



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

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 Canada's 200 major ports again handled a record level of international cargo in 1996. However, total overall tonnage declined 0.7% as domestic shipments continued a decade-long slide.

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Catalogue 81-170-XPB
Education in Canada, 1996

81-170-XPB
L'éducation au Canada, 1996



Statistique Canada

Canada

Education in Canada 1996

Do you need more data on education in Canada? Would you like to research issues and trends in more depth? Consult *Education in Canada*, the annual review of statistics on Canadian education. *Education in Canada* summarizes data on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers and finance for all levels of education.

Ten-year time series are shown for most variables at the Canada level and five-year time series at the provincial level. The publication also provides demographic data from the census, educational attainment along with labour force participation rates and unemployment rates for the adult population from the Labour Force Survey.

Education in Canada, 1996 (81-229-XPB, \$51) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500; fax 613-951-9040; Internet: seidjim@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



MAJOR RELEASES

Port activity

1996

Canada's 200 major ports again handled a record level of international cargo in 1996. However, total overall tonnage declined 0.7% as domestic shipments continued a decade-long slide.

Total international cargo reached 260.3 million tonnes, up 0.2% over the previous high in 1995. Major factors in the gain were international unloadings of crude petroleum, which rose 3.1% to 26.5 million tonnes, and substantial increases in coal and iron ore shipments.

At the same time, total domestic cargo shipments fell 3.1% to 97.7 million tonnes in 1996. Domestic cargo is cargo that is shipped from one Canadian port to another and is therefore handled twice by the port system. It has been declining since its peak in 1988 when ports handled 139.9 million tonnes. Because of the drop in domestic cargo, overall port activity fell a slight 0.7% to 357.9 million tonnes.

Only half of Canada's top 10 ports posted increases in total cargo last year (Vancouver, Saint John, Montréal, Halifax and Hamilton) and only two had increases in domestic shipments (Port-Cartier and Halifax).

Port Hawkesbury slipped off the top 10 list into 11th place in the wake of declines in domestic cargo (-81.9%) and international shipments (-29.5%).

Vancouver consolidated position as nation's busiest port

The port of Vancouver consolidated its position as the nation's busiest harbor by handling 71.3 million tonnes of cargo in 1996, up 2.5% from a year earlier. Vancouver's overall increase occurred despite a 25.2% decline in domestic cargo, which fell to 2.0 million tonnes.

Vancouver's overall increase in tonnage was due mainly to higher international shipments of coal (+3.9%) and sulfur (+7.6%). More than a quarter (26.7%) of Canada's entire international marine shipments went through Vancouver in 1996.

Note to readers

Data for international cargo shipments come from Revenue Canada. Data for domestic shipments are provided by shipping companies. This release covers approximately 200 ports in Canada.

Containerized cargo is high-value freight that is carried in a box and sent from door to door without the contents being handled. Containers can easily be transferred from ships to trucks or trains for inland distribution.

Transshipments are foreign cargoes handled at Canadian ports en route to or from a third country.

This release coincides with national transportation week.

New record for container cargo at port of Montréal

The port of Montréal shipped 19.2 million tonnes of cargo last year (+3.3%) thanks to a record 7.7 million tonnes of international containerized cargo handled (+10.5% from 1995).

Montréal remained the premier container port in Canada, handling 45.4% of the nation's international containerized cargo compared with 43.9% in 1995. Montréal was able to strengthen its position as Canadian leader in this competitive North American market during 1996.

Saint John forges ahead, Halifax increases slightly, Port Hawkesbury declines

Atlantic Canada's three major ports, Saint John, Halifax and Port Hawkesbury, had mixed records in 1996.

Total cargo handled by Saint John rose 9.8% on the strength of a substantial rise in international shipments. Halifax reported increases in domestic and international shipments, which led to an overall 1.8% increase of tonnage. However, the major factor in Port Hawkesbury's overall decline (-30.3%) was the 38.7% drop in transshipments of crude petroleum to 5.9 million tonnes.

In 1996, the port of St. John reported a 14.2% increase to 18.6 million tonnes of international cargo handled. This growth is attributable to refining activities in the province. In 1996, international unloading of crude petroleum increased 22.0% to 8.8 million tonnes. Loadings of fuel also rose 14.7% to 3.0 million tonnes and gasoline loadings increased 8.3% to 2.4 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 145 and 146.

For further information on this release, contact Yves Gauthier (613-951-0579; fax: 613-951-0579; Internet: gautyve@statcan.ca), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

**Summary of international and domestic shipping statistics
1994 to 1996**

Sector	1994	1995	1996	1995/1994	1996/1995
	millions of tonnes			% change	
January to December					
International	246.9	259.7	260.3	5.2	0.2
Unloaded	76.9	83.2	86.0	8.1	3.3
Loaded	170.0	176.5	174.3	3.8	-1.3
Domestic	104.4	100.7	97.7	-3.5	-3.1
Total	351.3	360.5	357.9	2.6	-0.7

Cargo handled at Canada's top 20 ports: Domestic and international shipping

	Cargo handled								
	Domestic			International			Total		
	1995	1996	1995 to 1996	1995	1996	1995 to 1996	1995	1996	1995 to 1996
'000 tonnes		% change	'000 tonnes		% change	'000 tonnes		% change	
Vancouver	2,658	1,989	-25.2	66,936	69,359	3.6	69,594	71,348	2.5
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	4,508	4,217	-6.4	18,634	18,367	-1.4	23,142	22,584	-2.4
Port-Cartier	4,621	5,132	11.0	20,290	16,597	-18.2	24,912	21,729	-12.8
Saint John	2,425	1,951	-19.5	16,314	18,624	14.2	18,739	20,575	9.8
Montréal/Contrecoeur	5,688	5,261	-7.5	12,913	13,947	8.0	18,601	19,208	3.3
Québec/Lévis	4,151	3,681	-11.3	13,232	13,306	0.6	17,383	16,987	-2.3
Halifax	2,569	2,699	5.0	10,577	10,677	1.0	13,146	13,376	1.8
Hamilton	6,373	6,189	-2.9	5,556	6,568	18.2	11,929	12,757	6.9
Thunder Bay	7,443	6,565	-11.8	4,047	3,536	-12.6	11,490	10,100	-12.1
Prince Rupert	37	14	-63.1	11,330	9,438	-16.7	11,367	9,451	-16.9
Port Hawkesbury	183	33	-81.9	11,708	8,251	-29.5	11,891	8,284	-30.3
New Westminster	5,840	5,401	-7.5	2,504	2,126	-15.1	8,345	7,526	-9.8
Come-by-Chance	49	104	111.9	6,059	7,327	20.9	6,108	7,430	21.6
Nanticoke	1,790	1,671	-6.6	3,819	5,119	34.0	5,609	6,790	21.1
Baie-Comeau	2,358	1,834	-22.2	5,194	4,033	-22.4	7,552	5,867	-22.3
Sorel	3,120	3,306	6.0	2,475	2,274	-8.2	5,595	5,579	-0.3
Sault Ste.Marie	725	545	-24.8	4,108	4,607	12.1	4,833	5,152	6.6
Windsor	2,391	2,507	4.9	2,247	2,573	14.5	4,638	5,079	9.5
Howe Sound	5,271	4,856	-7.9	55	8	-85.3	5,326	4,865	-8.7
Vancouver Island, East	4,129	4,062	-1.6	-	-	-	4,129	4,062	-1.6
Sub-total	66,328	62,015	-6.5	218,000	216,734	-0.6	284,328	278,749	-2.0
Other ports	34,412	35,643	3.6	41,716	43,523	4.3	76,127	79,166	4.0
Grand total	100,740	97,658	-3.1	259,715	260,258	0.2	360,455	357,916	-0.7

- (-) indicates nil or zero.

Major origins and destinations of cargo handled at Canadian ports: International shipping

	Tonnage		Market share	
	1995	1996	1995	1996
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	%	
Inbound				
U.S. Great Lakes	25,865	27,128	31.1	31.6
Norway	10,043	10,927	12.1	12.7
United States	3,594	3,675	4.3	4.3
Saudi Arabia	2,613	3,468	3.1	4.0
Brazil	3,211	3,351	3.9	3.9
United Kingdom	3,555	3,336	4.3	3.9
Algeria	1,922	3,148	2.3	3.7
U.S. Pacific	3,290	2,794	4.0	3.2
Australia	2,388	2,708	2.9	3.2
Venezuela	2,457	2,451	3.0	2.9
Others	24,238	22,972	29.1	26.7
Total inbound	83,176	85,959	100.0	100.0
Outbound				
Japan	34,976	34,790	19.8	20.0
United States	21,010	19,138	11.9	11.0
U.S. Great Lakes	15,053	17,285	8.5	9.9
Korea South	10,179	9,897	5.8	5.7
Netherlands	9,036	9,060	5.1	5.2
U.S. Atl. and Gulf	7,038	8,672	4.0	5.0
United Kingdom	7,839	7,623	4.4	4.4
People Republic of China	9,397	7,535	5.3	4.3
U.S. Pacific	6,368	7,088	3.6	4.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,023	5,948	4.0	3.4
Others	48,621	47,262	27.5	27.1
Total outbound	176,540	174,298	100.0	100.0
Total handled	25,9715	260,258		

Cargo handled by commodity: International and domestic shipping

	1995	1996	1996/1995
International sector	'000 tonnes		% change
Unloaded			
Crude petroleum	25,653	26,469	3.1
Coal	9,937	12,330	19.4
Iron ore and concentrates	6,699	7,789	14.0
Aluminum ore and basic products	5,855	6,273	6.7
Limestone	3,602	3,475	-3.7
Machinery/equipment and miscellaneous cargo	3,145	3,345	6.0
Fuel oil	3,500	2,885	-21.3
Iron, steel, and alloys	2,790	2,705	-3.2
Miscellaneous chemicals	2,284	2,427	5.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	1,657	1,938	14.5
Others	18,053	16,324	-10.6
Total unloaded	83,176	85,959	3.2
International sector			
Loaded			
Coal	33,774	34,025	0.7
Iron ore and concentrates	30,691	29,536	-3.9
Wheat	18,957	16,613	-14.1
Woodpulp	6,791	6,760	-0.5
Fuel oil	5,495	6,307	12.9
Potassium chloride	6,509	5,786	-12.5
Gypsum	5,857	5,656	-3.6
Lumber and sawn timber	5,618	5,537	-1.5
Miscellaneous chemicals	5,313	5,476	3.0
Sulphur	4,880	5,192	6.0
Others	52,654	53,410	1.4
Total loaded	176,540	174,298	-1.3
Domestic sector			
Iron ore and concentrates	13,754	14,076	2.3
Pulpwood	14,507	13,420	-8.1
Wheat	11,251	9,659	-16.5
Fuel oil	9,725	8,668	-12.2
Logs, bolts, and other wood	7,753	7,459	-3.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	5,686	6,961	18.3
Limestone	4,374	5,933	26.3
Other ores and base metal products	5,613	5,853	4.1
Salt	5,260	5,103	-3.1
Gasoline	5,580	4,457	-25.2
Others	17,236	16,069	-7.3
Total handled, domestic sector	100,740	97,658	-3.1

■

OTHER RELEASES

Per capita food consumption

1996

Per capita meat consumption fell to its lowest level in 20 years in 1996 as Canadians continued a long-term trend of including more low-fat milk, yogurt, cheese, poultry, rice and nuts in their diet. Canadians have shifted away from red meat, whole milk and alcoholic beverages.

Last year each Canadian ate less than 90 kilograms of meat — beef, pork and poultry — down 2 kilograms per person from five years ago.

During the past two decades, the increase in poultry consumption has not offset the decline in red meat consumption. This may be due to concerns for a healthier diet, an aging population (seniors eat less meat), and a growing trend to other sources of protein such as cheese, cereals, pulses and nuts.

While per capita cheese consumption has held more or less steady over the past five years, the 10.7 kg consumed per person in 1996 was 56% higher than two decades ago, and the consumption of cheddar cheese has almost doubled.

However, Canadians have also developed a taste for other varieties of cheese. In 1996, each Canadian ate more than five kilograms of cheeses other than cheddar — almost twice as much as 20 years ago. Promotional campaigns, the nutritional benefits of cheese and the increased popularity of take-out foods, such as pizza, contributed to this growth.

Each Canadian also consumed almost 14 litres of frozen dairy products such as ice cream, sherbet, ice milk and milkshakes in 1996. Although consumption has been consistent during the past two decades, many people have turned to the lower fat varieties of these products.

However, not everyone is shunning rich dairy products. Per capita cream consumption of 5.3 litres in 1996 was almost 50% higher than in the mid-1970s. Cereal cream (containing from 6% to 10% butterfat) accounted for over half of the 1996 total. Table cream (15% to 20% butterfat) and sour cream consumption, although small, has soared over the last two decades.

Milk consumption has continued to shrink since the early 1980s and consumers have shifted to lower fat varieties such as 2%, 1% and skim milk. In 1996, each Canadian consumed just over 88 litres of fluid milk, compared with 94 litres in 1991 and the record high of 102.5 in 1979.

Last year, each Canadian drank nearly 75 litres of alcohol, down from almost 86 litres five years earlier. Beer was still the most popular drink, but per capita consumption has been declining. Wine consumption, although below the level in the 1980s, rebounded in 1996. Promotional campaigns, international recognition of Canadian wine and recent studies outlining health benefits of moderate wine consumption may have contributed to this increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2260-2267.

Historical consumption data (1982 to 1996) for dairy products, beverages, eggs, pulses and nuts, sugars and syrups, cereals, meats, poultry, plus detailed information on production, stocks, international trade and supplies used by manufacturers are available in *Food consumption in Canada, part I* (32-229-XPB, \$33), which will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, contact Martin Beaulieu (613-951-2549) or Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Cement

April 1997

Manufacturers shipped 960 863 tonnes of cement in April, up 29.4% from 742 432 tonnes (revised) in April 1996, and up 58.7% from 605 630 tonnes in March 1997.

For January to April 1997, shipments totalled 2 427 840 tonnes (revised), up 17.1% from 2 073 257 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The April 1997 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527; internet: rjoubert@statcan.ca, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, March 1997
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB
(Canada: \$15/\$149; outside Canada: US\$15/US\$149).

Asphalt roofing, April 1997
Catalogue number 45-001-XPB
(Canada: \$7/\$62; outside Canada: US\$7/US\$62).

Coal and coke statistics, March 1997
Catalogue number 45-002-XPB
(Canada: \$12/\$114; outside Canada: US\$12/US\$114).

Service bulletin: Surface and marine transport,
Vol. 13, no. 2
Catalogue number 50-002-XPB
(Canada: \$13/\$83; outside Canada: US\$13/US\$83).

Service bulletin: Aviation, Vol. 29, no. 5
Catalogue number 51-004-XPB
(Canada: \$11/\$109; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$109).

Imports by country, January - March 1997
(microfiche version)
Catalogue number 65-006-XMB
(Canada: \$62/\$206; outside Canada: US\$62/US\$206).

Imports by country, January - March 1997 (paper version)
Catalogue number 65-006-XPB
(Canada: \$124/\$412; outside Canada: US\$124/US\$412).

Education in Canada, 1996
Catalogue number 81-229-XPB
(Canada: \$51; outside Canada: US\$51).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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