



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, July 29, 1997**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Industrial Product Price Index, June 1997**

In June, the Industrial Product Price Index edged down 0.2% compared with May while the 12-month change rose slightly to 1.0%. Industrial product prices have been relatively stable for the last two years.

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- **Raw Materials Price Index, June 1997**

In June, manufacturers' raw material prices fell 2.3% compared with May, almost entirely due to significantly lower crude oil prices. The Raw Materials Price Index stood at 134.2 in June, down from 137.3 in May.

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- **Age and sex, 1996 Census**

New data from the 1996 Census confirm the greying of the country's population. The number of people aged 65 and over grew by 11.3% between 1991 and 1996, double the rate for the population as a whole.

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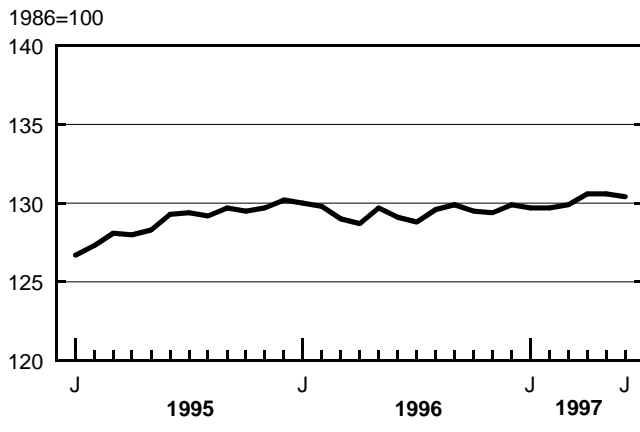
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Industrial Product Price Index

June 1997 (preliminary)

In June, the Industrial Product Price Index edged down 0.2% compared with May, while the 12-month change rose slightly to 1.0%. Industrial product prices have been relatively stable for the last two years.

**Industrial product prices relatively stable since June 1995**



The largest contributors to the increase in the 12-month change in industrial prices between May and June were primary metal products (from +0.6% to +3.2%) and petroleum and coal products (from -1.2% to +2.4%). The 12-month change for lumber, sawmill and other wood products fell from +3.0% to +2.1%. The Industrial Product Price Index declined to 130.4 in June from a revised figure of 130.6 in May.

Movement in the exchange rate between the Canadian and U.S. dollar had no impact on the month-to-month change in industrial prices. If the effect of exchange rate movements on the 12-month change in industrial prices were removed, Canada would have seen a 0.8% rise in industrial prices between June 1996 and June 1997.

In the United States, manufacturers saw their overall price level edge down 0.2% in June, leaving manufacturing prices 0.2% higher than a year earlier.

#### 12-month price change for consumer goods edges up in Canada for both manufacturer and consumer

At the retail level, the 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index for the goods group rose slightly

#### 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. 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 0.2%.

#### Conversion of indexes to 1992=100

In September (revised from July) 1997, Statistics Canada will be converting its economic series to 1992=100 as its time reference year. Series for Industrial Product Price Indexes, Raw Materials Price Indexes and the Electric Power Selling Price Indexes will be converted. These indexes will be converted with the Daily release of September 1997 figures.

New series will be on different CANSIM matrices and will have different databank numbers. The existing series, on the 1986 time base, will be terminated with the publication of the August 1997 figures. The indexes will also be updated using a 1992 weighting pattern.

For further information, call Prices Division (613-951-9602) or any of the Regional Reference Centres.

after three months of decline. In June, it increased from 1.2% to 1.4%. At the manufacturing level, the 12-month change in domestic consumer goods prices also rose somewhat after three months of decline. It increased from about 1.5% to about 1.7%, based on the industrial product price indexes.

#### Prices down for gasoline and fuel oil, softwood lumber, and pork

In June, the most important monthly price changes were gasoline and fuel oil (-1.4%), softwood lumber (-1.3%), and pork (-2.8%). In the primary metal products category, the effect of the price decline for nickel products (-8.6%) was mostly offset by price increases for copper and copper alloy products (+2.1%) and aluminum products (+0.7%).

Manufacturers saw the price level for gasoline and fuel oil resume its decline in June. After remaining virtually unchanged in May, overall prices for gasoline and fuel oil dropped 1.4% in June but were still 1.0%

higher than in June 1996. As noted in the Raw Materials Price Index release, crude oil prices dropped 8.3% in June to stand 7.0% lower than a year earlier. At the retail level, consumers saw gasoline prices continue to edge up. They paid 0.9% more than in May but 1.7% less than in June 1996.

In the United States, manufacturers saw prices for gasoline decline 1.4% in June to stand 5.9% lower than a year earlier. At the retail level, consumers paid 5.0% less than in June 1996.

Canadian softwood lumber prices were down 1.3% in June, but were 5.8% higher than 12 months earlier. In the United States, softwood lumber showed similar price movements for the same time periods.

In Canada, softwood lumber prices were down across the country, except on the coast of British Columbia where they rose 1.4%. The steepest decline was on the Prairies (-7.1%). East of the Rockies, overall prices for spruce, pine and fir were down 3.5%. In British Columbia, prices were down for Douglas fir, little changed for western red cedar, but up for hemlock.

In the United States, housing starts recovered somewhat (+4.8%) in June after a decline in May. In Canada, on the other hand, housing starts dropped sharply in June, falling 7.9%.

The overall price level for fresh and frozen pork dropped 2.8% in June after reaching a near-record high in May. Prices remained 7.8% higher than in June 1996. Export prices fell more steeply in June (-5.9%) than domestic prices (-1.2%).

In the United States, the overall price level for pork fell 2.0% to stand 1.1% higher than a year earlier. Canadian pork prices tend to be driven by supply and demand conditions in the United States, which receives much of our pork exports.

## Overview

As Canadian manufacturers' prices continue to show little change overall, Canadian economic

conditions remain encouraging. In June, total employment rose for a fourth consecutive month with most of the increase due to hirings in the manufacturing sector. In May, both retailers and wholesalers saw higher sales, while exports and manufacturing shipments remained near all-time highs.

In the United States, Canada's major trading partner, industrial production rose 0.3% in June as did the output of manufacturing. Payroll employment in the non-farm sector continued to increase though the unemployment rate rose slightly to 5.0%.

In Japan, the 12-month change in industrial prices continued to fall, declining to 1.9% for June. After weakening during February, March and April, industrial production increased sharply in May.

Among the European members of the G-7, the most recent figures for the 12-month change in industrial prices were: +1.4% in Germany (June), +1.1% for the United Kingdom (June), +1.1% in Italy (May) and 1.4% in France (April). As for industrial production, no strong overall trend exists for the four European members of the G-7. In Germany, industrial production declined somewhat in April and May, while it remained somewhat on a plateau in the United Kingdom in May. In Italy, industrial production continued to rise in April, and in France, industrial production rose noticeably in April after being quite flat.

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The June 1997 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of August. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Elvira Marinelli (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848); Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

**Industrial product price indexes**  
(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance	June 1996	May 1997 <sup>r</sup>	June 1997 <sup>p</sup>	June 1996 to June 1997	May 1997 to June 1997
					% change	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	130.8	132.3	132.1	1.0	-0.2
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>2</sup>	13.4	128.3	131.4	131.4	2.4	0.0
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	47.0	131.5	131.7	131.3	-0.2	-0.3
<b>Finished goods<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	126.7	130.0	129.8	2.4	-0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	128.9	131.7	131.7	2.2	0.0
All other finished goods	19.3	125.0	127.3	127.1	1.7	-0.2
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	124.8	130.6	129.7	3.9	-0.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	133.0	131.5	130.9	-1.6	-0.5
Beverages	2.0	130.9	133.6	133.6	2.1	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	177.1	186.1	186.1	5.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	126.6	128.6	128.5	1.5	-0.1
Textile products	2.2	119.0	120.0	120.2	1.0	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	121.3	122.9	122.7	1.2	-0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	160.1	164.8	163.5	2.1	-0.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	125.8	126.3	126.2	0.3	-0.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	139.1	131.7	132.2	-5.0	0.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	170.3	168.9	169.2	-0.6	0.2
Primary metal products	7.7	126.3	130.4	130.3	3.2	-0.1
Metal fabricated products	4.9	130.3	131.9	131.9	1.2	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	130.5	133.2	133.2	2.1	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	123.6	126.6	126.5	2.3	-0.1
Electrical and communications products	5.1	120.6	121.3	121.4	0.7	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	124.0	125.3	125.3	1.0	0.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>5</sup>	6.4	103.0	106.7	105.5	2.4	-1.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	133.7	135.1	135.1	1.0	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	124.5	124.7	124.6	0.1	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	94.0	89.2	87.0	-7.4	-2.5

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Second-stage intermediate goods are 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

June 1997 (preliminary)

In June, manufacturers' raw material prices fell 2.3% compared with May, almost entirely due to significantly lower crude oil prices. Overall, the Raw Materials Price Index has been on a slow downward trend in the first half of 1997. However, the Raw Materials Price Index (excluding mineral fuels) has been on a slow continuous upward monthly trend during this same period.

The Raw Materials Price Index stood at 134.2 in June (1986=100), down from 137.3 in May. Excluding mineral fuels (this category is more than 90% crude oil), raw material prices would have edged up marginally (+0.1%) in June.

Compared with 12-months earlier, raw material prices were down 1.0%. Again, if mineral fuels were excluded, raw material prices would have increased 1.3% compared with June 1996.

In June, lower monthly prices, particularly for crude oil and less so for grains, oilseeds, cattle, aluminum materials and nickel, were somewhat offset by higher prices for copper, coffee, unrefined sugar, chickens and logs.

Compared with June 1996, lower prices for crude oil and vegetable products were greatly offset by higher prices for animals and animal products, wood, and non-ferrous metals.

### Crude oil supply overwhelming demand

After a brief increase in May, crude oil prices continued the downward trend of the last six months — falling 8.3% in June. Crude oil prices were down 21.9% compared with six months ago and down 7.0% compared with June 1996.

#### 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.

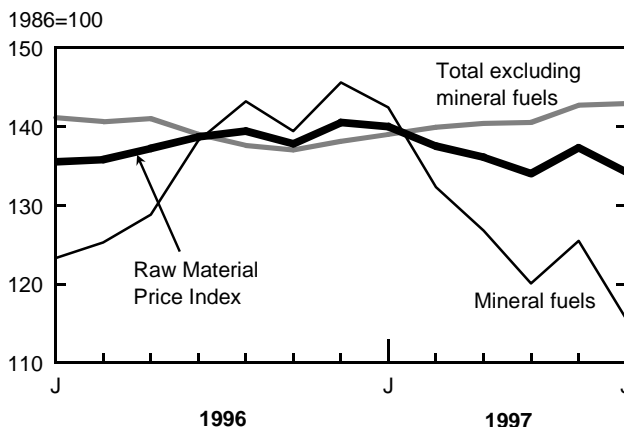
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#### Decline in crude oil resumes in June



The recent monthly decline in crude oil prices was due mostly to the supply overwhelming the demand from refineries compared with the available supply in previous months. Gasoline refineries were producing all out in preparation for the peak summer demand period, alongside the overabundant supply of crude oil. Analysts had expected gasoline inventories

to drop during the summer. Also, the prospect of another six month Iraqi oil-for-aid sale, along with no strong agreement by OPEC to control their own production, has added to the potential of greater crude oil availability in the near future.

Natural gas prices, down 4.9% over the last three months, still remained 16.7% higher compared with June 1996. Exports of Canadian natural gas to the United States have been rising since early 1991 due to a growing demand by U.S. electric co-generation facilities and residential customers.

### Grain and oilseed prices weaken

Vegetable product prices, which had been on a slow continuous upward trend since the beginning of the year, were somewhat interrupted by a very marginal decline in June. Lower monthly prices for grains (-1.9%) and oilseeds (-3.7%) were almost entirely offset by higher prices for green coffee (+7.6%) and unrefined sugar (+3.3%).

Grain prices, which had been moderately increasing over the last three months (+5.2%), fell 1.9% in June. Compared with June 1996, grain prices were 33.3% lower. Most grain prices were down as rain and warmer weather boosted the outlook for good wheat, corn and barley crops. As well, it is reported that the winter wheat crop in the United States came through the late frost largely undamaged.

Soybean and canola prices both declined in June. Soybean prices fell 4.6% as one of the world's largest commodity traders confirmed that it was importing Brazilian beans due to the large crop and advantageous price. The U.S. crop may be approaching a bumper season that could further dampen prices. As well, the low carry-over stock for soybeans (at a 20-year low) is another important factor affecting the future prices of soybeans.

Coffee prices (+7.6% this June) have more than doubled since June 1996 (+107.7%). Coffee roasters were still facing one of the tightest supply conditions in over 20 years. There is still some worry that the world's two largest growers (Brazil and Columbia) may produce smaller crops of inferior quality at a time of increasing demand. However, recent official reports have indicated that Brazil may have its largest crop in six years.

### Log prices up almost 6% over the year

Wood prices edged up 0.8% in June due to higher prices for logs (+0.9%) and pulpwood (+0.3%). Compared with 12 months ago, wood prices were up

4.2% as higher prices for logs (+5.8%) were somewhat offset by lower pulpwood prices (-1.4%).

### Chicken prices up

The animals and animal product group saw prices edge down 0.2% in June from a month earlier. Lower prices for cattle (-2.9%) and furs, hides and skins (-8.9%) were greatly offset by higher prices for chickens (+9.7%) and hogs (+0.8%).

Compared with June 1996, prices for the animals and animal products group were up 4.2%. Higher prices for cattle for slaughter (+11.9%), hogs (+4.5%) and milk (+2.5%) were somewhat dampened by lower prices for furs, hides and skins (-7.8%).

### Copper prices strengthen

On a month-to-month basis, non-ferrous metal prices were down 0.5% in June. Lower prices for aluminum materials (-2.4%), nickel concentrates (-7.6%), radioactive concentrates and gold were greatly offset by higher prices for copper concentrates (+2.7%).

Compared with June 1996, non-ferrous metal prices were up 2.8%. Higher prices for copper (+20.7%), zinc (+31.8%), and aluminum materials (+11.5%) were partly offset by lower prices for radioactive concentrates (-31.4%) and other base metals.

Copper appears to be subject to strong demand and lean inventories. In June, the London Metal Exchange noted inventories for copper were at less than half the level of a year ago. If present economic conditions continue in Canada and the United States, not to mention Europe and Japan, copper demand should intensify adding to the upward pressure on prices.

Other notable raw material price changes in June were gold (-1.1%), corn (+1.2%), platinum (+8.2%) and rubber (+2.6%).

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

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**Raw Materials Price Index**  
(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance	June 1996	May 1997 <sup>r</sup>	June 1997 <sup>p</sup>	June 1996 to June 1997	May 1997 to June 1997
					% change	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Mineral fuels	31.7	123.3	125.5	115.6	-6.2	-7.9
Vegetable products	10.3	151.9	135.7	135.5	-10.8	-0.1
Animals and animal products	25.5	118.0	123.2	123.0	4.2	-0.2
Wood	13.1	209.0	216.1	217.8	4.2	0.8
Ferrous materials	3.6	119.5	118.0	118.1	-1.2	0.1
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	122.9	126.9	126.3	2.8	-0.5
Non-metallic minerals	2.6	107.8	107.6	107.6	-0.2	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.3	141.1	142.7	142.9	1.3	0.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



## Age and sex

1996 Census

Statistics Canada today releases age and sex data from the 1996 Census, the second of 11 announcements that will paint a new statistical portrait of the nation. This release describes how the nation's age structure is changing.

The data, collected on May 14, 1996, confirm the aging trend within Canada's population. The working-age population is greying, and there are more seniors than ever before.

The number of seniors has more than doubled in the past 25 years. The Census counted 3,527,800 people aged 65 and over, up 11.3% from 1991, and double the increase (+5.7%) recorded for the population as a whole. The level rose in every province and territory. People aged 65 and over made up 12.2% of the population in 1996, compared with 11.6% in 1991 and 8.1% in 1971.

There were slightly more children under 15 for the second consecutive five-year period. The Census counted 5,901,300 children, up 3.7% from 1991. In 1996, children made up 20.5% of the total population — down from 29.6% in 1971.

The 1996 Census counted 14,676,700 women, with a median age of 36.1, and 14,170,000 men, with a median age of 34.5. Both medians (the age at which half the population is older and half younger) were almost two years higher than they were in 1991.

### Senior women substantially outnumbered men

Although the number of senior men increased slightly faster than the number of senior women between 1991 and 1996, men remained substantially outnumbered. The Census counted 2,040,000 women 65 and over, up 10.9% from 1991, compared with 1,487,800 senior men, an 11.8% increase.

The rate of increase was much higher among individuals 80 years and over. There were 787,700 people in that age group in 1996, a 19.3% increase from the previous census and over twice the level of 25 years ago. In 1996, two-thirds of individuals 80 years and over were women.

Over the past quarter century, the increase in the proportion of seniors has been much greater for females than for males, as males show a much higher mortality rate at older ages. In 1996, 13.9% of all women were 65 or older, compared with 8.9% in 1971, an increase of 5.0 percentage points. In contrast, 10.5% of all men were 65 and over in 1996, compared with 7.2% in 1971, an increase of 3.3 percentage points.

Seniors accounted for 14.7% of Saskatchewan's population in 1996, the highest proportion of any

province. This reflects low mortality rates and the relatively high rates of migration of working-age adults to other provinces.

The situation was quite different in Alberta. Since 1981, the percentage of people 65 and over has been the lowest of any province. In 1996, people 65 and over made up 9.9% of the provincial population. This situation is attributable to one of the highest fertility rates, and to a strong economy during the late 1970s which attracted an influx of young adults from other provinces and, to a lesser extent, from other countries.

In the Territories, the proportion of seniors was much lower than in any of the provinces — 4.4% in the Yukon and 3.0% in the Northwest Territories.

Among the census metropolitan areas, Victoria recorded the highest proportion of seniors (17.9%), followed by St. Catharines-Niagara (16.3%). Calgary had the lowest proportion of seniors (8.7%).

### Fewer children under 15 in Atlantic Canada and Quebec

The number of children under 15 declined in the four Atlantic provinces and Quebec between 1991 and 1996. The decline was steepest in Newfoundland (-14.2%), where a reduction in the fertility rate and migration of young adults to other provinces has resulted in a decrease in the number of births.

In 1971, children accounted for over 30% of the population in each of the four Atlantic provinces. By 1996, that share had declined in most cases to below the national average of 20.5%. In Quebec, children represented 19.2% of the total population in 1996, the lowest proportion of any province.

Elsewhere, the number of children increased in every province and territory except Saskatchewan. The strongest increases occurred in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories (both over 11%). The increase in British Columbia was due in large measure to interprovincial and international migration. In the Northwest Territories, the major factor was a high fertility rate among the Aboriginal population.

Children accounted for only 16.6% of the total population of the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Victoria, the lowest in Canada, followed by the Québec CMA at 17.5%. The Oshawa CMA recorded the highest proportion of children (23.7%).

### The working-age population grew older

Canada's working-age population (15 to 64-year-olds) represented more than two-thirds of the total Canadian population in 1996, unchanged from the



previous census. People aged 30 to 49 (baby boomers) accounted for nearly half of the working-age population in 1996, compared with 38% in 1971.

The greying trend has continued in the working-age population. Between 1991 and 1996, the number of people aged 45 to 64 increased 15.5%. In 1996, they represented 31.9% of the 15-to-64 population, compared with 29.1% in the previous census. In contrast, the percentage of people aged 20 to 44 declined from 60.8% in 1991 to 58.0% in 1996.

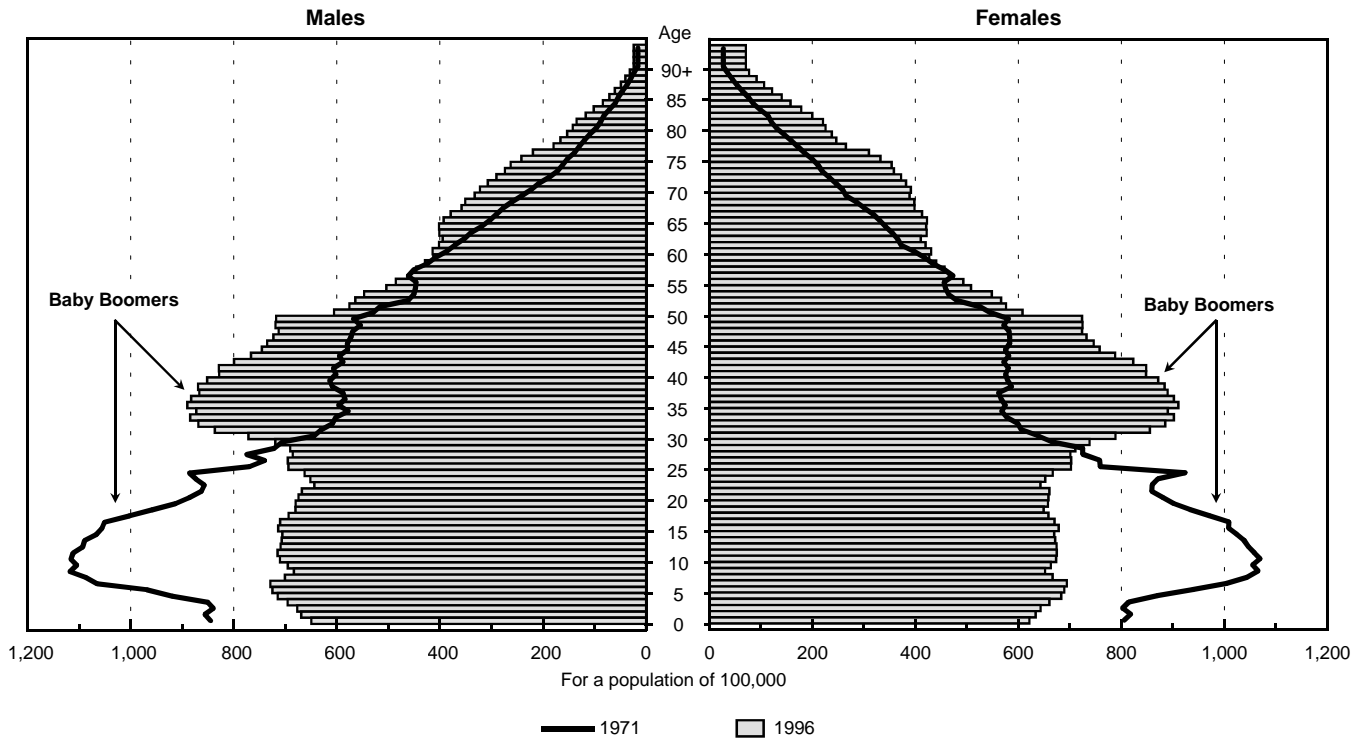
The age structure of the nation's metropolitan areas was diverse. St. Catharines-Niagara and Trois-Rivières had the oldest working-age population, with about

35% between 45 and 64 in 1996. The working-age population was youngest in Calgary, with 63% of the population between 20 and 44.

**Note:** The next 1996 Census release (marital status/common law families) is on October 14, 1997. Other release dates in 1997 include November 4 (immigration and citizenship) and December 2 (mother tongue/home languages/official and non-official languages).

For further information on this release, contact Media Relations at (613-951-4636).

Population distribution of Canada by age and sex, 1971 and 1996



Change in the age structure

	Under 15 years			15 years to 64 years			65 years and over		
	1971	1991	1996	1971	1991	1996	1971	1991	1996
<b>Canada</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Newfoundland	37.3	22.5	19.9	56.6	67.8	69.3	6.1	9.7	10.8
Prince Edward Island	31.7	22.6	21.6	57.2	64.2	65.4	11.1	13.2	13.0
Nova Scotia	30.5	20.5	19.8	60.3	66.9	67.1	9.2	12.6	13.1
New Brunswick	32.0	20.9	19.6	59.4	66.9	67.8	8.6	12.2	12.6
Quebec	29.6	20.0	19.2	63.5	68.8	68.7	6.8	11.2	12.1
Ontario	28.7	20.4	20.6	63.0	67.9	67.0	8.4	11.7	12.4
Manitoba	29.0	22.0	21.9	61.3	64.6	64.4	9.7	13.4	13.7
Saskatchewan	30.3	24.0	23.1	59.5	61.8	62.2	10.2	14.2	14.7
Alberta	31.6	23.6	22.8	61.1	67.3	67.3	7.3	9.1	9.9
British Columbia	27.9	20.2	19.7	62.7	67.0	67.5	9.4	12.9	12.8
Yukon	34.6	24.6	24.0	62.6	71.5	71.6	2.8	4.0	4.4
Northwest Territories	42.9	32.8	32.6	54.9	64.4	64.4	2.2	2.8	3.0



## OTHER RELEASES

### Crude oil and natural gas

May 1997

In May, steady domestic demand resulted in a 1.6% increase in natural gas production compared with May 1996. This was the 13th consecutive monthly year-over-year advance in the production of natural gas. Lower-than-normal demand from the United States resulted in a 0.9% decline in exports of natural gas in May compared with the same month a year earlier. This was the first decrease in natural gas exports since July 1996.

Crude oil production fell 4.9% in May, following a modest 0.4% increase in April 1997. Reduction in synthetic and conventional crude oil were responsible for the decrease in May production. Concurrently, steady demand in the United States for Canadian crude oil led to a 13.3% increase in exports. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where a greater reliance on exports from countries closer to the United States has been adopted. Sourcing from suppliers located nearby allows for greater flexibility in meeting day-to-day requirements.

Imports of crude oil rose 7.8% from the May 1996 level. Imports were up strongly in the first five months of 1997 — partly to meet the needs of Ontario refineries. Imports accounted for 12.4% of Ontario crude oil requirements during this period, compared with 3.4% in the same period in 1996.

### Crude oil and natural gas

	May 1996	May 1997	May 1996 to May 1997 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	9 625.3	9 155.1	-4.9
Exports	5 276.5	5 976.5	13.3
Imports <sup>2</sup>	3 211.2	3 462.1	7.8
Refinery receipts	7 616.7	7 168.0	-5.9
Millions of cubic metres			
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	12 813.1	13 020.6	1.6
Exports	6 727.1	6 663.6	-0.9
Canadian sales <sup>4</sup>	4 647.1	4 909.7	5.7
Jan. 1996 to May 1996 to Jan. 1997 to May 1997 to Jan. 1997			
Thousands of cubic metres			
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	47 638.4	47 790.6	0.3
Exports	25 985.6	27 575.2	6.1
Imports <sup>2</sup>	16 494.5	17 720.8	7.4
Refinery receipts	38 181.8	38 378.7	0.5
Millions of cubic metres			
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	64 484.2	66 355.8	2.9
Exports	33 469.7	34 357.7	2.7
Canadian sales <sup>4</sup>	33 599.3	34 211.5	1.8

<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 differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" 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.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The May 1997 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in August. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; Internet: [hardele@statcan.ca](mailto:hardele@statcan.ca)), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

Second quarter 1997

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$9.9 million in the second quarter of 1997, up 41.7% from the \$7.0 million (revised) shipped during the second quarter of 1996.

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For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3509; Internet: [presbri@statcan.ca](mailto:presbri@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Microdata files: Incomes of households, families and individuals

1995

Four microdata files containing 1995 income data for households, economic families, census families and

individuals are now available. A key file that allows the user to link any of the four files to perform further analysis is also available. Each file costs \$2,000. GST will be added to the price, where applicable.

In addition to income by source data (e.g., earnings, investment income, government transfer payments), the files contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status. The household file includes additional information on housing characteristics and household facilities and equipment.

The 1995 income data were collected as part of the 1996 Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). The housing, facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1996 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey (HFE). The SCF and HFE surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey.

The household file contains approximately 32,000 records; the economic family file, about 34,000 records; the census family file, about 35,000 records; the individual file, 67,000 records; and the key file, about 85,000 records.

These files have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that might allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For further information on this release, contact the Data Dissemination Unit (1 888 297-7355 or 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; Internet: [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Household Surveys Division. ■

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