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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, June 28, 2002**
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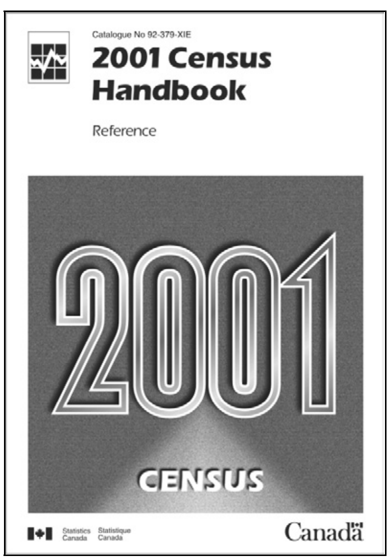
## MAJOR RELEASES



*(continued on page 2)*




### 2001 Census Handbook

The *2001 Census Handbook* is a reference document covering every aspect of the 2001 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture. It provides an overview of every phase of the census, from content determination to data dissemination. It traces the history of the census from the early days of New France to the present. It also contains information about the protection of confidential information in census questionnaires and statistical tables. It provides a detailed description of the census questions and variables, along with information about data quality and the possible uses of census data. Also covered are census geography and the range of products and services available from the 2001 Census database.

The *2001 Census Handbook* may be useful to new users who wish to familiarize themselves with the Census of Population. It will also be helpful to experienced users who want information about the specific content of the 2001 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture.

The *2001 Census Handbook* (92-379-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the home page, choose *Census*, then *New Census Products* or *Reference* from the sidebar. For more information, contact the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.

## OTHER RELEASES

# MAJOR RELEASES

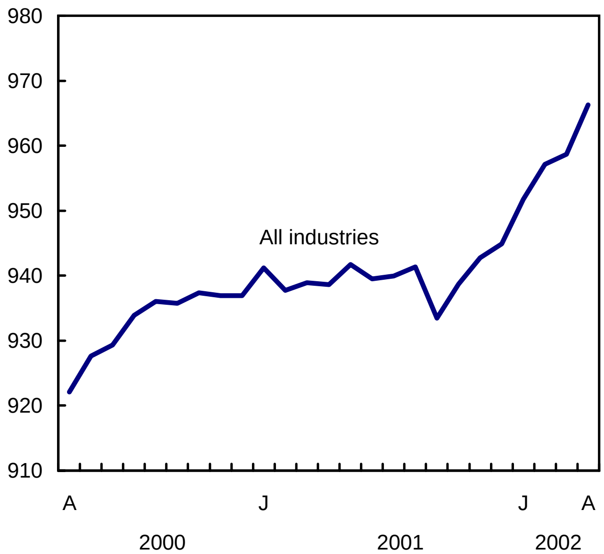
## Gross domestic product by industry

April 2002

The economic turnaround continued in April as gross domestic product (GDP) surged ahead a further 0.8%. This is the seventh consecutive monthly advance and the single largest monthly gain since early 2000.

**GDP surges ahead**

GDP $ billions 1997




A combination of factors led the widespread strength in GDP in April. Higher sales of cars and trucks and the temporary elimination of softwood lumber duties accelerated production of motor vehicles and parts and wood products. All sectors of manufacturing registered gains, with significant increases posted by makers of primary and fabricated metal products, plastic and rubber products, and food and beverages. These gains in manufacturing resulted in higher levels of demand for energy, transportation and wholesaling services.

### Consumer demand for housing still strong

Continued gains in employment and historically low interest rates raised consumer demand for housing and household furnishings. Higher activity levels were reported for the real estate agents and brokerage industry, as sales of existing housing bounced back in April. Although residential construction dipped in April, output levels remained 16.2% higher than in April 2001. This continued high level of residential construction led to increased output levels in the construction feeder industries in manufacturing. Manufacturers of asphalt products, paints, glass and glass products, concrete, gypsum products, architectural and structural metal products, boilers, ventilation (heating and air conditioning) and electric lighting equipment all raised production in response to increased activity levels in the home building industry.

Retailers of household furnishings and appliances saw increased consumer traffic as new homeowners attempted to fill these new living spaces. After two consecutive monthly declines, retail sales edged up 0.3% in April. Wholesalers of furniture also made gains in April, as sales rose a further 0.8%; sales have been on an upward trend since October 2001. Furniture and appliance manufacturers also boosted production in response to this increase in demand.

Increased consumer confidence also led to higher activity in the travel-related industries, including air transportation, passenger rail transportation, taxis, and the amusement and recreation industries. The hotel and restaurant industries also experienced increased output in April, after three consecutive monthly declines.

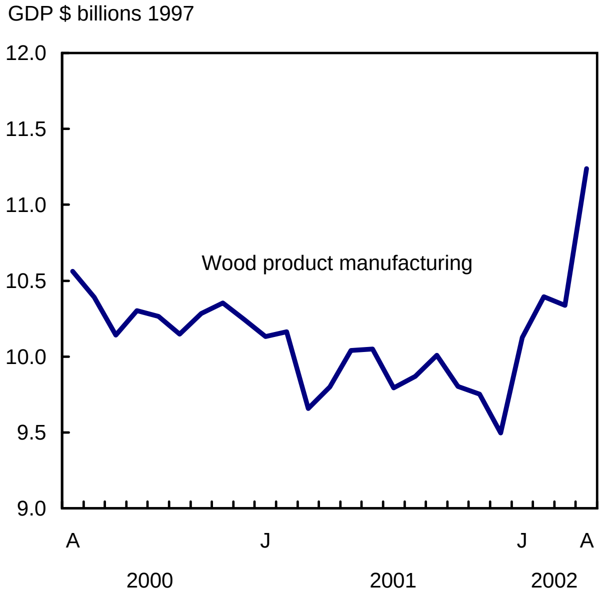
### Removal of softwood lumber duties boosts wood output

The temporary elimination of softwood lumber duties (both countervailing and anti-dumping) from April 22 to May 21 resulted in a significant increase in output in the forestry and wood products sector. The forestry and logging industry increased output 4.3%, the third consecutive monthly increase. However, output levels are still 9.4% below April 2001.

***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 industries into outputs. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and are valued at 1997 prices.*

**Wood products sharply higher**

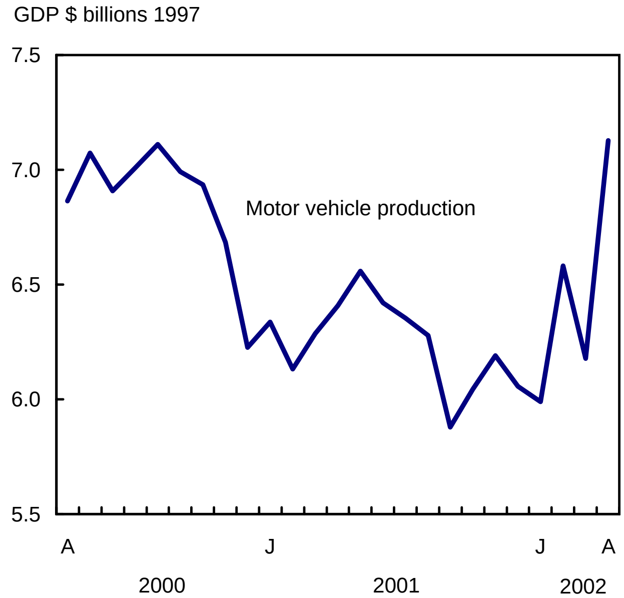



Wood product manufacturers pushed up production 8.7%, resulting in record output levels. Capacity utilization rates of the wood product manufacturers ran at 85.5% during the first quarter. Sawmill producers provided the single largest push in April, as production surged 12.8%. This latest surge in production was concentrated in the provinces affected by the countervailing duties (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec). Lumber producers in Atlantic Canada are exempted from the countervailing duties and are required only to pay the anti-dumping duties. Manufacturers of veneer, plywood, and structural wood products and wood containers all raised output in April. Canadian wood manufacturers also benefited from the recent high levels of activity in the residential construction industry. Wholesalers of lumber products reported a 4.6% increase in sales of lumber products. Wood product manufacturers' demand for transportation services to meet the tariff dateline requirements raised the activity levels of both the trucking and rail industries. Railcar shipments of lumber, plywood and other building materials all increased substantially in April.

### Car and truck manufacturers expand production levels

Higher North American sales of cars and trucks reduced dealer inventories and accelerated production in the Canadian motor vehicle and parts industries. The motor vehicle assembly industry boosted production 15.4% in April, returning to output levels not seen since early 2000, in an attempt to replenish dealer inventories. The motor vehicle parts industry expanded output 3.3% to meet the needs of both Canadian and US assembly plants. Historically low interest rates and still generous financing incentives led to robust North American sales in recent months.

**Motor vehicle production ramped up**




The recent strength in the motor vehicle assembly industry also raised the output levels for manufacturers of tires, plastic motor vehicle parts and primary and fabricated metal products. The Canadian steel industry benefited as well from the recent imposition of duties in the United States on steel imports from various countries excluding Canada. Wholesalers of automotive equipment saw sales activity levels escalate 3.8%.

### Strike-affected industries

One of the few areas of weakness in April occurred in industries affected by labour disputes. The output of the public administration sector was negatively impacted by Ontario provincial employees who were on strike throughout the whole month of April. Labour strike in the aerospace and parts manufacturing industry reduced output 7.5% and offset some of the significant gains made in the rest of the manufacturing sector.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.**

The April 2002 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 Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; *joann.macmillan@statcan.ca*) or Trish Horricks (613-951-0313; *trish.horricks@statcan.ca*), Industry Measures and Analysis Division

### Gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, 1997 constant dollars

| | November 2001[r] | December 2001[r] | January 2002[r] | February 2002[r] | March 2002[r] | April 2002[p] | March to April 2002 | April 2002 | April 2001 to April 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | |
| | Month-to-month % change | | | | | | $ change[1] | $ level[1] | % change |
| **All industries** | **0.4** | **0.2** | **0.7** | **0.6** | **0.2** | **0.8** | **7,640** | **966,298** | **3.0** |
| **Goods-producing industries** | **0.0** | **-0.5** | **1.4** | **1.5** | **0.4** | **1.6** | **4,988** | **307,545** | **1.7** |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | -0.7 | -1.0 | -0.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 726 | 21,878 | 0.4 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 0.2 | -1.3 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 219 | 37,198 | -4.3 |
| Utilities | -0.4 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 465 | 28,883 | 3.7 |
| Construction | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | -0.8 | -398 | 52,003 | 3.8 |
| Manufacturing | 0.1 | -0.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | -0.7 | 2.4 | 3,976 | 167,583 | 2.3 |
| **Services-producing industries** | **0.6** | **0.6** | **0.4** | **0.1** | **0.0** | **0.4** | **2,652** | **658,753** | **3.6** |
| Wholesale trade | 1.1 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 1,183 | 59,809 | 8.1 |
| Retail trade | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | -0.6 | -0.7 | 0.3 | 148 | 53,570 | 4.6 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 0.6 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 752 | 43,627 | -0.1 |
| Information and cultural industries | 0.6 | 1.0 | -0.3 | 1.1 | -0.5 | 0.4 | 168 | 45,991 | 7.2 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 529 | 189,944 | 4.3 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 233 | 41,476 | 2.2 |
| Administrative and waste management services | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 39 | 20,974 | 3.5 |
| Education services | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -1.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 215 | 43,564 | 1.7 |
| Health care and social assistance | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 48 | 54,637 | 2.7 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | -5.0 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 56 | 9,164 | 9.6 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1.2 | 2.1 | -1.7 | -0.4 | -0.8 | 0.9 | 207 | 22,264 | -1.4 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 34 | 21,241 | 2.3 |
| Public administration | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -1.3 | -1.8 | -960 | 52,492 | 0.3 |
| **Other aggregations** | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production | 0.0 | -0.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 4,660 | 233,664 | 1.3 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 0.0 | -1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 1,222 | 68,796 | 2.6 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 0.1 | -0.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 | -0.9 | 2.9 | 2,754 | 98,787 | 2.0 |
| Business sector industries | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 8,333 | 822,348 | 3.2 |
| Non-business sector industries | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -693 | 143,950 | 1.3 |
| Information and communication technologies industries | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 332 | 60,432 | 0.3 |

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Millions of dollars at annual rate.*

■

# Principal field crop areas

2002 (preliminary)

Dry, windy and cold weather conditions delayed seeding throughout most of western Canada. Poor soil moisture and low commodity prices increased the difficulty for farmers to decide which crops to plant. In eastern Canada, cold temperatures and excessive moisture delayed seeding activities. Western producers opted to increase seeding of oats, barley and canola, but cut back plantings of lentils, chickpeas and hard red spring wheat. In the east, farmers kept corn acreage unchanged but decreased soybean plantings in favour of wheat and other crops.

### Seeding of major grains and oilseeds

| Crop | 2001 | 2002 | 2001 to 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Millions of acres | | % change |
| **Total wheat** | **27.0** | **26.3** | **-3** |
| Spring wheat | 20.6 | 19.1 | -7 |
| Barley | 11.6 | 12.3 | 6 |
| Summerfallow | 11.6 | 10.3 | -11 |
| Canola | 9.5 | 10.0 | 5 |
| Durum wheat | 5.4 | 6.2 | 15 |
| Oats | 4.7 | 5.9 | 26 |
| Field peas | 3.3 | 3.2 | -3 |
| Corn for grain | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Soybeans | 2.7 | 2.5 | -7 |
| Lentils | 1.8 | 1.5 | -17 |
| Flaxseed | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0 |
| Chickpeas | 1.2 | 0.5 | -58 |

In western Canada, many producers were waiting for precipitation before making last minute planting decisions. In addition, low commodity prices and the bearish influence of the US Farm Bill contributed to the difficult decision of which crops to plant. Heavy to excessive rains occurred in June throughout most of the southern prairies, but for many it was too much too late. The central to northern regions of the prairies missed much of the showers. Although these rains improved conditions, more will be needed throughout the season to compensate for poor soil moisture reserves.

Resilient western producers have demonstrated that they are able to adapt and maximize profitability by making dramatic shifts in cropping patterns. Manitoba farmers in particular have shown significant changes in the area and types of crops grown.

This spring, Manitoba has set new area records for canary seed, dry coloured beans, dry white beans and soybeans. Corn for grain was up 41% and the area for sunflower seeds rose 35%. The area devoted to summerfallow in Manitoba fell 54% in 2002. Producers in other provinces also exhibited the flexibility to switch large areas in and out of crops from the previous year.

***Note to readers***

*The June planting survey of 29,100 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.*

*This report provides area estimates for all field crops based on the 2001 census data released on May 15.*

### Western hard red spring acreage drops while other wheat area grows

Farmers have planted an estimated 15.6 million acres of western Canadian hard red spring wheat, down 16% from 2001. This level is just above the record low of 15.4 million acres set in 1998. The acreage for other wheat classes, however, showed significant increases.

The acreage of western prairie spring wheat doubled in size to 2.7 million acres from 1.3 million acres in 2001, surpassing the 1997 record of 2.3 million acres. Prairie spring wheat is a lower quality wheat commonly used in the feed industry. Durum wheat acreage was up 15% to 6.2 million acres.

In total, Canadian wheat acreage including durum was down 3% to 26.3 million acres.

### Barley area up behind heavy demand from livestock sector

Barley acreage was up 6% to 12.3 million acres. Farmers in Alberta planted 8% more barley, and Saskatchewan farmers 7% more, in light of strong domestic demand from the livestock sector.

The barley acreage in Manitoba, however, declined 6%. The 10-year average for Canadian barley acreage is 11.5 million acres.

### Highest oat acreage in a quarter-century

Oat area was up in both western and eastern Canada. Oat area was up 26% to 5.9 million acres, the highest since 1976.

Western oat area was estimated at 5.5 million acres, up 27% from 2001, and well above the 10-year average of 4.2 million acres. Eastern oat plantings were up 14% to 425,800 acres. Dry conditions in 2001 resulted in poor yields and low bushel weights. A late spring and tight oat supplies, particularly for the milling market, supported prices and encouraged producers to plant oats.

### Corn area unchanged, but still above 10-year average

The total area dedicated to grain corn was unchanged from 2001 at 3.2 million acres, but was still above the 10-year average of 2.7 million acres. This is lower than the March estimate, which estimated that corn acreage would increase 7%. Wet conditions in southern Ontario in the spring was the reason cited for the reduced area.

Quebec corn acreage increased 3% to 1.1 million acres, setting another record for corn area in that province. Corn acreage in Ontario slipped 4% to 1.9 million acres.

Manitoba farmers nearly doubled their corn acreage from 2001 to 155,000. This is Manitoba's largest acreage since 1984, when 180,000 acres were planted.

Ontario farmers planted 610,000 acres of genetically modified corn, which represented 32% of the provincial planted area, up from 29% in 2001. Quebec farmers planted 346,000 acres of genetically modified corn, 31% of the province's total, unchanged from 2001.

### Canola area up

Farmers planted an estimated 10.0 million acres of canola, up 5% from 2001. Producers in Manitoba (+16%) and Alberta (+13%) were responsible for the increase.

Dry soil conditions throughout central Saskatchewan resulted in a 3% decline in canola acres in that province.

Significant precipitation fell in early June after the survey was completed. This may encourage additional canola acres to be planted in Saskatchewan.

### Halt to rapid growth in chickpea acreage

The rapid growth of chickpeas in Saskatchewan, which hit a record 1.1 million acres in 2001, stopped suddenly in 2002.

Saskatchewan growers, who represent about 90% of Canadian production, cut their 2002 acreage by 55% to 500,000 acres. Disease problems and disappointing yields in 2001 discouraged producers from seeding chickpeas in the spring.

### Lentil acres decline sharply

Producers cut lentil acreage 17% to 1.5 million acres, the first decline in area since 1996.

Saskatchewan growers, who grow nearly 99% of the Canadian crop, cut back their 2002 acreage. Dry field conditions and poor yields in 2001 contributed to the decision to plant fewer acres of lentils.

### Record area for canary seed

Farmers have planted an estimated 705,000 acres in canary seed, up 68% from 2001 and well above the 1996 record of 615,000 acres. The reduced acreage in 2001, coupled with low yields, resulted in tight supplies and good prices.

Saskatchewan growers, who account for about 85% of Canada's canary seed acres, increased their plantings about 67%. Manitoba farmers planted a record 95,000 acres, up 73% from 2001.

### Soybean area declines in the East

Producers reduced their soybean plantings 7% to 2.5 million acres. Soybean acreage decreased in eastern Canada but increased in Manitoba.

Ontario farmers, representing 80% of the Canadian area, planted 2.1 million acres in soybeans, down 8% from 2001 but still above the 10-year average of 2.0 million acres.

Quebec plantings were down 9% to 334,000 acres. Manitoba farmers, who are rapidly expanding their soybean area, were estimated to have planted 130,000 acres. This was up 160% from 2001 and is a record area for Manitoba.

Genetically modified soybeans represented 700,000 acres or 34% of total soybean plantings in Ontario. In 2001, genetically modified soybeans made up only 23% of total plantings. Quebec farmers planted 96,000 acres, or 29% of their acreage, with genetically modified soybeans; in 2001 it was 27% of total plantings.

### Manitoba producers push bean acreage to record high

The acreage of both dry white beans and dry coloured beans should reach a new high this summer, thanks to producers in Manitoba

Dry white bean acreage jumped 40% to 292,000 acres, the majority of which — about 175,000 acres — is in Manitoba. Just four years ago, farmers in Manitoba grew only 50,000 acres. Since 1998, Manitoba has surpassed Ontario as the largest producer of white beans.

Manitoba growers also helped push Canadian dry coloured bean acreage to a new high of 265,000, up 13% from 2001. Acreage in the province was up 17%

to 140,000 acres; Ontario farmers planted 75,000 acres, up 19%.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010 and 001-0017 to 001-0020.**

*Field crop reporting series: Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, Canada, 2002*, Vol. 81, no. 4 (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*), David Roeske (613-951-0572; *david.roeske@statcan.ca*) or Brent Wilson (613-951-0730; *brent.wilson@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

# OTHER RELEASES

## Farm Product Price Index
April 2002

Prices farmers received for their agricultural commodities rose 0.5% in April from April 2001, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This follows a year-over-year increase of 2.2% in March and continues the year-over-year increases that began in February 2000.

Crop prices climbed 14.1% from April 2001 more than offsetting a 7.9% drop in prices farmers received for all livestock and animal products. The crop index has seen increases in the 12-month change starting in September 2000. The livestock index has fallen year-over-year in four of the last six months, after 26 months of continuous year-over-year increases.

**Farm product price index**
(1997=100)

| | April 2001 | March 2002[r] | April 2002[p] | April 2001 to April 2002 | March to April 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | % change | |
| **Total crops** | **86.5** | **98.2** | **98.7** | **14.1** | **0.5** |
| Grains | 89.6 | 91.7 | 90.7 | 1.2 | -1.1 |
| Oilseeds | 70.4 | 85.4 | 82.5 | 17.2 | -3.4 |
| Specialty crops | 86.4 | 128.0 | 124.7 | 44.3 | -2.6 |
| Fruit | 96.3 | 96.6 | 96.1 | -0.2 | -0.5 |
| Vegetables | 103.7 | 112.4 | 111.6 | 7.6 | -0.7 |
| Potatoes | 104.1 | 161.6 | 187.7 | 80.3 | 16.2 |
| **Total livestock and animal products** | **116.4** | **112.5** | **107.2** | **-7.9** | **-4.7** |
| Cattle and calves | 139.5 | 136.8 | 127.8 | -8.4 | -6.6 |
| Hogs | 101.1 | 87.0 | 78.0 | -22.8 | -10.3 |
| Poultry | 93.8 | 92.4 | 92.2 | -1.7 | -0.2 |
| Eggs | 103.0 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Dairy | 107.3 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 |
| **Total Product Price Index** | **102.1** | **105.2** | **102.6** | **0.5** | **-2.5** |

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 102.6 in April, down 2.5% from March. This was the first monthly decrease after three consecutive increases.

After rising for three consecutive months, the livestock index was down 4.7% in April from March. All livestock subindexes showed a monthly drop, except those for dairy and eggs.

The hog index stood at 78.0 in April, down 10.3% from March and the lowest level since January 2001. After monthly decreases from July to December 2001, the index rose in January and February 2002 before dropping for the last two months. On a year-over-year basis, the hog index was down 22.8%. This was only the fourth time that hog prices were lower than year-earlier levels since they began to rise in August 1999 as a result of strong demand for pork both in Canada and abroad.

The cattle and calves index decreased 6.6% in April to 127.8, the first monthly decrease after four consecutive rises. On a year-over-year basis, the cattle and calves index was down 8.4%, continuing the downward trend of the last seven months. Before October 2001, the index had been above year-earlier levels every month starting in January 1997.

On a monthly basis, the crop index rose 0.5% in April. The index had risen every month since May 2001 with the exception of two months. There was a drop in all crop subindexes except for the potato index.

April's oilseed index was down 3.4% from March, the fourth monthly decrease in the last 12-month period. On a year-over-year basis, the oilseed index rose 17.2%, continuing the upward trend that started in February 2001.

The specialty crop index was down 2.6% in April, influenced mainly by lower prices for peas, mustard seed and canary seed. Specialty crop prices, despite the recent decreases, were nevertheless 44.3% higher than in April 2001. This index has been above year-earlier levels since June 2001.

In April, the potato index was up 16.2% from March and 80.3% from the April 2001. Tightened supplies resulted in year-over-year price rises for ninth consecutive month.

**Available on CANSIM: table 002-0021.**

The April 2002 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 2, no. 4 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; *bernie.rosien@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

## Steel primary forms
Week ending June 22, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 22 totalled 301 774 metric tonnes, down 4.9% from 317 199 tonnes a week earlier and up 1.9% from 296 258 tonnes in the same week of 2001. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 7 831 092 tonnes, a 10.4% increase compared with 7 093 654 for the same period in 2001.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dragos Ifrim (613-951-3527; *dragos.ifrim@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Production and disposition of tobacco products

May 2002

Production of cigarettes by tobacco product manufacturers saw a significant drop, while sales increased. Although sales were higher than production, adjustments caused cigarette inventories to record an advance.

Production in May totalled 3.6 billion cigarettes, down 16% from April and 5% less than in May 2001. From January to May, 18.3 billion cigarettes were produced, 3% less than in the same period of 2001.

Shipments in May grew 8% to 3.9 billion cigarettes and were well ahead (+29%) of May 2001 shipments. Year-to-date shipments reached 17.7 billion cigarettes, unchanged from the same period of 2001.

Inventories grew 8% to a closing level of 5.2 billion cigarettes. This was 2% below inventories at the end of May 2001.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0007.**

The May 2002 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products*, Vol. 31, no. 5 (32-022-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 Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; *andy.shinnan@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Electric power statistics

April 2002

Colder-than-normal temperatures in Ontario and western Canada led to increased net generation in April. Net generation of electricity increased to 47 628 gigawatt-hours (GWh), up 4.3% from April 2001. Exports decreased 16.6% to 3 282 GWh, and imports fell to 1 393 GWh from 1 555 GWh.

Increased generating capability in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and British Columbia was the main reason for the 6.5% increase in generation of hydro electricity, which reached 29 638 GWh. Thermal conventional generation was down 1.0% to 12 784 GWh because of increased nuclear capability in Ontario. Generation from nuclear sources was up 6.0% to 5 206 GWh, as a result of increased generation in Ontario and Quebec.

Year-to-date net generation to the end of April totalled 203 525 GWh, up 0.3% from the same period in 2001. Year-to-date exports (12 419 GWh) were down 12.5% and year-to-date imports (5 845 GWh) fell 25.0%.

**Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.**

The April 2002 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XIB, $9/$85) will be available in July. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, 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 Melanie Murray (613-951-4923; melanie,*murray@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Monthly railway carloadings

April 2002

The freight loaded by railways in Canada in April totalled 21.2 million metric tonnes (excluding intermodal traffic), up 5.7% from April 2001. The intermodal tonnage, represented by containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, increased 18.7% from April 2001 to 2.2 million metric tonnes.

**Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.**

The April 2002 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 79, no. 4 (52-001-XIE, $8/$77) 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 J.R. Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; *laroque@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

## Cereals and oilseeds review

April 2002

Data from the April issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available, including data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses. The May situation report, an overview of domestic and international current market conditions, is also included.

The April 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $11/$112; 22-007-XPB, $15/$149) 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. ■

## Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey
2001

The prevalence of smoking continues to drop, according to the latest results from the Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey.

An estimated 5.4 million people, or 22% of the population aged 15 years and over, were smokers in 2001. This compares with just over 6 million people, or about 24% of the population, in 2000 and 31% in 1994, the highest point reached in the last decade.

About 24% of men were smokers in 2001, compared with 20% of women. This means no change for men, but a drop for women from 23% the year before.

Young adults aged 20 to 24 still have the highest smoking rate of any age group. The prevalence of smoking among this group was 32%, with a rate of 35% for men and 29% for women. In 1985, the rate for men in this age group was 41% and for women, 45%.

Teenagers aged 15 to 19 have smoking rates close to the national average, at 22.5%, down from 25% in 2000 and from 28% in 1999. About 24% of girls smoked, compared with 21% of boys.

British Columbia again had the lowest smoking prevalence rate at 17%; Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador reported a significantly higher prevalence, at 26%.

Not only are fewer Canadians smoking compared with two decades ago, but they are also smoking less. In 1985, daily smokers consumed an average of 21 cigarettes per day. Since then, the number of cigarettes smoked has been gradually declining to the current amount of 16 cigarettes per day in 2001. Men smoke an average of 17 cigarettes, compared with 15 for women.

As to the strength of cigarette smoked, 35% smoke a regular type of cigarette while 65% of smokers prefer a light, mild, ultra light/mild, or extra light/mild type of cigarette. Of smokers who smoke light or mild cigarettes, 34% think that they inhale less tar than smokers of regular cigarettes do, and 19% believe they reduce the risks of smoking compared to smoking of regular cigarettes.

Slightly over half of current smokers were advised to quit smoking by a doctor, nurse or dentist. Of the smokers who have cut down from daily to occasional smoking, 45% were motivated by concern for their future health.

Most of the current smokers (64%) tried to quit in the past year and stopped smoking for at least one week. Not discouraged by failure, 28% made two or more attempts to quit.

For more information on the survey results, contact Andrew Swift, Media Relations, Health Canada (613-957-2988; *andrew_swift@hc-sc.gc.ca*) or visit the Tobacco Control Programme Web site (*www.gosmokefree.ca/ctums*).

For information on the public-use microdata file, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

## Purchasing power parities
1992 to 2001

Interest remains high in the value of the Canadian dollar compared with its US counterpart and in the comparative levels of output between the two countries. Released today are updated results for bilateral US–Canada purchasing power parities (PPPs) and real expenditures covering the years 1992 to 2001. These results can be found in the paper *Purchasing power parities and real expenditures, United States and Canada, 1992–2001*. A very important use of the PPPs is to convert different countries' gross domestic product (GDP) to a common currency.

The PPP for 2001 remains close to its previous published level (1998), at 85 US cents to the Canadian dollar. In contrast, the market exchange rate was 64.6 cents (noon average for the 12 months of 2001).

The estimates for 2001 also indicate that, for GDP as a whole, real expenditure per person for the United States was about 20% higher than for Canada, once the data are converted to Canadian currency using the PPP.

Ten tables are included with the paper, presenting 21 categories of expenditure. Two classification systems are used: first, using the consumption approach, and second, the expenditure approach. An eleventh table shows the PPPs for the GDP of member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development from 1997 to 2001.

**Note:** At its most detailed level, the purchasing power parity is a price relative, with the price in the numerator for a specific item expressed in the currency of one country and the denominator expressed in the currency of the second country. These price relatives are aggregated using expenditures in the two countries as weights. The PPP is the exchange rate that would equalize the purchasing power in terms of a particular item.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 380-0037, 380-0057 and 380-0058.**

The research paper *Purchasing power parities and real expenditures, United States and Canada, 1992–2001*, no. 39 (13-604-MIB, 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 *National accounts*. A hardcopy version is also available (13-604-MPB, free). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katharine Kemp (613-951-3814) or Jacques Delisle (613-951-3796), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

## Annual Survey of Services Industries: Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting

2000

Data for 2000 from the Annual Survey of Industries: Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting are now available.

In 2000, revenue for the management, scientific and technical consulting services industry grew to $7.7 billion, up 10% from $7.0 billion in 1999. Similar to 1999, approximately 85% of the industry's total revenue was generated by providing management consulting services.

**Available on CANSIM: table 360-0001.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marg Côté (613-951-0406; fax: 613-951-6696; *cotemar@statcan.ca*), Services Industries Division. ■

## Food services and drinking places

2000

Data for 2000 are now available on the food services and drinking places industry, which comprises full-service restaurants, limited-service restaurants, special food services and drinking places.

Total revenues for the food services and drinking places industries grew 8.5% in 2000 to $33.2 billion.

The special food services industry, which includes food service contractors, social caterers and mobile food services, registered the largest growth rate with an 18.5% increase in revenues. Limited-service restaurants had the second highest growth rate at 8.0 %. Drinking places and full-service restaurants also experienced growth exceeding 7%.

Profit margins for the entire food services and drinking places industry decreased slightly in 2000 from 5.1% to 4.4%.

Of all food service revenues, 82% are earned from food and non-alcoholic beverages, followed by alcoholic beverages at 14%. Other revenue such as cover charges, rental and leasing services and commissions from gambling revenues accounted for another 3.5% of operating revenue. Sales of merchandise contributed less than 1%.

Drinking places earned 69% of their revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages. Only 16% of their revenue was derived from the sale of food and non-alcoholic beverages; all other revenue contributed another 14%.

**Available on CANSIM: table 355-0004.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daphne Bennett (613-951-3429; *daphne.bennett@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

## Innovation in the forest sector

1999

The paper *Innovation in the forest sector*, part of a series of working papers based on the 1999 Survey of Innovation, is now available. This paper uses a systems approach to understanding innovation in the forest sector. A model for the forest sector system is described. Descriptive statistics and statistical tables present data for some of the industries included in the system. The paper explores types of innovations produced by forest sector firms, innovation objectives, and mechanisms of knowledge generation and transmission within this system.

The working paper *Innovation in the forest sector*, no. 11 (88F0006XIE, 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 *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Schaan (613-951-1953; *susan.schaan@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## Survey of Innovation 1999, methodological framework

1999

The paper *Survey of Innovation 1999, methodological framework: Decisions taken and lessons learned*, part of a series of working papers based on results of the 1999 Survey of Innovation, is now available. This paper presents details on the survey methodology including decisions taken and lessons learned regarding survey design.

The working paper *Survey of Innovation 1999, methodological framework: Decisions taken and lessons learned*, no. 12 (88F0006XIE, 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 *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Schaan (613-951-1953; *susan.schaan@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## Canada food stats

1960 to 2002

*Canada food stats* is an easy-to-use CD-ROM that provides access to a broad spectrum of food statistics and indicators. It contains information on per capita food consumption and food prices, nutrition, supply and demand, as well as data on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, trade and much more.

This product, developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division in co-operation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, contains over 65 formatted reports with up to 40 years of data, along with topical analyses. There are also a number of data sets available for the provinces, along with selected quarterly and monthly statistics. It is an invaluable research tool for nutritionists, food industry analysts, market researchers or consumers who are just looking for reliable data on food.

Making a query is simple: select the data series, geographic area and time period; submit the query; click *Show data*; and the results appear. You can also download results to your own software application.

The CD-ROM *Canada food stats* (23F0001XCB, $75/$120) is now available. The subscription price includes two issues released in July and November. See *How to order products*.

To order, or for more information, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553; *foodstats@statcan.ca*) or Client Services (1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

# NEW PRODUCTS

**Infomat — A weekly review**, June 28, 2002
**Catalogue number 11-002-XIE** ($3/$109).

**Infomat — A weekly review**, June 28, 2002
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE** ($4/$145).

**Purchasing power parities and real expenditures, United States and Canada**, 1992–2001, no. 39
**Catalogue number 13-604-MIB2002039**
(free).

**Purchasing power parities and real expenditures, United States and Canada**, 1992–2001, no. 39
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**Farm Product Price Index**, April 2002, Vol. 2, no. 4
**Catalogue number 21-007-XIB**
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**Agriculture economic statistics**, May 2002
**Catalogue number 21-603-UPE** ($26/$52).

**Field crop reporting series**, Vol. 81, no. 4
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**Monthly railway carloadings**, April 2002, Vol. 79, no. 4
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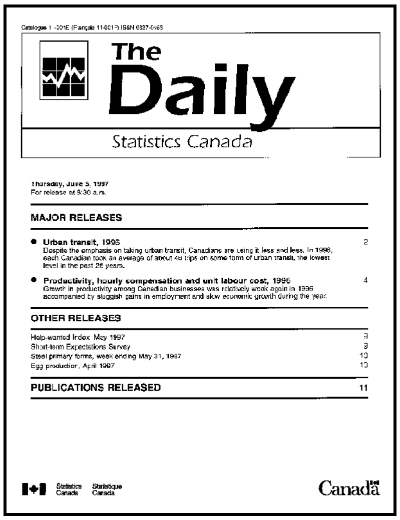
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Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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