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MAJOR RELEASES

- **National tourism indicators, second quarter 1999** 2
Tourism expenditures in Canada reached \$12.2 billion during the second quarter of 1999, an increase of 5.8% from the same period last year.

OTHER RELEASES

| | |
|---|----|
| Employment, earnings and hours, July 1999 | 6 |
| Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary full-time student enrolment, 1998/99 | 8 |
| Crude oil and natural gas, July 1999 | 10 |
| Crushing statistics, August 1999 | 11 |
| Cereals and oilseeds review, July 1999 | 11 |
| Electric power selling price indexes, May to August 1999 | 11 |
| National construction industry wage rates, 1999 | 12 |

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

13



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MAJOR RELEASES

National tourism indicators

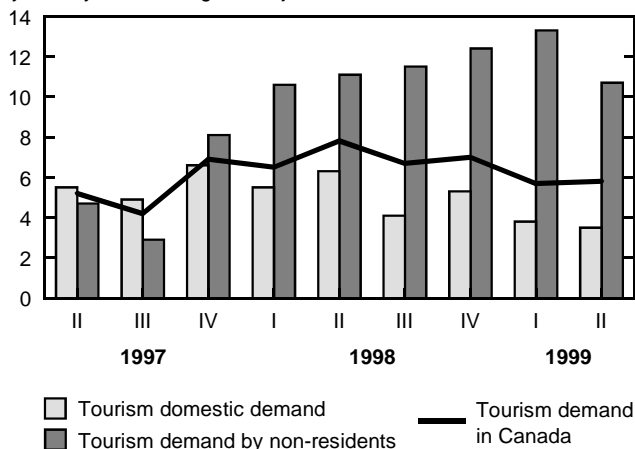
Second quarter 1999

Tourism expenditures in Canada reached \$12.2 billion during the second quarter of 1999, up 5.8% from the same quarter last year. This represents a similar rate of increase to that of the first quarter of 1999, but a reduced pace compared with 1998 as a whole (+7.0%).

Spending by visitors from other countries continued to be the main source of growth during the second quarter with a 10.7% increase since last year, three times the increase in tourism outlays of Canadians in the country (+3.5%).

Spending by non-residents is the engine of growth

year-to-year % change, unadjusted data



The increase in tourism spending was spread across all major categories, with transportation (+6.9%) and accommodation (+6.1%) posting the biggest gains.

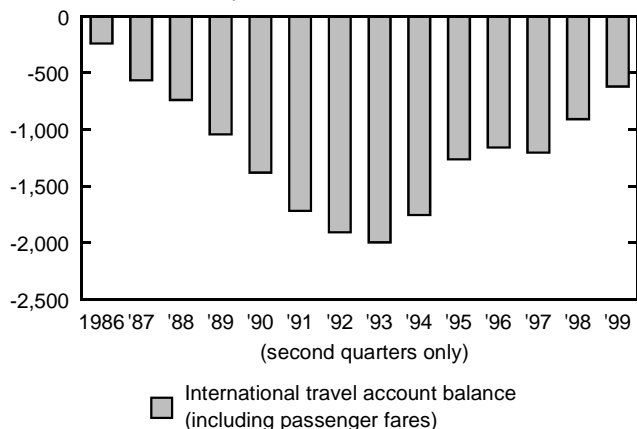
Canada's travel account deficit (including passenger fares) fell to about \$600 million for the April-June period, the lowest level for a second quarter in 11 years. This deficit measures the balance between expenditures of non-residents in Canada and those of Canadian residents abroad. It results from a combination of the increased number of Americans coming to Canada and a strong reduction in trips by Canadians to the United States.

Note to readers

The data are unadjusted for seasonality and expressed at current prices, unless otherwise noted.

Lowest travel deficit for second quarter in 11 years

millions of dollars, unadjusted for seasonal variation



After adjusting for inflation and seasonal variation, tourism spending advanced at an annualized rate of only 1.2% from the first quarter. This was due to significant price increases in goods and services purchased by visitors. This advance followed a 0.8% gain from the fourth quarter of 1998 to the first quarter of 1999. Spending on transportation, which benefited from a strong demand for passenger airline tickets (+5.2%), exhibited the largest annual increase.

Strong spending by non-residents

Outlays by non-residents on tourism (or tourism exports) reached \$4.1 billion in the second quarter, up 10.7% from the same period in 1998. This continues the double-digit annual increases that started in the first quarter of 1998. About one out of every three tourism dollars spent in the country during the second quarter came from foreign visitors. Spending rose markedly in all major categories, with the biggest increase in transportation (+12.2%) followed by food and beverage services (+11.1%) and accommodation (+10.5%).

The robust tourism demand by non-residents reflected the higher number of visitors from the United States and, to a lesser extent, from other countries. U.S. residents continued to take advantage of the

appreciation of their currency (up 1.8% from a year ago) against the Canadian dollar. Travellers from south of the border made 11.6 million trips (same-day and overnight) to Canada during the second quarter, up 5.1% compared with the same period last year. In the four quarters preceding the second quarter of 1999, growth of overnight trips outpaced the less expensive same-day visits. The pattern was reversed for the second quarter of 1999, as overnight trips advanced 3.2% while same-day trips increased 6.1%.

The number of visitors from all countries other than the United States edged up slightly (+0.2%) from a year earlier to reach 1,154,000 during the second quarter. The decline in the number of travellers from Europe (-0.5%) was offset by the gain from the Asia/Pacific region (+2.2%).

After adjusting for seasonality and inflation, non-resident expenditures grew at an annualized rate of 2.4% from the first quarter of 1999, with increases in every major category of spending.

Domestic demand on the rise

Canadians spent \$8.1 billion in the country on tourism during the second quarter, up 3.5% from the same quarter in 1998. Annual increases were registered in all major spending categories, especially transportation (+5.4%). Despite hefty advances in foreign demand in recent years, domestic demand continued to be the major component of total expenditures, with a 66% share.

The continuing weakness of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart contributed to fewer trips south of the border during the second quarter of 1999. These were down 8.0% from last year, more than enough to offset a 2.4% increase in the number of trips to other countries.

After adjusting for seasonal variation and inflation, tourism spending by Canadians in the country increased by an annualized rate of 0.8% from the first quarter of 1999, a pace identical to the two previous quarters.

Employment generated by tourism

Employment generated by tourism activities, as measured by the number of all part-time and full-time employed persons, reached 531,600 in the second quarter of 1999, up 0.5% from a year earlier. Increases were recorded in transportation activities (+2.6%) as well as in food and beverages services. The accommodation (-0.5%) and the recreation and entertainment industries posted declines.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in tourism activities decreased at an annualized rate of 2.0% in the second quarter, compared with the first quarter of 1999. For the fifth consecutive quarter, growth in tourism employment was outpaced by employment in the overall business sector (+2.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1835-1854.

The second quarter 1999 issue of *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XPB, \$21/\$70) is now available. To order the publication, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618; iead-info-dcrrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jacques Delisle (613-951-3796) or Katharine Kemp (613-951-3814), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Tourism expenditures

| | Second quarter 1998 | Third quarter 1998 | Fourth quarter 1998 | First quarter 1999 | Second quarter 1999 | Second quarter 1998 to second quarter 1999 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | \$ millions at current prices, unadjusted for seasonality | | | | | % change |
| Tourism expenditures | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 11,529 | 17,288 | 9,293 | 9,448 | 12,200 | 5.8 |
| Tourism exports | 3,744 | 6,274 | 2,362 | 2,050 | 4,143 | 10.7 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 7,785 | 11,014 | 6,931 | 7,398 | 8,057 | 3.5 |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 4,549 | 6,096 | 4,041 | 4,038 | 4,861 | 6.9 |
| Tourism exports | 949 | 1,636 | 578 | 509 | 1,065 | 12.2 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 3,600 | 4,460 | 3,463 | 3,529 | 3,796 | 5.4 |
| Accommodation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 1,760 | 2,708 | 1,176 | 1,147 | 1,868 | 6.1 |
| Tourism exports | 898 | 1,368 | 481 | 469 | 992 | 10.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 862 | 1,340 | 695 | 678 | 876 | 1.6 |
| Food and beverage services | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 1,941 | 2,989 | 1,457 | 1,416 | 2,057 | 6.0 |
| Tourism exports | 848 | 1,405 | 594 | 500 | 942 | 11.1 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,093 | 1,584 | 863 | 916 | 1,115 | 2.0 |
| Other tourism commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 1,137 | 1,737 | 835 | 1,151 | 1,193 | 4.9 |
| Tourism exports | 352 | 581 | 221 | 192 | 388 | 10.2 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 785 | 1,156 | 614 | 959 | 805 | 2.5 |
| Other commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 2,142 | 3,758 | 1,784 | 1,696 | 2,221 | 3.7 |
| Tourism exports | 697 | 1,284 | 488 | 380 | 756 | 8.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 1,445 | 2,474 | 1,296 | 1,316 | 1,465 | 1.4 |

Tourism expenditures

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 to 1998 | First quarter 1999 | Second quarter 1999 | First to second quarter 1999 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| | \$ millions at current prices | % change | | \$ millions at current prices (seasonally adjusted) | | % change (annual rate) |
| Tourism expenditures | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 43,987 | 47,049 | 7.0 | 12,113 | 12,281 | 5.7 |
| Tourism exports | 12,734 | 14,189 | 11.4 | 3,708 | 3,759 | 5.6 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 31,253 | 32,860 | 5.1 | 8,405 | 8,522 | 5.7 |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 17,627 | 18,510 | 5.0 | 4,780 | 4,900 | 10.4 |
| Tourism exports | 3,347 | 3,613 | 7.9 | 932 | 949 | 7.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 14,280 | 14,897 | 4.3 | 3,848 | 3,951 | 11.1 |
| Accommodation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 6,188 | 6,720 | 8.6 | 1,731 | 1,725 | -1.4 |
| Tourism exports | 2,813 | 3,159 | 12.3 | 827 | 838 | 5.4 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 3,375 | 3,561 | 5.5 | 904 | 887 | -7.3 |
| Food and beverage services | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 7,085 | 7,716 | 8.9 | 2,007 | 2,028 | 4.3 |
| Tourism exports | 2,911 | 3,290 | 13.0 | 876 | 890 | 6.5 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 4,174 | 4,426 | 6.0 | 1,131 | 1,138 | 2.5 |
| Other tourism commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 4,444 | 4,800 | 8.0 | 1,226 | 1,235 | 3.0 |
| Tourism exports | 1,169 | 1,321 | 13.0 | 347 | 353 | 7.1 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 3,275 | 3,479 | 6.2 | 879 | 882 | 1.4 |
| Other commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 8,643 | 9,303 | 7.6 | 2,369 | 2,393 | 4.1 |
| Tourism exports | 2,494 | 2,806 | 12.5 | 726 | 729 | 1.7 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 6,149 | 6,497 | 5.7 | 1,643 | 1,664 | 5.2 |
| | \$ millions at 1992 prices | % change | | \$ millions at 1992 prices (seasonally adjusted) | | % change (annual rate) |
| Tourism expenditures | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 39,659 | 41,626 | 5.0 | 10,603 | 10,636 | 1.2 |
| Tourism exports | 11,617 | 12,668 | 9.0 | 3,287 | 3,307 | 2.4 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 28,042 | 28,958 | 3.3 | 7,316 | 7,329 | 0.8 |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 15,677 | 16,285 | 3.9 | 4,165 | 4,189 | 2.3 |
| Tourism exports | 3,111 | 3,362 | 8.1 | 875 | 878 | 1.4 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 12,566 | 12,923 | 2.8 | 3,290 | 3,311 | 2.6 |
| Accommodation | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 5,470 | 5,681 | 3.9 | 1,435 | 1,414 | -5.7 |
| Tourism exports | 2,479 | 2,660 | 7.3 | 682 | 686 | 2.4 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,991 | 3,021 | 1.0 | 753 | 728 | -12.6 |
| Food and beverage services | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 6,592 | 7,015 | 6.4 | 1,806 | 1,817 | 2.5 |
| Tourism exports | 2,706 | 2,981 | 10.2 | 787 | 796 | 4.7 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 3,886 | 4,034 | 3.8 | 1,019 | 1,021 | 0.8 |
| Other tourism commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 3,932 | 4,157 | 5.7 | 1,049 | 1,050 | 0.4 |
| Tourism exports | 1,020 | 1,121 | 9.9 | 291 | 294 | 4.2 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 2,912 | 3,036 | 4.3 | 758 | 756 | -1.1 |
| Other commodities | | | | | | |
| Tourism demand in Canada | 7,988 | 8,488 | 6.3 | 2,148 | 2,166 | 3.4 |
| Tourism exports | 2,301 | 2,544 | 10.6 | 652 | 653 | 0.6 |
| Tourism domestic demand | 5,687 | 5,944 | 4.5 | 1,496 | 1,513 | 4.6 |

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

July 1999 (preliminary)

In July, average earnings for all employees edged up \$3.26 to an estimated \$612.85 per week. Employees earned 1.2% more per week than in July 1998. Annual gains in average earnings continue to be moderate due to modest increases in average paid hours in the past year and small gains in hourly pay rates.

Average weekly earnings increased over the past year for both hourly rated (+2.4%) and salaried (+1.9%) employees. During that same period, average weekly earnings for those in the "other employees" category declined 0.2%, caused mainly by a fall in earnings for commissioned salespersons in the trade and finance, insurance and real estate industries.

Hourly rated employees in all industries worked an average of 31.4 hours (including overtime hours) in July, unchanged from June. Average overtime hours for hourly rated employees were at 1.0 hours per week, also unchanged compared to June. Average hourly earnings for hourly rated employees were up 1.1% since July 1998, with the most significant gains in mining and durable goods industries.

Employers added 67,000 additional employees to their payrolls in July. The largest gains were in manufacturing, trade and business services. Most provinces recorded substantial employment increases, with the strongest gains in Quebec.

Note: Beginning with the May 1998 release, the Labour Division has completed the third phase of its redesign in the use of administrative records for the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates. With the change in methodology, employment estimates derived from administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous data, which were derived from survey questionnaires. The impacts on seasonal patterns due to this change in methodology can only be assessed over a longer time period. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor these impacts and will help users interpret its data. To minimize impacts, data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, particularly employment data, should be used in the context of longer time periods for detailed industry distributions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in October through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1998 are now available through CANSIM, on diskette, CD-ROM, via the Internet and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | July 1998 | June 1999 ^r | July 1999 ^p | June to July 1999 | July 1998 to July 1999 |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | \$ | | | % change | |
| Industrial aggregate | 605.82 | 609.59 | 612.85 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Logging and forestry | 780.84 | 765.29 | 778.08 | 1.7 | -0.4 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | 1,093.03 | 1,115.62 | 1,131.26 | 1.4 | 3.5 |
| Manufacturing | 756.59 | 755.64 | 760.64 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Construction | 691.46 | 689.97 | 698.58 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Transportation and storage | 732.69 | 745.62 | 736.24 | -1.3 | 0.5 |
| Communication and other utilities | 807.54 | 818.06 | 815.98 | -0.3 | 1.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 669.59 | 666.08 | 671.13 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Retail trade | 367.77 | 370.17 | 373.25 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 797.30 | 811.68 | 825.37 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| Real estate operators and insurance agencies | 618.77 | 643.78 | 650.94 | 1.1 | 5.2 |
| Business services | 690.67 | 699.56 | 704.51 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| Education-related services | 657.39 | 658.17 | 646.81 | -1.7 | -1.6 |
| Health and social services | 522.05 | 524.98 | 524.93 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services | 228.17 | 233.07 | 232.66 | -0.2 | 2.0 |
| Public administration | 744.38 | 741.69 | 741.81 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Miscellaneous services | 403.11 | 408.72 | 409.86 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 530.07 | 551.79 | 548.03 | -0.7 | 3.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 475.81 | 481.93 | 486.70 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| Nova Scotia | 519.41 | 526.41 | 533.06 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| New Brunswick | 533.30 | 529.75 | 527.26 | -0.5 | -1.1 |
| Quebec | 570.20 | 572.24 | 573.21 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Ontario | 643.02 | 649.04 | 654.68 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Manitoba | 542.93 | 544.12 | 546.44 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 539.03 | 542.87 | 543.34 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Alberta | 616.07 | 619.31 | 620.76 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| British Columbia | 617.59 | 623.23 | 624.30 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Yukon | 682.90 | 668.62 | 683.36 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 721.22 | 774.98 | 786.49 | 1.5 | 9.0 |

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | May 1999 | June 1999 ^r | July 1999 ^p | May to June 1999 | June to July 1999 |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | thousands | | | % change | |
| Industrial aggregate | 11,782 | 11,778 | 11,845 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Logging and forestry | 65 | 65 | 65 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | 136 | 135 | 135 | -0.7 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1,886 | 1,889 | 1,922 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| Construction | 525 | 519 | 519 | -1.1 | 0.0 |
| Transportation and storage | 502 | 499 | 501 | -0.6 | 0.4 |
| Communication and other utilities | 383 | 381 | 381 | -0.5 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 759 | 758 | 769 | -0.1 | 1.5 |
| Retail trade | 1,446 | 1,438 | 1,448 | -0.6 | 0.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 527 | 528 | 530 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Real estate operators and insurances agencies | 199 | 198 | 199 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| Business services | 848 | 851 | 858 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Education-related services | 931 | 928 | 929 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Health and social services | 1,213 | 1,213 | 1,215 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services | 845 | 843 | 847 | -0.2 | 0.5 |
| Public administration | 678 | 677 | 678 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous services | 695 | 694 | 696 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 154 | 152 | 151 | -1.3 | -0.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 329 | 325 | 329 | -1.2 | 1.2 |
| New Brunswick | 266 | 261 | 265 | -1.9 | 1.5 |
| Quebec | 2,785 | 2,764 | 2,803 | -0.8 | 1.4 |
| Ontario | 4,650 | 4,665 | 4,687 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Manitoba | 457 | 456 | 461 | -0.2 | 1.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 353 | 353 | 355 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Alberta | 1,216 | 1,215 | 1,224 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| British Columbia | 1,481 | 1,476 | 1,480 | -0.3 | 0.3 |
| Yukon | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 27 | 26 | 27 | -3.7 | 3.8 |

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary full-time student enrolment 1998/99 (preliminary)

A total of 409,848 students were enrolled full time in postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions in the academic year 1998/99 (all data in this release are preliminary unless otherwise stated). This was a 2.7% increase from the previous year and follows a trend in enrolment that has been rising since 1989/90.

Of this total, 304,815 students, or 74.4%, were registered in career programs and the remainder (105,033) in university-level programs.

Community colleges and related institutions consist of colleges of applied arts and technology, technical institutes, and colleges in Quebec (CEGEP) and similar institutions providing training in specialized fields, such as agriculture, arts and forestry. Included are colleges and university colleges that have become degree-granting institutions and maintain a significant college enrolment. Schools involved in health care training and other programs at the postsecondary level, which are administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools, are also included.

**Community colleges and related institutions:
Postsecondary full-time student enrolments
1998/99
(preliminary)**

| | Career programs | University level | Total programs |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Canada | 304,815 | 105,033 | 409,848 |
| Newfoundland | 6,377 | ... | 6,377 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,940 | ... | 1,940 |
| Nova Scotia | 7,291 | ... | 7,291 |
| New Brunswick | 5,206 | ... | 5,206 |
| Quebec | 91,888 | 76,964 | 168,852 |
| Ontario | 141,822 | ... | 141,822 |
| Manitoba | 3,834 | 86 | 3,920 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,113 | ... | 3,113 |
| Alberta | 24,328 | 8,266 | 32,594 |
| British Columbia | 18,679 | 19,533 | 38,212 |
| Yukon | 112 | 156 | 268 |
| Northwest Territories | 225 | 28 | 253 |

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

The increase in enrolment occurred entirely in career programs. Some of the largest provincial increases over the previous year occurred in Prince Edward Island (+19.8%), Alberta (+10.5%), and Quebec and British Columbia (+10.3%). Enrolments in university level programs declined, with the largest decrease (-4.0%) in Quebec.

Preliminary data on the number of students in community colleges and related institutions are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These figures traditionally represent a slight over-estimate of final enrolment counts at the national level.

Final data for the academic year 1997/98 show that total postsecondary student enrolment in full-time programs at community colleges and related institutions reached 398,882, up 0.4% from 1996/97. Again, career programs accounted for the increase, with enrolment rising 1.2% to 292,102. University level enrolment declined 1.8% to 106,780, part of a five-year downward trend.

In 1996/97, there were 85,892 graduates from career programs in community colleges and related institutions, up 8.0% over the previous school year and 42.1% over 1991/92.

**Community colleges and related institutions:
Postsecondary graduates
1996/97
(final)**

| | 1996/97 | One-year % change | Five-year % change ¹ |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | career programs | | |
| Canada | 85,892 | 8.0 | 42.1 |
| Newfoundland | 1,800 | 0.2 | 69.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 776 | 12.1 | 56.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,179 | 13.2 | 304.2 |
| New Brunswick | 2,561 | 99.0 | 103.9 |
| Quebec | 17,757 | 15.8 | 19.3 |
| Ontario | 40,557 | 5.7 | 58.0 |
| Manitoba | 1,559 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,449 | 1.3 | 3.3 |
| Alberta | 8,367 | 1.9 | 8.6 |
| British Columbia | 6,788 | -2.9 | 32.0 |
| Yukon | 26 | -35.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 73 | -61.8 | -70.4 |

¹ Several provinces, including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have raised the entrance requirements over the last few years for most of the trade and vocational programs. As a result, these enrolments and graduates are now part of the career program counts.

For general inquiries, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-1503; fax: 613-951-9040; perrdan@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Karl Skof (613-951-1529; fax: 613-951-6765; skofkar@statcan.ca) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506; fax: 613-951-6765; bourber@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary full-time student enrolments

1997/98

(final)

| | 1997/98 | One-year % change | Five-year % change ¹ |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Career programs | | | |
| Canada | 292,102 | 1.2 | 14.7 |
| Newfoundland | 5,974 | 4.7 | 28.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,620 | 27.1 | 74.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 7,307 | 5.0 | 134.3 |
| New Brunswick | 5,152 | 7.2 | 62.8 |
| Quebec | 83,285 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Ontario | 142,559 | 0.9 | 21.7 |
| Manitoba | 3,736 | 5.8 | -6.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,195 | 14.6 | -9.8 |
| Alberta | 22,014 | -2.7 | 1.0 |
| British Columbia | 16,937 | 1.0 | 21.4 |
| Yukon | 159 | 16.1 | 42.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 164 | -1.2 | -59.8 |
| University level programs | | | |
| Canada | 106,780 | -1.8 | -2.9 |
| Quebec | 80,178 | -4.8 | -8.5 |
| Manitoba | 66 | -1.5 | -25.8 |
| Alberta | 7,581 | 12.5 | 38.2 |
| British Columbia | 18,782 | 7.1 | 13.5 |
| Yukon | 159 | 17.8 | -7.6 |
| Northwest Territories ² | 14 | ... | ... |
| Canada total | 398,882 | 0.4 | 9.4 |

¹ Several provinces, including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have raised the entrance requirement over the last few years for most of the trade and vocational programs. As a result, these enrolments and graduates are now part of the career program counts.

² University level programs are not offered every year.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Crude oil and natural gas

July 1999 (preliminary)

In July, crude oil production was 4.7% lower than in July 1998, the ninth consecutive monthly year-over-year decline. The drop in July was attributable to decreases in production of crude oil in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Exports, which accounted for 63.6% of total production, were up 1.4% from the same period a year earlier. For the first seven months of 1999, production of crude oil was down 6.3% compared with the same period in 1998.

Natural gas production was up 4.1% from July 1998. Canadian domestic sales were up 1.8% following a year-over-year decrease last month. Exports, which accounted for 58.3% of the total production, continued to increase, posting a 2.1% gain from July 1998.

Year-to-date exports of natural gas were up 5.4% over the same period in 1998. Year-to-date Canadian sales rose 5.5% 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, partly because of higher demand for natural gas by the electric utilities and chemical industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The July 1999 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in October. See *How to order publications*.

Crude oil and natural gas

| | July 1998 | July 1999 | July 1998 to July 1999 |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | thousands of cubic metres | | % change |
| Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹ | | | |
| Production | 10,891.2 | 10,381.0 | -4.7 |
| Exports | 6,513.5 | 6,606.1 | 1.4 |
| Imports ² | 3,174.5 | 4,066.0 | 28.1 |
| Refinery receipts | 7,571.1 | 8,477.7 | 12.0 |
| | millions of cubic metres | | % change |
| Natural gas³ | | | |
| Marketable production | 12 844.2 | 13 364.6 | 4.1 |
| Exports | 7,632.0 | 7,796.0 | 2.1 |
| Canadian domestic sales ⁴ | 3,471.7 | 3,535.4 | 1.8 |
| | Jan. to July 1998 | Jan. to July 1999 | Jan. - July 1998 to Jan. - July 1999 |
| | thousands of cubic metres | | % change |
| Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹ | | | |
| Production | 74,733.4 | 70,038.3 | -6.3 |
| Exports | 45,958.1 | 41,095.1 | -10.6 |
| Imports ² | 25,410.9 | 28,223.2 | 11.1 |
| Refinery receipts | 54,465.9 | 56,907.5 | 4.5 |
| | millions of cubic metres | | % change |
| Natural gas³ | | | |
| Marketable production | 93,096.6 | 94,413.7 | 1.4 |
| Exports | 51,544.0 | 54,342.4 | 5.4 |
| Canadian domestic sales ⁴ | 38,570.7 | 40,702.5 | 5.5 |

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

² 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.

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

⁴ Includes direct sales.

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) or Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; palamic@statcan.ca) Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Crushing statistics

August 1999

Canadian oilseed processors crushed 167 548 metric tonnes of canola in August. Oil production totalled 70 222 tonnes while meal production reached 107 067 tonnes.

The August crush volume decreased 25% from the August 1998 crush volume of 223 067 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1999 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be released in early November. 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; karen.gray@statcan.ca) or Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

July 1999

Data from the July issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, crop quality, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The August situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the July issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in early October. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca) or Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 1999

Electric power selling price indexes (1992=100) are now available for May to August 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1880.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Louise Chaîné (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539), Client Service Unit, Prices Division. ■

National construction industry wage rates 1999

Data from the National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey, which was sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada, are now available for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Data for New Brunswick were released last month.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Sylvain Noël (613-951-0643; sylvain.noel@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

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- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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