



The Daily

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- **Grain stocks, March 31, 2002** 2
On March 31, 2002, total stocks, including commercial and on-farm inventories, of all grains and oilseeds except corn were lower than 2001, according to recent surveys of farmers and commercial grain holders across Canada.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Grain stocks

March 31, 2002

On March 31, 2002, total stocks, including commercial and on-farm inventories, of all grains and oilseeds except corn were lower than 2001, according to recent surveys of farmers and commercial grain holders across Canada.

The stocks figures parallel the production results for the 2001/02 crop year with declines reported for all grains and oilseeds except corn. Corn acreage and yields in Canada were higher than the 2000/01 crop year.

Total stocks of grain at March 31

	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
	'000 tonnes		% change
All wheat	16 934	13 210	-22
Wheat excluding durum	12 477	10 248	-18
Barley	6 557	6 175	-6
Corn for grain	3 905	4 341	11
Canola	3 274	2 410	-26
Durum wheat	4 457	2 962	-34
Oats	1 677	1 073	-36
Soybeans	1 244	930	-25
Flax	567	452	-20
Rye	189	84	-56

Total stocks of wheat drop

Total wheat stocks, including durum, decreased by 3.72 million metric tonnes from March 31, 2001 to 13.21 million tonnes. Western Canadian on-farm stocks accounted for most of the decline (-28%). Western Canadian farm stocks of wheat fell 3.12 million tonnes to 8.02 million tonnes.

Farm wheat inventories are especially low in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, where last year's severely dry weather reduced production. The elevator system throughout this region is experiencing lower deliveries as a result of low farm stocks.

Barley stocks down slightly despite production drop

Despite a 16% (-2.11 million tonnes) drop in production in the fall of 2001, total barley stocks are down only 6% to 6.18 million tonnes.

Record high imports of US corn into the feed deficit region of southern Alberta resulted in a

Note to readers

The March Farm Survey of 12,200 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews from March 23 to March 31. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of grain in on-farm storage. Commercial stocks of western grains originate from the Canadian Grain Commission. Commercial stocks of corn and soybeans in Ontario and Quebec are obtained by a separate survey of commercial elevators. Commercial stocks of specialty crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of specialty crops.

less-than-expected domestic movement and tempered the reduction of barley stocks.

Western Canadian on-farm stocks of barley are down 9% from 2001 to 4.79 million tonnes. This is the lowest on-farm stock number since the 1995/96 crop year, when stocks were at 4.29 million tonnes. Given that feed consumption across western Canada has steadily increased over the past six years, the ratio of domestic demand versus stocks has also increased.

Total oat stocks near record low

On-farm oat stocks were reported at 916 000 tonnes, down 36% from 2001. This is the lowest level since 1995/96, when stocks were reported at 911 000 tonnes. Commercial stocks are down 34% from 2001 to 157 000 tonnes.

Western Canadian farmers reported on-farm stocks at 830 000 tonnes, down 520 000 tonnes from 2001.

Corn stocks are up

On-farm corn stocks are up 15% from 2001 to 3.33 million tonnes — just under the record 3.35 million tonnes set in 2000.

A better-than-expected corn yield last fall in eastern Canada coupled with increased imports of US corn resulted in higher on-farm stocks. Commercial stocks of corn are unchanged from 2001.

Field crop reporting series: Stocks of Canadian grain at March 31, 2002, Vol. 81, no. 3, (22-002-XIB, \$11/\$66; 22-002-XPB, \$15/\$88) is now available. See How to order products.

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OTHER RELEASES

Deaths

1999

A woman born in 1999 could still expect to live, on average, longer than a man, but the gap in life expectancy between the sexes continues to close, according to the latest vital statistics.

Life expectancy at birth, a key indicator of a population's health status, reached record highs for both sexes in 1999. A man born in 1999 could expect to live 76.3 years, up 0.2 years from 1998. A woman's life expectancy at birth reached 81.7 years, also up 0.2 years.

The gap in life expectancy between the sexes closed from 5.5 years in 1998 to 5.4 years in 1999. It has been narrowing over the past two decades. From 1979 to 1999, life expectancy for women improved by 2.9 years, while life expectancy for men improved a substantial 4.9 years.

Age-standardized mortality rates from all causes of death declined 2% for both sexes to 637.7 deaths per 100,000 population. The rate for men, while remaining higher than that for women, decreased to 816.5 deaths per 100,000 population. The rate for women fell to 505.4 deaths.

Age-standardized mortality rates are calculated to compare death rates in populations that differ in age composition across time and/or geographic area.

After five years of declines, the infant mortality rate remained unchanged in 1999 at 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. The mortality rate of infant boys in 1999 was 5.7 deaths, slightly higher than 4.8 for infant girls.

The infant mortality rate has decreased by 1 death per 1,000 live births since 1993, a 16% decline. In this period, the infant mortality rate of boys dropped 18%, while that of girls declined 15%. From 1998 to 1999, the infant mortality rate declined in all provinces and territories except Manitoba, Ontario and Alberta.

About 36% of deaths in 1999 were due to diseases of the circulatory system (over 78,900 deaths), while malignant neoplasms (cancers) accounted for 28%

(61,650 deaths). Among diseases of the circulatory system, the most common causes of death were ischaemic heart disease (19%) and cerebrovascular disease (7%).

Over one-half (51%) of deaths due to malignant neoplasms were in one of four sites: lung; colorectal; female breast; and prostate. Lung cancer age-standardized mortality rates for both sexes increased slightly.

Age-standardized mortality rates for female breast cancer fell for the third straight year. There was similar good news for men, as age-standardized mortality rates for prostate cancer fell for the fourth straight year.

Deaths due to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) fell 11% to 431 in 1999 — the lowest level since Canada began classifying them in 1987. Among men, 365 died from HIV infection, down 12% in 1999, while 66 women died, down 6%.

Deaths reported as suicides (4,074) were up a sharp 10% in 1999 — the biggest percentage increase since 1986. There were 3.8 suicides among men for every suicide among women. Suicides increased 10% among both sexes.

People in their 40s accounted for almost one-quarter of the suicides (1,002), up 24% from 1998. The second largest number of suicides were by people in their 30s. The number of teen suicides fell 6% to 284.

The shelf tables *Causes of death, 1999* (84F0208XPB, \$20) are now available. To order this product or custom tabulations, call Client Services (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. Additional shelf tables from the deaths database, *Deaths, 1999* (84F0211XPB, \$20), *Leading causes of death at different ages, 1999* (84F0503XPB, \$20), and *Mortality summary list of causes, 1999* (84F0209XPB, \$20) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-1759; patricia.tully@statcan.ca) or Leslie Geran (613-951-5243; leslie.geran@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. □

Life expectancy¹ at birth

	Men			Women		
	1998	1999	1998 to 1999 difference ²	1998	1999	1998 to 1999 difference ²
	in years					
Canada	76.0	76.3	0.2	81.5	81.7	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	74.8	75.2	0.5	80.0	80.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	74.9	75.7	0.8	79.9	81.2	1.3
Nova Scotia	75.1	75.7	0.6	80.4	81.6	1.2
New Brunswick	74.8	75.1	0.3	81.1	81.6	0.5
Quebec	75.2	75.4	0.2	81.3	81.5	0.2
Ontario	76.6	76.8	0.2	81.6	81.8	0.1
Manitoba	75.2	75.1	-0.0	80.8	80.8	0.0
Saskatchewan	75.5	75.4	-0.1	81.6	81.8	0.2
Alberta	76.3	76.6	0.3	81.9	81.7	-0.2
British Columbia	77.0	77.3	0.4	82.1	82.6	0.5
Yukon ³	73.5	75.9	2.4	78.4	79.0	0.5
Northwest Territories including Nunavut ³	70.1	70.7	0.6	75.8	75.5	-0.3
Northwest Territories excluding Nunavut ³	73.8	72.6	-1.3	79.7	78.6	-1.0
Nunavut ³	64.3	67.7	3.4	69.2	70.2	1.0

¹ Life expectancy is calculated from birth and death data that exclude the following: stillbirths; births and deaths of non-residents of Canada and residents of Canada whose province/territory of residence was unknown; deaths for which age of decedent was unknown.

² 1998 to 1999 differences in life expectancy are calculated on unrounded figures.

³ Life expectancy for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut should be interpreted with caution due to small underlying counts of births and deaths.

Stillbirths

1999

The number of stillbirths with a gestational age of 28 weeks or more, known as late fetal deaths, rose slightly in 1999, halting six straight years of declines.

Canada registered 1,087 stillbirths at 28 weeks or more, up from the record low of 1,079 in 1998.

In 1999, there were 3.2 late fetal deaths for every 1,000 total births (live births plus stillbirths of 28 weeks or longer gestation). Late fetal death rates have remained below 4 deaths for every 1,000 total births since 1990. In 1998, the rate dropped to 3.1.

The perinatal death rate — late fetal deaths plus deaths of live-born infants under one week of age — was 6.2 perinatal deaths for every 1,000 total births in 1999, unchanged from 1998.

Because of differences in reporting requirements, stillbirth data are released for two gestation periods: 28 or more weeks; and 20 or more weeks, including a few stillbirths with either an unknown gestation period, or a gestation period of fewer than 20 weeks, but weighing 500 or more grams.

In 1999, there were 2,063 stillbirths of 20 weeks or longer gestation, up from 1,987 in 1998. The rate rose slightly from 5.8 for every 1,000 total births in 1998 to 6.1 in 1999.

Stillbirths of 20 weeks or longer gestation are more common in multiple birth pregnancies, such as

twins, triplets or higher order multiples. In 1999, there were 20.0 stillbirths for every 1,000 babies who were twins, triplets or higher order multiples. In comparison, there were 5.7 stillbirths for every 1,000 babies who were singletons.

About 19% of stillbirths of 20 weeks or longer gestation occurred in a full-term pregnancy, that is 38 or more weeks of gestation. Another 34% occurred in the period from 28 to 37 weeks. About 46% occurred in the period from 20 to 27 weeks.

Older mothers incurred the highest rate of stillbirths of 20 weeks or longer gestation. In 1999, there were 8.3 stillbirths for every 1,000 total births to mothers aged 35 and older. Teenage mothers experienced the second highest rate of stillbirths, 7.3 for every 1,000 total births to mothers under the age of 20.

Mothers aged 20 to 34 had the largest share of stillbirths (72%). But because they had the largest number of total births, they experienced the lowest stillbirth rate, 5.5 for every 1,000 total births.

The shelf tables *Births, 1999* (84F0210XPB, \$20) are now available. To order this product or custom tabulations, call Client Services (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

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NEW PRODUCTS

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
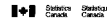

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• Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 2.1 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, 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
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