



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, August 27, 1999**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### 1995 graduates who moved to the United States

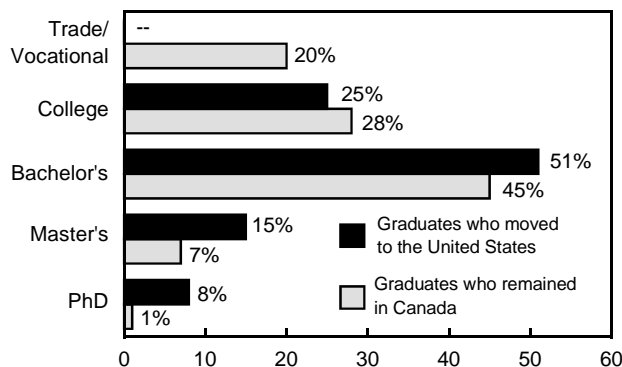
March 1999

About 1.5% of the more than 300,000 men and women who graduated from a Canadian post-secondary institution in 1995 moved to the United States after graduation. Despite this relatively small proportion, those who moved tended to be high-quality graduates in certain key fields.

Just over 4,600 post-secondary graduates from the class of 1995 were living in the United States as of the summer of 1997. By the time of the survey in March 1999, about 830 (18%) of these graduates had moved back to Canada.

Just over half (51%) of those who moved had a university bachelor's degree while 25% were college graduates. Another 15% had a master's degree and 8% held a doctorate. In contrast, among graduates who stayed in Canada, 7% had a master's degree and only 1% had a doctorate.

**1995 Master's and PhD graduates over-represented among the movers**



-- Estimate not reliable enough to report.

Except among PhD graduates, the proportion of graduates who moved was relatively small at every level of study. In fact, 12% of PhDs and 3% of master's graduates moved to the United States. Fewer than 2% of bachelor's and college graduates from the class of 1995 relocated.

Nearly half of the graduates who relocated to the United States ranked themselves near the top of their graduating class in their field of study. Even after taking level of study into account, those who left were more

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on results from the Survey of 1995 Graduates Who Moved to the United States. The survey was conducted in partnership with Human Resources Development Canada in March 1999.*

*The survey covered post-secondary graduates from the class of 1995 who moved to the United States between graduation and the summer of 1997. Those who were exclusively American citizens who returned to the United States after studying in Canada were not included.*

*Interviews were conducted with 531 graduates who moved to the United States to obtain information on their characteristics, reasons for relocating, education and work experiences, and plans for the future. These people were representative of the just over 4,600 graduates from the class of 1995 who moved.*

*This release examines 1995 graduates who moved to the United States. The movement of graduates to other countries, or of foreign students and graduates who came to Canada, was beyond the scope of the survey.*

likely to have received scholarships or other academic awards than their counterparts who stayed.

According to the survey, graduates who moved were highly successful in the U.S. labour market. Graduates who moved to the United States, such as health professionals and computer programmers, were better able than their counterparts who remained in Canada to find work in high-skill occupations that paid well.

Among the 1995 graduates still living in the United States in March 1999, about 4 in 10 planned to return to Canada, 3 in 10 did not plan to return and about the same proportion were not certain. Approximately 44% of the graduates still in the United States as temporary residents planned to obtain permanent residence status within two years.

#### More than half who left did so for work-related reasons

In addition to economic forces, social factors played a compelling role in motivating some people to move. More than half of the 1995 graduates who relocated (57%) did so for work-related reasons and another 23% for education purposes. Approximately 17% relocated for marriage or relationships, and by far the majority of these people were women.

Among the 2,600 or so graduates who moved primarily for work, the factors that drew them most often involved opportunity. Many graduates were lured

by greater availability of jobs, either in a particular field or in general. College and university graduates in health-related fields were most likely to have left for work-related reasons, as limited job opportunities in Canada made looking south for careers much more attractive.

The other major draw concerned pay. Nearly four in 10 graduates who relocated mainly for work cited higher salaries as a factor that drew them south. Notably, few graduates explicitly mentioned lower taxes.

Not surprisingly, graduates who moved got higher pay than those who remained in Canada. After taking inflation and purchasing power parity into account, the median annual earnings of Canadian bachelor's graduates working in applied and natural sciences jobs in the United States was \$47,400, considerably higher than the \$38,400 median among their counterparts in Canada. The gap in salaries between bachelor's graduates in health occupations upon arrival in the United States and those who remained in Canada was similar.

Graduates who were working in occupations related to natural and applied sciences in the United States had the highest salaries. This group (consisting largely of scientists, engineers, computer systems analysts and programmers) was earning a median annual salary of \$76,300 at the time of the survey in March 1999.

Most graduates who had a prearranged job found work in the United States using traditional job-search methods: 28% responded to advertisements, 21% used personal contacts and 20% sent out resumés or applications on their own. Finding a job through on-campus recruitment programs or job postings (12%) was less common and being contacted directly by a U.S. employer or head-hunter was rare.

#### **More than one-third of working graduates who left were in health occupations**

Of the graduates who were working upon arrival in the United States, over one-third were in health occupations (36%) and one-quarter worked in engineering and applied sciences (26%).

Among 1995 university graduates specifically, 20% of those who left had a degree in the health field compared with only 8% of university graduates who remained in Canada. Individuals who had a university

degree in engineering and applied sciences accounted for 13% of those who left compared with 7% of those who stayed.

Health professionals comprised an important part of the graduates who moved to the United States. Nearly one in five of those who left worked as a nurse south of the border. Profound changes were occurring in the health care sector in Canada at the time that the class of 1995 was entering the labour market. Were it not for these circumstances, the size and nature of the outflow of graduates to the United States might have been quite different.

#### **U.S. destinations that attract the most graduates**

Nearly one-half of the graduates who moved to the United States ended up in a handful of states. Texas was the top destination, accounting for just under 16% of the graduates who relocated. California accounted for 11%, New York 10% and Florida 8%.

Among the 360 or so PhD graduates who left, about 26% went to California.

Just over half (57%) of the college and university graduates who relocated to the United States left from Ontario. In contrast, Ontario accounted for 41% of 1995 college and university graduates who remained in Canada.

Approximately 11% of the graduates who left were last living in Quebec. In contrast, 28% of post-secondary graduates who remained in Canada obtained their diploma in Quebec. Language factors may have accounted for this relatively small proportion that moved to the United States.

The publication, *South of the border: Graduates from the class of '95 who moved to the United States* (81-587-X1B) is now available free on Statistics Canada's Web site, [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca). A paper copy of the publication (SP-136-09-99) is also available through the Public Enquiries Centre (fax: 819-953-7260), Communications Branch, Human Resources Development Canada.

For general information about this release, contact Scott Murray (613-951-9035). For data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeff Frank (613-947-3905; fax: 613-995-6006; [j.frank@prs-srp.gc.ca](mailto:j.frank@prs-srp.gc.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## Industrial Product Price Index

July 1999 (preliminary)

Industrial product prices in July jumped 1.2% to stand 2.2% higher than a year earlier. This was the largest 12-month change since December 1995.

The Industrial Product Price Index in July was 122.1, up from June's revised level of 120.6 (1992=100).

From June to July, the most significant price changes were increases for refined petroleum products, softwood lumber, non-ferrous metal products and exported motor vehicles. Refined petroleum products and softwood lumber accounted for almost all the 12-month increase in the overall price level.

In mid-July, the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar was about C\$1.48. This was up from its mid-June value of about C\$1.46 but about the same as it had been a year earlier.

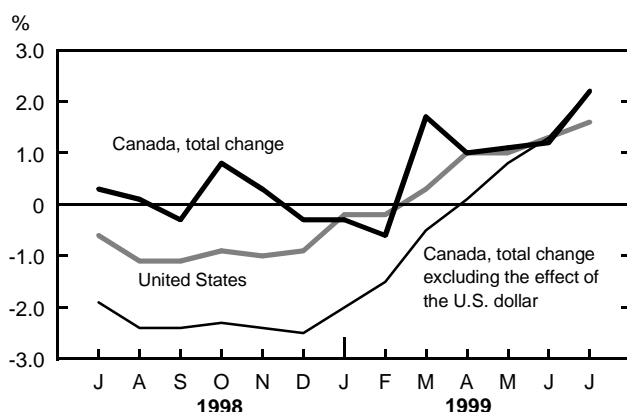
### Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time when a good leaves the plant and the time when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. For example, a 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by approximately 0.3%.

increase in prices. If the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar had remained the same in July as in June, the month-to-month change in the price level would have been 0.9% instead of 1.2%.

12-month change in manufacturing prices up in Canada and the United States



### 12-month change in manufacturing prices up in Canada and the United States

In Canada, the 12-month change in prices jumped to 2.2%, its highest level in over three and a half years. The 12-month change in manufacturing industry prices was also up in the United States, where a 0.3% increase in the price level pushed the 12-month change up to 1.6%. Since November of last year, the 12-month change in U.S. manufacturing industry prices has increased from -1.0% to +1.6%.

The movement of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar had almost no impact in July on the 12-month change in Canadian industrial prices. However, it did contribute to the month-to-month

### Refined petroleum product prices up sharply

From June to July, refined petroleum product industry prices jumped 7.5%. Prices have increased 32.6% from their low in February 1999. Compared with July 1998, prices were up 22.3%.

In July, the industrial product price level, excluding petroleum and coal products, increased 0.9% and stood 1.2% higher than a year earlier.

The increase in petroleum product prices occurred as crude oil prices rose a further 15.1% in July, as shown in the Raw Materials Price Index. Crude oil prices in July stood 71.6% higher than at their low in February and were 45.3% higher than a year earlier.

In February, crude oil prices had suffered from the combined result of high crude oil stockpiles due to a relatively mild winter and the failure of world oil producers to reduce output to match diminished demand.

At the retail level, gasoline prices jumped 4.1% in July as noted in the Consumer Price Index. Compared with their low in February, gasoline prices at the pumps were up 16.6% in July and stood 9.6% higher than a year earlier.

### Softwood lumber prices up

In July, softwood lumber prices jumped 6.1% from their June level and stood 28.1% higher than a year earlier.

The most significant price increases were in British Columbia, where price levels rose 6.9% in the interior of

the province and 6.2% on the coast. B.C. lumber prices were up 6.1% for hemlock and fir, 6.2% for western red cedar and 4.3% for Douglas fir.

In Canada, domestic softwood lumber prices increased 5.6% while export prices rose 6.4%.

In the United States, softwood lumber prices were up 5.9%. In U.S. dollar terms, the price increase of Canadian softwood lumber prices for export in U.S. currency was 5.2%.

In July, the level of housing starts, seasonally adjusted, remained healthy in both Canada and the United States. Housing starts in the United States recovered 5.7%, increasing almost to their May level. Even so, they remained 3.4% below their level a year earlier. In Canada, housing starts fell 4.5%, cancelling most of June's increase. However, housing starts remained 19.8% above their July 1998 level.

### **Prices bounce up for base non-ferrous primary metal products**

In July, price increases among base non-ferrous primary metal products were fairly general. The most significant price increases were for primary copper products (+26.2%), aluminum products (+5.1%) and nickel products (+11.5%). Other price increases included those of refined zinc (+10.9%) and primary lead products (+4.0%). Prices for all these metal products had declined in the previous month.

Primary metal products in July did not make a net contribution to the 12-month increase in overall industrial prices because gains for nickel products (+32.7%) and copper and copper alloy products (+3.7%) were offset by decreases for primary steel products (-3.5%) and steel pipe and tubing (-4.3%).

### **Prices up for exported motor vehicles**

Motor vehicle prices were up 1.2% in July. The largest part of this increase was due to a gain in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar. In value terms, about 90% of motor vehicles manufactured in Canada are exported, mostly to the United States. Export prices were up 1.4% for automobiles and 1.2% for trucks. Domestically, however, prices were down 0.3% for automobiles and were unchanged for trucks. The decline in domestic automobile prices occurred as manufacturers continued to make small adjustments to their incentive programs.

The price level for motor vehicle parts and for other transport equipment increased 0.5% and 1.0% respectively. Both of these increases were almost

entirely due to the month-to-month change in the U.S./Canada exchange rate.

### **Overview**

In July, Canada's unemployment rate edged down to 7.7% as seasonally adjusted total employment increased about 40,000. This was the first rise in employment after five months of little change. All of this increase was in full-time employment. Manufacturing showed a further increase of 30,000 jobs. In construction, employment was down slightly as housing starts fell back after their increase in the previous month.

June's seasonally adjusted figures showed a noticeable increase in exports and small increases in manufacturing shipments, imports and retail sales. Sales by the wholesale sector were almost unchanged.

In the United States, Canada's major trading partner, industrial production in July jumped 0.7%. Despite a decline in the automotive sector, manufacturing output was up 0.6% due to the increases in the high technology area. There was also a recovery in housing starts, seasonally adjusted. The unemployment rate remained at 4.3% as employers added 310,000 jobs. Manufacturing employment rose for the second time in 16 months as employers increased their payrolls by 31,000 workers.

In Japan, Canada's second largest national export market, industrial production was estimated to have increased 3.2% in June. However, it still stood 0.1% lower than a year earlier. The 12-month change in Japanese domestic wholesale prices edged up from -1.7% in June to -1.5% in July.

The European Union (EU) is an even larger export market for Canada than Japan. The four European G7 members dominate it. In June, industrial production in the United Kingdom continued to edge upward. Production in the second quarter, however, remained 0.9% below that of a year earlier. In Italy, industrial production ceased its decline and rose 1.1%. Nevertheless, it still stood 2.2% below its working-day adjusted level a year earlier. In Germany, industrial production rose for a second consecutive month to stand slightly higher than its seasonally adjusted level a year earlier. In France, core industrial production in May more than made up for April's decline to stand 0.4% higher than a year earlier.

In the United Kingdom, the 12-month change in July in the domestic manufacturing output prices was +1.1%. However, it was only +0.1% excluding excise taxes. In the other three countries, the most recent figures for the 12-month change in industrial prices

were -1.4% in Italy (June), -1.0% in Germany (July) and -2.1% in France (June).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1878.

The July 1999 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of September. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

# Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)

	Relative importance	July 1998	June 1999 <sup>r</sup>	July 1999 <sup>p</sup>	July 1998 to July 1999	June to July 1999
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	119.5	120.6	122.1	2.2	1.2
Intermediate goods <sup>1</sup>	59.28	119.6	120.3	122.1	2.1	1.5
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>2</sup>	7.91	120.3	118.9	121.1	0.7	1.9
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	51.37	119.4	120.5	122.3	2.4	1.5
Finished goods <sup>4</sup>	40.72	119.3	121.0	122.0	2.3	0.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	112.5	114.1	114.3	1.6	0.2
Capital equipment	10.21	123.5	124.4	125.2	1.4	0.6
All other finished goods	20.13	120.7	122.9	124.4	3.1	1.2
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	118.5	118.9	119.4	0.8	0.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	113.0	110.6	110.6	-2.1	0.0
Beverages	2.12	112.1	116.2	116.3	3.7	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	131.3	139.4	139.4	6.2	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	113.1	113.1	113.6	0.4	0.4
Textile products	1.82	110.1	108.5	108.6	-1.4	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	109.5	110.1	110.1	0.5	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	135.5	154.0	160.3	18.3	4.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	115.8	115.7	116.5	0.6	0.7
Pulp and paper products	7.65	131.5	124.8	125.5	-4.6	0.6
Printing and publishing	3.05	131.1	133.5	133.7	2.0	0.1
Primary metal products	7.58	121.1	117.2	121.1	0.0	3.3
Metal fabricated products	4.11	123.2	122.9	123.0	-0.2	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.08	113.3	114.5	114.8	1.3	0.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	130.2	130.3	131.6	1.1	1.0
Electrical and communications products	6.03	106.4	105.8	106.2	-0.2	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	112.4	114.7	114.7	2.0	0.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>5</sup>	6.01	93.5	106.2	114.0	21.9	7.3
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	114.2	115.4	115.1	0.8	-0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	117.3	117.6	117.9	0.5	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	116.7	117.7	120.8	3.5	2.6

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Intermediate goods are items used principally to produce other goods.

<sup>2</sup> First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

<sup>3</sup> Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

<sup>4</sup> Finished goods are most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

<sup>5</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

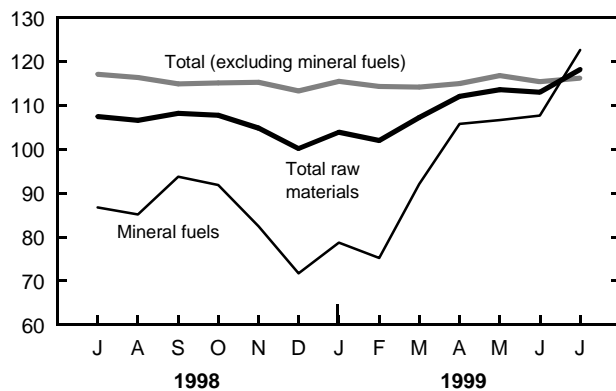
## Raw Materials Price Index

July 1999 (preliminary)

Manufacturers paid 4.6% more for their raw materials in July compared with June. This increase was almost entirely the result of higher prices for crude oil and non-ferrous metals. These gains were partly offset by lower prices for vegetable and animal products. The Raw Materials Price Index stood at 118.1 in July up from June's figure of 112.9 (1992=100).

### Crude oil prices up sharply

Indexes 1992=100



July's raw material prices were 10.0% higher than their level a year earlier. This was the largest 12-month increase in almost three years. The major contributor by far to this increase was crude oil, up 45.3% since July 1998. Higher prices for logs and some non-ferrous metals also contributed. Lower prices for oilseeds and grains somewhat offset the overall increase.

### Crude oil prices jump

Crude oil prices have been increasing for each of the last five months. Prices in July were at almost the same level as in October 1997. Prices for crude oil jumped 15.1% over the previous month and have risen 63.2% since January 1999. Cuts in oil output by the Organization of Petroleum Export Countries (OPEC), which accounts for approximately one-third of the world's production, along with cuts by other producers have had a major impact on prices in 1999.

By virtue of its weight in the Raw Materials Price Index, the category of mineral fuels (90% of which is crude oil) exerts considerable influence over total raw material prices. Excluding mineral fuels, raw material prices for July would have increased only 0.7% over

#### Note to readers

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Also, unlike the Industrial Product Price Index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

June. The impact of mineral fuels was even more pronounced on a 12-month basis. If mineral fuels were excluded, the Raw Materials Price Index would have declined 0.8%.

### Non-ferrous metal prices strengthen

Non-ferrous metal prices strengthened significantly in July, up 9.8% over the month. This was the largest month-to-month increase since 1981. Higher prices for copper concentrates (+26.3%), nickel concentrates (+12.3%), aluminum materials (+6.9%) and zinc concentrates (+11.1%) were the major contributors. Lower prices for radioactive concentrates and gold marginally offset the higher metal prices.

Compared with the same period in 1998, non-ferrous metal prices were up 2.3%. Higher prices for nickel concentrates (+34.9%) and aluminum materials (+11.7%) were partly offset by lower prices for gold (-13.7%) and lead concentrates (-5.5%).

Recent copper production cutbacks have added pressure for higher copper prices. Zinc prices have increased due to low inventories. Also, most base metal prices have recently been assisted in their higher prices by commodity funds buying forward positions in anticipation of economic recovery in Asia. Gold prices have been in the doldrums due to increased selling by major banks around the world. Gold appears to be less attractive as a store of value for central banks. Also, it appears to be increasingly categorized as an unproductive resource.

### Grain and oilseed prices down

On a month-to-month basis, vegetable product prices were down 4.2% in July. Lower prices for grains (-5.6%), oilseeds (-7.3%) and coffee (-5.0%) were the major contributors to this decline. Compared with 12 months earlier, vegetable product prices were down 14.4%. Lower prices for oilseeds (-23.4%), unrefined sugar (-31.9%) and grains (-11.5%) were mainly responsible.

Bumper crops for corn, wheat and soybeans are expected in the United States. This also follows two consecutive years of bumper crops. As a result, inventories of grains and oilseeds are on the high

side, which lead to lower prices. Unrefined sugar prices are very weak. As noted by the International Sugar Organization, sugar production will outpace consumption by 3.44 million metric tons in the 1998-99 marketing year. On the demand side, sugar has slowed as Russia, the world's largest sugar importer, has basically shut down buying for the next few months. Heavy Russian sugar buying occurred before the introduction of import duties on August 1.

### Animal product prices edge down

Animals and animal product prices fell 1.6% in July over the previous month. Lower prices for hogs (-8.5%) and cattle (-1.3%) were marginally offset by higher prices for chickens (+1.9%). Compared with 12 months earlier, animals and animal product prices were down 0.6%. Lower prices for hogs were almost offset by higher prices for cattle and fish.

Hog prices weakened due to the excess supply of animals and frozen pork. The expectation of diminished pork demand also led to lower hog prices. Producers are now selling hogs to avoid potentially lower prices in the near future.

### Log exports

Wood prices showed no change in July as the small decrease in log prices was offset by slightly higher pulpwood prices. Compared with July 1998, log

prices have increased 10.7%, whereas pulpwood prices declined 1.7% over the same period.

There appears to be a growing interest in the exportation of logs. This type of business has always had some minor importance; however, recent export volumes have increased. Potentially, a Canadian operator could build a plant in the United States near the border and export Canadian logs there for processing. This method would avoid present U.S. lumber quotas. The downside would be less economic activity associated with the logs in Canada.

### Metal scrap prices

Compared with July 1998, aluminum and alloy scrap prices have increased 28.3%. The other metals in the non-ferrous metal scrap group have shown little change over the same period. However, iron and steel scrap over the last 12 months has declined 19.9%.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 1879.

The July 1999 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of September. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

### Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)

	Relative importance	July 1998	June 1999 <sup>r</sup>	July 1999 <sup>p</sup>	July 1998 to July 1999	June to July 1999
					% change	
<b>Raw materials price index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Mineral fuels	31.47	86.7	107.6	122.5	41.3	13.8
Vegetable products	9.41	129.6	115.8	110.9	-14.4	-4.2
Animals and animal products	24.41	107.3	108.4	106.7	-0.6	-1.6
Wood	14.88	128.5	138.6	138.6	7.9	0.0
Ferrous materials	3.17	136.9	115.5	116.1	-15.2	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	108.9	101.5	111.4	2.3	9.8
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	115.2	119.0	119.0	3.3	0.0
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>68.53</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



## OTHER RELEASES

### Crude oil and natural gas

June 1999 (preliminary)

For the eighth consecutive month, crude oil production was down 5.9% in June compared with the same month a year earlier. The decline in June was attributable to lower crude oil production in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Exports, which accounted for 62.6% of total production, fell 9.3% from a year earlier — the seventh consecutive monthly year-over-year decrease. For the first half of 1999, production of crude oil was down 6.5% compared with the same period in 1998.

### Crude oil and natural gas

	June 1998	June 1999	June 1998 to June 1999
thousands of cubic metres			
% change			
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	10,718.6	10,090.5	-5.9
Exports	6,968.1	6,320.7	-9.3
Imports <sup>2</sup>	3,853.5	3,976.6	3.2
Refinery receipts	8,325.1	8,174.2	-1.8
millions of cubic metres			
% change			
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	12,507.2	12,771.1	2.1
Exports	7,088.3	7,178.4	1.3
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	3,681.3	3,619.5	-1.7
	January to June 1998	January to June 1999	Jan.-June 1998 to Jan.-June 1999
thousands of cubic metres			
% change			
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	63,842.2	59,666.5	-6.5
Exports	39,444.6	34,489.0	-12.6
Imports <sup>2</sup>	22,236.4	23,865.1	7.3
Refinery receipts	46,894.8	48,429.8	3.3
millions of cubic metres			
% change			
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	80,252.4	80,991.8	0.9
Exports	43,912.0	46,546.4	6.0
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	35,099.0	37,167.1	5.9

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in the ITD data of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

<sup>3</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct sales.

Natural gas production advanced 2.1% compared with June 1998. Canadian domestic sales fell 1.7%,

following seven consecutive monthly year-over-year increases. Exports, which accounted for 56.2% of the total production, continued to increase, posting a 1.3% gain compared with June 1998.

Year-to-date exports of natural gas advanced 6.0% compared with June 1998. Year-to-date Canadian sales rose 5.9% from the year-earlier level. Sales to the residential and commercial sectors increased largely due to the unseasonably cold weather in the first half of 1999. The industrial sector posted a solid gain due to higher demand for natural gas by electric utilities.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.**

The June 1999 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available shortly. (This publication was formerly titled *Crude petroleum and natural gas production*.) See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gérard Desjardins (613-951-4368; [desjger@statcan.ca](mailto:desjger@statcan.ca)), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Production and disposition of tobacco products

July 1999

The Canadian tobacco products industry slowed cigarette production in July and reduced inventories. Sales decreased compared with June and although closing inventories were lower than in June, they remained above the July 1998 levels.

Seasonal shutdowns kept production to three billion cigarettes, down 26% from June but still 10% higher compared with July 1998. Year-to-date production reached 29 billion cigarettes, marginally ahead of last year's level.

Manufacturers' shipments of 4 billion cigarettes in July were 12% lower compared with June and 10% lower than in July 1998. Year-to-date shipments (27 billion cigarettes) fell 2% compared with the same period in 1998.

While shipments decreased, the number of cigarettes produced stayed well below numbers sold and a significant portion was shipped from inventory. Closing inventories fell to 5.2 billion cigarettes, down 23% from June. All the same, the level was

relatively high with 26% more cigarettes in inventory than the 4.1 billion at the end of July a year ago.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.**

The July 1999 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-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 Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; [zylspet@statcan.ca](mailto:zylspet@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### **Railway carloadings**

Seven-day period ending August 7, 1999

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending August 7, 1999 increased 7.6% to 4.2 million tonnes compared with the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 14.1%.

Intermodal traffic tonnage totalled 318 000 tonnes, a 10.7% increase from the same period last year. The year-to-date figures advanced 12.5%.

Total traffic increased 7.8% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 151.0 million tonnes, down 1.7% from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; [laroque@statcan.ca](mailto:laroque@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

### **Stocks of frozen meat products**

August 1999

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of August totalled 60,020 tonnes, compared with 60,323 tonnes last month and 49,432 tonnes a year ago.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9518-9525.**

Data for stocks of frozen meat (23-009-XIE) are available free on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) under *Products and services*, then *Downloadable publications* and *Index of downloadable publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Duffy at (613-951-6356), Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; [duffjam@statcan.ca](mailto:duffjam@statcan.ca)) or call (1-800-216-2299). ■

### **Airport activity statistics**

Third quarter 1998 (preliminary)

Airport activity data for the third quarter of 1998 are now available.

The August issue of the *Aviation statistics: Service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Rolf Hakka (613-951-0068), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

### **Legal aid: description of operations**

March 1999

*Legal aid in Canada: description of operations* describes the structure and administration of provincial legal aid services in Canada and includes information on legislation, organization, coverage, eligibility, duty counsel and tariffs. Lists of resource persons and legal aid office locations are also provided.

*Legal aid in Canada: description of operations* (85-217-XDB, \$35; 85-217-XIB, \$30) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613 951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231). ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Infomat - A weekly review**, August 27, 1999

**Catalogue number 11-002-XIE**

(Canada: \$3/\$109).

**Infomat - A weekly review**, August 27, 1999

**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE**

(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

**Agriculture economic statistics, updates**,

June 1999

**Catalogue number 21-603-UPE**

(Canada: \$26/\$52; outside Canada: US\$26/US\$52).

**Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas**, May 1999

**Catalogue number 26-006-XPB**

(Canada: \$19/\$186; outside Canada: US\$19/US\$186).

**Production and disposition of tobacco products**,

July 1999

**Catalogue number 32-022-XIB**

(Canada: \$5/\$47).

**Construction-type plywood**, June 1999

**Catalogue number 35-001-XIB**

(Canada: \$5/\$47).

**Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation**,

July 1999

**Catalogue number 44-004-XIB**

(Canada: \$5/\$47).

**Canada's international transactions in securities**,

June 1999

**Catalogue number 67-002-XIB**

(Canada: \$14/\$132).

**Legal aid in Canada: description of operations**,

March 1999

**Catalogue number 85-217-XIB**

(Canada: \$30).

**All prices exclude sales tax.**

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
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Catalogue 11-001E (PDF) (English) 11-001E (PDF) (French) 11-001E (PDF) (French)	
 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997	
For release at 8:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b>	2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b>	4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.	
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Help-wanted index, May 1997</b>	3
• <b>Short-term Expectations Survey</b>	2
• <b>Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997</b>	12
• <b>Egg production, April 1997</b>	12
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**RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 3**

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**August 30 to September 3**  
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
30	International travel account	Second quarter 1999
31	National economic and financial accounts	Second quarter 1999
31	Balance of international payments	Second quarter 1999
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1999
1	Perspectives on labour and income	Spring 1999