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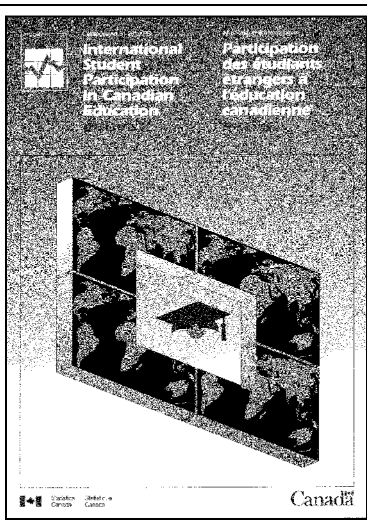
MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on following page)



International student participation in Canadian education
1993 to 1995

This new report presents a comprehensive picture of the international students who are attending Canadian educational institutions at all levels. The profiles include data on their country and region of origin, program of study, location in Canada, and the number receiving Official Development Assistance from Canada.

Characteristics of the international university students in Canada are compared with their Canadian counterparts. As well, the report provides information on the numbers and destinations of Canadians attending postsecondary institutions abroad.

International student participation in Canadian education, 1993 to 1995 (81-261-XPB, $23) is now available. See *How to order publications*. For further information, contact Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Centre for Education Statistics.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

International student participation in Canadian education

1993 to 1995

Canada has lost ground during the 1990s in attracting international students to its schools and universities. In the fall of 1995, there were 72,700 men and women from more than 200 countries studying in Canada at all formal levels of education, down 11.6% from the peak in 1991.

This contrasts with other countries including Australia, Japan and the United Kingdom, where enrolments of international students have continued to grow during the 1990s (according to the most recent data reported by the United Nations).

Currently, Canadian postsecondary institutions, provincial and federal governments, educational organizations, and a number of private organizations are stepping up their efforts to recruit international students, to market Canadian education services abroad, and to create opportunities for Canadian students to study in other countries.

Enrolment declined four straight years during the 1990s

Enrolment of international students (72,700) in formal levels of education in Canada has declined for four straight years since peaking at 82,200 in 1991. However, the decline during the 1990s contrasts with rapid growth of 67.7% from 1985 to 1991. So, despite the losses in the 1990s, enrolments in 1995 remained 48.2% above the 1985 level. The majority of international students, 46,400 or about 63.8%, were at the postsecondary level and 36.2% were at the elementary/secondary level.

The decline in the number of international students between 1991 and 1995 varied in magnitude for the different levels of education. International enrolment in undergraduate programs at universities declined 16.2% to 18,200. There were 26,300 international students in Canadian elementary and secondary schools in 1995, down 7.3% from 1991, the smallest decline.

International students in formal education in Canada, by country or region of origin

Origin \ year	1991		1995	
	number	%[1]	number	%[1]
Total[2]	**82,240**	**100.0**	**72,700**	**100.0**
Asia[2]	44,800	55.2	34,830	48.4
Hong Kong	13,750	17.0	5,880	8.2
Japan	4,630	5.7	5,700	7.9
South Korea	1,390	1.7	3,600	5.0
China	4,460	5.5	2,850	4.0
Taiwan	3,490	4.3	3,550	4.9
Malaysia	2,220	2.7	1,620	2.2
Sri Lanka	2,500	3.1	2,310	3.2
Europe[2]	11,640	14.3	13,730	19.1
France	2,330	2.9	3,080	4.3
United Kingdom	3,020	3.7	3,960	5.5
Africa	9,240	11.4	9,080	12.6
North / Central America[2]	12,050	14.9	11,010	15.3
United States	6,970	8.6	6,930	9.6
South America	2,110	2.6	2,060	2.9
Oceania	1,000	1.2	850	1.2
Stateless[3]	1,120	1.3	690	0.9
Not reported	280	0.3	450	0.6

1 *Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding.*
2 *Total and sub-totals include countries that are not listed.*
3 *Mostly refugees.*

Majority of students from Asia, but shifts in country of origin

In 1995, Asia maintained its long-term status as the major source of international students arriving in Canada to study at formal levels of education. Throughout the 1990s, close to half the international students here have come from Asia; however, dramatic shifts in their composition by country of origin have taken place.

In 1995, the largest source of international students from Asia was Hong Kong, with 5,900 or 8.2% of all international students. In 1991, a record 13,750 students from Hong Kong studied in Canada, 17.0% of the total. Most of this decline was due to an increase in the number of students coming to Canada on permanent resident status. During the 1990s, the anticipated takeover of Hong Kong by China led large numbers of families to seek and obtain permanent residence status in Canada.

Offsetting the declines from Hong Kong were increases during the past five years in the number of students from Japan and South Korea. In 1995, Japan accounted for 7.9% of all international students in Canada, up from 5.7% in 1991. Similarly, South Korea's share rose from 1.7% in 1991 to 5.0% in 1995.

On the other hand, China and Malaysia sent fewer students. These reductions may be temporary, especially in the case of China; a number of Chinese students were permitted to change their immigration status from "student authorization" to "permanent resident" around 1990.

In 1995, the United States sent 6,900 students to Canada, more than any other country, accounting for 9.6% of all international students. France and the United Kingdom were other significant sources of international students.

Ontario hosted most international students

Ontario hosted the largest number of international students (29,500) in 1995, even though its share declined from 51.2% of the total in 1990 to 40.6%. British Columbia had the largest proportional increase, with its share rising from 14.5% of international students in 1990 to 20.9% in 1995. Similarly, Quebec's share increased from 15.2% to 20.5%.

Among these provinces, international students as a percentage of all university students was highest in British Columbia, at 5.6%. This compares with 4.5% and 2.9% respectively for Quebec and Ontario.

McGill University in Montréal registered the largest number of international students (3,600) in 1995, followed by the University of Montréal, the University of British Columbia and the University of Toronto, all with about 2,500.

Social sciences most popular university field of study

In 1995, the most popular field of study among international university students in Canada was social sciences: it was chosen by 28.6%. This proportion has held constant since the early 1980s. The field is one of few where the proportion of international students mirrors the trend for Canadian students in general.

By contrast, 14.2% of international students chose the engineering/applied sciences field, compared with 7.2% of Canadians. Another 12.0% chose mathematics/physical sciences, compared with 5.2% of Canadians. Only 3.0% of international students chose education, compared with 11.4% of Canadians.

The differences in enrolment patterns between international and Canadian students have been more or less consistent over the years. However, enrolments in the humanities have reflected a different pattern. Canadian student enrolment in this field has been around 10% since 1991. By contrast, 11.2% of international students were enrolled in the humanities in 1995, up from 8.2% in 1991.

International student participation in Canadian education, 1993 to 1995 (81-261-XPB, $23) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537). For custom tabulations of the data on these products and related services, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-1503), Centre for Education Statistics. □

International students in formal education in Canada, by level

Level/year	1985		1991		1995		1985 to 1991	1991 to 1995
	number	%	number	%	number	%	% change	
Total	**49,050**	**100.0**	**82,240**	**100.0**	**72,700**	**100.0**	**67.7**	**-11.6**
Elementary secondary	13,800	28.1	28,370	34.5	26,310	36.2	105.6	-7.3
Post-secondary education	35,250	71.9	53,870	65.5	46,390	63.8	52.8	-13.9
Community college / trade	5,450	11.1	16,840	20.5	14,960	20.6	209.0	-11.2
University	29,800	60.8	37,030	45.0	31,430	43.2	24.3	-15.1
Undergraduate	20,290	41.4	21,750	26.4	18,220	25.1	7.2	-16.2
Graduate	9,510	19.4	15,280	18.6	13,210	18.2	60.7	-13.5

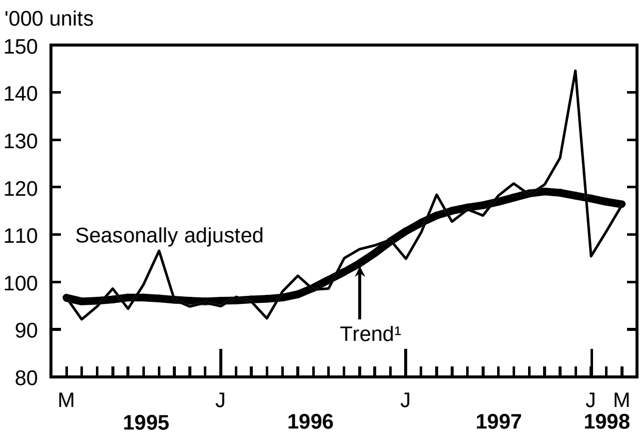
■

New motor vehicle sales

March 1998

In March, new motor vehicle sales rose to 116,199 vehicles, a 5.0% increase from February (seasonally adjusted). This increase marked the second strong sales gain since the sharp decline in January. Sales of both new passenger cars and trucks (including minivans and sport utility vehicles) rose in March, up 3.1% and 7.2% respectively. Despite a month of solid sales, new truck sales in March remained below the levels achieved in each of the last six months of 1997.

New motor vehicle sales on the move



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Monthly new vehicle sales, adjusted for seasonality, have been very volatile in recent months. This follows a period of generally increasing sales that started in May 1996. Factors unique to the automotive industry, such as the introduction of new models, advertising campaigns and incentives, can affect the numbers significantly. Auto industry sources say that another month-to-month increase in new motor vehicle sales will be recorded in April.

Compared with March 1997, sales of new vehicles slipped 1.8% in March 1998, solely a result of lower car sales (-5.b0%) (seasonally adjusted). Sales of North American built cars fell 15.7% from a year earlier, but that was partly offset by a 76.9% rise in sales of new cars manufactured overseas. Over the same period, new cars sold by the Big Three (General Motors, Ford and Chrysler) fell 16.6% to 34,459 cars, whereas year-over-year sales by other automakers jumped 15.2% to 27,251 cars.

Note to readers

Passenger cars include those used for personal and commercial purposes (such as taxis or rental cars). Trucks include minivans, sport utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans, coaches and buses.

North American built new motor vehicles include those vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered imports (manufactured overseas).

The Big Three (General Motors, Ford and Chrysler), Honda, Toyota and the other automakers may sell new motor vehicles here that were manufactured in North America or overseas (imported).

From March 1997 to March 1998, a substantial shift in the market share (unadjusted) of North American built new cars occurred. In March 1997, North American built cars had an 87.9% share of total passenger car sales; in March 1998, their share had fallen to 78.4%. New cars manufactured in North America lost market share mainly to Japanese built passenger cars, which accounted for more than two-thirds of all imported new cars. Compared with March 1997, the Big Three automakers lost 6.4 percentage points of share in the new car sales market. Residents of Quebec purchased nearly half of the Japanese built new cars sold.

First quarter 1998

Extraordinarily weak new vehicle sales in January 1998 held down vehicle sales in the first quarter of the year, despite relatively strong sales advances in February and March (seasonally adjusted). Compared with the first quarter of 1997, first-quarter new vehicle sales remained roughly the same (-0.4%); however, first-quarter sales in 1998 remained well below sales levels for each of the other three quarters of 1997.

Compared with the first quarter of 1997, new motor vehicle sales varied significantly across the provinces in the first three months of 1998 (unadjusted). New Brunswick led all the provinces with the largest percentage increase in new passenger car sales (+15.8%) and new truck sales (+15.1%). The largest slide in new motor vehicle sales was in Manitoba (-13.3%), followed closely by Saskatchewan (-11.4%) and Prince Edward Island (-11.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

For further information (63-007-XIB, $13/$24), contact Serge Dumouchel (613-951-2210; *searj@statcan.ca*), Retail Trade Section, Distributive Trades Division.

New motor vehicle sales

	March 1997	Feb. 1998[r]	March 1998[p]	March 1997 to March 1998	Feb. 1998 to March 1998
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**118,365**	**110,712**	**116,199**	**-1.8**	**5.0**
Passenger cars	64,944	59,867	61,710	-5.0	3.1
North American[1]	57,415	46,076	48,394	-15.7	5.0
Imports	7,528	13,791	13,315	76.9	-3.5
Big Three automakers	41,296	32,902	34,459	-16.6	4.7
Other automakers	23,648	26,965	27,251	15.2	1.1
Trucks, vans and buses	53,421	50,845	54,490	2.0	7.2

	March 1997	March 1998[p]	March 1997 to March 1998	Market share March 1997	Market share March 1998
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**123,276**	**131,456**	**6.6**		
Passenger cars	63,443	68,280	7.6		
North American[1]	55,787	53,525	-4.1	87.9	78.4
Imports	7,656	14,755	92.7	12.1	21.6
Big Three automakers	39,768	38,455	-3.3	62.7	56.3
Other automakers	23,675	29,825	26.0	37.3	43.7
Trucks, vans and buses	59,833	63,176	5.6		
North American[1]	55,198	58,326	5.7	92.3	92.3
Imports	4,635	4,850	4.6	7.7	7.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Industrial monitor on CD-ROM

April 1998

The *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* offers up-to-date data on more than 150 manufacturing industries and 33 industries covering construction, wholesale trade and retail trade. This information is offered for 24 sectors, and can be purchased by individual sector or as a complete package.

For each industry, up to 50 variables are organized in the table viewer according to five table types: supply, demand, price, labour/employment, and investment/ capital stock. The underlying database is also available via the series browser for more extensive time series analysis and inter-industry comparisons.

The *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* is linked to the Standard Industrial Classification manual, and so provides pop-up textual descriptions for every series and embodies consistent data conventions. All its features are designed to make analysis easy and accurate. State-of-the-art functions offer searching, graphing, viewing, exporting and transforming capabilities—providing you with the exact information you need quickly and easily.

Much of the data appearing in the *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* has now been updated to incorporate the changes related to the historical revision of the Canadian system of national accounts. However, because of this update, the January, February and March 1998 issues could not be produced.

The April 1998 issue of *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* is now available. The full package (15F0015XCB) costs $995, a savings of more than 80% off the annual subscription price of $258 per individual sector. As a subscriber, you will receive an updated CD-ROM every month.

For further information, or to request a free demonstration CD-ROM, contact Kim Lauzon (613-951-9417; fax: 613-951-3688; *lauzonk@statcan.ca*), Industry Measures and Analysis Division; or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

First quarter 1998 (preliminary)

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI, 1986=100) was at a preliminary 127.6 in the first quarter of 1998, a 1.1% increase from the previous quarter and up 3.7% from the first quarter of 1997. The domestic and imported components of the index increased 0.5% and 1.6% respectively from the previous quarter. The change from the first quarter of 1997 for these same components was 2.2% and 5.2%.

Among the industries, the largest contributors to MEPI's quarterly price movement were manufacturing (+1.4%), transportation, communication, storage and utilities (+0.9%), agriculture (+0.7%), and mines, quarries and oil wells (+1.7%).

Comparing the first quarters of 1997 and 1998, the largest contributors to the increase were manufacturing (+4.8%), transportation, communication, storage and utilities (+3.3%), agriculture (+3.2%), and mines, quarries and oil wells (+5.2%).

Machinery and equipment price indexes

(1986=100)

	Relative importance	First quarter 1998p	Fourth quarter 1997 to First quarter 1998	First quarter 1997 to First quarter 1998
			% change	
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	**100**	**127.6**	**1.1**	**3.7**
Industry				
Agriculture	11.0	154.5	0.7	3.2
Forestry	1.5	138.5	0.9	2.8
Fishing	0.6	124.6	1.7	4.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	128.4	1.7	5.2
Manufacturing	29.9	133.6	1.4	4.8
Construction	3.5	131.7	2.0	5.4
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.9	119.3	0.9	3.3
Trade	4.0	116.3	0.8	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	107.7	0.7	1.7
Community, business and personal services	11.1	109.5	0.9	1.8
Public administration	4.7	124.7	1.2	3.7

p *Preliminary figures.*

The industrial products that contributed substantially to the change in machinery and equipment prices since the first quarter of 1997 include specialized industrial equipment (+1.5%), passenger automobiles (+1.2%), commercial trucks and tractors (+0.6%), farm machinery (+0.9%), farm and garden tractors (+1.3%) and aircraft (+2.0%). Prices rose for almost all product categories; the exception was household gas ranges and electric stoves (-2.0%), which has only a small share in the MEPI basket, and therefore little impact on its movement.

Much of the increase in prices was due to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar, which moved up 1.7% against the Canadian dollar since the last quarter of 1997 and up 5.8% since the first quarter of 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2023-2025.

The first quarter issue 1998 of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, $24/$79) will be available in June. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Elvira Marinelli (613-951-3350; 613-951-2848; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings

March 1998

Carload freight (excluding intermodal traffic) loaded in Canada totalled 21.7 million tonnes in March, a 4.1% increase from March 1997. The carriers received an additional 2.1 million tonnes from U.S. connections in March 1998.

Intermodal (piggyback) traffic totalled 1.5 million tonnes, a 5.7% decrease from March 1997. The year-to-date figures show a decrease of 4.9% from 1997.

Total traffic (carload freight and intermodal) increased 3.5% during March. This brought the 1998 year-to-date total to 64.0 million tonnes, a 5.8% gain on the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 8.5% during the same period.

Year-to-date data for 1997 and 1998 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1998 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001-XPB, $11/$103) will be released shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; *larocque@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Steel primary forms

March 1998

In March, the production of steel primary forms totalled 1 442 697 metric tonnes, a 9.2% increase from 1 320 597 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of March 1998 reached 4 070 731 tonnes, up 11.4% from 3 654 040 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The March 1998 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, $7/$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; *shinand@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Construction type plywood

March 1998

In March, Canadian firms produced 176 281 cubic metres of construction type plywood, an 11.7% increase from 157 737 cubic metres in March 1997.

For January to March 1998, production totalled 478 700 cubic metres, a 6.1% rise from the 451 297 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1998 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001-XPB, $7/$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

March 1998

In March, oriented strandboard production totalled 405 220 cubic metres, a 12.4% decrease from 462 395 (revised) cubic metres in March 1997. Particleboard production reached 304 582 cubic metres, jumping 62.9% from 186 918 cubic metres in March 1997. Fibreboard production totalled 70 468 cubic metres, up 39.2% from 50 590 cubic metres in March 1997.

For February to March 1998, year-to-date production of oriented strandboard totalled 1 347 605 cubic metres, a 2.1% rise from 1 319 160 (revised) cubic metres for the same period last year. Particleboard production reached 673 718 cubic metres, up 29.7% from 519 125 cubic metres in March 1997. Year-to-date fibreboard production was

187 740 cubic metres, growing 33.7% from 140 373 cubic metres during the same period in 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 5) and 122 (series 8).

The March 1998 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard* (36-003-XPB, $7/$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; *simales@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

February 1998

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 12 408 549 cubic metres in February, up 8.0% from February 1997. Year-to-date receipts to the end of February 1998 (25 718 692 cubic metres) rose 6.4% compared with the same period in 1997. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in February (6 275 153 cubic metres) increased 6.0% from February 1997. Year-to-date, these receipts advanced 4.5% to 13 052 566 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 749 732 cubic metres) climbed 13.4% from February 1997, and pipeline imports (1 428 251 cubic metres) jumped 34.0%. Year-to-date exports (12 205 077 cubic metres) were up 13.0% from 1997. Year-to-date imports (2 981 801 cubic metres) increased 20.0%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

February deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 338 439 cubic metres, a 4.3% rise from 1997. February deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 14.2% to 603 597 cubic metres. At the end of February 1998, year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries totalled 11 137 255 cubic metres, up 1.0% from the same period in 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 181 and 591-595.

The February 1998 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001-XPB, $12/$114) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562; *oconger@statcan.ca*), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

First quarter 1998

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products in the first quarter totalled $9.0 million, almost double (+91%) the $4.7 million shipped during the first quarter of 1997.

Data on the quantities shipped are also now available.

The 1998 first quarter issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002-XPB, $8/$25) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Etienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-9837; *saineti@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

School board revenues and expenditures

1995

At 0.3%, the 1995 increase in school board expenditures was the smallest in more than 50 years. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose more than 2% in 1995. Although the Western provinces showed a modest increase (+1%) in school board spending, budget restraints in Ontario and Quebec, and budget cuts in the Atlantic provinces kept the overall rise under 0.5% in 1995.

The $31.1 billion spent by school boards in 1995 represents 4.0% of gross domestic product (GDP). This continues a downward trend that started after 1992, when this proportion had reached a peak of 4.4%. From 1991 to 1995, after taking inflation into account, the annual cost per student decreased 4%, from $7,170 to $6,850.

School boards account for about 85% of total elementary and secondary education, which also includes private schools, federal schools, special education schools and departmental expenditures by the ministries of education. In fact, school boards account for 50% of all education expenditures, including those of postsecondary and vocational training. School boards employ more than 75% of all full-time educators (again, at all levels of education) and provide education to 80% of all full-time students. About 96% of school board revenues come from provincial governments and local taxation.

Note: School board expenditures include both operating and capital spending. Operating expenditures are salaries, fringe benefits, supplies and services, fees and contractual services, and other operating costs. These expenses can be further broken down by function (instruction, administration, transportation, school facilities, etc.).

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590301-00590303.

Data are now available for the years 1900 to 1995 on CANSIM.

For further information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508; fax: 613-951-9040; *paglcla@statcan.ca*), Elementary and Secondary Section, Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Wage rates for hired agricultural labour

1997

Average wage rates paid to hired agricultural labour rose 3.5% in 1997 to $9.50 per hour. Increases were recorded for most types of labour. The rates increased in all regions of the country except British Columbia and Atlantic Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 160.

For further information on this release, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890; *burrric@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Dairy statistics

March and April 1998

Preliminary dairy statistics are now available for the months of March and April 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

These data will be included in the January-March 1998 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001QXPB, $36/$119), which will be released shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Anna Michalowska (1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Contract drilling and other oil and gas service industries

1996

Today, for the first time, Statistics Canada releases information from the new Survey of Contract Drilling and Other Service Industries Incidental to Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas. (The 1980 SICs are 0911 and 0919.)

Combined, the two industries reported operating revenues of $5.4 billion in 1996, with operating expenses of $4.6 billion. In addition, industry members spent $776 million on capital expenditures. Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment amounted to $735 million, while construction of facilities cost $41 million.

Two-thirds ($3.7 billion) of the total operating revenues were generated by the "other service industries incidental to crude petroleum and natural gas". Over three-quarters ($4.2 billion) of the total was earned in Alberta.

Operating revenues, operating expenses and capital expenditures
1996

Province / Territory	Operating revenues	Operating expenses	Capital expenditures
	$ '000		
Canada	**5,436,613**	**4,630,338**	**776,324**
Saskatchewan	772,312	625,129	63,693
Alberta	4,188,662	3,614,465	682,962
British Columbia	348,332	274,825	22,434
Other Canada	127,307	115,919	7,235

Companies in the two industries reported an average of 44,150 full-time employees who earned salaries and wages totalling $1.8 billion in 1996. Employment was highest in Alberta, accounting for 80% of the total. Of the total employees, 84% were engaged in operations and 16% in administration and management.

Employment statistics
1996

Province / Territory	Operations employees	Adminis-tration/ other employees	Total employees	Salaries and wages
	number			$ '000
Canada	**37,189**	**6,961**	**44,150**	**1,845,649**
Saskatchewan	5,183	613	5,796	241,254
Alberta	29,118	6,032	35,150	1,464,293
British Columbia	2,150	215	2,365	102,557
Other Canada	738	101	839	37,545

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; *smalgar@statcan.ca*), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures
1996

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry are released on CANSIM as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available. Data for 187 industries have now been released.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5381, 5397, 5425, 5431, 5432, 5435, 5535, 5550, and 6882.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, $40), *Leather and allied products industries* (33-251-XPB, $40), *Textile products industries* (34-251-XPB, $40), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, $40), *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251-XPB, $40), *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250-XPB, $40), and *Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers* (31-211-XPB, $67). The 1995 issues of most of these publications are now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, look under contacts in the following table (fax: 613-951-9499; *pentlii@statcan.ca*).

Value of shipments

	1995	1996	1995 to 1996	Publication catalogue number	Contact	
	$ millions		% change			
Industry (Standard Industry Classification)						
Poultry products (1012)	2,532.9	2,894.4	14.3	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	613-951-3511
Dry pasta products (1092)	238.1	262.6	10.3	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra	613-951-3511
Other leather and allied products (1719)	100.8	101.5	0.7	33-251-XPB	N. Charron	613-951-3510
Carpet, mat and rug (1921)	860.1	872.1	1.4	34-251-XPB	L. Vincent	613-951-3523
Canvas and related products (1931)	188.8	192.3	1.9	34-251-XPB	L. Vincent	613-951-3523
Household products of textile materials (1993)	573.5	573.6	0.0	34-251-XPB	J. Hosein	613-951-5704
Heating equipment (3071)	663.2	677.5	2.2	41-251-XPB	E. Saint-Pierre	613-951-9837
Motor vehicle (3231)	49,473.8	47,902.0	-3.2	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	613-951-3515
Other chemical products not elsewhere classified (3799)	2,433.0	2,908.0	19.5	46-250-XPB	N. Charron	613-951-3510

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, March 1998
Catalogue number 44-001-XPB
(Canada: $7/$62; outside Canada: US$7/US$62).

The Consumer Price Index, April 1998
Catalogue number 62-001-XPB
(Canada: $11/$103; outside Canada: US$11/US$103).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on May 14. Also see *www.statcan.ca*.

Industry price indexes, February 1998
Catalogue number 62-011-XPB
(Canada: $22/$217; outside Canada: US$22/US$217).

Help-wanted Index, 1981-1997
Catalogue number 71-540-XIE
(Canada: $free; outside Canada: US$free).

International student participation in Canadian education, 1993 to 1995
Catalogue number 81-261-XPB
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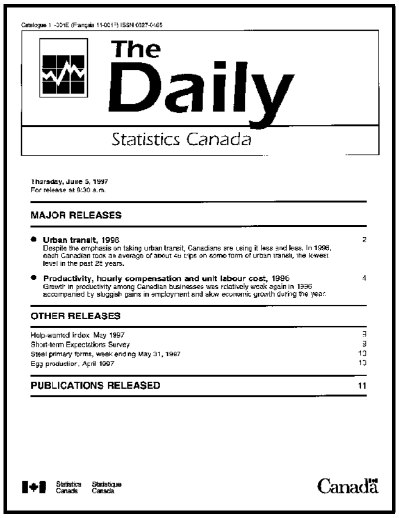
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Statistics Canada

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