5.4
Finance and insurance	-0.6	0.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.1	34	44,063	0.6
Real estate and insurance agent	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	247	84,655	3.2
Business services	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	116	51,995	6.6
Government services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	53	48,707	4.5
Educational services	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.1	-451	40,707	-0.1
Health and social services	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-37	46,338	-0.2
Accommodation and food	0.5	-0.1	0.4	-1.0	0.7	-1.3	-275	21,227	2.2
Other services	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-88	30,132	1.4
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.2	480	196,231	1.0
Non-durable manufacturing	1.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	125	58,587	3.4
Durable manufacturing	-1.8	-1.3	-0.7	-2.3	0.4	-0.3	-247	81,872	-2.7
Business sector	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	596	666,424	2.3
Non-business sector	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-468	130,295	1.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Principal field crop areas

2001 (preliminary)

Western farmers have planted a record acreage of field peas this spring, while the area devoted to canola has declined to a five-year low, according to preliminary data from the June planting survey of 29,200 farms.

In addition, durum wheat acreage this year will be down 15% from last year to 5.5 million acres, below the five-year average of 5.7 million acres. Farmers also planted slightly less barley. On the other hand, there were significant increases in the seeded area for chick peas and oats. The area devoted to spring wheat, the major crop on the Prairies, has increased 9% to above-average levels.

In the east, farmers have planted a record area of grain corn.

Farmers reported that they have planted most of the acreage they had not decided about when reporting for Statistics Canada's March intentions survey. As well, much of large increase in summerfallow area farmers reported in the March intentions survey appears to have been planted.

However, both extremely wet and extremely dry soil conditions in different regions of the Prairie provinces were still being reported during the June survey period. These conditions have left some farmers ambivalent about whether there would be a crop to harvest in the affected areas.

Seeding intentions of major grains and oilseeds

Crop	2000	2001	2000 to 2001
	millions of acres		% change
Total wheat	27.6	28.5	3
Spring wheat	20.1	22.0	9
Barley	12.6	12.4	-2
Summerfallow	11.6	11.7	1
Canola	12.1	9.9	-18
Durum wheat	6.5	5.5	-15
Oats	4.5	4.9	9
Field peas	3.1	3.6	16
Corn for grain	2.9	3.1	7
Soybeans	2.6	2.6	0
Lentils	1.7	1.8	6
Flaxseed	1.5	1.6	7
Chick peas	0.7	1.2	71

Dry peas set a second consecutive record for seeded area

Dry pea acreage reached a record 3.6 million acres this year, a 16% increase from last year's record of 3.1 million acres. Most of the increased area was in Saskatchewan where planted area soared by 23% over last year.

The pea plant is the host for micro-organisms that have the ability to fix nitrogen from the air, thus reducing

Note to readers

The June planting survey of 29,200 farms was conducted by telephone interviews during the last week of May and the first week of June. Farmers were asked to report their planted areas of cereals, oilseeds, and specialty crops.

Statistics Canada also monitors crop and pasture conditions across the Canadian Prairies on a weekly basis using a vegetation index obtained from digital satellite data. For more information on the Crop Condition Assessment Program, contact Gordon Reichert (613-951-3872), Agriculture Division.

the requirement for the application of expensive nitrogen fertilizers. Peas are being used increasingly in domestic animal rations and are exported to Western Europe and Asia as well.

Spring wheat acreage climbs to above-average levels

Spring wheat acreage is set at 22.0 million acres, a 1.9 million-acre increase from the 20.1 million acres planted last year. The five-year average is 21.2 million acres.

Saskatchewan, the largest grower of spring wheat, planted 17% more spring wheat and Manitoba planted 7% more. In Alberta, seeded acreage declined by 1%. Lower fertilizer and other input costs for spring wheat compared with other major crops were an incentive for boosting acreage.

Canola acreage lowest since 1996

Canola producers reduced their plantings this year to 9.9 million acres, a drop of 2.2 million acres from last year. Acreage has not been this low since 1996 when farmers seeded only 8.7 million acres.

Unprofitable margins for canola crushers, near-record stocks of canola this spring, and high input costs for fertilizer and chemicals were the main deterrents.

Record grain corn crop expected in the east

This year eastern corn producers reported that they intend to seed a record 3.0 million acres, 274,000 acres more than last year's area.

The popularity of grain corn is based on its two major uses: as a primary ingredient in hog ration in the two largest hog-producing provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and in the growing fuel ethanol industry.

Chick pea popularity continues to grow

Chick pea area set another record in its brief history in the western crop mosaic. Producers in Saskatchewan

and Alberta planted a total of 1.2 million acres, 71% more than last year's 700,000 acres.

Seeded area nearly doubled in Alberta, from 50,000 to 90,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, seeded area jumped from 680,000 to 1.2 million acres.

Statistics Canada is now reporting soybean acreage in Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: tables 10004 and 10010, 10017-10020 and matrices 1025, 1026, 1028-1043, 1046, 1048-1051, 3541, 3542, 3544-3560 and 3562-3565.

*Field crop reporting series no. 4: Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, Canada, 2000 (22-002-XIB, \$11/\$66; 22-002-XPB, \$15/\$88) 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 David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.ca), or David Roeske (613-951-0572; david.roeske@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

May 2001 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 951 700 cubic metres in May, down 0.7% from May 2000. Sales increased in three of the seven major product groups; the largest gain was posted for heavy fuel oil (+88 400 cubic metres or +18.3%). The advance in heavy fuel oil sales reflects higher use of the product by utilities to generate electricity. Warmer-than-normal temperatures resulted in lower sales of light fuel oil (-29 300 cubic metres or -10.0%) compared with May 2000.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	May 2000 ^r	May 2001 ^p	May 2000 to May 2001 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Total, all products	8 008.9	7 951.7	-0.7
Motor gasoline	3 347.2	3 364.7	0.5
Diesel fuel oil	2 151.7	2 104.9	-2.2
Light fuel oil	296.9	267.1	-10.0
Heavy fuel oil	482.9	571.3	18.3
Aviation turbo fuels	564.2	540.9	-4.1
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	358.6	377.6	5.3
All other refined products	807.4	725.4	-10.2

	Jan. to May 2000 ^r	Jan. to May 2001 ^p	Jan.-May 2000 to Jan.-May 2001
Total, all products	37 320.9	38 549.1	3.3
Motor gasoline	15 203.3	15 410.2	1.4
Diesel fuel oil	9 329.0	9 297.2	-0.3
Light fuel oil	2 583.0	2 737.2	6.0
Heavy fuel oil	2 588.8	3 411.9	31.8
Aviation turbo fuels	2 364.4	2 340.3	-1.0
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	1 820.1	1 887.5	3.7
All other refined products	3 432.3	3 464.9	0.9

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Motor gasoline sales were up marginally (+17 500 cubic metres or +0.5%) from May 2000. Sales of regular non-leaded motor gasoline rose 1.3%, while sales of mid- and premium-grade motor gasoline dropped 8.9% and 4.1%, respectively.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products climbed 1 228 200 cubic metres or 3.3 % over the same period in 2000. Sales increased for five of the seven

major product groups; the largest advances were posted for heavy fuel oil (+823 100 cubic metres or +31.8%), motor gasoline (+206 900 cubic metres or +1.4%) and light fuel oil (+154 200 cubic metres or +6.0%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 1340004 and matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Farm operators' total income 1999

Farm operators obtained proportionally more income from non-farm sources in 1999 than in 1998, according to analysis of data from personal income tax returns.

The proportion of income from non-farm sources has grown steadily since 1995. In 1999, income from non-farming activities accounted for 58 cents of every dollar in farm operator income, compared with 52 cents in 1995.

Sources of farm operators' income

	1998	1999	1998 to 1999 % change
	\$		
Off-farm employment income	13,853	14,212	2.6
Wages and salaries	12,426	12,860	3.5
Net non-farm self- employment	1,427	1,352	-5.3
Investment income	3,494	3,676	5.2
Pension income	3,080	3,194	3.7
Other off-farm income	1,793	2,127	18.6
Total off-farm income¹	22,220	23,210	4.5
Net farm operating income ²	17,757	16,800	-5.4
Total farm operators' income	39,976	40,009	0.1

¹ Excluding taxable capital gains.

² Before capital cost allowance.

On average, farm operators' total income remained practically unchanged from 1998 (+0.1%), at \$40,009. A 5.4% drop in average net farm operating income (before depreciation) was offset by a 4.5% rise in average off-farm income. Average off-farm

income amounted to \$23,210 in 1999, about 58% of total income. Average net farm operating income totalled \$16,800, or 42% of total income.

The growth in average off-farm income resulted mainly from a 2.6% increase in off-farm employment income, which averaged \$14,212, and from an 18.6% rise in other off-farm income. Other off-farm income includes payouts from the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) which provides financial assistance to producers by stabilizing their net income.

Farm operators' investment income rose 5.2% in 1999 because of a 21.6% gain in dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations. Average interest income dropped 3.0% as a result of the decline in the Bank Rate.

Wages and salaries were still the most important source of off-farm income in 1999, accounting for 55% of the total. Investment income and pension income represented 16% and 14%, respectively, of total off-farm income.

Farm operators specializing in poultry and egg production again had the highest average total income among all major farm types in 1999. Their income reached \$77,721 in 1999, up 0.4% from 1998. Operators who ran hog farms posted the largest percentage gain (+18.5%) in average total income, following a 38.8% decline in 1998.

Average total farm operators' income by type of farm

	Total off-farm income	Net operating income ²	Total income	1998 to 1999
	\$			% change
	1			
Poultry and egg	30,472	47,248	77,721	0.4
Potato	25,344	50,955	76,299	12.0
Greenhouse and nursery	30,497	38,682	69,178	17.0
Tobacco	24,080	31,267	55,348	4.8
Dairy	10,106	35,571	45,677	8.4
Fruit and vegetable	25,533	17,210	42,743	7.7
Grain and oilseed	24,891	17,211	42,102	-3.5
Other farm types	30,039	6,162	36,201	-6.0
Hog	17,879	13,587	31,466	18.5
Cattle	23,164	7,852	31,016	2.3
Livestock combination	16,044	14,944	30,988	0.3
Total	23,210	16,800	40,009	0.1

¹ Excluding taxable capital gains.

² Before capital cost allowance.

Average total income for farm operators specializing in grain and oilseed production declined 3.5%. Their average off-farm income stood at \$24,891, up 7.1% from 1998.

Average off-farm income grew in every province in 1999. The largest gain occurred in New

Brunswick (+9.7%). Average off-farm income ranged from \$16,286 in Quebec to \$32,446 in British Columbia.

Off-farm income includes employment income (wages and salaries; and net off-farm self-employment income), investment income, pension income and other income (government social transfers, such as social assistance payments and child tax benefits but excluding pensions; Registered Retirement Savings Plan income; and other income such as alimony or maintenance income and NISA payouts). Provincial family allowances are not part of operators' off-farm income.

These estimates refer to the income of farm operators involved in one or more unincorporated or incorporated farms. These estimates encompass unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 or more in 1999, and incorporated farms with total agricultural sales of \$25,000 or more in 1999. Estimates for total income of farm families for 1998 were released in *The Daily* on April 24, 2001.

For custom data requests, contact the Client Services Unit (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piéto (613-951-3171; fax: 613-951-3868; lina.dipietro@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending June 23, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 23 totalled 296 258 metric tonnes, down 5.0% from 311 855 tonnes a week earlier and down 10.5% from 330 891 tonnes in the same week of 2000. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 7 140 207 tonnes, down 12.9 % from 8 198 552 tonnes produced in the same week of 2000.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

April 2001

Higher demand in export markets led to an increase in coal production in April. Production totalled 5 672 kilotonnes, up 3.2% from April 2000. Production in British Columbia, which is directed mainly

to export markets, increased 7.7% to 2 267 kilotonnes. Production in other producing provinces (supplying mainly electric power generating stations) edged up 0.4% to 3 405 kilotonnes. Year-to-date production to the end of April was 23 514 kilotonnes, down 2.3% from the same period in 2000.

Exports in April totalled 3 111 kilotonnes, up 9.5% from April 2000. Exports to Europe rose 165.6% to 765 kilotonnes, while exports to Japan, the largest consumer of Canadian coal, decreased 24.3% to 1 267 kilotonnes during the same period. Year-to-date exports totalled 10 765 kilotonnes, down 4.9% from the same period of 2000.

April coke production was 273 kilotonnes, up 0.2% from April 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3030016 and 3030017 and matrix 9.

The April 2001 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in July. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560, andre.lefebvre@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

April 2001

Reduced generating capability at hydro plants led to lower net generation of electricity in April. Net generation of electricity was 45 452 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 0.4% from April 2000. Exports rose 2.3% to 3 935 GWh, and imports increased from 1 203 GWh to 1 555 GWh.

Reduced generating capability in Newfoundland, Quebec and New Brunswick was the main reason for the 4.5% drop in generation of hydroelectricity to 27 742 GWh. As a consequence, exports from provinces west of Quebec rose, but exports fell in Quebec and New Brunswick. Thermal conventional generation was up 8.8% to 12 799 GWh to compensate for lower hydro capability and higher demand. Generation from nuclear sources was also up 2.0% to 4 911 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation to the end of April totalled 202 613 GWh, down 1.4% from the same period in 2000. Year-to-date exports totalled 14 197 GWh, down 9.3%, whereas year-to-date imports rose 120.8% to 7 790 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: table 1270001 and matrices 3985-3999.

The April 2001 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in July. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; andre.lefebvre@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

April 2001

Data from the April issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available, including that on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The May situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the April issue of *Cereal and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in July. 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) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

General Social Survey Cycle 14: Internet use

2000

A public-use microdata file from Cycle 14 of the General Social Survey (GSS), the first cycle to collect detailed information on individuals' use of technology in Canada, is now available.

Cycle 14 surveyed individuals about their use of computers and the Internet, the impact of technology on privacy, access to information, and the social cohesion of families and communities. Data were collected over 12 months from January to December 2000. The representative sample had 25,090 respondents.

The GSS is an annual telephone survey covering the non-institutionalized population aged 15 and over in all provinces.

Preliminary results from Cycle 14 were released in *The Daily* on March 26. Two analytical products, based on these data and containing detailed findings, were also released on that date. The publications *Changing our ways: Why and how Canadians use the Internet* (56F0006XIE) and *Overview: Access to*

and use of information communication technology (56-505-XIE) can be downloaded free from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page choose *Free publications*, then *Communications*.

To order a copy of the *GSS Cycle 14: Access to and use of information communication technology public-use microdata file* (12M0014XCB, \$1,600), other GSS public-use files or custom tabulations, contact Client Services and Dissemination (613-951-5979; fax: 613-951-0387; hfsslf@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathryn Stevenson (613-951-4178; fax: 613-951-0387; kathryn.stevenson@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Geography working paper series

The *Geography working paper series* was begun to stimulate discussion on conceptual, methodological or technical issues involved in developing and disseminating geographic data, products and services. Readers of the series are encouraged to contact Statistics Canada with comments and suggestions.

The paper, *Introducing the dissemination area for the 2001 Census: An update* (92F0138MIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Geographic reference*. Paper copies (92F0138MPE, \$10) can be ordered from the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information about the series, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geography Division (613-951-3889; fax: 613-951-0569; geohelp@statcan.ca). ■

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18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 2001
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19	Canadian international merchandise trade	May 2001
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23	Retail trade	May 2001
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26	Employment, earnings and hours	May 2001
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