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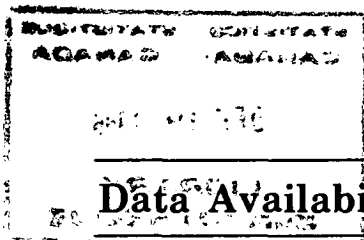
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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

November 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.5% between October and November attaining a level of 134.7 (1981=100). The increase in November was the same as for the month of October. Six of the seven major component indexes posted gains but the housing index remained unchanged. A large part of the overall increase was explained by advances in the transportation (1.6%) and the food (0.6%) indexes.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose by 0.6% in November following an increase of 0.4% in October.

The year-to-year change in the CPI between November 1985 and November 1986 was 4.5%, up marginally from the 4.4% posted in the 12-month period ending in October and up from the average of 12-month increases recorded in the first 10 months of 1986 (4.1%). The compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three month period from August to November was 4.9%, up from the compounded rate of 4.0% for the period ending October but still below the 5.3% for the period ending September.

Food

Between October and November, the food index advanced by 0.6%, a slightly higher rate than the increase of 0.4% reported in October. This increase was due to advances in both the index for food purchased from stores which rose 0.7%, following an increase of 0.4% in October and food purchased from restaurants which rose 0.4% compared to an increase of 0.6% in October.

The 0.7% gain posted for food purchased from stores resulted largely from higher prices for meat, fish, and dairy products; fresh vegetables; and bakery and other cereal products. Notable seasonal increases in fresh vegetables included tomatoes (36.4%), celery (27.0%), and cucumbers (16.1%). Fresh fruit prices declined by 7.5% as increased prices for some imported fruits such as pears (up 21.5%) were more than

offset by a cyclical decline in other imported fruits such as grapefruit (-34.0%), bananas (-7.1%), and oranges (-5.3%). Other indexes within the food group which fell during the month included soft drinks (-5.6%), fats and oils (-3.1%), sugar and sugar preparations (-1.8%), and coffee and tea (-0.5%).

Over the 12-month period, November 1985 to November 1986, the food index advanced by 8.1% compared to the increase of 7.9% recorded in October. Increases of 9.1% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.4% in November compared to 0.6% in October. The bulk of the increase was attributable to advances of 1.6% in the transportation index, 0.6% in the clothing index, and 0.5% in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. The housing index, which remained unchanged, had a strong moderating effect on the overall upward trend.

Following three months without an increase, the transportation index rose by 1.6% in November. After adjustments for quality changes, new automobile prices rose 3.2%, with the introduction of new car models for 1987. Gasoline prices rose by 2.0% in November but compared to November 1985 have declined by 19.5%. The public transportation index, which declined 0.2%, included a decrease of 0.5% for air fares (attributable to seasonally lower Trans-Atlantic fares).

The housing index remained unchanged for November. The shelter index fell by 0.1%. Although new housing prices, rental rates, and homeowners' insurance premiums increased, these gains were offset by a sharp decrease in hotel and motel rates due principally to large declines in rates in Vancouver after the termination of Expo 86. The decrease in the shelter index was balanced by increases of 0.3% in the household operation index and 0.8% in the household furnishings index.

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The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change November 1986 from	
	November 1986	October 1986	November 1985	October 1986	November 1985
All-items	134.7	134.0	128.9	0.5	4.5
Food	130.1	129.3	120.4	0.6	8.1
All-items excluding food	136.0	135.4	131.3	0.4	3.6
Housing	134.7	134.7	130.5	0.0	3.2
Clothing	120.5	119.8	117.3	0.6	2.7
Transportation	135.9	133.7	134.0	1.6	1.4
Health and personal care	135.0	134.5	129.4	0.4	4.3
Recreation, reading and education	133.2	133.0	126.8	0.2	5.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	176.7	175.8	160.7	0.5	10.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	74.2	74.6	77.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	319.1				

Led by increases of 0.9% in men's clothing, 0.6% in women's clothing, and 1.6% in clothing materials, notions and services, the clothing index posted a 0.6% rise. The overall gain was moderated by declines in both girls' and boys' wear which were dominated by special promotions across the country.

Manufacturers' price increases for cigarettes and general increases in alcoholic beverages were responsible for the rise of 0.5% in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Smaller contributions to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index came from a gain of 0.4% for the health and personal care index and 0.2% for the recreation, reading and education index. Notable increases in the former index included eyeglasses, oral hygiene products and personal deodorants. The increase in the recreation, reading and education index was largely attributable to a gain of 3.1% in the cost of magazines and periodicals.

Over the 12-month period, November 1985 to November 1986, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.6%, up marginally from the 3.5% posted for the previous 12-month period ending in October.

Goods and Services

The goods index posted an upward movement of 0.8% in November compared to an increase of 0.2% in October while the services index rose by 0.1%, a sharp deceleration compared to the 0.9% increase registered in October. Between November 1985 and November 1986, the goods index rose by 3.8%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 5.3% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

City Highlights

Between October and November, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from a drop of 0.2% in Calgary to an increase of 0.9% recorded in Montréal. The lower than average change in Calgary resulted from declines in food and shelter costs. In Montréal, the higher than average increase was due mainly to generally higher food and transportation costs.

Between November 1985 and November 1986, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.5% for Victoria and 5.6% for Montréal.

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Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%), mainly reflecting increased costs relating to transportation (especially for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs), rented accommodation, recreation and reading. Higher prices for cigarettes, non-prescribed medicines and personal care services were also noted. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies, decreased household operation costs and lower overall food prices. The decline in the food index reflected lower prices for beef, pork, bacon, cereal products, fresh fruit, margarine, sugar and coffee. Since November 1985, the All-items index has risen 2.6%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.3% mainly as a result of higher prices for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, combined with price advances for cigarettes, clothing services and rented accommodation. Food prices also exerted a significant upward pressure, as higher prices for beef, prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables were only partly offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and poultry. Decreased electricity charges and lower prices for clothing, non-prescribed medicines, household furnishings and traveller accommodation had a dampening effect. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Halifax

Higher prices for new cars, increased gasoline prices and higher vehicle maintenance and repair costs were among the main contributing factors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Other notable price increases were observed for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies, rented accommodation and household furnishings and equipment. Food prices advanced overall, as higher prices for beef, cereal products and fresh vegetables were only partly

offset by lower prices for pork and fresh fruit. Clothing prices declined, as did the costs of owned and traveller accommodation. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Saint John

Price advances for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, increased household operating costs and higher overall food prices explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The advance in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for poultry, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and fresh vegetables, partly offset by lower prices for fresh fruit. Also exerting an upward pressure were increased costs for rented and owned accommodation, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Prices for clothing and traveller accommodation declined. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Quebec City

The advance of 0.7% in the all-items index was largely the result of higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, new cars and gasoline. Other notable price increases were observed for personal care supplies, vehicle maintenance and repairs and fuel oil, as well as for men's and women's wear and rented and owned accommodation. Declines were noted in traveller accommodation costs and in the prices of chicken and fresh fruit. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

Montréal

The main factors contributing to the 0.9% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for new cars, gasoline, fuel oil and clothing, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef and fresh vegetables). Declines in traveller accommodation costs and in prices for fresh fruit and poultry helped to moderate the monthly increase. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.6%.

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Ottawa

Higher costs relating to transportation (most notably new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs) and clothing (especially men's and women's wear and clothing services) explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. The housing component declined marginally, as lower prices for fuel oil and traveller accommodation more than offset higher prices for rented and owned accommodation and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment. Food prices were up on average, due mainly to higher prices for fish, dairy products, bakery products and fresh vegetables, offset partially by lower prices for pork, chicken, cured meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also noted. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Toronto

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by increased transportation costs (particularly for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs), higher clothing prices, and increased housing charges (notably for rented and owned accommodation and for household furnishings and equipment, partly offset by decreased charges for traveller accommodation). Food prices advanced, as higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals were only partly offset by lower prices for pork, cured meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Higher prices were also noted for personal care services, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.5%.

Thunder Bay

Higher prices for new cars and gasoline, increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and decreased traveller accommodation costs. Food prices also declined, as lower prices for pork, fresh fruit and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for beef,

turkey, prepared meats and fresh vegetables. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices and increased costs for new cars, rented and owned accommodation and household furnishings and equipment accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Declines were noted in the cost of fuel oil, traveller accommodation, non-prescribed medicines and men's wear. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.8%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.5% mainly reflecting higher prices for new cars and food (especially for beef, chicken, bakery products and fresh vegetables), as well as increased costs for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Gasoline and clothing prices declined, as did the cost of traveller accommodation. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with higher food prices and increased transportation costs exerting the greatest upward impact. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, poultry, fish, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals. The transportation index advanced as a result of higher prices for new cars. Other notable increases were observed in the cost of personal care and clothing services, alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, rented and owned accommodation and household furnishings and equipment. Lower prices for traveller accommodation, men's wear, and non-prescribed medicines had a dampening effect on the overall increase. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

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Edmonton

The all-items index declined marginally (0.1%). Among those factors contributing a downward influence were decreased charges for traveller accommodation, lower prices for clothing and gasoline and decreased costs for natural gas, furniture and household textiles. Declines were also noted in charges for eye care and personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for new cars, household equipment, cigarettes and beer served in licensed premises. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, turkey, fish, dairy products, eggs, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Also exerting an upward impact were increased reading costs and higher charges for clothing services and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Calgary

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the indexes for food, housing and clothing. Within the food component, lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, bacon and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for fish, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables. The housing index reflected declines in traveller accommodation charges, household operating expenses, natural gas charges and prices for furniture and household equipment, only partially offset by higher charges for rented accommodation. Among those factors contributing an upward influence on the all-items index were higher prices for new cars and personal care supplies, increased reading and recreation expenses and higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting factors. Among those factors contributing an upward influence were price increases for new cars, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, increased costs for rented accommodation and household furnishings and equipment, and price advances for men's and women's wear, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Other notable advances were observed in charges relating to clothing services, eye care and reading. Completely offsetting these increases were lower traveller accommodation costs and decreased charges for personal care supplies and owned accommodation. The food index remained unchanged overall. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%), with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for new cars, gasoline and food (the latter due mainly to higher prices for beef, pork, prepared meats, bread, cereal products and fresh vegetables). Other significant price increases were observed for clothing, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, non-prescribed medicines and household furnishings and equipment. Declines in charges for owned and traveller accommodation and decreased prices for personal care supplies had a considerable dampening effect. Since November 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.
(see tables on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 1922-1940.

Order the November 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), or contact Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Nov. 1986 index	132.6	120.4	132.4	126.7	135.2	133.4	131.3	177.4
% change from Oct. 1986	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
% change from Nov. 1985	2.6	7.8	-1.0	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.9	7.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Nov. 1986 index	128.3	120.7	125.7	116.3	128.9	136.3	136.8	177.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.3	0.7	0.0	-0.3	1.4	-0.3	0.1	0.3
% change from Nov. 1985	2.3	6.7	-1.1	0.6	-0.7	3.5	5.2	13.8
Halifax								
Nov. 1986 index	133.6	119.9	135.3	116.9	136.7	140.3	139.1	180.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.5	0.6	0.0	-1.1	2.2	0.9	0.1	1.2
% change from Nov. 1985	4.0	8.5	1.4	-0.3	3.0	2.7	4.6	13.2
Saint John								
Nov. 1986 index	133.7	127.0	137.5	116.2	130.9	131.0	137.7	179.4
% change from Oct. 1986	0.6	1.4	0.2	-1.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
% change from Nov. 1985	3.1	12.0	0.6	1.0	-3.6	4.6	5.8	8.4
Quebec City								
Nov. 1986 index	137.1	132.9	139.9	121.5	136.4	136.7	125.4	181.2
% change from Oct. 1986	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.2
% change from Nov. 1985	5.3	10.8	3.3	2.4	0.7	5.2	5.0	13.1
Montreal								
Nov. 1986 index	137.3	133.1	138.1	120.7	141.6	134.4	129.7	182.8
% change from Oct. 1986	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
% change from Nov. 1985	5.6	10.7	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.6	12.2
Ottawa								
Nov. 1986 index	135.4	127.5	139.1	121.2	137.7	134.4	131.3	172.8
% change from Oct. 1986	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.9	1.4	-0.1	0.2	0.4
% change from Nov. 1985	4.1	8.5	2.0	2.8	2.5	4.0	5.4	8.0
Toronto								
Nov. 1986 index	137.5	132.8	138.5	123.9	139.9	138.9	134.2	175.7
% change from Oct. 1986	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.6
% change from Nov. 1985	5.5	6.9	5.6	3.3	3.8	5.7	5.2	8.5
Thunder Bay								
Nov. 1986 index	134.1	128.7	135.0	118.6	135.1	138.0	131.5	168.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.8
% change from Nov. 1985	3.4	5.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	5.1	4.7	6.6
Winnipeg								
Nov. 1986 index	133.2	124.2	136.1	118.7	130.9	130.0	136.1	184.4
% change from Oct. 1986	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.2
% change from Nov. 1985	4.8	7.7	3.7	2.3	1.6	3.6	5.1	12.8

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Nov. 1986 index	130.0	120.5	136.2	115.0	121.3	136.1	131.5	171.4
% change from Oct. 1986	0.5	1.3	0.4	-0.5	1.1	0.4	-0.1	0.5
% change from Nov. 1985	2.4	1.7	2.7	-2.0	-0.7	3.5	3.9	12.0
Saskatoon								
Nov. 1986 index	131.3	121.1	135.0	118.8	127.5	132.8	134.1	167.6
% change from Oct. 1986	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5
% change from Nov. 1985	4.0	6.3	4.0	-2.1	0.7	3.2	6.1	10.6
Edmonton								
Nov. 1986 index	129.2	130.1	123.0	116.6	132.9	136.0	130.6	177.5
% change from Oct. 1986	-0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3
% change from Nov. 1985	3.2	7.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	3.4	3.7	9.0
Calgary								
Nov. 1986 index	129.1	129.2	123.0	112.8	135.5	139.7	131.4	174.1
% change from Oct. 1986	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
% change from Nov. 1985	3.4	7.1	2.1	0.9	0.4	3.6	4.6	9.6
Vancouver								
Nov. 1986 index	130.7	129.0	124.8	121.4	134.4	131.1	141.0	166.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.8
% change from Nov. 1985	3.2	6.9	1.3	2.5	-0.7	4.0	5.9	10.3
Victoria²								
Nov. 1986 index	104.4	106.7	100.2	105.0	102.4	104.7	108.5	121.5
% change from Oct. 1986	0.1	0.7	-0.8	0.6	1.4	-0.4	0.0	1.1
% change from Nov. 1985	1.5	4.8	-0.6	2.9	-3.5	1.6	4.6	9.4

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984=100.

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas 1983

In 1983, money income before tax averaged \$12,080 per person in Canada. With taxes averaging \$1,888 per capita, income after taxes was reduced to \$10,192 per person nationally. In census metropolitan areas (CMAs), per capita money income before tax ranged from \$9,876 in Chicoutimi-Jonquière to \$15,869 in Ottawa. Per capita money income data, before tax, in other CMAs include \$12,391 (Halifax), \$11,995 (Montréal), \$15,515 (Toronto), \$15,346 (Calgary) and \$14,431 (Vancouver).

The report *Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1983* presents money income and personal income data on an aggregate and per capita basis for counties or census divisions, and for subprovincial regions. Included also are data for census metropolitan areas. Money income encompasses such items as employment income, investment income and government transfer payments. Personal income, included in this publication for the first time, is a broader concept derived from the System of National Accounts which includes certain non-monetary income items such as income in kind, supplementary labour income (e.g., employers' contributions to pension plans), imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, and grants to post-secondary institutions.

The report also shows that:

- At \$12,080, money income for Canada on a per capita basis was 11% lower than per capita personal income (\$13,530) in 1983. The effective tax rate pertaining to money income was 15.6% at the national level; the comparable measure related to personal income, that is, the direct tax rate, was 19.9% that year. (In addition to federal and provincial income taxes, which are used to calculate the effective tax rate, direct taxes include such items as unemployment insurance premiums, contributions to workers' compensation and government-sponsored pension plans.)

- Although money income averaged 89% of personal income across Canada, this proportion ranged from a low of 84% in Newfoundland to a high of 93% in Manitoba. By Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), the lowest and highest proportions were 86% in Hull and 92% in Victoria, respectively.
- Nationally, net income from self-employment accounted for an average 8% of all employment-generated income, the balance being accounted for by wages and salaries. Subprovincial regions showing a relatively high proportion of self-employment income include Swift Current - Moose Jaw (32%), South Central Manitoba (28%), Southwestern Manitoba (23%) and a few other regions in the Prairie Provinces. Some of the lowest ratios of self-employment income to total employment-generated income were found in the following CMAs: Edmonton and Oshawa (4%) and Hull (5%).
- Government transfer payments as a percentage of total money income were highest in Newfoundland (25%) and lowest in Ontario (11%), compared to a national average of 14%. In Ontario, transfer payments were relatively low in the CMAs of Ottawa (9%), Toronto and Oshawa (10%).

In addition to 35 pages of tables, this report contains a detailed description of concepts, methodological and definitional notes, and area income classifications which are also depicted in thematic maps.

Order *Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1983* (13-216, \$20), available today. Contact: Horst E. Alter (613-991-6900), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1985-86

The total federal and provincial government expenditures on adult correctional services during fiscal year 1985-86 were \$1.367 billion – \$744 million in the federal sector and \$622 million in the provinces. This is a slight decrease from 1984-85 and reverses a trend of increasing expenditures over the four-year period, 1981-82 through 1984-85.

The amount spent on adult corrections represents about 0.6% of total government expenditures. From a caseload perspective, an average of nearly 28,000 adults were held in government correctional institutions on any one day during 1985-86 and another 82,000 offenders were under supervision in the community.

Highlights from the report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1985-86*, released today include:

- The average daily cost of housing an inmate in correctional facilities was \$91.45 in 1985-86. Using 1985-86 constant dollars to control for inflation, this figure represents a decrease of almost \$2.00 from the 1984-85 average daily inmate cost.
- The average inmate population under provincial jurisdiction was 16,400. While this figure is 8% higher than in 1981-82, the average count over the last four years has remained fairly stable.
- At the federal level, the average inmate population reached 11,200. Since 1981-82, the federal custodial population has increased each year by an average of 6%.
- Expressed as a rate per 10,000 adults, the Canadian average was 110 persons admitted to custodial facilities during the year. Over the last five years, the rate of incarceration has fluctuated between 104 and 112.
- Inmates admitted to provincial custody were typically 27 years old, which is considerably lower than the median age of the Canadian adult population (38 years). The average age for federal inmates was 30 years old.
- Close to one-half of all admissions to the federal correctional system were for either robbery or break and enter. Almost one-third of all provincial admissions were for fine default.
- The percentage of females in Canada's correctional system has changed little over recent years. For 1985-86, female offenders represented 7% of sentenced admissions to provincial custody, 3% of admissions to federal custody and 17% of admissions to provincial probation.
- Compared to the previous year, the number of deaths in institutions decreased by 36%. In total there were 60 inmate deaths reported during the year, 20 occurred within the provincial inmate population and 40 within the federal inmate population. Suicides accounted for 50% of all deaths, murders 10%, natural causes 20% and other causes 20%.

The report provides a descriptive overview of each of the correctional systems operating in the provincial, territorial, and federal jurisdictions of Canada. As a general reference document, this report focusses on both custodial and community supervision services that are provided to adults across Canada.

This publication is the sixth release of a series on adult corrections in Canada, and the data published cover the five fiscal years 1981-82 to 1985-86.

Available on CANSIM: Tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.

Order *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1985-86* (85-211; Canada: \$32; other countries: \$33.50) now available. Contact Micheline Reed (613-990-6656), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 1986

The Union Wage Rate Index (1981=100) for construction trades (including supplements) remained unchanged in November from October's level of 136.7. An increase of 0.1% in both Halifax and Hamilton was not large enough to move the Canada total index upward.

All trade agreements for Ontario have been re-negotiated for a two-year extension with total increases in the range of \$1.65 to \$2.17 per hour. City indexes in Ontario have increased 4.0% on average in the first year.

The accompanying table presents indexes for the 18 major cities across Canada where collective agreements have been signed.

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the fourth quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1987. Contact: The Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606-7), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic plus Supplements (1981=100)

	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Nov. '85	% change	
				Nov. '86/ Oct. '86	Nov. '86/ Nov. '85
Canada	136.7	136.7	132.2	-	3.4
St. John's	136.4	136.4	125.1	-	9.0
Halifax	160.6	160.4	151.8	0.1	5.8
Saint John	136.3	136.3	134.3	-	1.5
Quebec City	136.8	136.8	131.5	-	4.0
Chicoutimi	136.2	136.2	131.0	-	4.0
Montreal	136.5	136.5	131.2	-	4.0
Ottawa	141.6	141.6	135.0	-	4.9
Toronto	137.6	137.6	131.7	-	4.5
Hamilton	138.1	138.0	132.1	0.1	4.5
St. Catharines	138.7	138.7	133.8	-	3.7
Kitchener	141.8	141.8	136.4	-	4.0
London	141.4	141.4	136.2	-	3.8
Windsor	138.4	138.4	133.3	-	3.8
Sudbury	140.0	140.0	134.9	-	3.8
Thunder Bay	139.0	139.0	134.0	-	3.7
Winnipeg	133.2	133.2	131.5	-	1.3
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- nil or zero.

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1986

During October 1986, sales of natural gas by main distributors amounted to 3 362 065 thousand cubic metres, a 10.0% decrease from the level recorded the previous year. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from October 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 729 517 thousand cubic metres (-2.3); commercial sales, 599 568 thousand cubic metres (-8.8) and industrial sales, 2 032 980 thousand cubic metres (-12.8).

For the first 10 months of 1986, sales of natural gas amounted to 38 541 245 thousand cubic metres, a 2.0% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1985. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January to October 1985 in brackets: residential sales, 9 636 841 thousand cubic metres (+0.2); commercial sales, 7 871 422 thousand cubic metres (-1.7) and industrial sales, 21 032 982 thousand cubic metres (-3.1).

Order the October 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of January. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Preliminary Monthly Report of Natural Gas Sales

October 1986

	Rate structure				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	
(thousands of cubic metres)					
New Brunswick	7	60	-	-	67
Quebec	29 842	62 914	248 364	-	341 120
Ontario	290 006	238 849	727 625	78 042	1 334 522
Manitoba	29 409	31 203	35 690	-	96 302
Saskatchewan	28 536	41 795	89 713	-	160 044
Alberta	261 672	141 301	707 580	-	1 110 553
British Columbia	90 045	83 446	145 966	-	319 457
Canada - October 1986	729 517	599 568	1 954 938	78 042	3 362 065
Canada - October 1985	746 319	657 342	2 332 352		3 736 013
% change	-2.3	-8.8	-12.8		-10.0
Year-to-date					
Canada 1986	9 636 841	7 871 422	20 536 970	496 012	38 541 245
Year-to-date					
Canada 1985	9 620 950	8 008 190	21 711 441		39 340 581
% change	0.2	-1.7	-3.1		-2.0

Note: Revised figures will be available later in the *Gas Utilities* publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
- Nil or zero.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in October declined 2.3% from September to 6,497,759 cubic metres. This decline, following an increase in September, marks the fifth decrease this year.
- Despite the October decrease, cumulative sales of refined petroleum products in 1986 are still at approximately the same level as those for the same period in 1985.
- The October decrease was broadly based across most of the main products. Sales of motor gasoline declined 1.5% to 2,799,162 cubic metres following September's increase of 8.0%. Light fuel sales decreased, for the first time since April, by 6.3% to 645,383 cubic metres. Heavy fuel sales decreased, for the third time in the last four months, by 9.0% to 466,431 cubic metres. Diesel sales posted the only increase of the main products, rising 1.9% to 1,262,673 cubic metres.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in October declined marginally by 0.5% from the same month last year to 6,773,000 cubic

metres. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of 1986 now stand at 64,136,800 cubic metres, down slightly from sales of 64,316,200 cubic metres for the same period in 1985.

- Results for the main products were mixed. Heavy fuel sales declined 17,400 cubic metres (-3.5%) from October 1985 while diesel fuel sales were down 4,900 cubic metres (-0.3%). These decreases were offset however by gains in motor gasoline and light fuel sales of 51,400 cubic metres (1.8%) and 45,300 cubic metres (10.1%) respectively.
- Provincially, six regions posted gains while the balance registered declines. The most notable of these increases occurred in Quebec (141,700 cubic metres or 9.6%). Offsetting the impact of this gain was the decline observed in Ontario (136,800 cubic metres or -6.1%). Decreases were also observed in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

(see table on page 15)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641, 644-647.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the third week of January. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

(thousands of cubic metres)

	July 1986	August 1986	September 1986 ^r	October 1986 ^p	Oct. '86/ Sept. '86
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total – all products	6,683.9	6,359.0	6,648.1	6,497.8	-2.3
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2,814.0	2,631.6	2,842.5	2,799.2	-1.5
Diesel fuel oil	1,259.0	1,198.9	1,239.1	1,262.7	1.9
Light fuel oil	666.7	683.7	688.7	645.4	-6.3
Heavy fuel oil	501.6	425.6	512.4	466.4	-9.0
Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
	October 1986 ^p	September 1986 ^r	October 1985	Total Jan.-Oct. 1986	Total Jan.-Oct. 1985
Total – all products	6,773.0	6,620.1	6,810.6	64,136.8	64,316.2
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2,880.0	2,935.1	2,828.6	27,460.4	27,343.7
Diesel fuel oil	1,434.0	1,382.7	1,438.9	12,645.5	12,607.7
Light fuel oil	492.7	319.4	447.4	5,277.9	5,641.2
Heavy fuel oil	467.1	446.9	484.6	4,651.4	4,630.5

^p preliminary figures.

^r revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Selected Financial Indexes

November 1986

November 1986 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the fourth quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1987. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Mineral Wool

November 1986

Manufacturers shipped 9 362 493 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in November 1986, up 4.8% from the 8 937 716 square metres shipped the year earlier but down 8.7% from the 10 252 392 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1986 were 85 498 289 square metres, an increase of 9.4 % from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the November 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,\$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 5, 1987. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

December 1986

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of December amounted to 28 748 tonnes as compared with 26 945 tonnes last month and 38 494 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87, 9517-9525.

For further information order the December issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on January 7th. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables

December 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of December totalled 18 913 tonnes compared with 30 225 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 85 354 tonnes (85 932 in 1985).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537- 9543.

For further information, order the December 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80) scheduled for release on January 6th, 1987. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

October 1986

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during October 1986 were as follows (in thousand metric tonnes):

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| ● Wheat flour, | 38.6 |
| ● Malt, | 13.9 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612, series 1, 5613.

Order the October, 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of December. Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Exports of Major Grains

October 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during October 1986 were as follows (in thousand metric tonnes):

• Total wheat,	1 973.2
• Oats,	12.5
• Barley,	596.3
• Rye,	35.4
• Flaxseed,	69.4
• Canola (rapeseed),	148.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of December. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Depuis (613-991-3871) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Imports by Commodities

October 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for October 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the October 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the second week of January. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending December 7, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending December 7, 1986 totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 3.7% from the 1985 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 3.5% and increased in the West by 9.8%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 12.1% and increased in the West by 1.8%; there was an overall national increase of 8.8%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 222.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.8% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.1%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 45 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75 a year), scheduled for release the week of January 5, 1987. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-6154), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Dry Pasta Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the *Dry Pasta Products Industry* (SIC 1092) totalled \$142.6 million, down 4.8% from the \$149.8 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-250B 1092. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the *Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry* (SIC 3993) totalled \$231.7 million, up 20.6% from the \$192.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6895 and to be released shortly in catalogue 47-250B 3993. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: R. Wright (613-991-3514), Industry Division.

The Non-residential General Building Contracting Industry 1984

Highlights

With a total operating revenue of \$6.7 billion, industry volume was up 10% in 1984 following two years of decline. Profit margins increased to 1.2% of revenue from 0.7% in 1983 and capital expenditures increased 15%.

Commercial construction, at 55% of construction revenue for 1984, commanded an increasing portion of industry output, while the industrial and institutional volumes declined.

Regionally, the industry incurred an aggregate loss of 0.1% in the Atlantic provinces. Profits were realized in the other regions, with those in the province of Quebec (2.5%) being well above the national average.

Complete census data will be available in the 1984 issue of *The Non-residential General Building Contracting Industry* (64-207, \$15) to be released February 1987. Contact: P. Zylstra (613-991-3502) Construction Section, Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Income Estimates for Subprovincial
Areas, 1983**

Catalogue number 13-216

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Fruit and Vegetable Production,
December 1986**

Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$8/\$60; Other Countries: \$9/\$68)

**Electric Power Statistics,
August 1986**

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Employment, Earnings and Hours,
September 1986**

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365)

**Adult Correctional Services in Canada,
1985-86**

Catalogue number 85-211 Annual

(Canada: \$32.00; Other Countries: \$33.50)

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.



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The Daily, December 19, 1986

Major Release Dates

Week of December 22 - 26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

December

22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1986
22	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	August 1986
22	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	October 1986
22	Security Transactions with Non-residents	October 1986
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1986

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