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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Port activity

2005

Canadian ports handled record-breaking levels of freight for the fourth consecutive year in 2005, as international cargo hit another high. Overall, shipments increased at 14 of the country's top 20 ports.

The nation's ports handled a record 470.1 million metric tonnes of cargo in 2005, up 3.7% from the previous record set in 2004.

Domestic cargo remained stable. Gains occurred in shipments of logs and other wood in the rough, stone, sand, gravel and crushed stone, other metallic ores and concentrates, gasoline and aviation turbine fuel and newsprint. However, these were offset by losses in iron ores and concentrates, fuel oils and coal.

Ports and marine terminals under 19 Canadian port authorities handled 53.2% of the total cargo, up slightly from their share in 2004. Activity at these port authorities increased 5.2% in 2005, a faster pace than the growth rate of 4.5% in 2004.

International container traffic at Canadian ports hit another high during 2005. Ports handled more than 3.8 million twenty foot equivalents containing 31.9 million tonnes of cargo in 2005. However, the growth rate for both volume and tonnage of containerized cargo slipped from 2004.

The Port of Vancouver, Canada's busiest port, handled more than 78.3 million metric tonnes of cargo, up 4.6% from 2004. This increase was due to improved shipments of several bulk commodities, coupled with a record volume of containerized tonnage.

The biggest percentage gain occurred at the port of Sept-Îles, including Pointe-Noire, which handled 22.2 million tonnes of cargo in 2005, a gain of 30.7% or 5.2 million tonnes. The settlement of labour disputes at two of the region's three iron ore mining operations resulted in a substantial gain in outbound shipments of iron ores and concentrates.

Tonnage handled at Port Hawkesbury climbed 27.9% to 30.7 million tonnes. This was an increase of 6.7 million tonnes, the biggest absolute change. This was mainly due to increased international shipments of crude petroleum.

The biggest decline occurred at Come-By-Chance, where tonnage fell 3.0 million tonnes or 7.2%, the second consecutive annual decrease. The decline was due mainly to lower outbound international shipments of crude petroleum from the port, which dropped by 2.2 million tonnes.

The Port of Saint John, New Brunswick, handled 27.4 million tonnes of cargo, up 4.6%. Contributing to the increase were higher tonnages of crude petroleum, gasoline and aviation turbine fuel, fuel oils and other refined petroleum and coal products.

At the Port of Montréal, including Contrecoeur, activity rose 3.7% to 24.1 million tonnes. This was the result of higher shipments of gasoline and aviation turbine fuel and other manufactured and miscellaneous goods.

Total shipments to and from the United States reached 128.7 million tonnes in 2005, the highest level since 1990.

This was due to higher shipments of crude petroleum to the Atlantic and Gulf Coast states, coupled with increased tonnage of coal and iron ores and concentrates from the Great Lakes region. Higher shipments of logs and other wood in the rough to the US Pacific region also contributed.

International marine traffic with the rest of the world (other than the United States) increased 5.5% to almost 202.3 million tonnes in 2005. This was well above the level of 191.7 million tonnes in 2004.

Tonnage increased for 6 out of the top 10 commodities shipped to and from Asia, including coal and iron ores and concentrates.

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.

Under the *Canada Marine Act* (1998), 19 port authorities were created based on their potential to be financially self-sufficient, their strategic significance to Canada's trade, diversified traffic and intermodal connections. These are: Vancouver, Saint John, Montréal, Québec, Sept-Îles, Fraser River, Halifax, Hamilton, Thunder Bay, North Fraser River, Windsor, Prince Rupert, Trois-Rivières, Nanaimo, Belledune, Toronto, St. John's, Port Alberni and Saguenay.

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

The publication *Shipping in Canada*, 2005 (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

	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005	2004 to 2005
	Domestic			International			Total		
	thousands of tonnes		% change	thousands of tonnes		% change	thousands of tonnes		% change
Total	**138,206**	**139,163**	**0.7**	**315,075**	**330,946**	**5.0**	**453,280**	**470,109**	**3.7**
Top 20 ports	97,438	97,006	-0.4	258,060	275,134	6.6	355,498	372,140	4.7
Vancouver	1,696	1,860	9.7	73,230	76,476	4.4	74,926	78,336	4.6
Come-By-Chance	17,396	17,613	1.3	24,656	21,415	-13.1	42,051	39,028	-7.2
Port Hawkesbury	516	449	-12.9	23,458	30,212	28.8	23,973	30,661	27.9
Saint John	2,588	3,279	26.7	23,570	24,073	2.1	26,158	27,352	4.6
Montréal/Contrecoeur	5,090	4,722	-7.2	18,180	19,420	6.8	23,270	24,142	3.7
Québec/Lévis	4,158	3,905	-6.1	17,490	18,854	7.8	21,648	22,759	5.1
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	2,298	3,276	42.6	14,713	18,964	28.9	17,011	22,240	30.7
Newfoundland Offshore	16,319	15,275	-6.4	0	361	...	16,319	15,636	-4.2
Port-Cartier	5,109	4,140	-19.0	12,488	11,269	-9.8	17,598	15,409	-12.4
Fraser River	8,348	7,972	-4.5	6,511	6,278	-3.6	14,859	14,249	-4.1
Halifax	2,915	2,604	-10.7	11,293	11,553	2.3	14,208	14,156	-0.4
Nanticoke	1,602	1,562	-2.5	10,768	12,577	16.8	12,370	14,139	14.3
Hamilton	5,630	5,565	-1.2	6,288	6,631	5.5	11,917	12,195	2.3
Thunder Bay	5,293	5,255	-0.7	3,185	2,870	-9.9	8,478	8,125	-4.2
Howe Sound	6,068	6,294	3.7	219	462	111.1	6,287	6,755	7.4
Sault-Ste-Marie	885	832	-6.1	3,791	4,949	30.6	4,676	5,781	23.6
Baie-Comeau	1,921	2,099	9.2	3,656	3,528	-3.5	5,578	5,627	0.9
Sorel	2,722	2,946	8.2	1,913	2,278	19.1	4,634	5,224	12.7
North Arm Fraser River	4,685	5,172	10.4	0	0	...	4,685	5,172	10.4
Windsor Ontario	2,198	2,186	-0.5	2,651	2,965	11.8	4,849	5,151	6.2
Other ports	40,767	42,157	3.4	57,015	55,812	-2.1	97,782	97,969	0.2

... *not applicable*

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Business Conditions Survey: Traveller accommodation industries

Second quarter 2008

The outlook for business among Canada's hoteliers going into the spring of 2008 was lower than their expectations going into spring last year, according to new data.

Data from the Business Conditions Survey for traveller accommodation industries also showed that respondents continued to cite the exchange rate, excess room supply and labour shortage as impediments to their business.

However, fewer hoteliers reported the exchange rate as an impediment compared with previous quarters, even though the Canadian dollar continued to climb against the US greenback.

The survey of around 1,290 businesses, mostly hotels, was conducted in April 2008. It assessed the outlook of key indicators for the second quarter of 2008 compared with the same period in 2007. These indicators include bookings, occupancy rates, average daily room rates and hours worked by employees.

About 26% of hoteliers expected that the number of room nights booked would be higher in the second quarter of 2008 than in the same three-month period last year. However, the proportion of hoteliers who expected bookings would be lower was 29%, thus resulting in a balance of opinion of -3.

Similarly, 30% of hoteliers anticipated their occupancy rate would be higher. This was virtually the same as the 29% who anticipated their rate would be lower.

It was a similar case for expectations about the number of hours worked by employees.

Note: The Business Conditions Survey for the traveller accommodation industries is made possible with the support of industry partners, the Canadian Tourism Commission, the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage, and Industry Canada. Results are based on survey questionnaires sent to traveller accommodation providers and are weighted by their operating revenues. Consequently, the larger businesses have a comparatively larger impact on the results than smaller businesses.

Available on CANSIM: tables 351-0004 and 351-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5050.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to obtain the survey background paper, contact Irene Ross (613-951-6305; fax: 613-951-6696; *irene.ross@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Traveller accommodation industries

	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008	Second quarter 2008
Number of room nights booked will be:					
About the same (%)	50	53	52	48	44
Higher (%)	31	21	25	22	26
Lower (%)	19	26	23	30	29
Balance of opinion	13	-5	2	-8	-3
Occupancy rate will be:					
About the same (%)	51	51	51	48	41
Higher (%)	32	23	26	23	30
Lower (%)	17	27	23	29	29
Balance of opinion	14	-4	3	-6	0
Number of corporate/commercial travellers will be:					
About the same (%)	57	61	56	63	55
Higher (%)	25	18	25	12	21
Lower (%)	18	20	19	24	24
Balance of opinion	8	-2	6	-12	-4
Average daily room rate will be:					
About the same (%)	44	37	50	40	37
Higher (%)	49	45	37	41	48
Lower (%)	7	18	13	19	14
Balance of opinion	42	27	24	22	34
Total number of hours worked by employees will be:					
About the same (%)	59	60	62	60	62
Higher (%)	26	20	22	16	19
Lower (%)	15	20	16	24	19
Balance of opinion	11	0	6	-8	0

	First quarter 2007	Second quarter 2007	Third quarter 2007	Fourth quarter 2007	First quarter 2008
	%				
Business impediments					
Exchange rate fluctuations	22	38	45	52	43
Excess room supply	24	26	23	28	31
Shortage of unskilled labour	36	34	39	28	31
Shortage of skilled labour	33	30	34	27	28
Lack of attractions or complementary facilities in the vicinity	19	23	18	20	17
Canada's reputation as a desired tourist destination	16	15	14	11	13
Regional economic conditions	11	9	8	11	12
Abnormal weather and/or natural disasters	11	10	6	8	11
Security concerns	9	8	3	2	5
Public health	2	1	2	0	1
No difficulties at this time	24	20	19	21	23

Note: *Results have been rounded.*

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Domestic sales of refined petroleum products
March 2008 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products increased in five of the seven major product groups in March compared with the same month in 2007.

Sales totalled 8 684 900 cubic metres, up 2.0% on a year-over-year basis. (One cubic metre is equivalent to 6.3 barrels.)

The largest gains occurred in three of the smaller product groups: heavy fuel oil, aviation turbo fuels and the "other products" category, which is composed of mainly unfinished products.

Sales of motor gasoline, which accounted for about 39% of the total, the largest proportion, remained virtually unchanged.

On the other hand, sales of light fuel oil tumbled 14.1%, while sales of diesel fuel oil, which account for about one-quarter of total sales, edged down.

Note: Preliminary data on domestic sales of refined petroleum products are no longer available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	March 2007[r]	March 2008[p]	March 2007 to March 2008
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**8,517.7**	**8,684.9**	**2.0**
Motor gasoline	3,347.6	3,356.3	0.3
Diesel fuel oil	2,267.8	2,214.5	-2.3
Light fuel oil	541.2	464.7	-14.1
Heavy fuel oil	628.8	697.1	10.9
Aviation turbo fuels	520.0	582.8	12.1
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	401.6	412.8	2.8
All other refined products	810.6	956.7	18.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.*

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

February 2008 (preliminary)

In February, Canadian production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose from the same month in 2007.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 9.1% compared with February 2007. In February 2008, over two-thirds of Canada's total production went to the export market.

Domestic sales of natural gas edged up 0.6% from the same month in 2007. This increase was led by higher sales in the industrial sector.

Marketable natural gas production in February was down compared with the same month in 2007. Natural gas exports, which made up more than two-thirds of marketable natural gas, increased from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Note: Preliminary data are now available on CANSIM at the national level to February 2008 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to December 2007 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to September 2007 inclusive.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	February 2007	February 2008[p]	February 2007/ February 2008
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent			
Supply[1]			
Production	12,205.7	12,556.7	2.9
Imports[2]	3,408.1	4,208.1	23.5
Disposition			
Refinery receipts[3]	7,851.9	8,727.8	11.2
Exports	7,954.0	8,676.8	9.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas			
Supply[4]			
Marketable production[5]	14,266.3	13,534.6	-5.1
Imports	888.2	1,007.4[E]	13.4
Disposition			
Domestic sales[6]	8,836.5	8,890.2	0.6
Experts	9,096.7	9,257.5	1.8

p *preliminary*
E *use with caution*
1. *Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.*
2. *Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3. *Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.*
4. *Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.*
5. *Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities, and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.*
6. *Domestic sales include residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).*

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Electric power statistics
February 2008

Data on electric power are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics
February 2008

Data on coal and coke are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Commercialization of intellectual property in the higher education sector

2005

Final estimates from the 2005 Survey of Intellectual Property Commercialization in the Higher Education Sector are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 358-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4222.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, data quality or tabulations available, please contact Rhonda John-Huggins (613-951-2830; *rhonda.john-huggins@statcan.ca*) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; *louise.earl@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

New products

Shipping in Canada, 2005
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Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, October to December 2007, Vol. 23, no. 4
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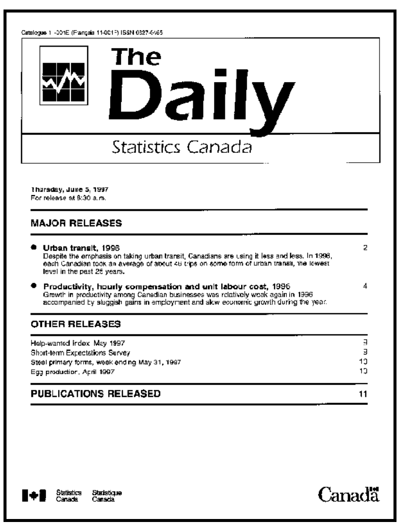
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips 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.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Release dates: May 5 to 9, 2008

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	**Income of Canadians**	2006
6	**Foreign direct investment**	2004 to 2007
6	**Building permits**	March 2008
7	**Grain stocks**	As of March 31, 2008
9	**Labour Force Survey**	April 2008
9	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	March 2008