



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 5, 2002

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Estimates of production of principal field crops, November 2002**

Western Canadian farmers experienced one of the worst production seasons in the past 25 years. For some farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan, it was worse than in the 1930s. Weather, disease and pestilence reduced yields and downgraded quality for producers who were fortunate to have a crop to harvest.

2
- **Building permits, October 2002**

Signs of a slowdown on construction sites cannot be foreseen, as the value of construction intentions, measured by building permits, equalled July's record high in October. The value of building permits totalled \$4.0 billion in October, up 6.9% from September. The high construction intentions in the residential sector were mainly responsible for this peak.

5

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, November 2002	9
Environmental expenditures and practices by businesses, 2000	9
Cement, October 2002	12
Steel primary forms, week ending November 30, 2002	12
Airport Activity Statistics, 2001	13
Medical Devices Industry Survey, 2000	13

NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of production of principal field crops

November 2002

Western Canadian farmers experienced one of the worst production seasons in the past 25 years. For some farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan, it was worse than the in 1930s. Weather, disease and pestilence reduced yields and downgraded quality for producers who were fortunate to have a crop to harvest.

November estimates of field crop production

Crop	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
	Thousands of tonnes		% change
Total wheat	20 568	15 690	-24
Spring wheat	16 010	10 423	-35
Barley	10 846	7 283	-33
Corn	8 389	9 065	8
Canola	4 926	3 577	-27
Durum wheat	2 987	3 714	24
Oats	2 691	2 749	2
Field peas	2 023	1 366	-32
Soybeans	1 635	2 335	43
Flaxseed	715	679	-5

Grain production was down for the third consecutive year. Output of western Canada's six major crops was down 44% from 1999, 41% from 2000, and 25% from 2001. Production of the major specialty crops, including lentils, field peas, mustard seed, canary seed and sunflowers seeds, was down 39% from 1999, 49% from 2000, and 25% from 2001.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan, dry soil conditions were carried over from the fall of 2001. The southern regions had a drought in 2001, which was alleviated by localized rains in the spring of 2002. The normally productive areas of central and northern Alberta and Saskatchewan began the season with cold temperatures and depleted soil moisture reserves. No significant rain fell throughout the growing season, and temperatures turned to above normal. Grasshoppers were a major problem across the Prairies. A large number of producers with poor crops said they either used their field crops for pasture, cut the fields for green feed and silage, or abandoned the fields altogether.

In late August and September, the prairie region experienced frost followed by above-normal rainfall, which downgraded the quality of the crop and delayed harvest. In late October, much of the Prairies received snow. Some farmers reported that they wondered if they would be able to harvest the balance of their crops this year or if they would have to wait until spring.

Note to readers

The November Crops Survey of 33,400 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews from October 28 to November 19. Farmers were asked to report their seeded areas, harvested areas, and yields of major grains, specialty crops, and oilseeds.

Manitoba experienced similar conditions to Alberta and Saskatchewan but began the season with better soil moisture reserves. This helped provide comparatively better yields, but overall it was a below-average year for producers in this province.

Eastern Canada, in comparison, had a normal growing season with adequate precipitation and average yields. Moisture conditions in the spring were good; however, the hot dry weather experienced throughout the summer caused some reduction of yield in southwestern Ontario.

Low western Canadian production in 2001 and 2002 has increased the cost of grain, which will eventually affect consumer food prices. The livestock industry was hit hard as shortages caused by poor grain and forage production forced users to import US corn. Of the record 3.9 million tonnes of corn imported in 2001/02, an estimated 2.0 million tonnes was shipped into western Canada. Corn imports are anticipated to increase further in 2002/03.

For the first time, high domestic prices enabled Canada to import feed wheat from Eastern Europe into Ontario. High wheat prices have already increased the price of flour for the domestic baking industry, which will be passed onto the consumer. Other shortages in crops such as malting barley, milling oats, and mustard will increase the costs of manufactured foods.

On a positive note, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada undertook a redesign of its program that included disaster relief and support payments to producers. Rains fell throughout western Canada this fall, which, combined with recent snowfall, replenished some of the soil moisture reserves. This moisture generates some optimism that next year may provide better crops.

Spring wheat production plummets

Western Canadian spring wheat production dropped to 10.0 million tonnes, down from 15.7 million tonnes in 2001 and well below the 10-year average of 19.8 million tonnes. A dry growing season and an early

fall contributed to low yields, high field abandonment and unharvested acres. Farmers in western Canada seeded 18.8 million acres but only harvested 78% or 14.6 million acres. On average, approximately 98% of the seeded acreage in western Canada is harvested.

Spring wheat yields in western Canada slipped to 25.1 bushels per acre, down from 29.0 bushels per acre in 2001 and well below the 10-year average of 33.0 bushels per acre. Yields in Saskatchewan were particularly poor at 20.1 bushels per acre, compared with the 10-year average of 30.1 bushels per acre.

Canola production dries up

Canola production declined to 3.6 million tonnes, down from 4.9 million tonnes in 2001 and the 10-year average of 6.3 million tonnes. Producers seeded fewer canola acres than expected in spring 2002 as a result of market demand, cold weather and dry soil conditions. Later in the season, hot dry weather, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta, forced farmers to abandon a record amount of cropland. Only 73% of the crop seeded was harvested compared with the 10-year average of 98%. Despite poor yields of 20.6 bushels per acre in Alberta and 18.5 bushels per acre in Saskatchewan, above-average yields of 28.8 bushels per acre in Manitoba resulted in a modest drop in Canadian yield to 22.3 bushels per acre, down from the 10-year average of 24.4 bushels per acre.

Barley supply continues to be tight

Despite a 10% increase from 2001 in seeded barley acres, harvested area was down 21% as a result of dry conditions and an early fall. Barley yields were a dismal 41.4 bushels per acre, down from the 2001 yield of 48.6 bushels per acre. Barley production of 7.3 million tonnes was down 43% from the 10-year average of 12.8 million tonnes.

Oat production disappointing

Oat production increased 2% to 2.8 million tonnes. Although seeded area increased 26% to 5.9 million acres, only 3.2 million acres were harvested. Dry weather, grasshopper infestation, and an early fall resulted in a 46% rate of field abandonment or cutting for green feed. Yields fell to 55.6 bushels per acre in 2002, down for the second year in a row from 57.0 bushels per acre in 2001 and 68.5 bushels per acre in 2000.

Durum wheat production increased

Durum wheat production was the only bright spot in a year of dismal crops. Durum is mainly grown in the

southern prairies, an area that, after a crippling drought in 2001, received spring showers in 2002. This enabled production to increase, although yields were still well below normal.

Seeded acreage increased 15% from 2001 to 6.2 million acres. The level of field abandonment was much less for durum than other crops, and producers were able to harvest 5.4 million acres, up 7% from 2001. The durum yield was 25.3 bushels per acre, compared with 21.8 bushels per acre in 2001 and a 10-year average of 31.4 bushels per acre. Durum production is estimated at 3.7 million tonnes, up 24% from 2001.

Field pea production down sharply

Farmers planted the second-largest area of field peas in 2002 at 3.2 million acres. Poor weather resulted in only 2.6 million acres being harvested. Yields per acre dropped to 19.3 bushels from a high of 40.1 bushels in 1999 and a 5-year average of 32.3 bushels.

Production is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes, down from 2.0 million in 2001 and 2.9 million in 2000.

Chick pea production down two-thirds

Reduced plantings and an increase in field abandonment resulted in a 66% decline in production from 2001. Seeded area fell from 1.2 million acres in 2001 to 545,000 acres. Harvested acreage declined from 1.2 million acres to 380,000 acres. Yields improved slightly to 908 lbs. per acre, but were still well below the 5-year average of 1,157 lbs. per acre.

Grain corn production up

Eastern Canada experienced much improved conditions from 2001. Canadian grain corn production increased 8% to 9.1 million tonnes as a direct result of improved yields. Yields rose to 112.1 bushels per acre from 105.4 bushels per acre in 2001. Acreage was unchanged at 3.2 million acres.

Ontario had the greatest improvement, with corn yields increasing by 10.0 bushels per acre from 2001 to 113.1 bushels per acre. Quebec yields also improved, with estimates at 113.5 bushels per acre, a gain of 2.9 bushels per acre.

In Ontario, production of genetically modified (GM) corn was 1.8 million tonnes, up from 1.5 million tonnes in 2001. Per-acre yield of GM corn was 117.9 bushels, compared with 108.9 bushels in 2001. In Quebec, GM corn production increased from 0.9 million tonnes in 2001 to 1.1 million tonnes. GM corn yields increased by 9.8 bushels per acre from 2001 to reach 120.4 bushels per acre.

Soybean production up

Soybean yields rebounded to 33.9 bushels per acre from 2001's dismal performance of 22.7 bushels per acre. Although this was a tremendous improvement, yields were still well below the 10-year average of 37.5 bushels per acre. Overall production jumped to 2.3 million tonnes from 1.6 million tonnes in 2001.

Ontario again had the largest improvement, with yield moving to 33.9 bushels per acre from 21.1 bushels per acre in 2001. Quebec yields rose to 35.4 bushels per acre from 32.2 bushels per acre in 2001.

Ontario farmers more than doubled genetically modified soybean production by harvesting 658,000 tonnes, compared with 299,000 tonnes in 2001. GM soybean yields also increased, reaching 34.5 bushels per acre, up 12.7 bushels per acre from 2001. Quebec farmers managed to harvest 93,000 tonnes or 3% more GM soybeans than in 2001. GM yields stayed almost the same as 2001 at 35.4 bushels per acre.

Manitoba soybean production hit a record of 109,000 tonnes, a threefold increase

from 2001. Acreage increased from 50,000 acres in 2001 to 130,000 acres. Yields also improved from 27.0 bushels per acre in 2001 to 30.8 bushels per acre.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0010 and 001-0017 to 001-0020.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3401.

November estimate of production of principal field crops, Canada, 2002, Vol. 81, no. 8 (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), Brent Wilson (613-951-0370; brent.wilson@statcan.ca) or David Roeske (613-951-0572; david.roeske@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Building permits

October 2002

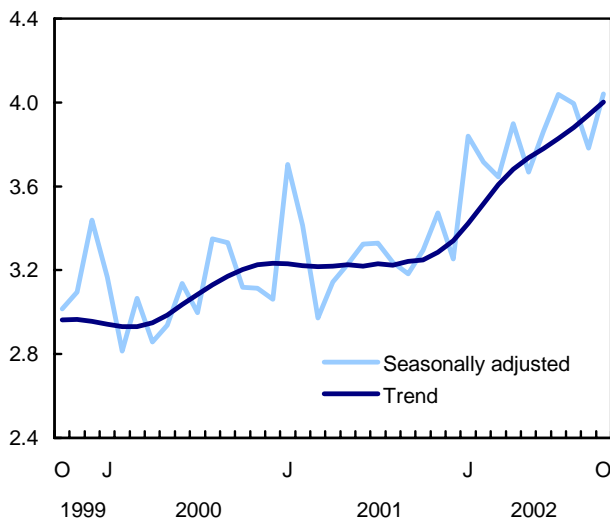
Signs of a slowdown on construction sites cannot be foreseen, as the value of construction intentions, measured by building permits, equalled July's record high in October. The value of building permits totalled \$4.0 billion in October, up 6.9% from September. The high construction intentions in the residential sector were mainly responsible for this peak.

Municipalities issued \$2.6 billion in residential permits in October, up 4.8% from September. This tremendous level was largely the result of a record high in the construction intentions for single-family dwellings. Overall, nearly 19,000 new dwelling units were authorized in the month of October alone.

Halting two consecutive monthly declines, the value of non-residential permits totalled \$1.4 billion in October, up 10.9% from September. A huge gain in the institutional component was the driving force behind this advance.

Total value of permits surpassed the \$4-billion mark in October.

\$ billions



For the first ten months of 2002, builders took out \$38.5 billion worth of permits, up 17.2% from the same period of 2001. The continuous upward trend in the residential sector explained this fabulous growth rate. Furthermore, from January to October, 180,800 new dwelling units have been authorized; this number is higher than every annual total from 1990 to 2001. Although the year-to-date value

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey covers 2,350 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

of residential permits was well above the level for the same period of 2001 (+35.8%), the cumulative value of non-residential permits dropped 5.6%.

The largest growths (in dollars) among the census metropolitan areas for the first ten months of 2002 occurred in Toronto, followed by Calgary and Montréal. The high demand for new single-family dwellings contributed the most to the advances in these three centres. Overall, 25 out of the 28 metropolitan areas showed an increase.

Record high intentions for single-family dwellings

The value of single-family permits reached a record \$1.9 billion in October, up 5.0% from September, and a third consecutive monthly increase. This level is \$63 million higher than the previous record set in January 2002. Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings were also on the upward flow (+4.1% to \$705 million).

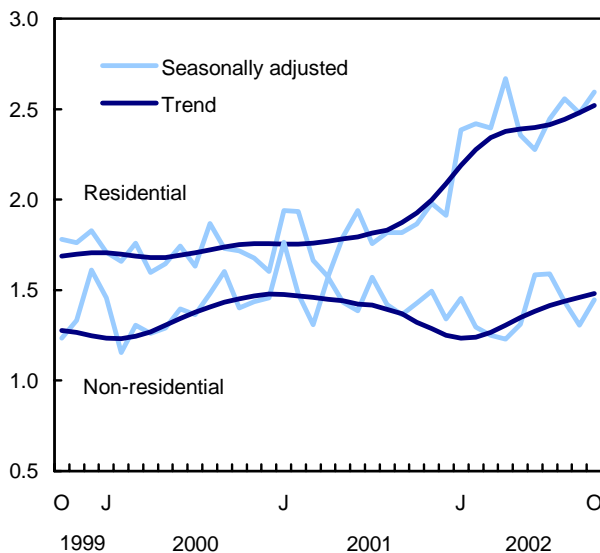
Continued strength in the Canadian labour market throughout 2002, low mortgage rates, rising disposable incomes and low vacancy rates for apartments were the factors that positively affected the housing market and pushed consumers toward the new home market.

Nine provinces recorded gains in the residential sector in October. The largest increases occurred in Ontario (+6.5% to \$1.1 billion) and in Alberta (+13.0% to \$412 million). Quebec was the only province to show a retreat, halting a streak of five consecutive gains.

All provinces, territories and metropolitan areas showed advances in cumulative residential permits compared with the same period of 2001. The high demand in housing, spread across the country, led the overall residential sector to a tremendous 35.8% increase to \$24.6 billion for the period from January to October. Single- (+35.6%) and multi-family (+36.3%) permits both recorded sharp increases.

Both residential and non-residential sectors

\$ billions



Non-residential projects bounced back

October's 10.9% rebound in non-residential building permits followed two straight monthly declines and was led mainly by the institutional component.

Institutional intentions increased 36.0% to \$529 million after two straight monthly decreases. Educational projects in the Toronto area led Ontario to the greatest increase (in dollar terms) among the provinces. In this province, the value of institutional projects more than doubled (+105.9% to \$374 million) reaching a record high.

After two monthly declines, the value of industrial permits increased 4.4% to \$275 million due to an advance in the manufacturing category. The most significant increase in this component occurred in Quebec (+54.8% to \$81 million).

After reaching a high level in June, the commercial component recorded four consecutive monthly declines. The commercial component was pushed down in October (-1.4% to \$644 million) by the trade and services and warehouse categories. Following a strong month in September, Alberta showed a 43.3% decrease to \$88 million.

The high level of institutional construction intentions is in concordance with the public administration's increased capital spending intentions published in the latest release of the *Private and public investment in Canada*.

Seventeen of the 28 census metropolitan areas recorded monthly increases in the value of non-residential permits. By far, the largest increase occurred in Toronto, where intentions jumped in the educational category. In contrast, Edmonton recorded the strongest decrease as a result of a decline in the commercial component.

Among the provinces, Ontario recorded the largest increase in the non-residential sector (+54.0% to \$736 million), after three consecutive monthly declines. All three components showed gains, especially the institutional component. After recording the largest growth in September, Alberta recorded the most significant decrease (-49.5% to \$138 million), the result of declines in the three non-residential components.

On a year-to-date basis, municipalities issued \$13.9 billion in permits for the non-residential sector, down 5.6% from the same period in 2001. Most of the decline was related to weaknesses in the commercial (-8.1%) and industrial (-11.4%) components. Only the institutional component showed a gain (+3.3%).

The largest year-to-date decline in the non-residential sector was in Quebec and the strongest gain occurred in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2802.

The October 2002 issue of *Building permits* (64-001-XIE, \$14/\$145) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

The November 2002 building permit estimate will be released on January 9, 2003.

To order data, contact Vere Clarke (613-951-6556 or 1-800-579-8533; clarver@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; saineti@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

	September 2002 ^r	October 2002 ^p	September to October 2002	January to October 2001	January to October 2002	January–October 2001 to January–October 2002
Census metropolitan area	Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
St. John's	19.3	23.8	22.9	146.8	211.1	43.8
Halifax	22.7	30.6	35.1	254.0	362.1	42.6
Saint John	11.9	11.5	-2.9	69.0	87.9	27.3
Saguenay	15.0	16.8	12.1	157.5	144.1	-8.5
Québec	120.6	79.9	-33.7	603.7	673.2	11.5
Sherbrooke	14.5	13.4	-7.9	144.3	168.1	16.5
Trois-Rivières	13.2	13.3	1.2	95.1	134.2	41.1
Montréal	359.3	368.4	2.5	3,384.6	3,812.2	12.6
Gatineau	49.2	40.7	-17.3	283.2	408.4	44.2
Ottawa	107.4	153.7	43.0	1,273.1	1,431.1	12.4
Kingston	21.7	17.9	-17.5	144.9	2,34.3	61.6
Oshawa	45.6	78.6	72.4	496.0	613.1	23.6
Toronto	689.0	910.8	32.2	6,877.7	7,630.7	10.9
Hamilton	92.7	71.7	-22.6	701.7	933.0	33.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	30.8	45.8	48.9	342.7	594.4	73.5
Kitchener	66.5	76.5	14.9	800.4	842.6	5.3
London	49.3	45.6	-7.5	573.7	563.0	-1.9
Windsor	51.7	46.7	-9.8	459.9	594.9	29.4
Sudbury	12.3	24.1	96.6	72.4	136.4	88.5
Thunder Bay	17.8	7.3	-58.6	87.4	160.2	83.4
Winnipeg	35.2	54.0	53.5	349.4	397.9	13.9
Regina	18.9	19.2	1.7	163.0	131.7	-19.2
Saskatoon	18.1	25.4	40.2	220.7	256.3	16.1
Calgary	231.4	207.0	-10.5	1,797.1	2,240.8	24.7
Edmonton	181.4	154.9	-14.6	1,135.4	1,467.9	29.3
Abbotsford	30.6	28.5	-6.9	169.7	170.3	0.3
Vancouver	299.8	363.3	21.2	2,574.4	2,940.8	14.2
Victoria	60.6	36.4	-40.0	306.7	394.0	28.5

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

Note: Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

Value of building permits

	September 2002 ^r	October 2002 ^p	September to October 2002	January to October 2001	January to October 2002	January–October 2001 to 2002 January–October
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	3,781.7	4,041.6	6.9	32,826.8	38,482.7	17.2
Residential	2,476.9	2,594.6	4.8	18,104.0	24,579.0	35.8
Non-residential	1,304.8	1,447.1	10.9	14,722.8	13,903.7	-5.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	31.9	34.2	7.3	250.7	322.2	28.5
Residential	20.3	21.1	4.0	146.7	198.7	35.4
Non-Residential	11.6	13.1	13.1	103.9	123.4	18.8
Prince Edward Island	12.9	12.5	-3.0	191.1	121.2	-36.6
Residential	5.8	5.9	1.6	54.8	79.8	45.5
Non-residential	7.1	6.6	-6.7	136.3	41.4	-69.6
Nova Scotia	73.3	64.5	-12.0	571.5	714.7	25.1
Residential	45.5	48.8	7.3	367.0	497.7	35.6
Non-residential	27.8	15.7	-43.6	204.5	217.0	6.1
New Brunswick	53.7	71.8	33.8	454.7	590.7	29.9
Residential	30.5	32.0	4.7	230.4	335.1	45.4
Non-residential	23.2	39.9	72.1	224.3	255.5	13.9
Quebec	769.3	725.5	-5.7	6,180.3	7,256.6	17.4
Residential	507.8	467.1	-8.0	2,927.7	4,462.1	52.4
Non-residential	261.5	258.4	-1.2	3,252.6	2,794.5	-14.1
Ontario	1,541.4	1,868.4	21.2	14,800.6	17,475.4	18.1
Residential	1,063.5	1,132.6	6.5	8,793.6	11,184.8	27.2
Non-residential	477.8	735.9	54.0	6,007.0	6,290.6	4.7
Manitoba	73.0	86.6	18.7	611.0	765.7	25.3
Residential	37.2	44.4	19.3	276.4	380.5	37.7
Non-residential	35.8	42.2	18.1	334.6	385.2	15.1
Saskatchewan	47.4	57.0	20.3	589.1	575.5	-2.3
Residential	23.6	28.6	21.3	182.6	225.4	23.5
Non-residential	23.8	28.4	19.3	406.6	350.1	-13.9
Alberta	638.7	550.4	-13.8	4,731.4	5,758.5	21.7
Residential	364.7	412.2	13.0	2,700.5	3,848.2	42.5
Non-residential	274.0	138.2	-49.5	2,030.9	1,910.3	-5.9
British Columbia	525.8	559.2	6.4	4,300.9	4,763.4	10.8
Residential	364.8	396.4	8.7	2,370.3	3,275.7	38.2
Non-residential	161.0	162.8	1.2	1,930.6	1,487.7	-22.9
Yukon	2.5	3.9	53.3	45.1	25.7	-43.0
Residential	1.7	1.9	11.1	13.8	17.7	28.3
Non-residential	0.9	2.0	136.4	31.3	8.0	-74.4
Northwest Territories	7.9	6.0	-23.7	70.5	72.9	3.4
Residential	7.6	3.3	-56.4	24.8	50.5	103.9
Non-residential	0.3	2.7	715.8	45.7	22.4	-51.1
Nunavut	4.0	1.5	-63.8	30.0	40.4	34.6
Residential	4.0	0.4	-90.0	15.4	22.9	48.3
Non-residential	0.1	1.1	1,785.7	14.6	17.6	20.1

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

Note: Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

November 2002

The Help-wanted Index (1996=100) fell for the fourth consecutive month, down 2.2% from October to 118.2.

Decreases were recorded in all provinces where month-to-month comparisons were possible. The largest declines were in Prince Edward Island (-6.1%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-5.2%). The drops in Quebec (-2.1%) and Ontario (-2.2%) substantially influenced the national index.

Help-wanted Index

(1996=100)

	Nov. 2002	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2001	Oct. to Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001 to Nov. 2002
	Seasonally adjusted and smoothed			% change	
Canada	118.2	120.9	129.3	-2.2	-8.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	153.5	161.9	184.9	-5.2	-17.0
Prince Edward Island	178.0	189.5	199.6	-6.1	-10.8
Nova Scotia	126.2	128.0	137.2	-1.4	-8.0
New Brunswick	149.7	155.8	157.2	-3.9	-4.8
Quebec	114.6	117.1	123.7	-2.1	-7.4
Ontario	125.7	128.5	135.3	-2.2	-7.1
Manitoba	140.3	..	155.6	..	-9.8
Saskatchewan	122.6	124.7	137.2	-1.7	-10.6
Alberta	125.1	130.0	147.0	-3.8	-14.9
British Columbia	87.1	90.3	100.6	-3.5	-13.4

.. Figures not available.

Note: The Help-wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 metropolitan areas and is considered an indicator of labour demand, measuring companies' intentions to hire new workers. The Index has been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The index for Manitoba is not available for October because of a strike at the Winnipeg newspaper used in the calculation of the Index.

Available on CANSIM: table 277-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2606.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091) or Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Environmental expenditures and practices by businesses

2000

Canadian companies spent almost \$2.2 billion on capital projects for environmental protection in 2000, the vast majority for pollution prevention facilities and pollution abatement and control.

This capital spending on environmental protection was an increase of \$400 million, or 25.6%, from 1998. (Beginning with the 1998 reference year, the Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures is being conducted every two years.)

Companies spent \$943.6 million on pollution prevention equipment — that is, processes that eliminate or prevent the creation of pollution in the production cycle — up 45.5% from 1998. In addition, they spent \$881.3 million on pollution abatement and control equipment or processes, up 28.7%. These treat pollution and wastes after they have been created (end-of-pipe or stack).

The oil and gas extraction industry accounted for 21% of total capital spending, and pulp, paper and paperboard mills accounted for 11%.

The oil and gas extraction industry spent \$244.8 million on capital projects for pollution abatement and control in 2000, up \$189.3-million from 1998. It also spent \$114.8 million on pollution prevention systems and equipment, up \$68.3 million.

The higher investment in environmental protection occurred as firms in this industry reported large increases in overall capital expenditures, spurred by higher prices for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas by-products prices during 2000.

The transportation equipment industry recorded a large increase in capital spending on pollution prevention systems and equipment. It rose from \$30.4 million in 1998 to \$187.9 million in 2000, as companies invested in environmental programs and initiatives.

In terms of operating costs, companies spent \$3.3 billion on environmental protection, up 9.4% from 1998. The largest portion, \$1.4 billion or 44%, was for operating costs related to pollution abatement and control systems and equipment.

Although most industries directed the majority of their operational expenditures on the environment towards pollution abatement and control initiatives,

the oil and gas extraction and pipeline transportation industries reported that the largest share of their costs were directed at reclamation and decommissioning activities. The logging industry reported that most operating costs were directed at wildlife and habitat protection.

Across all industry groups, 75% of establishments reported using at least one environmental management practice in 2000. The most widely reported practice was the use of an environmental management system, reported by 58% of firms. About 11% of firms have implemented ISO 14000 certification.

The 2000 Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures covered capital and operating expenditures made by businesses to comply with environmental regulations or voluntary agreements.

The survey also collected information on environmental management practices and the use of environmental processes and technologies to prevent, abate or control pollution.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 1903.

A detailed analytical report of the 2000 estimates will be available in early 2003 on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca).

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. □

Expenditures on environmental protection by industry and type of activity
2000 (preliminary data)

Industry	Environmental monitoring	Environmental assessments and audits	Reclamation and decommissioning	Wildlife and habitat protection	Pollution abatement and control processes (end-of-pipe) ¹	Pollution prevention processes	Fees, fines and licences	Other	Total
\$ millions									
Operating expenditures									
Logging	3.8	9.4	29.6	106.4	3.8	3.8	1.2	3.4	161.4
Oil and gas extraction	19.7	15.0	117.4	3.0	81.2	35.7	12.9	39.7	324.7
Mining	25.5	14.4	53.2	4.1	99.9	44.1	8.7	17.7	267.6
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	9.1	16.4	23.0	6.8	106.3	28.9	10.5	54.9	255.8
Natural gas distribution ²	0.2	0.3	0.5	..	1.7	0.4	0.1	3.0	6.1
Food	15.5	3.6	7.6	0.5	84.8	11.1	13.4	4.2	140.7
Beverage and tobacco products ²	1.1	1.1	0.0	..	14.0	1.1	4.7	1.3	23.4
Wood products	8.5	5.0	18.8	17.5	69.1	11.2	7.7	5.9	143.7
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	51.1	5.1	12.2	6.8	263.3	67.7	6.0	13.3	425.4
Petroleum and coal products	7.3	7.0	11.2	0.9	85.6	75.5	9.6	15.9	212.9
Chemicals	29.9	6.3	22.5	1.1	106.9	42.4	1.8	21.3	232.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.9	1.9	5.0	0.7	21.4	6.1	2.8	2.8	43.6
Primary metals	40.4	8.6	28.4	2.0	327.2	64.4	4.3	15.3	490.6
Fabricated metal products	3.1	1.5	1.5	0.1	52.8	5.2	0.4	5.0	69.6
Transportation equipment	6.5	4.6	2.5	0.1	119.3	15.8	1.5	19.9	170.2
Pipeline transportation	5.2	6.8	18.2	3.9	6.4	10.1	3.8	6.5	61.0
Total operating expenditures	229.8	106.8	351.7	153.9	1,443.8	423.6	89.3	230.0	3,028.9
Other manufacturing³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241.7
Total operating expenditures including other manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,270.6
Capital expenditures									
Logging	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.1	1.2	...	...	4.8
Oil and gas extraction	11.8	14.1	73.8	5.9	244.8	114.8	...	...	465.1
Mining	1.5	0.8	5.0	2.9	65.0	67.4	...	...	142.6
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution ⁴	7.8	36.5	..	4.0	56.0	78.1	...	...	182.4
Natural gas distribution	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	...	...	2.8
Food	3.3	4.8	4.7	0.2	45.5	27.8	...	...	86.3
Beverage and tobacco products	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.5	...	...	4.4
Wood products ⁴	1.3	6.7	..	1.0	51.2	63.1	...	...	123.3
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	3.2	0.9	2.7	1.8	85.8	140.4	...	...	234.8
Petroleum and coal products	1.6	0.3	3.0	0.3	119.1	90.3	...	...	214.6
Chemicals	4.5	1.1	13.4	0.4	60.6	67.5	...	...	147.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.0	2.4	3.3	0.0	85.5	13.2	...	...	106.3
Primary metals	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.4	37.1	63.6	...	...	105.3
Fabricated metal products	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	5.7	7.9	...	...	14.9
Transportation equipment	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	13.7	187.9	...	...	203.1
Pipeline transportation	1.3	1.9	3.0	0.6	9.9	17.4	...	...	33.9
Total capital expenditures	41.4	71.7	112.5	21.8	881.4	943.7	...	...	2,072.5
Other manufacturing³	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	105.4
Total capital expenditures including other manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	2,177.9

¹ With respect to operating expenditures, purchased waste management and sewerage services are included in this category.

² Operating expenditures on "Wildlife and habitat protection" are included with expenditures on "Other."

³ Detail of the expenditure breakdown by type of environmental protection activity is only available for the listed industries.

⁴ Capital expenditures on 'Reclamation and decommissioning' are included with expenditures on 'Environmental assessments and audits.'

.. Not available for a specific reference period.

... Not applicable.

Note: Preliminary estimates figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Distribution of environmental management practices by industry 2000

Industry	Uses an environmental management system	Uses life cycle analysis	Has ISO 14000 certification	Participates in environmental voluntary agreements	Has a green procurement policy	Participates in an eco-labelling program	Prepares environmental performance reports	Other	Total ²
	% ¹								
Logging	76	2	50	26	9	17	61	12	86
Oil and gas extraction	82	23	10	82	27	5	62	13	92
Mining	66	16	3	49	17	2	67	20	84
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	53	14	17	47	18	8	44	14	73
Natural gas distribution	91	30	0	82	45	10	80	50	100
Food	48	10	3	10	14	3	25	10	64
Beverage and tobacco products	41	1	3	23	7	1	36	10	67
Wood products	42	5	11	23	13	11	38	7	63
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills	65	13	25	57	11	11	71	15	89
Petroleum and coal products	71	36	15	45	13	24	61	15	80
Chemicals	60	15	5	36	14	7	46	14	78
Non-metallic mineral products	60	9	2	18	17	4	36	9	78
Primary metals	55	9	11	34	9	1	38	8	74
Fabricated metal products	41	8	7	13	8	6	15	5	57
Transportation equipment	65	16	30	20	19	0	33	11	76
Pipeline transportation	81	14	0	93	14	0	86	0	100
Total	58	12	11	35	14	6	45	11	75

¹ Number of establishments indicating they used the practices as a percentage of all establishments that provided a response.

² Number of establishments indicating they used at least one environmental practice as a percentage of the total number of establishments that provided a response.

Note: This table includes reported data only.



Cement

October 2002

Manufacturers shipped 1 411 192 metric tonnes of cement in October, down 1.1% from 1 427 194 tonnes in September and down 0.2% from 1 413 577 tonnes in October 2001.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October totalled 11 186 886 tonnes, up 1.8% from 10 991 527 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0001.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2140.

The October 2002 issue of *Cement*, Vol. 54, no. 10 (44-001-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. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending November 30, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 30 totalled 298 955 metric tonnes, up 3.2% from 289 573 tonnes a week earlier and 5.2% from 284 254 tonnes in the same week of 2001.

The year-to-date total as of November 30 was 14 701 249 tonnes, up 5.9% from 13 879 207 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2116.

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. ■

Airport Activity Statistics

2001 (Preliminary)

In 2001, the total number of enplaned and deplaned passengers at Canadian airports declined 6.8% from 2000, reaching 80.1 million. This is the first annual decrease in enplaned and deplaned passengers in Canada since 1993.

Seasonally adjusted quarterly data show that the total number of passengers at Canadian airports declined every quarter since they peaked at 21.8 million passengers in the fourth quarter of 2000. At 18.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2001, the total number of enplaned and deplaned passengers stood at a level comparable to the fourth quarter of 1996. The events of September 11 reinforced the downward trend seen since the fourth quarter of 2000.

By sector, seasonally adjusted quarterly data show that the domestic market lost 1.8 million passengers (-13.9%) from the fourth quarter of 2000 to the fourth quarter of 2001. For the same period, the transborder (Canada-United States) market lost 1.3 million passengers (-25.6%) and the other international markets lost 0.4 million passengers (-12.1%).

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2701.

Summary table on 2001 airport activity preliminary data for the top 50 airports in Canada will appear in the next issue of *Aviation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82), available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Robert Masse (613-951-8699; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca). To

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

Medical Devices Industry Survey

2000

Firms engaged in medical devices production reported net revenues of \$2.6 billion in 2000, according to the results of the Medical Devices Industry Survey. In 2000, the roughly 500 medical devices-related firms employed about 22,000 people, including about 14,800 medical devices-related manufacturing staff and 7,200 employees with other medical devices-related duties.

The firms invested approximately \$125 million in research and development in 2000. This includes \$112.6 million of investment financed solely by the firms.

Note: The Medical Devices Industry Survey was an activity-based survey conducted for the reference year 2000 on a voluntary basis on behalf of Industry Canada and Health Canada. Its aim was to produce new statistical information on the research and development, intellectual property, employment, revenues, electronic commerce and technology, and sources of capital of the firms engaged in medical devices production.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yves Gauthier (613-951-0188; yves.gauthier@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

November estimate of production of principal field crops, Canada, 2002, Vol. 81, no. 8
Catalogue number 22-002-XIB (\$11/\$66).

November estimate of production of principal field crops, 2002, Vol. 81, no. 8
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$15/\$88).

Cereals and oilseeds review, September 2002, Vol. 25, no. 9
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB (\$11/\$112).

Cereals and oilseeds review, September 2002, Vol. 25, no. 9
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB (\$15/\$149).

Cement, October 2002, Vol. 54, no. 10
Catalogue number 44-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Refined petroleum products, July 2002, Vol. 57, no. 7
Catalogue number 45-004-XIB (\$16/\$155).

How much did the airline industry recover since September 11, 2001?, January 1997–July 2002
Catalogue number 51F0009XIE
(free).

Labour force information, week ending November 16, 2002
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE (\$8/\$78).
Available at 7 am Friday, December 6

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

Address changes or account inquiries:




1-800-700-1033

To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to order@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under the headings *Our products and services* and *Publications for sale (\$)*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE/001-0007-0-001	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Map-based Index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Big pig producer, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2002. Citation in newspaper, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.