



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Canada's ports dodged the impact of the Asian economic crisis for the most part in 1998, handling almost the same quantity of cargo as they did in 1997. Overall, shipments declined marginally to 375.2 million tonnes. International shipments, which accounted for about three quarters of this tonnage, fell 1.2%.

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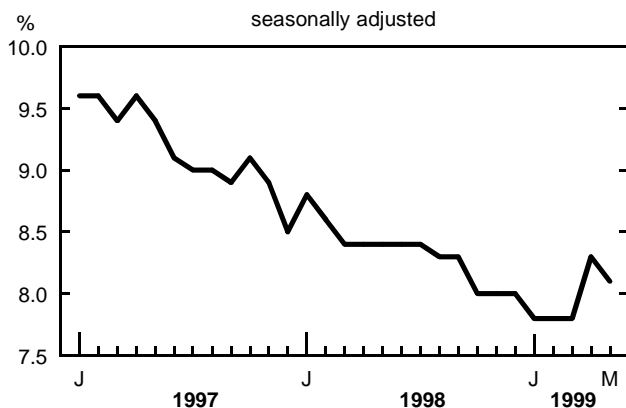
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

May 1999

In May, employment remained little changed (-14,000) for the fourth consecutive month. The strong increase in labour force participation in April was reduced by half in May as the estimate of persons in the labour force fell 49,000. The number of unemployed, which rose sharply in April, fell 35,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 8.1%.

Unemployment rate



Upward trend in full-time employment

In May, both full-time and part-time employment were little changed. However, full-time employment has shown a marked upward trend, increasing 3.1% from a year ago. Over this period, part-time employment was virtually unchanged.

Youth and adult employment remains the same

There was no change in youth employment for the second consecutive month. Despite a loss of 42,000 over the last four months, the number of young people with a job has risen 99,000 (+4.7%) from a year ago. After climbing 42,000 in April, youth unemployment remained unchanged in May, leaving the unemployment rate at 15.6% (-0.1 percentage points).

Adult employment remained virtually the same for the third consecutive month, after increasing sharply from June 1998 to February 1999.

Notes to readers

Three important changes have affected the Labour Force Survey estimates. First, the coding of industry estimates is no longer based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification. Instead the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was used. Second, the coding of occupation estimates has changed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to the 1991 SOC. Lastly, there were modifications to the definition of the public sector.

Data resulting from these three changes are not comparable to previously published estimates. Therefore, revised historical data have been made available on CANSIM, and on the 1998 Labour Force Historical Review CD-ROM. A list of new CANSIM databank numbers can be accessed on the Statistics Canada Web site at www.statcan.ca.

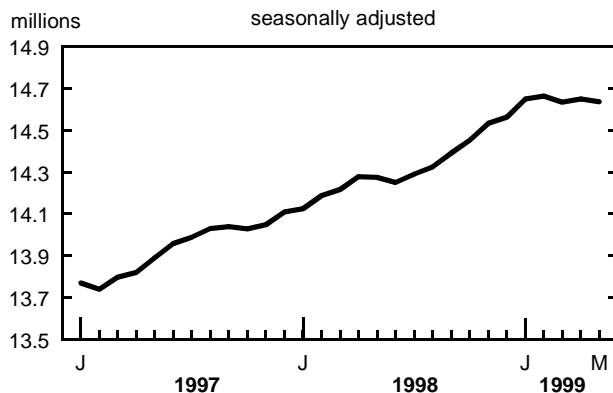
In addition, with the release of January data, the former economic region 470 in Quebec has been split into two new regions, ER 433 (Centre-du-Québec) and ER 470 (Mauricie). Historical data for this change are also available on CANSIM.

For more information on the classification changes, consult the Statistics Canada web site www.statcan.ca under Concepts, definitions, and methods or contact Marc Lévesque at 613-951-2793.

During the last 12 months, adult employment has increased 263,000 (+2.2%), all in full-time jobs.

Adult unemployment fell 35,000, offsetting most of April's increase. The drop in the number of people looking for work was almost entirely among men, causing their unemployment rate to drop 0.4 percentage points to 6.5%. The unemployment rate for adult women remained unchanged at 6.8%.

Employment



First indication of summer student job market

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey identifies young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and intend to return to school in the fall. Survey results for May give an early indication of the summer job market for older students aged 20 to 24. Many younger students aged 15 to 19 are not yet out of school for the summer. Survey results for June, July and August will provide further insight into the summer job market of students of all ages.

The percentage of students aged 20 to 24 who had jobs in May was 56.1%, up 0.7 percentage points compared with the level in May 1998. Although the percentage of students working increased, a slightly higher percentage of those jobs were part-time. In May, 54.4% of older students with jobs were working part-time, up 2.3 percentage points compared with May 1998. The unemployment rate among older students was 17.2%, the same as a year ago.

Recent weakness in the private sector

In May, private-sector employment fell slightly. Since February, the estimated level of employment has fallen by 61,000 for private sector employees and by 30,000 for the self-employed. Private sector employment, which showed strong growth during the second half of 1998, has increased 254,000 (+2.2%) during the last year. There was little change in public sector employment in May.

The picture by industry

In May, employment varied little in both the goods and service sector. Employment increased 21,000 in health care and social assistance bringing gains in this industry to 35,000 over the last two months and leaving it at a level similar to that of a year ago.

Employment in the professional, scientific and technical services industry fell 19,000 in May. Although employment in this industry rose sharply in the first half of 1998, it has remained relatively stable since. Employment in "other services" also fell 19,000 in May, leaving gains in this industry at 14,000 (+1.9%) since May 1998.

Employment in public administration fell 15,000, bringing losses in the last 12 months to 45,000 (-5.5%).

In May, employment rose 11,000 in the management of businesses, administrative and other support services industry, continuing the upward trend experienced since the beginning of the year.

In the last year, employment in this industry has grown 22,000 (+4.4%).

Although manufacturing employment has changed only slightly over the last two months, it has increased 71,000 (+3.3%) from a year ago. These increases occurred mainly in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing, food processing, furniture manufacturing as well as computer and electronic products manufacturing.

Employment up in Ontario and Newfoundland

In May, employment rose 23,000 in Ontario, after changing little in the previous two months. That gain, together with strong growth between August 1998 and February 1999, has pushed employment up 181,000 (+3.2%) in the last year. Ontario's unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points in May to 7.0%.

In Newfoundland, employment increased by an estimated 12,000, more than offsetting losses in March and April. Over the last year, employment in Newfoundland has fluctuated, and with the increase in May, has grown 15,000 compared with a year ago. The unemployment rate fell 1.5 percentage points from April to 17.0% in May.

Employment fell in four provinces. In British Columbia, the number of employed people decreased 17,000, bringing job losses to 45,000 over the last three months. Employment in the province had increased for most of 1998 and at the beginning of 1999. Although employment fell in May, a drop in the number of persons looking for work pushed the unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to 8.4%.

In Alberta, employment fell 10,000, offsetting April's increase of 9,000. Over the last year, employment in this province has grown 37,000 (+2.4%).

Employment in Saskatchewan fell 4,000 in May, and is at approximately the same level as one year ago. This drop was accompanied by an increase in the number of persons looking for work, which pushed the unemployment rate up 0.8 percentage points to 7.2% in May.

In Prince Edward Island, employment dropped 2,000, falling to a level similar to one year ago. The province's unemployment rate was little changed at 14.7% (-0.1 percentage points) in May.

In May, employment in Quebec was about the same as in April. However, a drop in the number of people looking for work pushed the unemployment rate down 0.5 percentage points to 9.9%. Over the last 12 months, employment has increased 58,000 (+1.7%) in Quebec.

Employment in May was little changed in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet at www.statcan.ca under *Daily news*.

For a summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending May 15, 1999 (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is available today. See *How to order publications*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday July 9.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over, seasonally adjusted

	April 1999	May 1999	April to May 1999	April 1999	May 1999	April to May 1999
seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,973.5	15,924.6	-0.3	66.0	65.7	-0.3
Newfoundland	249.2	258.8	3.9	56.1	58.3	2.2
Prince Edward Island	73.8	71.4	-3.3	68.7	66.2	-2.5
Nova Scotia	458.9	459.1	0.0	61.3	61.2	-0.1
New Brunswick	376.8	372.8	-1.1	62.0	61.4	-0.6
Québec	3,761.9	3,727.9	-0.9	62.6	62.0	-0.6
Ontario	6,206.0	6,218.1	0.2	67.3	67.3	0.0
Manitoba	587.9	588.7	0.1	67.8	67.9	0.1
Saskatchewan	513.7	513.4	-0.1	66.9	66.9	0.0
Alberta	1,655.8	1,651.9	-0.2	72.9	72.5	-0.4
British Columbia	2,089.5	2,062.4	-1.3	65.8	64.9	-0.9
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,650.1	14,636.6	-0.1	60.5	60.4	-0.1
Newfoundland	203.0	214.7	5.8	45.7	48.4	2.7
Prince Edward Island	62.9	60.9	-3.2	58.5	56.5	-2.0
Nova Scotia	416.5	414.6	-0.5	55.6	55.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	337.1	334.7	-0.7	55.5	55.1	-0.4
Québec	3,371.6	3,359.1	-0.4	56.1	55.9	-0.2
Ontario	5,760.1	5,782.8	0.4	62.5	62.6	0.1
Manitoba	554.9	557.2	0.4	64.0	64.3	0.3
Saskatchewan	480.7	476.3	-0.9	62.6	62.1	-0.5
Alberta	1,557.6	1,547.7	-0.6	68.5	68.0	-0.5
British Columbia	1,905.7	1,888.6	-0.9	60.0	59.5	-0.5
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,323.4	1,288.0	-2.7	8.3	8.1	-0.2
Newfoundland	46.2	44.1	-4.5	18.5	17.0	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	10.9	10.5	-3.7	14.8	14.7	-0.1
Nova Scotia	42.4	44.5	5.0	9.2	9.7	0.5
New Brunswick	39.7	38.2	-3.8	10.5	10.2	-0.3
Québec	390.3	368.8	-5.5	10.4	9.9	-0.5
Ontario	445.9	435.3	-2.4	7.2	7.0	-0.2
Manitoba	33.0	31.5	-4.5	5.6	5.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	33.0	37.0	12.1	6.4	7.2	0.8
Alberta	98.2	104.3	6.2	5.9	6.3	0.4
British Columbia	183.9	173.7	-5.5	8.8	8.4	-0.4

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over, unadjusted

	May 1998	May 1999	May 1998 to May 1999	May 1998	May 1999	May 1998 to May 1999
unadjusted						
Labour Force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,713.2	16,042.9	2.1	65.6	66.2	0.6
Newfoundland	241.8	261.2	8.0	54.1	58.9	4.8
Prince Edward Island	73.2	73.0	-0.3	68.3	67.7	-0.6
Nova Scotia	459.3	466.8	1.6	61.6	62.3	0.7
New Brunswick	377.4	381.1	1.0	62.3	62.7	0.4
Québec	3,711.0	3,741.3	0.8	62.2	62.3	0.1
Ontario	6,077.8	6,267.7	3.1	66.8	67.9	1.1
Manitoba	577.3	592.2	2.6	67.0	68.3	1.3
Saskatchewan	512.5	521.8	1.8	67.2	68.0	0.8
Alberta	1,620.5	1,671.7	3.2	73.2	73.4	0.2
British Columbia	2,062.5	2,066.3	0.2	65.5	65.1	-0.4
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,386.5	14,732.0	2.4	60.1	60.8	0.7
Newfoundland	194.8	210.9	8.3	43.6	47.5	3.9
Prince Edward Island	64.9	63.5	-2.2	60.6	58.9	-1.7
Nova Scotia	408.5	418.2	2.4	54.8	55.8	1.0
New Brunswick	327.3	338.6	3.5	54.1	55.7	1.6
Québec	3,336.0	3,386.0	1.5	55.9	56.3	0.4
Ontario	5,631.9	5,815.0	3.3	61.9	63.0	1.1
Manitoba	546.8	561.4	2.7	63.4	64.7	1.3
Saskatchewan	485.4	485.5	0.0	63.6	63.2	-0.4
Alberta	1,525.6	1,561.0	2.3	68.9	68.5	-0.4
British Columbia	1,865.5	1,891.9	1.4	59.3	59.6	0.3
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,326.7	1,310.9	-1.2	8.4	8.2	-0.2
Newfoundland	47.0	50.3	7.0	19.4	19.3	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	8.3	9.5	14.5	11.3	13.0	1.7
Nova Scotia	50.8	48.5	-4.5	11.1	10.4	-0.7
New Brunswick	50.0	42.4	-15.2	13.2	11.1	-2.1
Québec	375.0	355.3	-5.3	10.1	9.5	-0.6
Ontario	445.9	452.7	1.5	7.3	7.2	-0.1
Manitoba	30.6	30.8	0.7	5.3	5.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	27.1	36.3	33.9	5.3	7.0	1.7
Alberta	94.9	110.7	16.6	5.9	6.6	0.7
British Columbia	197.0	174.4	-11.5	9.6	8.4	-1.2

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	April 1999	May 1999	April to May 1999	May 1998 to May 1999	April to May 1999	May 1998 to May 1999
seasonally adjusted						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
All industries	14,650.1	14,636.6	-13.5	361.3	-0.1	2.5
Goods-producing sector	3,809.5	3,818.3	8.8	63.6	0.2	1.7
Agriculture	414.2	407.5	-6.7	-17.2	-1.6	-4.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	262.3	256.2	-6.1	-48.0	-2.3	-15.8
Utilities	124.5	129.7	5.2	12.3	4.2	10.5
Construction	787.0	790.4	3.4	44.9	0.4	6.0
Manufacturing	2,221.5	2,234.4	12.9	71.4	0.6	3.3
Services-producing sector	10,840.5	10,818.4	-22.1	297.8	-0.2	2.8
Trade	2,286.7	2,267.3	-19.4	94.4	-0.8	4.3
Transportation and warehousing	745.8	746.3	0.5	53.0	0.1	7.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	893.8	896.8	3.0	72.1	0.3	8.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	925.4	906.2	-19.2	12.5	-2.1	1.4
Management, administrative and other support	515.3	526.4	11.1	22.4	2.2	4.4
Educational services	943.1	949.7	6.6	18.1	0.7	1.9
Health care and social assistance	1,449.1	1,470.2	21.1	6.9	1.5	0.5
Information, culture and recreation	621.3	629.9	8.6	13.2	1.4	2.1
Accommodation and food services	932.7	932.1	-0.6	35.8	-0.1	4.0
Other services	753.0	733.7	-19.3	14.0	-2.6	1.9
Public administration	774.5	759.8	-14.7	-44.5	-1.9	-5.5
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,677.5	2,687.4	9.9	107.2	0.4	4.2
Private sector	11,972.5	11,949.3	-23.2	254.2	-0.2	2.2
Private employees	9,371.0	9,356.8	-14.2	158.8	-0.2	1.7
Self-employed	2,601.5	2,592.5	-9.0	95.4	-0.3	3.8

Note: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is not comparable to the previously used 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC80). Class-of-worker estimates have also been revised to conform to the standard set by the System of National Accounts. For more information, visit the Statistics Canada Web site at www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/ under Changes to the LFS data for industry, occupation and class of worker.

Port activity

1998

Canada's ports dodged the impact of the Asian economic crisis for the most part in 1998, handling almost the same quantity of cargo as they did in 1997.

Bulk commodity exports to Asia declined significantly, and were largely responsible for a decline in international shipments from Canada to foreign ports. However, this decline was offset by higher international shipments arriving in Canada from foreign ports, which set a new record.

The major exception to the otherwise minor impact of the so-called "Asian flu" was the port of Prince Rupert, B.C. Its freight tonnage fell by almost a third in the wake of substantial declines in shipments of coal and wheat to markets in the Far East. This knocked Prince Rupert off the list of the 10 busiest ports in Canada.

Overall in 1998, Canada's ports handled 375.2 million tonnes of freight, down 0.2% from 1997. International shipments, which accounted for about three quarters of this tonnage, declined 1.2% to 279.4 million tonnes, after setting a record 282.7 million tonnes in 1997.

Domestic shipments, which accounted for the remaining one-quarter of cargo, rose 2.6% to 95.9 million tonnes. This increase was propelled by a 1.5 million tonne increase in iron ore shipments from the ports of Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire and Port-Cartier, Que., to steel mills in Hamilton. The increased domestic iron ore shipments almost offset a corresponding decline in iron ore exports. Domestic cargo is shipped between two Canadian ports and is, therefore, handled twice by the port system.

Record high shipments from foreign ports

International shipments which arrived in Canada from foreign ports reached a record 100.5 million tonnes in 1998 (+6.1%), breaking a record set the previous year. These incoming shipments have been steadily on the rise for the past seven years.

The 1998 jump was driven by an increase of 4.5 million tonnes in inbound coal. Three-quarters of this coal, for use in thermal generating stations, was unloaded at the ports of Nanticoke on Lake Erie in southern Ontario and Courtright on the St. Clair River near Sarnia, Ont.

Canadian ports also unloaded 1.4 million more tonnes of iron, steel and alloys in 1998 as greater amounts of relatively cheap Asian steel made their way to the North American market. The ports also

Note to readers

Data for international cargo shipments come from Revenue Canada Customs documents. Those for domestic shipments are provided by shipping companies. Information in this release covers about 200 ports in Canada.

Containerized cargo is high-value freight carried in a metal box that is designed to be sent from door to door without the contents being handled. Containers can easily be transferred from ships to trucks or trains for inland distribution. Container traffic is counted in tonnes or 20-foot equivalent units (TEUs).

These data are being released in advance of National Transportation Week, June 7-11, 1999.

received 1.1 million more tonnes of fuel oil in 1998, with the increase going mainly to the ports of Halifax, Québec/Lévis, Montréal and Saint John, N.B.

Outbound shipments to foreign ports declined 4.8% to 178.9 million tonnes, with Asian markets responsible for two-thirds of this decline. Decreases in wheat, coal, iron ore, barley and potash were only partially offset by increases in shipments of canola, crude petroleum and other non-metallic minerals.

Prince Rupert hardest hit by Asian economic crisis

Shipments to Asia from Canadian ports declined 9.6% to 56.0 million tonnes in 1998. The Asian economic crisis was a major contributor to the decline in foreign-bound cargo from certain ports, particularly Prince Rupert.

Prince Rupert handled 8.5 million tonnes of freight in 1998, down 32.3% from the year before. Exports of coal through Prince Rupert were down 27.8%, while wheat shipments fell 34.4%. As a result, Prince Rupert fell from 10th place in 1997 to 13th on the list of busiest ports.

Vancouver, again Canada's busiest port in 1998, was less affected by the Asian crisis. It handled 70.7 million tonnes of cargo in 1998, or about one-fifth of the national total. Vancouver's outbound international cargo declined 3.2% to 63.1 million tonnes in 1998, mainly due to lower wheat and potash shipments. Some of the potash was transhipped through the nearby port of Portland, Oregon.

On the other hand, Vancouver may have benefited from the Asian economic crisis. Low Asian exchange rates boosted the demand for Asian imports to North America, increasing Vancouver's inbound international freight, particularly cargo in containers. Inbound shipments from foreign ports increased 10.4%.

Strong flow of crude oil from Hibernia

Canada's ports handled 38.6 million tonnes of crude petroleum in 1998, a 0.9% decrease from 1997. However, because of output from the Hibernia oil field off the coast of Newfoundland, there was a major change in crude petroleum shipping activity.

In its first full year of operation, the Hibernia oil field loaded 3.2 million tonnes of crude petroleum for foreign ports, including crude petroleum that was shipped through its shore-based storage reservoir at Whiffen Head, Nfld.

This output from Hibernia appears to have displaced transshipments of crude petroleum from the North Sea that had previously gone through Port Hawkesbury, N.S., to the American eastern seaboard.

In 1998, Port Hawkesbury's total transshipments of crude petroleum to the United States fell 29.4% after a record year in 1997. However, crude petroleum shipments to the U.S. eastern seaboard were down only 5.5% due to increased crude petroleum shipments from the Newfoundland offshore oil fields.

Record level of container cargo

Canada's ports handled a record level of cargo in containers in 1998, both in terms of tonnage and the number of containers, which are referred to as 20-foot equivalent units (TEUs).

In 1998, total container cargo reached 20.1 million tonnes, up 6.7% from the previous record set the year before. Ports handled almost 2.0 million TEUs.

Three ports accounted for 96% of the containerized tonnage — Montréal 42%, Vancouver 36% and Halifax 18%.

Montréal's containerized freight hit a record 8.4 million tonnes, up 6.2% from 1997, while Vancouver's rose 20.9% to 7.2 million tonnes, also a record. On the other hand, Halifax experienced a 14.2% decline to 3.6 million tonnes.

Containerized freight is extremely important to Canada's ports and to Canada's trade. The cargo carried in containers tends to be the more valuable commodities. Many of these containers — for example as much as 50% for the port of Montréal — carry cargo that is in-transit between the United States and overseas countries.

These in-transit shipments represent an export of transportation revenues, earning foreign currencies that aid in Canada's international balance of payments. They are also a valuable source of revenue for Canada's railway and trucking industries.

Marine sector a significant employer

Canada's marine sector is a significant employer. More than 26,000 people work for organizations engaged in water transport or incidental service industries, such as marine cargo handlers, shipping agents and marine pilots.

These industries paid about \$1.1 billion in wages and salaries in 1998, according to Statistics Canada's survey of employment, payroll and hours. This does not represent the total employment in marine activity as some firms, engaged in industries such as petroleum and forest products, transport or handle their own products via marine transport.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 145 and 146.

To obtain data on Canadian ports, contact Bob Larocque, Dissemination Unit, Transportation Division (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0579; larocque@statcan.ca). For more information on the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Doug O'Keefe, (613-951-0291; fax: 613-951-0579, okeedou@statcan.ca), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. □

Canada's top 10 ports¹

	Domestic			International			Total		
	1997	1998	1997 to 1998	1997	1998	1997 to 1998	1997	1998	1997 to 1998
	'000 tonnes	% change		'000 tonnes	% change		'000 tonnes	% change	
Vancouver	999	1 449	45.1	70 799	69 271	-2.2	71 798	70 720	-1.5
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	3 546	4 616	30.2	20 925	19 959	-4.6	24 471	24 575	0.4
Montréal/Contrecoeur	5 606	5 848	4.3	15 003	15 150	1.0	20 609	20 998	1.9
Port-Cartier	5 364	5 078	-5.3	15 538	14 198	-8.6	20 902	19 276	-7.8
Saint John	1 998	1 940	-2.9	18 598	16 555	-11.0	20 596	18 496	-10.2
Québec/Lévis	2 577	3 130	21.5	12 376	12 440	0.5	14 953	15 570	4.1
Port Hawkesbury	35	537	1447	15 908	13 860	-12.9	15 943	14 397	-9.7
Halifax	2 588	2 625	1.4	11 900	10 853	-8.8	14 488	13 478	-7.0
Hamilton	4 875	6 372	30.7	6 541	5 924	-9.4	11 416	12 296	7.7
Nanticoke	1 215	1 193	-1.8	7 086	10 527	48.6	8 301	11 720	41.2
Sub-total	28 802	32 788	13.8	194 675	188 737	-3.1	223 477	221 525	-0.9
Other ports	64 615	63 067	-2.4	87 975	90 613	3.0	152 590	153 680	0.7
Grand total	93 418	95 855	2.6	282 650	279 350	-1.2	376 067	375 205	-0.2

¹ Ranked by total tonnage handled in 1998.



OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

April 1999 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 137 400 cubic metres in April, down 1.6 % from April 1998. Sales increased marginally for four of the seven major product groups over the same period in 1998, with the largest gains recorded for diesel fuel oil (+28 800 cubic metres or +1.7%) and light fuel oil (+20 100 cubic metres or +5.4%). The largest decrease, which contributed to the overall decline, was for heavy fuel oil (-125 700 cubic metres or -18.8%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	April 1998 ^r	April 1999 ^p	April 1998 to April 1999
	'000 of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	7,254.5	7,137.4	-1.6
Motor gasoline	3,006.3	3,024.1	0.6
Diesel fuel oil	1,664.4	1,693.2	1.7
Light fuel oil	375.1	395.2	5.4
Heavy fuel oil	668.4	542.7	-18.8
Aviation turbo fuels	487.2	443.4	-9.0
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	396.7	404.2	1.9
All other refined products	656.4	634.6	-3.3
	Jan. to April 1998 ^r	Jan. to April 1999 ^p	Jan.- April 1998 to Jan.- April 1999
	'000 of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	29,416.8	29,742.6	1.1
Motor gasoline	11,480.3	11,863.2	3.3
Diesel fuel oil	6,613.8	6,732.0	1.8
Light fuel oil	2,386.3	2,562.7	7.4
Heavy fuel oil	2,903.6	2,756.1	-5.1
Aviation turbo fuels	1,835.9	1,756.3	-4.3
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	1,600.3	1,665.4	4.1
All other refined products	2 596.6	2 406.9	-7.3

^r Revised^p Preliminary

¹ 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 325 800 cubic metres or 1.1% over the same period in 1998. Sales increased for four of the seven major product groups with the largest advance recorded for motor gasoline (+ 382 900 cubic metres or +3.3%), which accounted for 39.9% of the total sales. The gain

for light fuel oil (+176 400 cubic metres or +7.4 %) was due to greater use of the product for heating.

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

The April 1999 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004-XPB, \$21/\$206), will be available in July. 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. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

April 1999

Cigarette production by tobacco product manufacturers decreased in April while sales gained marginally. Nonetheless, production stayed ahead of shipments and inventories expanded.

During April, 4.1 billion cigarettes were produced, down 6% from March and down 19% from April 1998. Year-to-date production reached 17.2 billion cigarettes, 2% below last year's level.

Manufacturers' shipments of 3.7 billion cigarettes in April saw minor growth of 1% over March as well as over the level in April 1998. Year-to-date shipments, at 14.5 billion cigarettes, were 1% below the level of shipments at the end of April 1998.

Inventories expanded for a fourth consecutive month. During April, they rose 5% to 6.4 billion at month's end. This level was 6% more than closing inventories of April a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 1999 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-XIB, \$5/\$47) is available on the Internet. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; zylspet@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Grain trade of Canada

1997-98

Data from the publication *Grain Trade of Canada* for the 1997-98 crop year are now available. This report presents an overview of the crop year as well as tables on Canadian and world grain supply and demand, prices, trade, domestic processing and storage and movement.

The 1997-98 issue of *Grain Trade of Canada* (22-201-XPB, \$44) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; graykar@statcan.ca) or Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; andesue@statcan.ca), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Farm operators' total income

1997

Estimates of farm operators' total income for 1997 are now available. Information on farm and off-farm sources of income for farm operators is available by region, farm type and revenue class.

For custom data requests, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-5027). For general information,

or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piéto (613-951-3171; fax: 613-951-3868; dipilin@statcan.ca) or Alain Bertrand (613-951-5027; bertala@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufacturers

1997

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers 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. To date, data for 236 industries have been released.

The industries listed in the table appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada, national and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68) and *Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers* (31-211-XPB, \$67). See *How to order publications*. In addition, a CD-ROM on *Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers 1988-1996* (31-211-XCB, \$430 for single use) is available from the Manufacturing Dissemination Unit at 613-951-9497.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact the name listed in the following table or (fax: 613-951-9827; desrosi@statcan.ca). □

Value of shipments

	1996	1997	1996 to 1997	Matrix	Contact
	\$ millions		% change		
Industry (Standard Industry Classification)					
Meat and meat products (except poultry) (1011)	10,202.4	10,949.8	7.3	5380	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511
Fish products (1021)	2,888.6	2,893.0	0.2	5382	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511
Canned and preserved fruit and vegetable (1031)	2,629.0	2,711.1	3.1	5383	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511
Other dairy products (1049)	4,622.5	4,520.6	-2.2	5386	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511
Feed (1053)	4,022.5	4,344.4	8.0	5389	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511
Bread and other bakery products (1072)	2,223.0	2,319.7	4.4	5392	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511
Sweater (2491)	230.2	239.7	4.1	5451	Y. Sheikh 613-951-2518
Sawmill and planing mill (2512)	16,291.9	17,419.1	6.9	5460	G. Simard 613-951-3516
Other commercial printing (2819)	6,757.7	6,920.5	2.4	5498	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511
Book publishing (2831)	1,167.6	1,243.0	6.5	5500	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511
Newspaper, magazine and periodical combined publishing and printing (2841)	2,815.8	3,024.1	7.4	5502	P. Zylstra 613-951-3511

Science and technology workers 1996

A paper titled *An analysis of science and technology workers: Deployment in the Canadian economy*, available today, provides information on the economic activity of science and technology knowledge workers.

It is the first of four papers that look at the contribution of people educated in subjects related to science and technology and how they contribute to technological change in society. Data came from the 1996 Census.

This paper examines the industrial distribution and levels of unemployment of people who were educated in science and technology subjects at college, bachelor, masters and doctorate levels. It covers a wide range of science and technology expertise, including social sciences, agriculture and biological sciences, engineering and applied sciences and technologies.

For example, there were 870,400 social scientists in the workforce in Canada in 1996. Almost half (47%) had a bachelor degree, while the second largest group (29%) reported a college credential. At least one in 10 had a masters degree, and two in 100 had a doctorate.

The working paper *An analysis of science and technology workers: Deployment in the Canadian economy* (88F0006XIB, no. 03, free) is now available on the Internet at www.statcan.ca under *Products and services*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claire Simard (613-951-1916; fax 613-951-9920; simard.claire@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, June 4, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3/\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, June 4, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
April 1999
Catalogue number 32-022-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

Coal and coke statistics, March 1999
Catalogue number 45-002-XPB
(Canada: \$12/\$114; outside Canada: US\$12/US\$114).

Electric power statistics, March 1999
Catalogue number 57-001-XPB
(Canada: \$12/\$114; outside Canada: US\$12/US\$114).

Energy statistics handbook, May 1999
Catalogue number 57-601-UPB
(Canada: \$387; outside Canada: US\$387).

Energy statistics handbook, May 1999
Catalogue number 57-601-XDE
(Canada: \$284; outside Canada: US\$284).

New motor vehicle sales, March 1999
Catalogue number 63-007-XIB
(Canada: \$13/\$124).

Exports: merchandise trade, 1998
Catalogue number 65-202-XMB
(Canada: \$103; outside Canada: US\$103).

Exports: merchandise trade, 1998
Catalogue number 65-202-XPB
(Canada: \$258; outside Canada: US\$258).

Labour force information, week ending
May 15, 1999
Catalogue number 71-001-PPB
(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).

All prices exclude sales tax.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

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• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1998 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1998 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow modest growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
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RELEASE DATES: JUNE 7 TO 11

June 7 to 11

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
7	Building permits	April 1999
7	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 1999
8	Canadian social trends	Summer 1999
8	The passenger bus industry	1997
9	Impact of parental divorce on adolescents	
9	Perspectives on labour and income	Summer 1999
10	National economic and financial accounts	First quarter 1999
10	Balance of international payments	First quarter 1999
10	New Housing Price Index	April 1999
11	Family violence: A statistical profile	1998
11	Shelters for abused women	1998