



The Daily

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Perspectives on Labour and Income

July 2007 online edition

The July 2007 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features the article "Life after high tech."

During the 1990s, the high-tech sector expanded at a much greater rate than the rest of the economy, its employment eventually reaching 4.5% of the workforce in 2000. Then came the downturn in 2001 with its headlines of large-scale layoffs. Many were unable to find other jobs in the sector, and some moved to other cities. Ottawa–Gatineau was particularly hard hit, its permanent layoff rate in high tech increasing nearly fivefold from 2.2% in 2000 to 10.9% in 2001. High-tech manufacturing was more affected than the service side of the industry. The article examines the statistics associated with the meltdown, in particular permanent layoff rates and earnings of high-tech workers compared with those in other industries.

The article is based on the research paper, "Life after the High-tech Downturn: Permanent Layoffs and Earnings Losses of Displaced Workers", also released today as part of the *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series* (11F0019MIE2007302, free).

The July 2007 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 8, no. 7 (75-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



Port activity 2004

Activity at Canada's ports hit another record high in 2004 in the wake of a moderate increase in international cargo. Overall, shipments increased at 12 of the country's top 20 ports.

Ports handled a record high of just over 452.3 million metric tonnes of freight in 2004, up 1.9% from the previous record set in 2003. However, this was a marked slowdown from the growth rate of 8.7% recorded in 2003.

International cargo accounted for virtually all of the increase in tonnage during 2004.

Despite a protracted labour dispute in the iron ore industry, international shipments increased 2.6% to a record 314.6 million tonnes. Sharp gains in crude petroleum, grains and potash offset equally sharp declines in shipments of iron ores and concentrates and coal.

Ports handled 137.8 million tonnes of domestic cargo, virtually unchanged from 2003. Domestic shipments of crude petroleum, wheat and newsprint declined, while shipments of stone, sand, gravel and crushed stone and limestone were on the rise.

Growth in container traffic continued unabated in both volume and tonnage handled. In 2004, ports handled a record 3.7 million twenty-foot equivalents (TEUs) containing 31.2 million tonnes of cargo, up from 3.4 million TEUs and 28.2 million tonnes in 2003.

The port of Sept-Îles, including Pointe-Noire, recorded the biggest decline in tonnage among the 20 largest ports (-25.0%). Shipping activity at the port fell to 17.0 million tonnes, its lowest level since 1982. A prolonged labour dispute at two mining companies resulted in a 26.7% plunge in shipments of the port's major commodity, iron ore and concentrates.

Activity at the port of Vancouver, the nation's busiest port, rose 10.4% to 75.0 million tonnes in 2004, spurred by higher demand from Asia. The gain was due to increased shipments of several bulk commodities, coupled with a record volume of containerized cargo.

At the port of Saint John, New Brunswick, shipments remained virtually unchanged at 26.2 million tonnes. Domestic shipments of crude petroleum fell in the wake of declining oil production from the offshore fields of Newfoundland and Labrador.

In Montreal, including Contrecoeur, cargo reached 23.3 million tonnes, its highest level since 1984. A record volume of container traffic contributed to a surge in international activity. Containerized cargo

accounted for 58% of the international cargo handled at the port.

Shipments at the port of Quebec, including Lévis, reached a record 21.7 million tonnes in 2004, up 6.3% from 2003. An upswing in international cargo, specifically iron ores and concentrates, coal and fuel oils, was the main contributor to the increase.

Total cargo handled at Fraser River port rose 11.5% to 14.9 million tonnes, led by an increase in international containerized shipments. Since 2002, the volume of container traffic at the port has more than tripled, and the tonnage of containerized cargo now accounts for 43.0% of its international cargo.

At the port of Halifax, shipments remained virtually unchanged at 14.2 million tonnes. In 2004, an increase in international inbound shipments of crude petroleum, the port's primary commodity, offset a sharp decline in shipments of domestic crude petroleum. Halifax was the third busiest container port in the country.

Canada's marine traffic to and from the United States held steady at 123.3 million tonnes as a gain in outbound shipments offset a decline in inbound cargo. Increased shipments of crude petroleum destined for the Atlantic and Gulf Coast states continued to account for the bulk of the increase in outbound cargo. The decline in inbound cargo was driven by a sharp drop in coal arriving from the Great Lakes region of the United States.

Marine traffic to and from overseas ports reached a record 191.3 million tonnes in 2004. Inbound shipments from overseas ports, fuelled by a second consecutive year of record shipments of crude petroleum, were the principal source behind the growth. Outbound shipments showed only a moderate gain.

Note: International cargo refers to cargo shipped between Canadian ports and foreign ports in the United States or overseas. Domestic cargo refers to cargo shipped between Canadian ports. Domestic cargo is handled twice by the Canadian port and terminal system, once when loaded and again when unloaded.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

The publication *Shipping in Canada*, 2004 (54-205-XWE; free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ron Chrétien (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. □

Canada's top 20 ports by tonnage handled

	Domestic			International			Total		2003 to 2004 %
	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	2003	2004	
	thousand tonnes		% change	thousand tonnes		% change	thousand tonnes		
Total	137,079	137,768	0.5	306,700	314,560	2.6	443,779	452,328	1.9
Top 20 ports	95,564	94,372	-1.2	253,581	261,591	3.2	349,146	355,964	2.0
Vancouver	1,881	1,696	-9.8	66,048	73,302	11.0	67,929	74,998	10.4
Come-By-Chance	19,336	17,396	-10.0	24,358	24,656	1.2	43,694	42,051	-3.8
Saint John	3,316	2,588	-22.0	22,716	23,570	3.8	26,032	26,158	0.5
Port Hawkesbury	743	516	-30.6	22,184	23,458	5.7	22,927	23,973	4.6
Montréal/Contrecoeur	4,482	5,085	13.5	15,815	18,180	14.9	20,298	23,265	14.6
Québec/Lévis	4,074	4,158	2.1	16,283	17,490	7.4	20,357	21,648	6.3
Port-Cartier	4,270	5,109	19.6	13,216	12,488	-5.5	17,487	17,598	0.6
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	3,570	2,298	-35.6	19,097	14,713	-23.0	22,667	17,011	-25.0
Newfoundland Offshore	16,903	16,359	-3.2	227	0	-100.0	17,130	16,359	-4.5
Fraser River	7,376	8,348	13.2	5,955	6,509	9.3	13,330	14,857	11.5
Halifax	3,055	2,915	-4.6	11,191	11,293	0.9	14,245	14,208	-0.3
Nanticoke	1,313	1,602	22.0	12,559	10,768	-14.3	13,872	12,370	-10.8
Hamilton	5,558	5,630	1.3	5,295	6,288	18.8	10,852	11,917	9.8
Thunder Bay	5,167	5,293	2.4	2,881	3,185	10.5	8,048	8,478	5.3
Howe Sound	6,186	5,987	-3.2	514	219	-57.4	6,699	6,205	-7.4
Baie-Comeau	1,912	1,921	0.5	3,753	3,656	-2.6	5,665	5,578	-1.5
Meldrum Bay	1,028	1,667	62.2	3,015	3,461	14.8	4,042	5,128	26.9
Windsor Ontario	1,900	2,198	15.7	2,413	2,651	9.9	4,313	4,849	12.4
Sault-Ste-Marie	741	885	19.4	3,766	3,791	0.7	4,508	4,676	3.7
Sorel	2,754	2,722	-1.2	2,296	1,913	-16.7	5,050	4,634	-8.2
Other ports	41,514	43,396	4.5	53,119	52,969	-0.3	94,633	96,365	1.8

Canadian potato production 2007 (preliminary)

Canadian farmers planted virtually the same area in potatoes in 2007 as they did in 2006, according to preliminary survey data.

However, survey data show that potato production is continuing its shift to the West. A substantial increase in planted area in Manitoba in 2007 offset declines in Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

Nationally, farmers planted an estimated 401,500 acres in potatoes in 2007. This level is almost identical to the planted area in 2006, based on responses to the 2006 Census of Agriculture.

For the purposes of this release, and the accompanying table, survey data for 2007 are compared to data from the Census of Agriculture. Historical data on areas planted and harvested, as well as on production, will not be aligned with the census findings until the next release of Canadian potato production on November 23, 2007. Until then, historical comparisons should be made with caution.

According to survey data, Manitoba producers planted an estimated 89,000 acres in 2007, up 10% from the 80,631 acres reported in the Census of Agriculture. This considerable gain was due to renewed processing contracts.

All Eastern Provinces reduced their area. Potato area fell by 10% in both Saskatchewan and Quebec, by 3% in Ontario and by just over 1% in both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Planted area remained stable in Alberta, and increased slightly in British Columbia.

The decline in Quebec was the result of golden cyst nematodes. Producers in the Montérégie region whose planted areas had been affected in 2006 planted alternate crops in 2007. Other Quebec potato producers did not pick up the slack.

Prince Edward Island still leads all provinces in terms of planted area, accounting for 24% of the national area. Manitoba followed closely, accounting for 22%. New Brunswick and Alberta are a distant third and fourth, representing 15% and 14% respectively.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446 and 3465.

The publication *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 5, no. 1 (22-008-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Large urban transit

May 2007 (preliminary)

Combined ridership on 10 large urban transit systems in Canada was 3.2% higher in May than it was for the same month in 2006.

Approximately 115.1 million passenger trips were taken on these transit systems in May. These systems account for about 80% of total urban transit in Canada.

The trips generated \$180.3 million in revenue in May (excluding subsidies), a 4.8% increase over May 2006.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 1-613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Demographic Estimates Compendium

2006

The CD-ROM *Demographic Estimates Compendium* includes the 2006 population estimates by age group

and sex for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas, census divisions and economic regions. It also includes estimates on components of population growth, namely births, deaths and international, interprovincial and intraprovincial migrations. Also available are population estimates by marital status and census family for provinces and territories.

Time series of population estimates are also provided. Provincial and territorial estimates dating back to 1971 (tables and animated age pyramids) are included, as are estimates for census divisions, census metropolitan areas, economic regions and census families (data going back to 1986). These time series can be easily manipulated to create customized demographic analyses in any spreadsheet program.

The population estimates included in this product use the 2001 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage. These are the best possible estimates given the most current information available, and can be used, among others, to calculate per-capita rates for market research, quantitative analysis and planning.

The CD-ROM *Demographic Estimates Compendium*, 2006 (91-213-SCB, \$60), which replaces the publication entitled *Annual Demographic Statistics*, is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.ca), Demography Division. ■

New products

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series :
"Life After the High-tech Downturn: Permanent Layoffs and Earnings Losses of Displaced Workers", no. 302
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2007302
(free).

Canadian Potato Production, July 2007, Vol. 5, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-008-XWE
(free).

Shipping in Canada, 2004
Catalogue number 54-205-XWE
(free).

Wholesale Trade, May 2007, Vol. 70, no. 5
Catalogue number 63-008-XWE
(free).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities,
May 2007, Vol. 73, no. 5
Catalogue number 67-002-XWE
(free).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Vol. 8, no. 7
Catalogue number 75-001-XWE
(free).

Demographic Estimates Compendium, 2006
Catalogue number 91-213-SCB (\$60).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six rides on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based index: May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 3
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg producer: Apr 8, 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Release dates: July 23 to 27, 2007

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
24	Retail trade	May 2007
24	Real GDP and the purchasing power of provincial output	2002 to 2005
24	Employment Insurance	May 2007
25	Retailers competing for market share: 2006 in review	2006
26	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	May 2007
27	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	July 2007
