



The Daily

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Strength in demand at home and from the United States lifted gross domestic product (GDP) by 0.2% in January.
- **Science-based industries: the defining characteristics of new firms** 7
Successful new companies in "science-based" industries — those driven by research and development — operate in substantially different ways than new firms in other sectors of the economy in terms of their competitive environment, business strategies and financing.

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Education quarterly review

The latest issue of *Education quarterly review*, available today, contains two articles on important issues in education. "Determinants of postsecondary participation" examines various factors such as educational attainment of parents, gender, language, and family type, which simultaneously affect the odds of participating in postsecondary education. "Youth employment: A lesson on its decline" analyzes the change in the youth employment rate between 1989 and 1997 in term of three components: changes in school enrolment, the falling employment among full-time students and changes in the employment rate of part-time students and youths who have left school.

This issue also includes the usual series of social, economic and education indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, and the G-7 countries.

Education quarterly review, vol. 5, no. 3, is now available (81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68; Internet version: 81-003-XIB, \$16/\$51). See *How to order publications*. For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500; fax: 613-951-9040; seidjim@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics.



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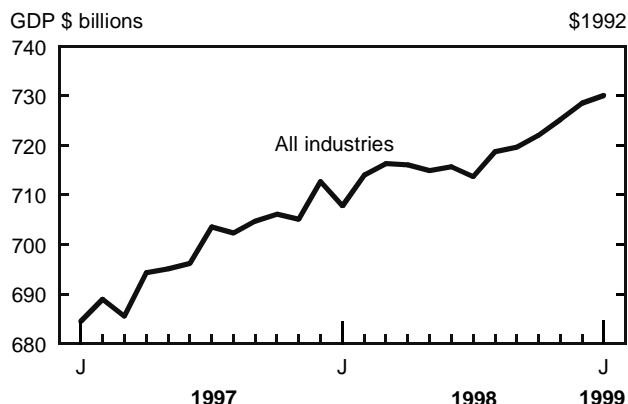
MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry at factor cost

January 1999

Strength in demand at home and from the United States lifted gross domestic product (GDP) by 0.2% in January. It was the sixth consecutive month of positive growth after a largely strike-induced period of weakness in mid-1998. January's advance, unlike the five previous increases, was not bolstered in any significant way by strike recoveries.

Total economy posted a 0.2% increase



After months of stagnant sales, special factors prompted a surge in retailing activity in January, while manufacturers, continuing to benefit from a healthy United States economy, raised output for a sixth consecutive month. The communications services industry rang up gains on the basis of increased telephone use, and the residential construction industry continued to show positive momentum after a solid fourth quarter performance. However, wholesalers reported a drop in activity, the first in a year, while the mining industry, battered by weak commodity prices, lost ground after two months of modest gains.

Retailers busier after New Year

After holding back in December, consumers opened their purse strings in January, boosting retailing activity by 1.6%. The widespread gain was the first significant upward movement after a levelling off of sales in early 1998.

Note to readers

The gross domestic product of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into outputs. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates, and are valued at 1992 prices.

Retailers showed new upward momentum



However, January's resilience may partly have been due to deferred December purchases. The increased tendency on the part of bargain-hunting consumers to postpone purchases until after the Christmas holiday season is thought to have contributed to a widespread surge among department stores and other merchandise stores in January. The relatively late arrival of cold winter weather in many parts of the country was also cited by many retailers as a key factor in January's increase, leading to a jump in sales of winter clothing and sporting equipment.

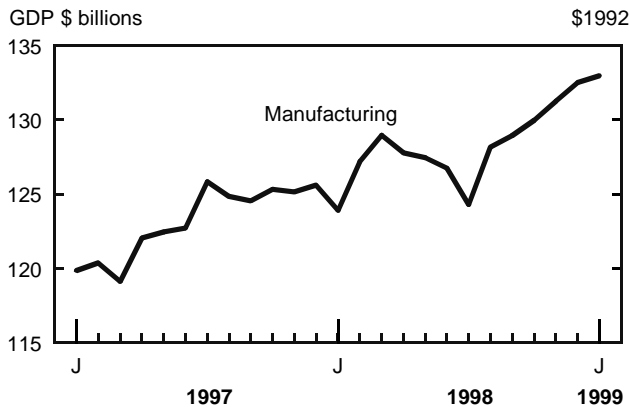
January was also a busier month for auto dealers as purchase and leasing incentives led to higher sales of trucks, minivans and sport utility vehicles, ending a three-month lull in this segment. Auto sales have become increasingly responsive to dealer incentives and special promotions.

Manufacturing output rose again in January

Factory output rose 0.3% in January, the smallest of six consecutive increases following a strike-induced summer slump. Higher output of electronic, wood and transportation products more than offset declines in

the machinery, primary metal and pulp and newsprint product industries. Twelve of 22 major industry groups, accounting for almost 60% of total manufacturing production, increased production.

Manufacturing activity continued to climb



Output of electrical and electronic products rose 2.4% in January, vaulting the industry past previous highs. A sharp increase in the electronic parts and components industry was mostly responsible for the overall advance, but an upswing by telecommunications equipment makers also contributed significantly. January was also marked by continued steady growth by makers of electrical equipment and communications wire and cable. The computer and peripheral equipment industry experienced the only significant decline.

Production in the wood industries surged 4.1% in January as booming housing-related demand from the United States and the beginning of a new quarter under the Canada-U.S. quota-based softwood lumber agreement spurred sawmills to lift output 5.9%. This was in line with a solid advance in exports of lumber. Many sawmills ran short of quota allotment before the end of December and chose to curtail production rather than pay punitive export tariffs. Manufacturers of wooden doors, window frames and other related products also raised output significantly in January.

Manufacturing of transportation equipment increased 0.7% in January. Gains in the automotive industry continued to moderate, with producers of motor vehicles and parts eking out a 0.1% gain in January. Despite the modest advance, the automotive industry's output remained at a record high, driven by continued strong U.S. demand and the recent gearing up of new productive capacity. Production of aircraft soared 4.1% in January, effectively erasing an end-of-

year lull and returning the industry to its steady growth path. Output in the railroad and rolling stock industry receded 9.2% to more normal levels in January, after the completion of several large contracts in December.

Output of machinery plunged 5.1% in January, as temporary closures and production cutbacks caused by weak demand continued to hobble the industry after well over a year of general decline. Following three relatively steady months, makers of other machinery curtailed output the most in January, while manufacturers of construction and mining machinery also cut production. After a steep downturn in the first half of 1998, output in the latter industry has stabilized during the last six months. Production of agricultural machinery was little changed in January, following a string of declines in the previous twelve months.

Primary metal producers curbed output by 1.2% in January. Iron foundries curtailed production the most, falling back from an auto-related upsurge in the previous month. Aluminum and other rolling mills also cut back production in January.

Production of paper and allied products edged down 0.8% in January, after a significant gain in the previous month. Manufacturers of paper boxes and bags, and other converted paper both curtailed production. Despite soft demand for pulp and newsprint, January production held steady after a steep increase in the previous month, a rise that was largely caused by the return to full production of several strike-idled mills in December.

Telephone carriers spurred communications services

The fast-growing communications service industry advanced 1.2% in January, due to accelerating growth in long-distance and cellular telephone use. Activity in this industry has been increasing steadily and in January stood 10.6% above January 1998 levels.

Continued recovery in residential construction

The continuing recovery of the residential construction industry from a summer slump was once again the motivating force behind an advance in total construction activity. January's 0.7% increase was the fifth gain in six months, a string of increases that is seeing homebuilders and renovation firms gradually make up for the ground lost to strikes and to a temporary faltering of demand during the summer months. Non-residential builders were also busier in the month, but only marginally so.

Wholesalers eased back

Wholesalers eased back in January, recording a 0.8% drop in activity on lower shipments of computer equipment and automobiles. It was the first monthly drop in a year. The decline by computer and software wholesalers was the second in three months, marking a pause in the industry's almost uninterrupted ascent during the past two years. Auto wholesaling fell back after a strong gain in the previous month.

These declines were partly offset by an upswing by food distributors, as well as by a surge in wholesaling of machinery caused by an increase in sales of snow removal equipment in British Columbia and Ontario.

Mining partly reversed recent gains

Despite signs that some declining commodity prices may have bottomed out, total mining activity fell 0.4% in January, the ninth decrease since the beginning of 1998. Output of crude petroleum and natural gas fell for a fourth consecutive month in January, bringing activity in the industry to a level 5.6% below its April 1998 peak. Output of other metal mines (which includes copper, nickel and zinc producers) also fell in January, as production was cut back at several mines in the face of weak prices.

These declines were partly offset by the continued gearing up of production in the nascent diamond mining

industry and a moderate increase in drilling and rigging activity, the third in a row.

Other industries

Output of transportation and storage services fell 0.5% in January due to a decline in activity at trucking firms and at grain elevators, the latter being partly attributable to a strike by federal grain handlers. Production in the finance industries declined 0.4%, largely because of a fall in banking activity. Providers of business services were busier in January as the Year 2000 problem continued to spur growth at computer service and consulting firms.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.

The January 1999 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XPB, \$15.00/\$145) will be released in early April. See *How to order publications*.

To enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145; evanric@statcan.ca). For information regarding the purchase of data, contact Kim Lauzon (1-800-877-4623; lauzonk@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
1992 prices

	Aug. 1998 ^r	Sept. 1998 ^r	Oct. 1998 ^r	Nov. 1998 ^r	Dec. 1998 ^r	Jan. 1999 ^p	Dec. 1998 to Jan. 1999	Jan. 1999	Jan. 1998 to Jan. 1999
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All Industries	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	1,542	730,087	3.1
Goods-producing industries	1.9	0.0	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	815	240,267	3.5
Agriculture	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	17	11,908	1.7
Fishing and trapping	-8.0	-0.1	-3.6	-7.0	6.0	4.1	26	660	-11.3
Logging and forestry	3.3	0.1	3.0	0.5	0.9	-0.7	-33	4,881	1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	-0.8	-1.0	-2.9	0.4	0.5	-0.4	-95	26,488	-7.6
Manufacturing	3.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	461	132,961	7.3
Construction	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	275	38,997	-0.6
Other utilities	1.4	-2.5	-1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	164	24,372	6.0
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	727	489,820	3.0
Transportation and storage	0.7	-1.0	2.8	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	-172	32,720	1.7
Communications	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.2	304	25,590	10.6
Wholesale trade	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.1	1.4	-0.8	-336	44,057	8.7
Retail trade	-0.3	0.8	-1.4	1.2	-0.1	1.6	734	45,859	4.7
Finance and insurance	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	-0.4	-146	40,276	2.4
Real estate and insurance agent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	52	79,601	1.9
Business services	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	120	42,604	6.8
Government services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	1	42,807	0.4
Education	-0.9	-0.6	1.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-95	39,958	-0.7
Health and social services	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3	158	48,620	0.3
Accommodation and food	-0.6	-0.7	1.8	1.1	-0.7	0.3	59	18,871	-0.3
Other services	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	48	28,857	1.2
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	2.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	530	183,821	4.7
Non-durable manufacturing	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	24	57,798	4.5
Durable manufacturing	4.6	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	437	75,163	9.6
Business sector	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	1,574	604,192	3.8
Non-business sector	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-32	125,895	0.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Science-based industries: the defining characteristics of new firms

Successful new firms in Canada's "science-based" industries — those driven by research and development — operate in substantially different ways than new emerging companies in other sectors of the economy, according to a new report.

There are differences in the competitive environment in which new firms in science-based and other industries operate, as well as in their internal business strategies and in issues related to financing.

Both groups of new companies encounter many of the same factors that create a highly competitive environment. However, entrants in science-based industries face two major problems in this environment: they are more likely to depend on fewer customers, and the demand of these customers is highly uncertain.

In response, new companies in science-based industries adopt an aggressive, innovative strategy. They place greater stress on satisfying existing customers and they target both new domestic and new foreign markets. They are also more than twice as likely to be innovators as compared with new companies in other sectors.

While new firms in science-based industries pay more attention to innovation, training and aggressive marketing, they are less likely than other firms to stress financing issues. Indeed, they are significantly less likely to worry about finding and maintaining capital than new firms in other industries.

The fact that major differences do exist between the two groups is important and relevant for policy-makers who develop programs that aid small new firms, especially in those R-and-D intensive industries that have come to be known as core innovation sectors.

In some respects, new firms in both groups were similar. In 1996, the average science-based company had sales of \$1.8 million, while the average in other industries was \$1.6 million. On the other hand, the average firm in the science-based sector had slightly more employees. A somewhat greater proportion of these firms had 10 to 14 employees, while a slightly smaller proportion had one to nine. New firms in both science-based and other industries are also in about the same phase of their product- or life-cycle. Most entrants in both groups consider themselves to be in the mature stage of the product life-cycle.

Note to readers

This release is based on a report titled "The defining characteristics of entrants in science-based industries" available today. This study investigates whether new companies in science-based industries (those sometimes referred to as knowledge-based industries) operate differently from new firms in other industries. Data came from the Survey of Operating and Financial Practices of New Firms, conducted in 1996.

Science-based industries for this study are defined as those driven by research and development. Data on the research and development (R and D) intensity of industries and on the extent to which professionals like scientists and engineers make up a substantial proportion of the workforce were used to classify industries into 'science-based' and other.

The firms examined in this study were those that entered the market between 1983 and 1986, and survived to 1996. These firms are considered relatively "successful" as less than one in five of all new firms lasts beyond their 10th birthday.

This is the fourth in a series of studies that have investigated the profiles of small- and medium-sized firms.

Business strategies: greater emphasis on development of new technology

New companies in the science sector placed much greater emphasis on developing new technology, on research and development capabilities and on the use of intellectual property. In 1996, about 69% of investment spending by new firms in science-oriented industries consisted of knowledge-based assets, compared with only 42% by new firms in other industries.

New firms in the science-based group placed greater emphasis on the strategy of new product introduction. In addition, about 50% of new firms in the science sector introduced an innovation during the period just prior to the survey, compared with only 21% of entrants in other industries. Innovators in science-oriented industries were much more likely to produce new products, or combinations of new products and new processes. They were less likely to focus on innovations involving only new processes. About one-third of innovators in the science sector made use of intellectual property rights like patents, compared with 10% of innovators elsewhere.

Entrants in science-oriented industries were more likely to emphasize the use of advanced production techniques to reduce production times and to implement computer-controlled processes.

New science-oriented industries more likely to export

New firms in science-oriented industries were also more likely to target new domestic and new foreign markets. As a result, they were much more likely to be exporters.

Some 36% of new firms in the science sector exported outside Canada, while only 11% of new firms in other industries did so. Moreover, if they did export, about 40% of sales on average for new firms in science industries came from exports, compared with only 25% for new firms in other sectors.

The stress on new technologies and innovation was accompanied by a greater emphasis on the importance of skilled labour. New firms in the science-based sectors placed much greater stress on recruiting skilled employees. They also put more effort into the strategy of training employees. Some 63% of entrants in science-based industries gave their workers formal training compared with only 52% of entrants in other industries

Less emphasis on financing

While science-based firms tend to place greater emphasis to areas of production, technology, marketing, and human resources, they do not do so for financing. Entrants in science-based industries give significantly less emphasis to 'finding and maintaining capital'. They also give less effort to the two other areas — their competency with 'financial management', and 'flexibility in meeting unforeseen circumstances'.

There is also no evidence that new entrants in science-based firms give any more attention to financial planning and control than do other entrants. About the same percentage of new firms in both groups have written business or financial plans. Nor are there significant differences in the extent to which these plans are updated.

Financial structure: equity capital more important for science firms

The two groups of firms differed substantially in their financial structure. Equity capital, in the form of either retained earnings or share capital, was more important in the science sector. Conversely, long-term secured loans accounted for a larger proportion of total capital for entrants in other industries.

New firms in science-based industries were much more likely to derive their financing from retained earnings and share capital. In 1996, about 57% of their

total financing came from these sources, as opposed to only 46% in other new firms.

About 15% of financing for both groups came from short-term secured and unsecured loans. But new science-based firms averaged only 13% of total financing from long-term loans, whereas new firms elsewhere received about 20% from these loans. New firms in science-based industries were much less likely to access funds from banks and trust companies.

Both groups financed spending on research and development or on technology acquisition out of retained earnings, but the proportion of new firms in science-based industries doing so was higher. In fact, entrants in these industries were generally more likely to rely on retained earnings as a source for all their investments, including machinery and equipment. New firms in other industries relied more heavily upon secured short-term and long-term debt for machinery and equipment.

Conditions imposed by lenders were different for entrants in the two groups. New firms in science-based industries were more likely to have conditions imposed in the non-financial area such as quality standards, delivery dates or operating measures of performance like down time. New firms in other industries were more likely to have conditions imposed that related to return on sales or debt/equity ratios.

Competitive environment: science-based firms depend more on a single customer

In terms of the competitive environment, the significant differences between the science-based companies and others had to do not so much with numbers of competitors or with the threat of entry. Rather, they had to contend with a particular type of greater uncertainty associated with consumer demand.

Emerging firms in science-based industries depended more heavily on a single customer. In 1996, eight out of every 10 firms (83%) in science-based industries reported that at least 10% of total revenues came from a single customer, compared with 46% in other industries.

Science-based firms were more likely to feel that their customers could substitute less easily among competing products. As a result, new firms and their customers were more closely tied together in these industries.

New firms in science-based industries also indicated that consumer demand was significantly more difficult to predict. This greater reliance on a smaller number of fickle customers produced greater uncertainty in the market for their products.

The defining characteristics of entrants in science-based industries (88-517-XPB, \$25) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this

release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588; baldjoh@statcan.ca), Micro-Economic Studies and Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

February 1999 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 061 200 cubic metres in February, up 0.3% from February 1998. Sales increased for four of the seven major product groups, with the largest gains recorded for motor gasoline (+120 400 cubic metres or +4.5%) and light fuel oil (+67 900 cubic metres or +10.5%). Heavy fuel oil had the largest decrease (-130 400 cubic metres or -16.8%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Feb. 1998 ^r	Feb. 1999 ^p	Feb. 1998 to Feb. 1999 %
	thousands of cubic metres		change
Total, all products	7 039.2	7 061.2	0.3
Motor gasoline	2 661.7	2 782.1	4.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 566.1	1 588.1	1.4
Light fuel oil	644.4	712.3	10.5
Heavy fuel oil	777.5	647.1	-16.8
Aviation turbo fuels	418.1	397.1	-5.0
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	370.5	394.3	6.4
All other refined products	600.9	540.2	-10.1

	Jan. to Feb. 1998 ^r	Jan. to Feb. 1999 ^p	Jan.- Feb. 1998 to Jan.- Feb. 1999 %
	thousands of cubic metres		change
Total, all products	14 603.9	14 744.0	1.0
Motor gasoline	5 520.6	5 717.8	3.6
Diesel fuel oil	3 262.5	3 298.8	1.1
Light fuel oil	1 403.8	1 523.8	8.5
Heavy fuel oil	1 530.4	1 402.4	-8.4
Aviation turbo fuels	201.7	183.9	-8.8
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	783.3	826.0	5.5
All other refined products	1 901.6	1 791.3	-5.8

^r Revised^p Preliminary¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products were up 140 100 cubic metres (+1.0%) over the same period in 1998. Sales increased for four of the seven major product groups. The important advance for motor gasoline (+197 200 cubic metres or 3.6%),

which accounted for 38.8% of the total, was mainly explained by lower retail prices. The gain for light fuel oil (+120 000 cubic metres or 8.5%) was due to greater use of the product for heating.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1999 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004-XPB, \$21/\$206), will be available in May. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca) or Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; palamic@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Demographic statistics

October-December 1998 (preliminary)

Postcensal estimates as of January 1, 1999, for Canada, the provinces and the territories are now available. Also included are estimates for the new territory of Nunavut.

Canada's population¹

	Jan. 1, 1997 ^r	Jan. 1, 1998 ^r	Jan. 1, 1999 ^p	1997 Annual growth rate (%)	1998 Annual growth rate (%)
Newfoundland	557,460	549,434	541,391	-1.5	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	136,528	136,624	136,868	0.1	0.2
Nova Scotia	933,376	934,799	935,583	0.2	0.1
New Brunswick	753,298	753,850	752,877	0.1	-0.1
Quebec	7,293,662	7,322,978	7,350,222	0.4	0.4
Ontario	11,173,071	11,334,154	11,469,442	1.4	1.2
Manitoba	1,135,282	1,136,194	1,140,231	0.1	0.4
Saskatchewan	1,020,756	1,023,168	1,026,895	0.2	0.4
Alberta	2,806,350	2,871,022	2,944,613	2.3	2.5
British Columbia	3,925,165	3,993,492	4,021,360	1.7	0.7
Yukon	32,134	32,087	30,964	-0.1	-3.6
N.W.T. and Nunavut	67,487	67,531	67,702	0.1	0.3
Northwest Territories	-	-	40,902	-	-
Nunavut	-	-	26,800	-	-
Canada	29,834,569	30,155,333	30,418,148	1.1	0.9

^r Updated postcensal estimates.^p Preliminary postcensal estimates.¹ These estimates take into account the 1996 Census results.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6471, 6516 and 6981 and tables 00010102, 00020104 and 00040102.

These estimates will appear in: *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33; 91-002-XIB, \$8/\$25), which will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

To obtain data, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; chamlis@statcan.ca), Demography Division or your nearest Regional Reference Centre. For information on the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; lardani@statcan.ca), Demography Division. ■

Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) supplement - Nunavut

On April 1, 1999, what was known as the Northwest Territories will be divided into the new territory of Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. As a result, some changes are necessary for Statistics Canada's geographical classification codes for the region.

The province/territory code for Nunavut (its official name) is now 62 whereas the code for the Northwest Territories remains 61. Users should be aware that although there is a significant boundary change for the Northwest Territories, the name and code for the region remain the same.

The five census divisions of the Northwest Territories listed in the 1996 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) manual are now divided as follows: Baffin Region (04), Keewatin Region (05) and Kitikmeot Region (08) are part of Nunavut and Fort Smith Region (06) and Inuvik Region (07) remain with the Northwest Territories.

Of the 68 census subdivisions in the former Northwest Territories, 31 are now part of Nunavut.

The SGC Supplement is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca), under *Concepts, definitions and methods*. For further information or to order a map of Nunavut, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Asphalt roofing

February 1999

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 2 857 801 metric bundles in February, a 12.4% decrease from 3 262 188

metric bundles (revised numbers) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production amounted to 5 615 541 metric bundles, a 2.8% decrease from 5 777 063 metric bundles (revised numbers) produced during the same period in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The February 1999 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998; grantdo@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

January 1999

Accumulated inventories in ports, warmer weather in the Western provinces and continued production problems in Nova Scotia led to a decline in coal production in all producing provinces in January. Coal production totalled 6 047 kilotonnes, down 4.9% from January 1998.

Exports in January increased 28.4% from January 1998 to 2 806 kilotonnes, as producers did not let port inventories accumulate as they did in 1998. Exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) increased 58.6% to 1 709 kilotonnes during the same period.

Coke production in January 1999 decreased to 258 kilotonnes, down 6.6% from January 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1999 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available in early April. See *How to order publications*.

For more information or to enquire about the methods, concepts and data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

January 1999

Net generation of electricity increased to 52 708 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 1.7% from January 1998.

Exports decreased 26.0% to 2 216 GWh, and imports increased from 1 323 GWh to 2 053 GWh.

Decreased production by utility and industrial generators in British Columbia caused generation of hydro-electricity to decrease 0.3% to 31 942 GWh. Thermal conventional generation was up 4.9% to 14 866 GWh to accommodate increased demand for electricity in Ontario.

Generation from nuclear sources was up 4.9% to 5 900 GWh due to the restoration of nuclear generating capacity in New Brunswick. The loss of generating capacity from hydraulic power in British Columbia due to lower reservoir levels also contributed to the rise in imports and the drop in exports.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1999 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available in early April. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts and data quality of this

release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

1996 Census catalogue

Final edition

The final edition of the *1996 Census catalogue* contains definitive information about 1996 Census products and services. Labels identifying products as New or Cancelled are used in this edition to highlight the differences between the first edition and final edition.

The final edition of the *1996 Census catalogue* (92-350-UIE) is available free on the Statistics Canada Web site (www.statcan.ca) as a downloadable publication under *Products and services*. For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
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(Canada: \$7/\$62; outside Canada: US\$7/US\$62).

Cement, January 1999

Catalogue number 44-001-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47; outside Canada: US\$5/US\$47).

Asphalt roofing, February 1999

Catalogue number 45-001-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47; outside Canada: US\$5/US\$47).

Leisure and personal services, 1994-1996

Catalogue number 63-233-XPB
(Canada: \$34; outside Canada: US\$34).

Education quarterly review, vol. 5, no. 3

Catalogue number 81-003-XPB
(Canada: \$21/\$68; outside Canada: US\$21/US\$68).

**The defining characteristics of entrants in
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


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Editor: Dan Smythe (613-951-1103, smytdan@statcan.ca)

Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613-951-1088, prevcha@statcan.ca)

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