



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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NEW PRODUCTS



OTHER RELEASES

Energy supply and demand

First quarter 2000

Production of primary energy totalled 4 034 petajoules in the first quarter of 2000, up 4.5% from the first quarter of 1999. The overall gain was the result of higher production of primary electricity (+11.2%), natural gas liquids (+7.3%), crude oil (+6.2%), natural gas (+2.5%) and coal (+0.9%).

Total exports of primary energy products rose 13.2% in the first quarter compared with the first quarter of 1999. Increases were recorded for the primary electricity, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids and coal sectors. Total imports of primary energy products climbed 10.6%; virtually all products recorded gains.

Final demand for energy was 3.1% higher in the first quarter than in the first quarter of 1999. The increase was due primarily to stronger demand for energy by the industrial and commercial sectors.

Energy supply and demand

	First quarter 1999 ^r	First quarter 2000	First quarter 1999 to first quarter 2000 % change
	Petajoules ¹		
Production²	3,861	4,034	4.5
Exports ²	1,854	2,099	13.2
Imports ²	558	617	10.6
Availability ²	2,913	2,991	2.7
Electricity generation	333	343	3.0
Producer consumption	237	243	2.5
Non-energy use	101	84	-16.8
Final demand³	2,083	2,148	3.1
Industrial	602	647	7.5
Transportation	535	541	1.1
Residential and agriculture	548	550	0.4
Commercial and government	398	410	3.0

^r Revised data.

¹ A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about 1 gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is 1 million gigajoules.

² Primary energy sources are coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.

³ Final demand represents the sum of usage by the industrial, transportation, residential and farm, and commercial and government sectors.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The first quarter 2000 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada*

(57-003-XPB, \$43/\$141), will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; smalgar@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Job tenure, worker mobility and the youth labour market during the 1990s

This research study examines trends in job stability and the low youth employment rate during the 1990s.

According to the study, the 1990s labour market was characterized largely by decreased labour mobility. That is, workers remained longer with their firms than they did during the 1980s. The expected average length of paid jobs increased 36% between the late 1980s and late 1990s.

Jobs that started between 1987 and 1989 had an expected duration of 37 months, and jobs starting between 1997 and 1999 were expected to last an average of 50 months. The increase was associated with a decline in the proportion of paid jobs that lasted six months or less. In 1999, 38% of jobs were expected to last less than six months, down from 55% in 1991 and 48% in 1996.

Job duration rose for both male and female job starters in all age groups, but not for workers with an education level of high school or less.

Jobs were more stable in the 1990s because workers were less likely to quit than they were during the 1980s. When comparing similar years in the business cycle, the rate of quitting jobs was lower during the 1990s than during the 1980s. Low rates of quitting were associated with the slow economic growth through the mid-1990s, and reflected equally sluggish hiring in paid jobs.

This study also examined labour market trends for young people aged 15 to 24 in the 1990s. At first glance, the youth labour market appears to have performed poorly over the decade. The proportion of young people employed — the employment-population ratio — fell during the 1990s. While there was some recovery between 1998 and 2000, it remained below values observed at the peak of the 1980s business cycle.

However, this long-term decline in the youth employment-population ratio was associated mainly

with an increased tendency for this group to stay in school. Among non-students, the 1999 employment rate had returned to the level of the 1981 cyclical peak, but not up to the level of 1989.

Note: The "expected" average job duration is estimated using job tenure data from the Labour Force Survey. It indicates the expected duration of a new job (that is, a worker starting with a new employer) that started in any given year, for example, in 1998. The calculation of the expected duration is based on the probabilities for that year (in this example 1998) that a worker will remain in or leave the job. Hence, it is not a prediction of how long the job will last, but rather a reflection of how long it would last were the probabilities of leaving the job to remain at the levels observed in the year of interest (here, 1998). These probabilities change with time, affecting the expected average duration of the job.

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper no. 155, *Job tenure, worker mobility and the youth labour market during the 1990s* (11F0019MPE01155, \$5) is now available. See *How to order products*. An electronic version (11F0019MIE01155, free) can be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Social conditions*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew Heisz (613-0951-3748) or Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Training as a human resource strategy: The response to staff shortages and technological change

The research paper, *Training as a human resource strategy: The response to staff shortages and technological change*, is now available. The paper examines the ways that innovation and technology use affect the training activities of manufacturing

plants. It examines training that is introduced as a response to specific skill shortages versus training that is implemented in response to the introduction of advanced equipment. The study finds that plants that use advanced technology are more likely to have workers in highly skilled occupations, to face greater shortages for these workers, and to train workers in response to these shortages than are plants that do not use advanced technologies.

The Analytical Studies Branch produces research papers on a variety of topics such as labour, business firm dynamics, mortality, immigration, statistical computing and simulation. These papers are based on research conducted by branch staff, visiting fellows and academic associates. These papers can be downloaded free of charge from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper no. 154, *Training as a human resource strategy: The response to staff shortages and technological change*, (11F0019MPE01154, \$5), is now available. See *How to order products*. An electronic version (11F0019MIE01154, free) can be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Social conditions*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Valerie Thibault (613-951-1804; thibaul@statcan.ca), Analytical Studies Branch. ■

Farm product prices

February 2001

Monthly farm product prices for February are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Training as a human resource strategy: The response to staff shortages and technological change,
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE01154
(Free).

Training as a human resource strategy: The response to staff shortages and technological change,
Catalogue number 11F0019MPE01154 (\$5).

Job tenure, worker mobility and the youth labour market during the 1990s,
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE01155
(Free).

Job tenure, worker mobility and the youth labour market during the 1990s,
Catalogue number 11F0019MPE01155 (\$5).

Exports by commodity, January 2001
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$37/\$361).

Exports by commodity, January 2001
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$78/\$773).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are taking it less and less. In 1996, about 1.5 billion trips were taken on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
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- **Steel primary forms, season ending May 31, 1997** 12
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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