



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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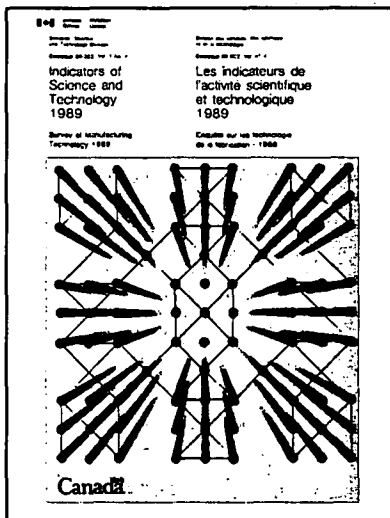
## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, February 1991**  
In February, the CPI year-to-year increase was 6.2%, down from 6.8% reported in January.
- **Local Government Finance - Financial Management System Basis, 1990 Estimates**  
Total local government revenue for 1990 was estimated at \$57.6 billion, an increase of \$4.2 billion (7.9%) from 1989.

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### Indicators of Science and Technology Survey of Manufacturing Technology 1989

In 1989, 88% of Canadian manufacturing shipments were made by plants using at least one of the 22 advanced technologies. These plants represent 48% of all Canadian manufacturing plants. If reported adoption plans are realized, these figures could rise to 92% of the value of shipments and 63% of plants by 1994.

This report presents the results of a survey conducted in March 1989 on the use and planned use of 22 advanced technologies in Canadian manufacturing industries, and compares some of these results with those of a similar survey carried out in the United States in autumn 1988.

*Indicators of Science and Technology: Survey of Manufacturing Technology 1989 (88-002, Vol. 1, No. 4,*

*\$18 in Canada, US\$21.50 in the United States and US\$25.25 in other countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".*

For further information on this release, contact Yves Fortier (613-951-2190) or Louis Marc Ducharme (613-951-9921), Services, Science and Technology Division.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Consumer Price Index

February 1991

#### National Highlights

##### Note to Users

The prices used to calculate the Consumer Price Index include all indirect taxes. In keeping with this principle, users are reminded that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) forms part of the prices used starting with the January 1991 CPI.

##### All-items

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada remained unchanged in February at a level of 125.0 (1986 = 100). Three of the major components showed increases while two posted declines and two remained unchanged. The major upward pressure came from a 2.7% increase in the clothing index. The major downward pressure came from a 2.0% decrease in the transportation component mostly reflecting a 9.8% decline in gasoline prices. In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index dropped by 0.4%. This follows the January increase of 2.5% which was largely influenced by the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax and other tax changes.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between February 1990 and February 1991 was 6.2%, down from the 6.8% reported for January. This rate of increase remained well above the 4.8% annual average experienced in 1990 as price levels continued to reflect the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in January 1991.

##### Food

The food index was unchanged in February following an increase of 4.1% observed in January. A decline of 0.1% in the index for food purchased from stores was offset by an advance of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The slight decline in the index for food purchased from stores resulted from several large offsetting price changes. The main source of downward pressure came from pork and cured meat prices which declined 4.0% and 3.0%, respectively, following reductions in the prices paid to hog producers. Pasta products and cereals also showed price declines. The main upward pressures came from fresh fruit

(5.6%) and soft drinks (2.8%). The fresh vegetables index rose 0.7% as increases for most vegetables, including a 31.3% advance for cucumbers, were largely offset by a 28.2% decline for lettuce.

Over the 12-month period, February 1990 to February 1991, the food index advanced by 5.0%, down from the 6.0% rise reported in January. The index for food purchased from stores increased 2.4%, down from 3.6% recorded in January while the index for food purchased from restaurants rose 12.1%, the same movement as was reported last month.

##### All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index declined by 0.1%.

The 2.0% decline in the transportation index resulted from a fall of 2.3% in the private transportation index which was partially offset by a 0.9% rise in the public transportation index. Within private transportation, the major factor was the 9.8% drop in the price of gasoline. The price declines were most pronounced in the three Prairie provinces. An increase of 1.7% in air transportation was largely responsible for the increase in the public transportation index. Higher local transport charges in Winnipeg and London, and increased rates on B.C. ferries also contributed.

The 0.1% decline in the housing index came from a combination of a 0.1% decrease in shelter costs, a 0.4% drop in the cost of household operations, and a 0.1% increase in the price of furniture and equipment. Within shelter, there were a number of offsetting movements: fuel oil, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and traveller accommodation showed declines while rent, tenants' insurance premiums and mortgage interest payments showed increases. Within household operations, declines were seen in the prices of many household supplies.

The 2.7% increase in the clothing index can be attributed to two factors: the end of January sales, including promotions during which some retailers absorbed the Goods and Services Tax, and price increases on new stock.

The recreation, reading and education index rose 0.9%. The recreation component increased 1.2%, primarily as a result of seasonally higher prices for travel tours and the end of January sales for ski equipment. Higher prices for several magazines and newspapers and for piano lessons led to slight increases in the reading and education components, respectively.

The tobacco products index dropped by 0.1% while the alcoholic beverages index increased by 0.5%, resulting in an overall gain of 0.3% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index. The increase in the alcoholic beverages index reflected manufacturers' price increases and further adjustments to recent tax changes.

The health and personal care index showed no overall change. Within health care, an increase in the cost of prescribed medicines was largely offset by lower prices for non-prescribed medicines. The personal care index rose slightly as an advance of 2.4% for hair care services was largely offset by declines for many personal care items.

Over the 12-month period, February 1990 to February 1991, the all-items excluding food index rose by 6.4%, down from the increase of 7.1% reported for January.

#### All-items Excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index increased by 0.5% in February following an increase of 2.2% in January. Between February 1990 and February 1991 the index increased by 6.0%, the same increase that was observed in January.

#### Goods and Services

The goods index declined by 0.5% in February following a 2.9% increase in January. Differing price movements were experienced by the different durability classes. The index for durable goods

advanced by 0.3%. The main contributor to the increase came from higher furniture prices following January sales. The semi-durable goods index rose by 1.8% largely as a result of increases in the price of clothing. The index for non-durable goods dropped by 1.6% in February, reflecting the drop in energy prices with no change in food prices. The services index rose 0.4% in February after a 2.1% increase in January.

Between February 1990 and February 1991, the goods component increased by 5.0%, down from the 6.1% rise observed in January. The services index was up by 7.6% compared to 7.9% noted the month before.

#### City Highlights

Between January and February, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decrease of 1.1% in Edmonton to a rise of 0.6% in Charlottetown/Summerside. Edmonton's decline was led by a 31.9% decrease in gasoline prices and assisted by a 0.9% decline in the price of food purchased from stores. Charlottetown/Summerside showed the smallest decrease in gasoline prices (-0.4%) and the highest increase in the prices of food purchased from stores (2.3%) of any of the cities being compared.

Between February 1990 and February 1991, increases in the all-items indexes for cities ranged from 4.4% in Toronto to 9.2% in Charlottetown/Summerside.

#### The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change February 1991 from	
	February 1991	January 1991	February 1990	January 1991	February 1990
<b>All items</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Food	120.9	120.9	115.1	0.0	5.0
All items excluding food	125.9	126.0	118.3	-0.1	6.4
Housing	123.9	124.0	117.7	-0.1	5.3
Clothing	127.7	124.4	116.2	2.7	9.9
Transportation	120.2	122.6	115.3	-2.0	4.2
Health and personal care	127.6	127.6	117.5	0.0	8.6
Recreation, reading and education	129.2	128.0	118.9	0.9	8.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	144.3	143.9	131.3	0.3	9.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	80.0	80.0	85.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	165.5				

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

### St. John's

A rise in the clothing index and higher overall food prices were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Most of the advance in the food index was due to higher prices for fresh produce, beef, chicken, dairy products, prepared meats and soft drinks. Charges for personal care services, rented accommodation, and owned accommodation advanced, as did prices for furniture and served alcoholic beverages. Moderating these overall advances were lower prices for gasoline, fuel oil, and personal care supplies. Household operating expenses declined as well. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

### Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.6%. Most of the upward impact originated in the food, housing and clothing components. Higher prices for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, poultry and pork were responsible for the rise in the food index. The advance in the housing index was mainly due to higher prices for fuel oil and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Higher prices for women's wear explained most of the rise in the clothing index. Price declines were observed for personal care supplies, recreational equipment and gasoline. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 9.2%.

### Halifax

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was mainly attributable to advances in the clothing and food components. Higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, beef, cereal products and dairy products contributed to the rise in the food index. Increased charges for personal care services were also noted. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gasoline and a decline in the housing index. The movement in the housing component resulted from decreased charges for fuel oil, traveller accommodation and household textiles although these declines were partly offset by advances in charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for furniture. Price declines were also registered for packaged holiday trips and recreational equipment. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.4%.

### Saint John

Advances in the clothing and food indexes accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for fresh produce, beef, restaurant meals, dairy products, pork and poultry explained the rise in the food index. Increased charges for personal care services, home entertainment equipment and cigarettes were also registered. The housing index remained unchanged as higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation were offset by declines in fuel oil prices, traveller accommodation charges and household operating expenses. Lower prices for gasoline had a substantial moderating effect. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.2%.

### Quebec City

Advances in the clothing and food components were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within food, much of the increase resulted from higher prices for fresh fruit, restaurant meals and beef. Increased charges for packaged holiday trips and higher prices for recreational equipment also had a notable upward impact. A decline in gasoline prices had a considerable dampening effect. The housing index fell slightly as decreased charges relating to fuel oil, household operation and traveller accommodation more than offset higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. Lower prices for personal care supplies were also noted. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.9%.

### Montreal

The all-items index remained unchanged overall due to a number of offsetting effects. A large decline in the transportation component (due to lower gasoline prices) and slight declines in the housing, food, and health and personal care components were noted. Within housing, decreased charges relating to traveller accommodation, fuel oil, and household operation were observed, but these were largely offset by increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher prices for furniture. The decline in the food index was largely due to lower prices for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, sugar, dairy products and eggs. Prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines declined as well. Higher prices for clothing, packaged holiday trips and alcoholic beverages exerted a notable

upward influence. Prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment also advanced. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.7%.

#### **Ottawa**

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index largely reflected advances in the clothing, recreation and housing indexes. Higher prices for packaged holiday trips and for recreational equipment were responsible for the increase in the recreation index. The advance in the housing component was mainly due to increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses. These advances were largely modified by lower prices for traveller accommodation and fuel oil. Increased charges for personal care services and higher prices for alcoholic beverages and newspapers also contributed to the latest change. The food index rose marginally, as higher prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and beef were largely offset by lower prices for bakery products and for cured and prepared meats. Gasoline prices declined, exerting a notable dampening effect. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

#### **Toronto**

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%), reflecting declines in the transportation, housing and food components. The decline in the transportation index was due to lower prices for gasoline. Decreased charges for owned and traveller accommodation, and lower prices for household furnishings and fuel oil caused the housing index to fall. Within the food component, lower prices were observed for cured and prepared meats, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, chicken, pork and soft drinks. These declines were substantially moderated by higher prices for clothing and increased charges for packaged holiday trips. Advances in charges for personal care services, alcoholic beverages and recreational equipment also contributed a notable upward impact. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

#### **Thunder Bay**

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for clothing and packaged holiday trips, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for household equipment. Price increases for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were also registered. Lower prices for gasoline exerted a notable dampening

effect. A decline in the food index was also observed, and was largely due to lower prices for dairy products, fresh fruit, cured and prepared meats, and soft drinks. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

#### **Winnipeg**

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the major components. The largest downward contribution came from transportation, where lower prices for gasoline more than offset higher fares for local transit. The food index registered a slight decline due to lower prices for fresh fruit, sugar, bakery products, beef and pork. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for personal care supplies, cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. Moderating the impact of these declines were advances in the clothing and housing components. The rise in the latter was mainly due to higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Price increases for packaged holiday trips were also registered. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.1%.

#### **Regina**

The all-items index fell 0.5%. Declines were observed in four of the seven major components. The largest downward impact originated in the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline were noted. A slight decline was observed in the food index, as lower prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, and sugar more than offset price increases for fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and beef. Other notable declines were observed for personal care supplies and for home entertainment equipment. A rise in the clothing index and an advance in charges for owned accommodation, traveller accommodation and household appliances exerted a considerable upward effect. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.8%.

#### **Saskatoon**

The 0.4% decline in the all-items index was largely due to lower prices for gasoline. A decline in the food index also had a notable impact, as lower prices were observed for fresh fruit, beef, chicken and bakery products. Price declines for personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment also exerted a dampening effect. Considerable upward pressure resulted from a rise in the clothing index, an advance

in owned accommodation charges and price increases for household furnishings and equipment. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

### Edmonton

The all-items index fell 1.1%. Lower prices for gasoline were the major contributing factor. A decline in the food index, reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, and soft drinks, also contributed to the latest change. Exerting a considerable upward influence were higher clothing prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Other notable advances were observed in charges for personal care supplies and services, and in prices for alcoholic beverages. Recreational expenses were up as well. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

### Calgary

Lower prices for gasoline were the main contributing factor in the 0.8% decline in the all-items index. Further downward pressure resulted from decreased charges for personal care supplies and a slight decline in the housing index. Lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, and decreased charges for traveller accommodation were responsible for the decline in the housing component. These declines were largely offset by increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses. A rise in the clothing index and higher overall food prices (particularly for fresh fruit, bakery products, prepared meats and soft drinks) contributed a considerable upward impact. Higher recreational expenses and increased prices for alcoholic beverages were also observed. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.8%.

### Vancouver

Advances in the clothing, food and housing components explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index reflected higher prices for beef, fresh produce, restaurant meals, dairy products, poultry and bakery products. Advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, and higher prices for household furnishings were responsible for the advance in the housing component, although these increases were offset somewhat by decreased charges for traveller accommodation. Further upward pressure resulted from higher prices for alcoholic beverages, recreational equipment, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Increased charges for personal care services also had a notable impact. Gasoline prices declined, exerting a considerable dampening effect. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.4%.

### Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.3%, with most of the upward impact originating in the clothing and food components. Higher prices for soft drinks, beef, dairy products, fresh produce and poultry were largely responsible for the rise in the food index. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation had a considerable upward influence, as did higher prices for alcoholic beverages, household furnishings, and recreational and home entertainment equipment. Higher charges for personal care supplies and services also contributed to the latest change. The overall advance was partially dampened by declines in gasoline prices and traveller accommodation charges. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.3%.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the February 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), 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.<sup>1</sup>

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
February 1991 index	119.8	118.7	117.0	123.1	118.7	122.8	126.2	124.9
% change from January 1991	0.2	1.1	-0.4	4.1	-1.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.5
% change from February 1990	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.6	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.1
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
February 1991 index	125.5	125.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	130.2	128.1	158.2
% change from January 1991	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
% change from February 1990	9.2	6.8	9.7	8.3	9.5	10.0	7.8	15.7
<b>Halifax</b>								
February 1991 index	125.0	130.3	119.2	125.3	119.4	127.9	123.4	157.3
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.7	-0.3	4.9	-1.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0
% change from February 1990	7.4	6.1	6.7	9.0	6.7	9.7	4.6	15.4
<b>Saint John</b>								
February 1991 index	123.7	124.7	120.1	125.7	118.4	126.6	124.0	154.2
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.9	0.0	4.9	-2.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
% change from February 1990	7.2	5.9	8.0	8.9	7.2	8.5	5.4	6.6
<b>Quebec</b>								
February 1991 index	123.9	119.2	123.2	131.7	115.7	127.3	127.5	142.2
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.8	-0.1	1.7	-1.5	-0.8	1.0	0.1
% change from February 1990	7.9	3.7	7.2	14.5	5.1	8.1	12.2	14.2
<b>Montreal</b>								
February 1991 index	125.3	120.6	125.6	131.4	117.4	128.1	130.8	143.3
% change from January 1991	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	1.5	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	0.4
% change from February 1990	7.7	3.0	7.2	14.2	5.4	9.5	12.8	15.2
<b>Ottawa</b>								
February 1991 index	124.9	119.1	123.4	127.2	122.9	132.4	129.6	141.7
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	-0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1
% change from February 1990	6.3	5.6	5.7	7.7	4.8	7.3	9.0	7.5
<b>Toronto</b>								
February 1991 index	127.3	123.3	128.4	128.2	121.2	131.5	131.8	139.7
% change from January 1991	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	2.7	-1.2	0.2	1.9	0.1
% change from February 1990	4.4	5.6	2.1	7.6	3.3	9.1	8.2	6.6
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
February 1991 index	123.4	117.1	120.4	126.8	124.1	123.7	128.6	145.0
% change from January 1991	0.2	-0.3	0.1	2.6	-0.8	-0.2	1.1	0.3
% change from February 1990	6.3	3.5	6.9	8.2	5.0	6.2	7.8	8.9
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
February 1991 index	124.1	122.7	120.2	126.7	122.8	126.9	129.0	145.2
% change from January 1991	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	2.5	-2.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.2
% change from February 1990	6.1	5.3	5.9	7.7	5.7	7.3	7.3	5.9
<b>Regina</b>								
February 1991 index	123.4	125.0	116.5	126.1	123.8	137.6	126.1	142.5
% change from January 1991	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.1
% change from February 1990	4.8	7.0	4.5	8.8	0.2	5.4	6.6	6.3

See footnote at end of table.

# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

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.<sup>1</sup>

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
February 1991 index	124.0	124.4	118.0	125.1	123.3	149.3	125.1	137.6
% change from January 1991	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	3.0	-3.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
% change from February 1990	5.4	6.6	4.3	8.5	4.1	5.2	5.7	6.3
<b>Edmonton</b>								
February 1991 index	122.5	119.0	119.7	125.7	115.5	126.0	128.3	155.8
% change from January 1991	-1.1	-0.6	0.3	3.7	-7.7	2.0	0.2	1.0
% change from February 1990	6.5	6.5	7.6	9.2	0.7	8.7	7.1	11.3
<b>Calgary</b>								
February 1991 index	122.9	120.5	119.3	127.0	114.6	123.4	128.5	157.9
% change from January 1991	-0.8	0.6	-0.1	3.8	-6.6	-1.7	0.5	0.9
% change from February 1990	6.8	9.1	6.2	9.1	2.1	5.8	8.4	11.8
<b>Vancouver</b>								
February 1991 index	123.2	123.0	118.7	121.0	125.9	121.8	126.8	140.8
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.6	-1.7	0.2	0.0	0.4
% change from February 1990	6.4	9.1	4.0	9.7	4.7	9.3	8.5	9.0
<b>Victoria</b>								
February 1991 index	123.4	122.1	117.6	121.8	128.2	121.5	130.0	141.8
% change from January 1991	0.3	0.8	0.2	3.1	-0.7	1.3	0.2	0.1
% change from February 1990	7.3	7.6	5.3	9.9	8.0	7.7	8.8	9.7

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

## Local Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1990 Estimates

### Highlights

#### Revenues

- On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, total local government revenue for 1990 was estimated at \$57.6 billion, an increase of \$4.2 billion (7.9%) from 1989. This was larger than the average year-to-year increase of \$3.1 billion (6.8%) between 1985 and 1989.
- Comprising almost half of local government revenue, transfers from federal and provincial/territorial governments totalled \$26.8 billion for 1990, \$2.4 billion (10.0%) higher than 1989. While this increase was larger than the 1985-to-1989 average increase of \$1.1 billion (5.4%), these transfers represented a smaller percentage of total local government revenues. From 1985 to 1990 their share of total revenue decreased by 1.6%.
- Local government tax revenues, of which real property taxes form the major component, had an estimated value of \$21.2 billion for 1990. This represented an increase of \$1.1 billion (5.5%) from 1989, less than the 1985-to-1989 average of \$1.4 billion (8.3%). From 1985 to 1990, however, this revenue source's share of total revenue expanded from 35.6% to 36.8%.
- Sales of goods and services revenue increased by \$0.5 billion (8.3%) from the 1989 level to stand at \$6.8 billion for 1990. This increase falls in line with the 1985-to-1989 average growth of \$0.5 billion (9.2%). The share of total revenue attributable to this revenue source grew by 1.0% from 1985 to 1990.

#### Expenditures

- Compared to 1989, total expenditures rose by \$4.3 billion (7.7%) to \$59.6 billion in 1990. This increase was greater than the 1985-to-1989 annual average increase of \$3.4 billion (7.2%).
- While the percentage share of total local government expenditures represented by each function has been fairly consistent over time, the accompanying table illustrates some fluctuations that have occurred in recent years.

#### Note to Users:

As of 1990, implementation of new funding measures stemming from British Columbia's Royal Commission on Education have resulted in a change in revenue classifications for that province. Residential tax collections for elementary and secondary school boards which were classified in prior years as municipal taxes for education purposes are, as of 1990, deemed to be provincial taxes. In FMS local government data, the revenues are therefore included in the transfers from the British Columbia government to local school entities, beginning in 1990. For that year \$0.7 billion included in these transfers would have appeared as local tax revenue had the funding system not been restructured.

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. Thus, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Local government estimates are prepared by Public Institutions Division from various data sources including a survey of local government budgetary intentions for 1990, other local government surveys, administrative documents of provincial and local governments, and information obtained from provincial government ministries and other divisions within Statistics Canada.

- Traditionally the largest local government function, education had 1990 expenditures of \$23.6 billion, an increase of \$1.7 billion (7.6%) from the 1989 levels. This increase was only slightly higher than the 1985-to-1989 annual average increase of \$1.2 billion (6.5%). However, the percentage of total expenditures represented by education has actually been in decline, decreasing from 40.7% in 1985 to 39.5% in 1990.
- Similarly, the percentage of total expenditures represented by debt charges decreased since 1985, from 7.8% to 6.1%, despite annual increases in expenditures averaging \$0.1 billion (1.8%).
- Conversely, expenditures on social services – social welfare represented 3.6% of total expenditures in 1985 and increased to 4.5% or \$2.7 billion for 1990. The increase in 1990 was \$0.3 billion (13.9%), in line with the 1985-to-1989 average growth of \$0.2 billion (12.1%).

- Environment function expenditures also rose from 7.1% of total expenditures in 1985 to 9.0% in 1990. The \$0.4 billion (8.6%) increase from 1989 levels was similar in dollar terms but lower in percentage terms than the 1985-to-1989 average increase of \$0.5 billion (13.7%).
- Reflecting increased environmental concerns, capital investment in sewage collection and disposal facilities rose \$0.2 billion (18.4%) to \$1.1 billion in 1990. Capital expenditures on roads and streets were estimated at \$2.5 billion, up \$0.3 billion (11.7%) from 1989 levels. The recreation and culture function also reflected increased investment of \$0.2 billion (38.9%) in recreation facilities.

#### Surplus/Deficit

- The 1990 estimates indicated that current revenues of \$55.0 billion exceeded current expenditures by \$4.5 billion while capital expenditures of \$9.1 billion were \$6.5 billion greater than capital revenues. The result was an overall deficit of \$2.0 billion, \$0.1 billion higher than 1989.

#### Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809) or Jacinthe Bourdeau (613-951-1949), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

### Local Government Revenues and Expenditures

1985 and 1990

Financial Management System Basis

Revenue Source	1985 revenue	1990 revenue	1985 % of total revenue	1990 % of total revenue	Change in % share 1985 to 1990	% change from 1989 to 1990	Average annual % change from 1985 to 1989
\$ millions							
Own Source Revenue	21,309	30,856	51.91	53.55	1.64	6.2	8.1
Real Property Taxes	11,736	17,084	28.59	29.65	1.06	4.6	8.6
All other taxes	2,887	4,095	7.03	7.11	0.08	9.4	6.7
Sales of Goods and Services	4,425	6,806	10.78	11.81	1.03	8.3	9.2
Return on Investment	1,292	1,499	3.15	2.60	-0.55	5.4	2.5
All other own source revenue	969	1,372	2.36	2.38	0.02	6.1	7.6
Transfers from other governments	19,743	26,762	48.09	46.45	-1.64	10.0	5.4
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>41,052</b>	<b>57,618</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Expenditure Function	1985 expen- diture	1990 expen- diture	1985 % of total expen- diture	1990 % of total expen- diture	Change in % share 1985 to 1990	% change from 1989 to 1990	Average annual % change from 1985 to 1989
\$ millions							
General Services	2,154	3,272	5.14	5.49	0.35	9.6	8.6
Social Services - Social Welfare	1,493	2,681	3.56	4.50	0.94	13.9	12.1
Education - Elementary and Secondary	17,037	23,559	40.68	39.53	-1.15	7.6	6.5
Environment	2,980	5,372	7.12	9.01	1.89	8.6	13.7
Recreation and Culture	2,621	3,913	6.26	6.57	0.31	12.9	7.3
Debt Charges	3,279	3,638	7.83	6.10	-1.73	3.3	1.8
All other expenditures	12,319	17,159	29.41	28.79	-0.62	6.3	7.0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>41,883</b>	<b>59,594</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

October-December 1990

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on January 1, 1991 are now available. These estimates are presented below, as are revised postcensal estimates for January 1, 1990.

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for October-December 1990 are also now available.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 1 (quarterly estimates); 2, 3 and 397 (immigration); 6516 (emigration); 4, 5 and 6 (births, marriages and deaths); 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration based on Family Allowances) and 6981 (interprovincial migration based on Revenue Canada).

**Note:** Estimates of population from June 1, 1988 to May 31, 1989 have been finalized while those from June 1, 1989 to October 1, 1990 have been updated.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7.50/\$30), available in a few weeks, and *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories* (91-210, \$29), available in autumn 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information; for information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. Or contact the nearest regional reference centre.

	Number		Annual Growth Rate (%)	
	1991	1990	1990	1989
<b>Canada</b>	<b>26,832,700</b>	<b>26,452,300</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Newfoundland	571,700	572,400	-0.1	0.6
Prince Edward Island	129,900	130,500	-0.5	0.9
Nova Scotia	897,500	891,600	0.7	0.7
New Brunswick	725,600	721,500	0.6	0.8
Quebec	6,811,800	6,739,600	1.1	1.0
Ontario	9,840,300	9,678,200	1.7	1.6
Manitoba	1,092,600	1,088,200	0.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	995,300	1,000,700	-0.5	-0.7
Alberta	2,501,400	2,450,200	2.1	1.7
British Columbia	3,185,900	3,100,000	2.7	2.5
Yukon	26,500	26,000	2.2	2.1
Northwest Territories	54,000	53,200	1.5	1.6

**Note:** Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

## Focus on Culture

Spring 1991

The Spring issue of *Focus on Culture* includes articles on English- and French-language book publishing firms, Canadian dance companies and the periodical publishing industry in Canada.

### Highlights

- Sales by English-language book publishers climbed from \$264 million in 1982-83 to \$534 million in 1988-89. More than 80% of these sales were of titles they had published themselves. Over the same period, the sales by French-language publishers increased from \$65 million to \$147 million, and about 65% of these sales came from their own titles.
- Government funding as a source of revenue for dance companies increased from \$10.8 million in 1982 to \$18.7 million in 1988 (constant 1988 dollars). In both 1984 and 1986, government grants actually exceeded the total amount of revenue earned by dance companies, underlining how vital these grants were in reducing the discrepancy between earned revenues and company expenditures.
- The number of French-language periodicals published in Canada rose 26% between 1985-86 and 1988-89 to 339, and the number of bilingual publications increased a dramatic 87% to 247. The number of English-language periodicals rose a modest 3% during the same period to 901.

The Spring 1991 issue (Volume 3, Number 1) of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, \$6.25/\$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

## Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

February 1991

Manufacturers shipped 1 818 281 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February 1991, down 49.2% from 3 576 845 square metres shipped a year earlier, and down 13.6% from 2 104 317 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1991 totalled 3 922 598 square metres, a decrease of 46.5% from the same period in 1990.

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

The 1991 February issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

## Rigid Insulating Board

February 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 002 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1991, a decrease of 14.3% compared to 2 336 (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1990.

Year-to-date shipments amounted to 3 829 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 5 009 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 23.6%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).**

The February 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

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## **Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies**

January 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 19.2% to 1 488 628 cubic metres in January 1991 from 1 841 615 cubic metres (revised) in January 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1991 totalled 2 913 866 cubic metres, an increase of 8.6% compared to 2 682 480 cubic metres in January 1990.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).**

The January 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$10/\$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

## **Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics**

November 1990

In November 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 127,951,958 fare passengers, a decrease of 2.7% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 2.6%.

Operating revenues totalled \$104,713,385, up 3.3% over October 1990 and up 8.1% over November 1989.

During the same period, 26 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,104,769 fare passengers, up 0.5% from the previous month but down 14.6% from the same month a year earlier. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$19,759,248, a 1.5% increase over the October 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 22.1% over November 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.**

The November 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

## **Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**

January 1991

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for January 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes.

The January 1991 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (H.S. based) (65-007, \$55.10/\$551) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

## **Offices of Professional Accountants 1988**

Preliminary estimates indicate that in 1988, 5,569 professional accounting firms generated \$3.3 billion in revenue, of which \$2.1 billion was derived from auditing and accounting.

For a more detailed breakdown of revenue by province and selected metropolitan areas, order Vol. 2, No. 5 of *Service Industry Bulletin* (63-015, \$7.20/\$43).

For more detailed information on this release, contact C. Gaston (613-951-2196) or W. Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, November 1990.

**Catalogue number 26-006**

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

**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, January 1991.

**Catalogue number 31-001**

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173.00; United States: US\$20.80/US\$208.00; Other Countries: US\$24.20/US\$242.00).

**Oil Pipe Line Transport**, December 1990.

**Catalogue number 55-001**

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

**Gas Utilities**, November 1990.

**Catalogue number 55-002**

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127.00; United States: US\$15.20/US\$152.00; Other Countries: US\$17.80/US\$178.00).

**Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, October 1990.

**Catalogue number 63-011**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61.00; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73.00; Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85.00).

**Focus on Culture**, Spring 1991.

**Catalogue number 87-004**

(Canada: \$6.25/\$25.00; United States: US\$7.50/US\$30.00; Other Countries: US\$8.75/US\$35.00).

**Indicators of Science and Technology**, 1989 (Vol. 1, No. 4).

**Catalogue number 88-002**

(Canada: \$18.00/\$72.00; United States: US\$21.50/US\$86.00; Other Countries: US\$25.25/US\$101.00).

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**The  
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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of March 25-28**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
<b>March</b>		
25	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1991
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1991
28	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1991
28	Building Permits	January 1991
28	Wholesale Trade	January 1991
28	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1991

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