



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 29, 1990

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Energy Supply and Demand in Canada, First Quarter 1990** 2

During the first quarter of 1990, Canadian production of primary energy totalled 2 883 petajoules (PJ), down 2.7% from the corresponding quarter of 1989.
- **Education Price Index - Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Level, 1989** 2

In 1989, the Education Price Index (EPI) for the elementary and secondary level rose 4.8% to a level of 151.7 (1981 = 100).

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MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

First Quarter 1990

Highlights

- During the first quarter of 1990, Canadian production of primary energy was 2 883 petajoules (PJ)¹, down 2.7% from the corresponding quarter of 1989. Production of all primary energy forms declined during the quarter from corresponding 1989 levels, with crude oil declining 35 PJ's (3.8%) to 901 PJ's, hydro and nuclear generation down 20 PJ's (5.5%) to 349 PJ's, natural gas and NGL's lower by 13 PJ's (1.1%) to 1 204 PJ's and coal production down 6 PJ's (1.3%) to a level of 427 PJ's.
- Canada's positive trade balance of primary energy products for the first three months of 1990 was lower than for the same period in 1989, dropping by 115 PJ's (14.8%) to a level of 662 PJ's. Within this trade balance, exports declined 54 PJ's (5.1%) to a level of 1 012 PJ's. Except for natural gas and NGL's exports which were higher than in 1989, exports of all other energy forms were down, with both coal and crude oil showing absolute declines of 32 PJ's for drops of 11.7% and 8.8%, respectively. Imports increased 61 PJ's (21.1%) to 350 PJ's, and all products except coal were higher during the quarter with crude oil's increase of 51 PJ's accounting for most of the growth.
- The amount of energy available for Canadian domestic consumption declined by 82 PJ's (3.6%) from the corresponding quarter of 1989, to 2 184 PJ's. Per capita domestic consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 83 gigajoules², the lowest level for the first quarter since 1987.

¹ Petajoules are a unit of measure of heat equivalent used to enable the comparison of different fuels. 1 PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week.

² 72 gigajoules is roughly the equivalent to the energy required to run the average car for a year.

- Affecting the use of energy in the first quarter of 1990 was unusually warm weather which, as measured by degree days, was 11.5% warmer than the same period a year earlier. Energy use in all sectors except industrial was lower, with non-energy use declining by 19 PJ's (12.7%) to a level of 129 PJ's, residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel) was down 24 PJ (4.6%) to 487 PJ's, transportation uses (including all aviation fuel use) fell 10 PJ's (2.4%) to 435 PJ and commercial and government use declined 22 PJ's (6.3%) to 334 PJ's.
- The industrial sector energy use of 579 PJ's was 11 PJ's (1.8%) above the level a year earlier. Natural gas usage by the sector was up 15 PJ's, due in part to the warmer weather which resulted in many of the industrial plants which have interruptible natural gas service staying with natural gas.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$31.75/\$127) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Education Price Index - Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Level

1989

- In 1989, the Education Price Index (EPI) for the elementary and secondary level rose 4.8%, to attain a level of 151.7 (1981 = 100). Since 1981, the overall trend in growth has been somewhat similar to that of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), except for 1988 when the CPI's growth decelerated slightly from the previous year.
- Salaries and wages, which make up the bulk of elementary and secondary school expenses, have the greatest impact on the EPI's growth. This component recorded a 4.7% increase in 1989 and was responsible for approximately 80.0% of the EPI's growth.

- The non-salary component grew faster (5.5%) than the overall EPI in 1989. Relatively large increases for instructional supplies (7.5%) and fees and contractual services (6.0%) contributed significantly to the increase in the non-salary component.
- British Columbia and Saskatchewan recorded the largest 1989 EPI increases, 6.2% and 6.0%, respectively. All other indices grew at or below 5%.

Annual Growth Rate of the Education Price Index, Canada and Provinces, 1989

• British Columbia	6.2%
• Saskatchewan	6.0%
• Ontario	5.0%
• Quebec	4.6%
• Nova Scotia	4.5%
• Newfoundland	4.0%
• Alberta	3.9%

• Manitoba	3.8%
• New Brunswick	3.5%
• Prince Edward Island	3.0%
• Canada	4.8%

The Education Price Index is designed to measure price changes of a fixed "basket" of goods and services purchased by school boards with 1981 as the base year. A report describing the purpose and methodology of the EPI is available upon request from the Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 00590304.

The *Education Statistics Bulletin*, Vol. 12, No. 6, *The Education Price Index, Selected Inputs, 1989* (81-002, \$4.90/\$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Major Appliances

September 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 186,837 units in September 1990, up 20.4% from 155,139 units in August 1990 but down 19.0% from the 230,666 units sold in the same month of 1989.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to September 1990 amounted to 1,590,355 units compared to 1,832,051 units for the same period of 1989, or a 13.2% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The September 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Livestock Report

October 1, 1990

Total pig numbers in Canada at October 1, 1990 at an estimated 10,629,000 were down 1% from a year earlier at 10,769,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,050,400 head, showing a decrease of 2% from a year earlier at 1,073,300.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The October 1, 1990 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$16.50/\$66) will be available November 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, August 1990.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$12.20/\$122.00; United States: US\$14.60/US\$146.00; Other Countries: US\$17.10/US\$171.00).

Metal Mines, 1988.

Catalogue number 26-223

(Canada: \$26.00; United States: US\$31.00; Other Countries: US\$36.00).

The Sugar Situation, September 1990.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States: US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries: US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1990.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$10.00/\$100.00; United States: US\$12.00/US\$120.00; Other Countries: US\$14.00/US\$140.00).

Gypsum Products, September 1990.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States: US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries: US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1990.

Catalogue number 61-006

(Canada: \$44.00/\$176.00; United States: US\$52.75/US\$211.00; Other Countries: US\$61.50/US\$246.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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