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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 29, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods
1984-88

Highlights

- Interprovincial trade of goods totalled about $90 billion (valued at producer prices) in 1988. This represented a current dollar increase of 16% from 1984. The largest percentage increase in exports to other provinces was in British Columbia, mostly lumber products; Alberta, by contrast, experienced a major export decline due to a dramatic drop in petroleum prices in 1986.

- Interprovincial exports accounted for nearly one-quarter of all provincial shipments (i.e., the value of total goods production less the value of physical change in inventories). Similarly, interprovincial imports made up nearly one-quarter of domestic demand (intermediate plus final demand). Overall, this picture remained quite stable over the five-year period, but there were large variations across provinces.

- Interprovincial exports represented a relatively small proportion of shipments in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Ontario, but accounted for a substantially higher share in the Maritime provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and, to a lesser extent, in Quebec. On the other side of the trade balance, the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the territories imported a large portion of their goods from other provinces, mainly from Ontario and Quebec.

- Interprovincial trade was clustered around neighbouring provinces. As expected, Ontario and Quebec were each other's largest trading partner, with about 15% of Quebec's shipments going to Ontario and 8% of Ontario's shipments flowing to Quebec. These proportions, however, represented about the same value of trade in dollar terms (approximately $15 billion and $14 billion, respectively, in 1988). Only Ontario and Quebec were found to have substantial export links to markets in both Eastern and Western Canada, while there was only minimal trade between Atlantic Canada and Western Canada.

- Underlying an overall stable provincial trade pattern from 1984 to 1988, there was, nevertheless, a pronounced shift in the interprovincial trade balance between Alberta and Central Canada. This was primarily due to a sharp decline in petroleum prices that moved Alberta from a large trade surplus in 1984 to a modest deficit in 1988. This effect, over the same period, moderated the growth of the value of imports into Ontario (Alberta's largest customer), and into Quebec. As a result, the provincial trade balance in these provinces improved significantly.

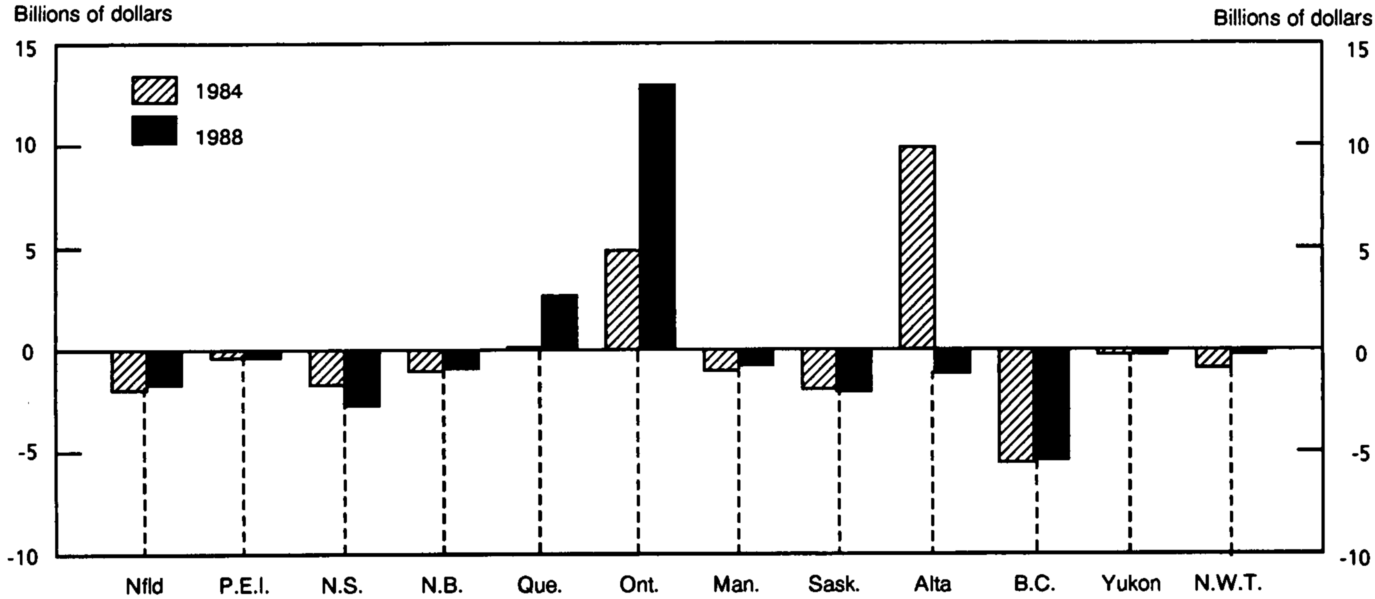
The interprovincial trade data will be available on CANSIM for about 30 commodity groupings and for each of the five years from 1984 to 1988 in approximately two weeks.

The data in this release are preliminary and will be revised in the fall of 1992, along with an update for 1989.

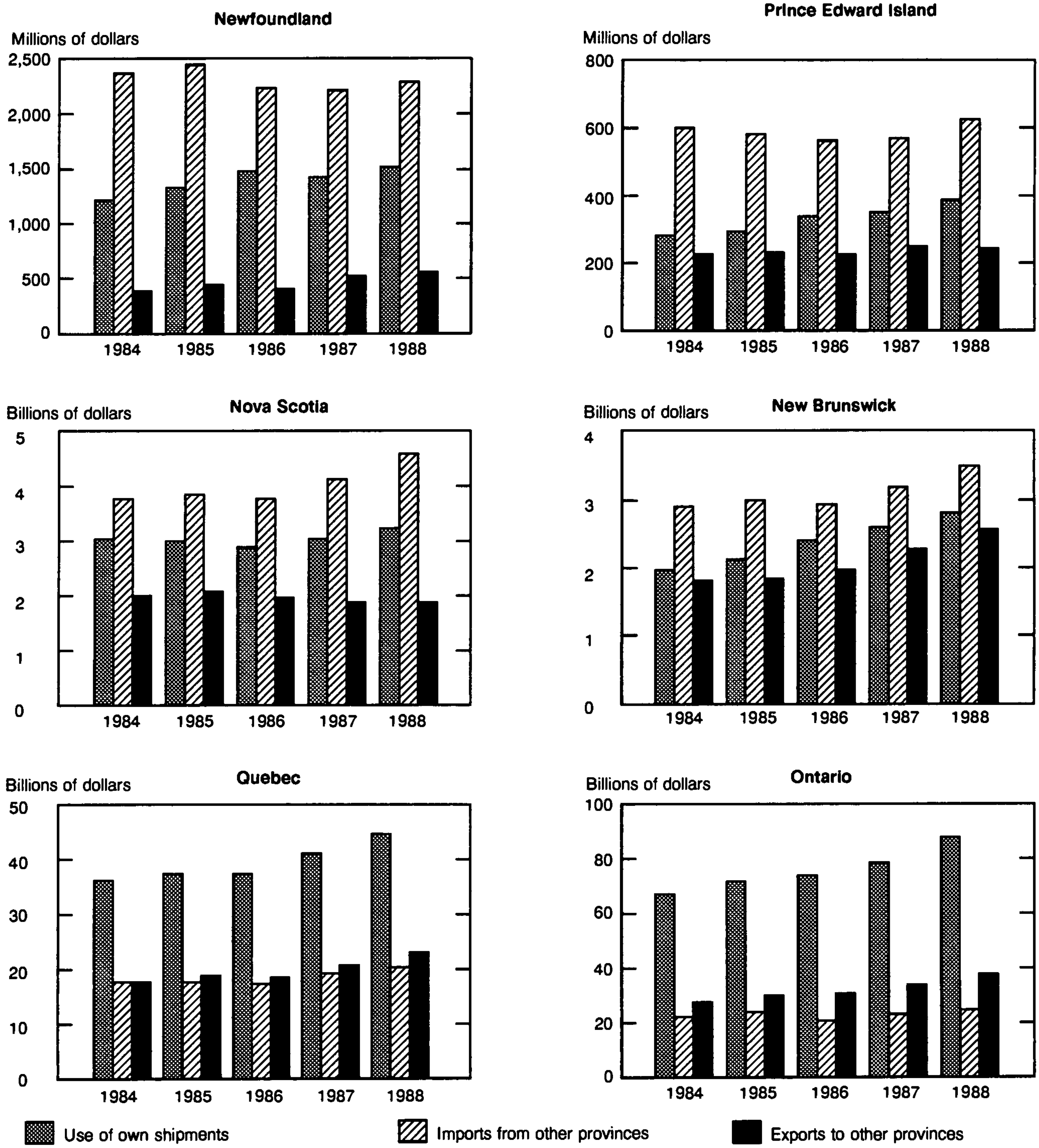
Data will also be available upon request in hard copy and on diskette by contacting Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Customer Services, Input-Output Division.

For additional information regarding this release, please contact Hans Messinger, Manager, Interprovincial Trade Flows (613-951-2937), or Claude Simard, Director, Input-Output Division, (613-951-8907). □

Interprovincial Trade Balance

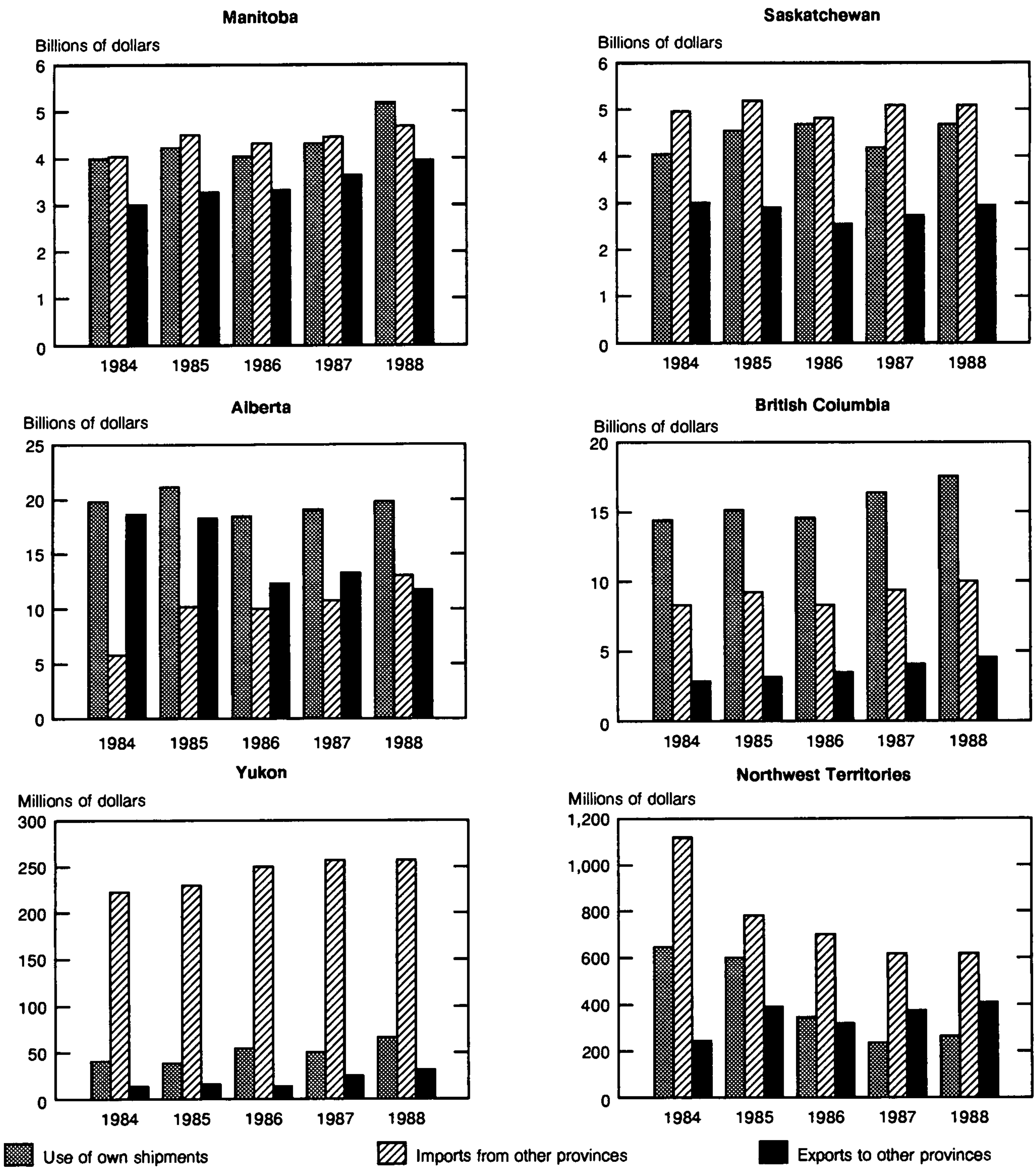


Interprovincial Trade Summaries



* *Shipments: Value of production less value of physical change in inventories.*
* *All values are expressed in current dollar producer prices.*

Interprovincial Trade Summaries



** Shipments: Value of production less value of physical change in inventories.*

** All values are expressed in current dollar producer prices.*

Total Interprovincial and International Trade Flows
1984

Total Goods	Destination													
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yuk.	N.W.T.	Rest of world	Total*
								($ millions)						
Origin														
Nfld.	1,211.5	4.1	75.4	9.9	135.0	164.0	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	1,367.3	2,972.3
P.E.I	22.3	284.2	35.2	60.5	38.4	65.4	0.9	1.1	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	132.4	644.2
N.S.	303.1	111.4	3,048.6	463.9	623.6	319.6	26.3	22.2	70.9	59.6	0.0	0.1	1,526.5	6,575.8
N.B.	128.8	116.0	418.8	1,999.5	617.2	442.2	19.1	20.0	49.4	24.3	0.0	0.1	2,172.6	6,008.0
Que.	933.7	161.9	1,010.2	1,130.2	36,080.7	10,124.5	613.7	553.1	1,531.2	1,417.6	26.9	159.9	17,412.8	71,156.4
Ont.	911.8	187.9	1,520.2	1,171.7	11,503.4	67,123.3	1,804.9	1,781.0	4,749.6	3,418.9	74.7	267.9	48,162.6	142,677.9
Man.	24.0	4.4	48.5	36.8	488.0	1,076.0	3,982.4	467.1	574.4	246.3	5.0	17.5	2,325.1	9,295.5
Sask.	1.6	1.0	13.7	9.8	876.7	1,025.6	356.3	4,039.2	560.6	116.1	0.7	17.5	5,811.3	12,630.1
Alta.	20.4	7.9	614.6	34.2	2,940.6	8,649.1	1,076.6	1,828.3	19,856.8	2,960.0	26.2	492.9	11,805.4	50,313.0
B.C.	16.1	7.4	27.4	20.8	246.3	642.1	162.5	269.4	1183.0	14,462.0	84.2	158.9	10,517.0	27,797.1
Yuk.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	40.7	0.3	37.8	92.7
N.W.T.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	82.3	35.7	1.7	0.4	0.6	123.2	5.2	648.1	218.8	1,116.1
Rest of world	661.0	163.6	2,456.9	2,395.9	20,796.4	47,683.3	2,471.0	2,213.3	6,749.8	7,869.4	34.5	120.7	44.8	93,660.6
Domestic Demand	**4,234.3**	**1,049.8**	**9,269.6**	**7,333.2**	**74,440.5**	**137,350.8**	**10,515.9**	**11,196.1**	**35,331.5**	**30,701.5**	**298.2**	**1,883.9**	**101,334.4**	**424,939.7**

** TotaL shipments = Value of production less value of physical change in inventories.*
Domestic demand = Intermediate plus final demand.

Total Interprovincial and International Trade Flows
1988

Total Goods	Destination													
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yuk.	N.W.T.	Rest of world	Total*
								($ millions)						
Origin														
Nfld.	1,525.0	3.4	60.7	20.7	163.1	312.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	1,523.9	3,614.6
P.E.I	16.5	388.1	31.7	60.3	52.3	76.6	1.4	0.6	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	141.5	772.7
N.S.	241.9	89.5	3,224.3	414.5	583.3	403.7	19.1	9.2	50.5	53.7	0.0	0.1	2,125.2	7,215.0
N.B.	134.0	100.5	878.5	2,852.6	803.9	577.3	14.3	18.4	45.6	34.7	0.0	0.1	2,637.9	8,097.8
Que.	753.9	165.5	1,191.4	1,229.0	44,720.1	13,945.9	735.9	669.3	2,218.9	1,936.2	40.9	105.7	22,679.2	90,391.9
Ont.	1,088.6	233.8	2,241.5	1,898.1	15,535.5	87,674.2	2,401.0	2,132.9	6,819.9	4,965.5	99.1	279.8	60,196.7	185,366.6
Man.	18.3	2.6	51.9	31.8	596.3	1,349.0	5,172.5	520.7	1,065.0	307.7	5.5	14.1	3,209.2	12,344.6
Sask.	1.3	1.6	21.3	14.6	473.1	1,062.5	422.5	4,692.1	825.4	140.1	0.2	9.0	5,183.7	12,847.4
Alta.	24.4	18.6	56.1	26.7	1,567.8	5,333.4	881.6	1,405.1	19,830.4	2,356.1	30.1	123.4	12,265.4	43,919.1
B.C.	14.1	8.3	44.5	22.3	526.3	1,347.8	211.5	334.2	1,944.7	17,603.2	76.3	83.8	15,795.5	38,012.5
Yuk.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	20.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.2	65.3	0.3	361.0	457.2
N.W.T.	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	8.2	164.1	2.5	0.3	65.9	159.8	5.0	263.6	277.0	947.0
Rest of world	1,010.7	174.2	3,073.2	2,612.6	27,449.1	70,213.8	3,069.3	2,414.5	8,191.2	10,845.8	44.1	126.8	824.5	130,049.8
Domestic Demand	**4,828.7**	**1,186.1**	**10,875.5**	**8,983.4**	**92,481.3**	**182,480.5**	**12,931.9**	**12,197.7**	**41,063.1**	**38,414.1**	**366.5**	**1,006.7**	**127,220.7**	**534,036.2**

** Total shipments = Value of production less value of physical change in inventories.*
Domestic demand = Intermediate plus final demand.

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Unemployment Insurance Statistics
February 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended February 15, 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,109,000, virtually unchanged from a month earlier (+0.9%).
- Between January and February 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 4.4% in Newfoundland, 3.2% in the Northwest Territories, 1.9% in Nova Scotia, 1.5% in Ontario, and 1.3% in Alberta. The number decreased 9.0% in the Yukon. There was little change in the other provinces.
- In February 1992, total unemployment insurance disbursements[2] for regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 2.5% to $1,201 million. The number of benefit weeks (regular benefit payments) decreased 2.6% to 4.8 million.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted
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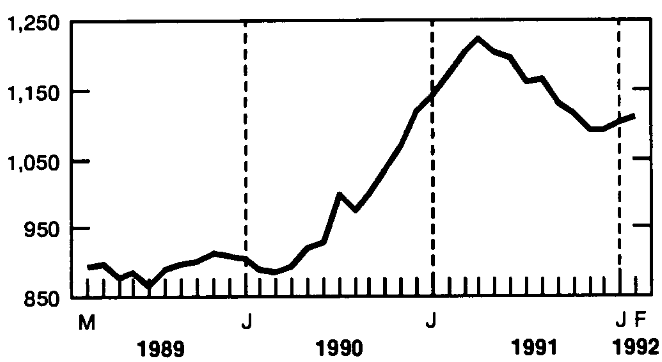

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In February 1992, the estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,576,000, practically unchanged from February 1991. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 1.7% to 950,000, but the number of female beneficiaries climbed 2.1% to 626,000.

Note to Users

The seasonally adjusted estimates are revised annually when final data for a complete calendar year become available. This release shows the revised estimates.

Effective with this release, the seasonally adjusted data for benefit payments and the number of weeks paid relate to the payment of regular benefits.

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

- In the following census metropolitan areas, the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded 10%:

	Beneficiaries February 1992	% Change from February 1991
Sudbury	8,140	19%
Saint John (N.B.)	7,400	14%
Edmonton	35,380	11%
Oshawa	9,020	-24%
Windsor	11,820	-22%
Victoria	10,810	-17%
London	14,120	-16%
Kitchener	15,920	-11%

- Unemployment insurance benefit payments during February 1992 were $1,745 million[2], up 9.7% from February 1991. For the first two months of 1992, disbursements amounted to $3,793 million, up 12.3% from the same period a year earlier. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 5.3% to $257.75, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 4.5% to 14.4 million.

1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Disbursements, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries. Since February 1991, benefit payments shown include monies paid to institutions for training courses.*

- A total of 273,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1992, down 9.0% from the same month a year earlier. For January and February 1992, 734,000 claims were received, down 2.4% as compared with the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The February 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for December 1991 and for January and February 1992, will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	February 1992	January 1992	December 1991	February 1991	% change February 1992/ January 1992
	Seasonally adjusted				
Regular Benefits					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,109 p	1,100 p	1,090 r	1,172	0.9
Amount paid ($000)	1,200,706	1,231,925	1,164,723	1,188,670	-2.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	4,792	4,921	4,645	4,942	-2.6
					% change February 1992/ February 1991
	Unadjusted				
Beneficiaries (000)	1,576p	1,533p	1,379 r	1,580	-0.2
Regular benefits (000)	1,300p	1,277p	1,119 r	1,373	-5.3
Claims received (000)	273	461	369	300	-9.0
Amount paid ($000)	1,745,017	2,047,639	1,412,509	1,590,435	9.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	6,602	7,797	5,282	6,456	2.3
Average weekly benefit ($)	257.94	257.59	253.93	245.32	5.1

	January and February		% change 1992/1991
	1992	1991	
Year-to-date			
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,555p	1,551	-0.3
Claims received (000)	734	752	-2.4
Amount paid ($000)	3,792,656	3,378,453	12.3
Weeks of benefits (000)	14,399	13,775	4.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	257.75	244.77	5.3

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Industrial Product Price Index

March 1992

According to preliminary figures for March, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) showed a second consecutive monthly increase, edging up to 108.3 or 0.3% above February's revised level of 108.0. Of the 21 indexes for major groups of products, 11 registered increases, while six decreased and four remained unchanged. The total index excluding petroleum and coal products was up 0.3%.

The 1.0% increase in March of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar influenced the indexes that include export prices denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected were the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index (0.6%) and the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index (1.2%). Other notable increases were registered in the indexes for primary metal products (0.7%) and meat, fish and dairy products (0.4%).

In March 1992, the IPPI was 1.4% lower than a year earlier. For the second consecutive month, the 12-month movement rose from its -3.5% rate in January. The main contributors to the yearly change were indexes for petroleum and coal products (-17.7%), paper and paper products (-10.0%) and the primary metal products (-6.2%); these decreases were partially offset by increases in the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index (4.3%) and in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index (10.0%). The 12-month change for the index excluding petroleum and coal products was -0.4% in March.

The finished goods and the intermediate goods price indexes each increased 0.3% in March compared to February. On a year-to-year basis, the intermediate goods index was down 2.9%, due mainly to the 8.0% decrease for first-stage intermediate goods. Over the last 12 months, the finished goods index was 1.0% higher as the capital equipment index rose 3.0%.

Highlights

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.6% in March. This change was mainly due to the 0.9% increase in the passenger automobiles index, where prices rose 0.3% in the domestic market and 1.1% in the export market. Compared to last year, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index increased 4.3%, mainly as a result of higher prices for passenger automobiles (6.7%). Domestic prices rose 1.1% and export prices rose 8.0% from a year earlier.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a 1.2% increase in March, due primarily to higher prices for softwood lumber and ties (2.7%) and for softwood veneer and plywood (3.2%). Prices for softwood lumber and ties rose 2.6% on the domestic market and 2.5% for exports. Over the last 12 months, increases for softwood lumber and ties products (22.9%) were primarily responsible for the 10.0% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- The primary metal products index increased 0.7% in March, mainly due to a 4.7% increase in prices for aluminum products. This increase was partially offset by lower prices for nickel products, which declined 6.7%. Compared to last year, the primary metal products index has fallen 6.2%, mainly as a result of lower prices for iron and steel products and for aluminum products, which were down 6.2% and 8.9%, respectively.

- The meat, fish and dairy products index increased 0.4% in March, as higher prices were registered for fresh or frozen beef and veal (0.8%), fresh or frozen turkeys (3.4%) and primary fish products (0.5%). On a year-to-year basis, the meat, fish and dairy products index declined 1.1%, due mainly to decreases in prices of pork (-12.2%) and beef and veal (-3.6%). Prices for dairy products were up 3.9% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The March 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available near the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index March 1992[2]	March 1992/ February 1992	March 1992/ March 1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**108.3**	**0.3**	**-1.4**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**109.8**	**0.3**	**-0.4**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.6**	**0.3**	**-2.9**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.6	0.5	-8.0
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.4	0.1	-1.5
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.8**	**0.3**	**1.0**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.0	0.2	0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	110.9	0.4	3.0
All other finished goods	19.3	108.7	0.3	0.5
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.2	0.4	-1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.3	0.2	0.8
Beverages	2.0	120.6	0.3	1.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.7	0.1	9.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.3	-0.3	-1.3
Textile products	2.2	109.3	0.0	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.9	-0.1	0.9
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	113.7	1.2	10.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.0	-0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.5	-0.1	-10.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.1	-0.3	1.5
Primary metal products	7.7	101.9	0.7	-6.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	0.0	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.4	0.1	1.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	103.0	0.6	4.3
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.6	0.1	0.9
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.5	0.0	-0.8
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	85.7	-0.2	-17.7
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.0	0.1	-3.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.5	-0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.6	1.7	-11.2

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

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Raw Materials Price Index

March 1992

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 1.0% increase to 101.8 in March. The main contributors to this increase were indexes for mineral fuels (2.0%), wood (1.4%) and vegetable products (1.2%). These increases were partially offset by lower prices in the animal and animal products index (-0.4%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.6% in March.

In March 1992, the RMPI was down 4.2% from March 1991. The decrease was due to lower levels for four of the seven components of the total index. The main changes were an 8.8% drop in mineral fuels prices, a 7.6% decrease in the non-ferrous metals index and a 3.8% decline in the animal and animal products index. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 2.0% in March 1992 compared to March 1991; however, since December 1991 this index has climbed 4.4% as almost all components have risen by a comparable amount.

Highlights

The mineral fuels price index rose 2.0% in March as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oils (2.1%). The mineral fuels index was down 8.8% from March 1991, due primarily to a 9.8% drop in the prices of crude mineral oils.

The wood price index rose 1.4% in March, mainly because of higher prices for logs and bolts (1.2%) and for softwood pulpwood (2.1%). On a year-to-year basis, the wood price index was up 4.1% as a result of the 5.7% increase in the prices of logs and bolts.

The non-ferrous metals index was up 0.5% from February 1992. This increase was due to a 4.5% jump in the prices of aluminum materials and of a 2.5% rise in the prices of zinc concentrates. However, the non-ferrous metals index was still 7.6% lower than a year ago. The main contributions to this decline came from lower prices for aluminum materials (-13.3%), concentrates of copper (-4.2%) and radio-active concentrates (-16.3%).

The animal and animal products index was down 0.4% in March. A decrease in hog prices (-5.5%) was partially offset by an increase in prices of cattle for slaughter (1.9%). The animal and animal products index was down 3.8% from the same period last year, due primarily to a 22.4% drop in hog prices and a 6.2% decrease in the prices of cattle for slaughter. Prices for fresh fish and unprocessed milk were up 7.2% and 1.8%, respectively, from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit at (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Mar. 1992[1]	Mar. 1992/ Feb. 1992	Mar. 1992/ Mar. 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**101.8**	**1.0**	**-4.2**
Mineral fuels	32	96.9	2.0	-8.8
Vegetable products	10	91.0	1.2	1.6
Animal and animal products	25	103.0	-0.4	-3.8
Wood	13	128.9	1.4	4.1
Ferrous materials	4	92.8	1.3	0.1
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.9	0.5	-7.6
Non-metallic minerals	3	98.4	0.5	-7.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	104.1	0.6	-2.0

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain

March 31, 1992

Total Canadian farm stocks of the eight major grains at March 31, 1992 were 24.5 million tonnes, down from 27.6 million tonnes a year earlier. Total stocks in commercial positions were down 6% from a year earlier.

Total farm stocks of wheat (excluding durum) were 11.2 million tonnes, down 14% from year-earlier levels of 13.1 million tonnes. Total stocks of durum wheat were 2.9 million tonnes, up 35% from the March 1991 level of 2.1 million tonnes. The quality of the Hard Red Spring Wheat stocks is excellent, with 98% in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 90% in Alberta grading either 1 or 2 C.W.. The quantity of canola in storage on March 31, 1992 was 1.3 million tonnes, an increase of 18%. Farm stocks of flaxseed were down 9% at 460 thousand tonnes, compared to 505 thousand tonnes a year earlier. Farm stocks of oats, barley, corn and rye were 8.4 million tonnes, 21% below year-earlier levels.

Lower coarse grain stocks are the result of decreased production as well as an increase in livestock feeding relative to 1991. Western Canadian cattle and hog feeding has increased with lower barley prices. Export sales have lowered corn stocks in spite of higher production.

The estimates of farm-held stocks of grain are based on a survey of 7,000 farm operators conducted by telephone during the period April 1 to 6, 1992. Farm stocks include marketable grain plus reserves for feed and seed. Data on commercial stocks are obtained largely from the Canadian Grain Commission. Farm stock data include dockage, while commercial stock data exclude dockage.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1992, (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For additional information, contact the Crops Section, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities

1989-1990

Highlights

- In 1989-1990, university spending increased 9.5%, to $8.25 billion. This was the largest annual increase since 1981-82. University expenditure accounted for 1.2% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product.
- Sponsored research expenditure increased 9.4% over the previous year, reaching $1.26 billion or 15.2% of total expenditures. This ratio was little changed from that of the previous year.
- Excluding sponsored research, university operating expenditures per full-time equivalent (FTE) student increased 6.3% in 1989-1990.
- Revenues by direct source of funds increased 7.5%, to $8.3 billion, slowing somewhat from the sharp increase seen the year before (10.2%). Sponsored research contributions increased 6.9%.

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1989-90, Vol. 14, No. 2 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-1668) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

February 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in February 1992 was 182 732 tonnes, down 4% from the 189 940 tonnes milled in February 1991.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 4% to 137 610 tonnes in February 1992 from 143 969 tonnes in February 1991.

Crushing

The canola crushings for February 1992 amounted to 153 998 tonnes, up 29% from the 119 227 tonnes crushed in February 1991. The resulting oil production increased 33% to 62 775 tonnes from 47 283 tonnes in February 1991. Meal production increased 29% to 93 177 tonnes from 72 183 tonnes in February 1991.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 9% to 82 958 tonnes in 1992, up from 76 204 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 13% to 15 226 tonnes in February 1992 from 13 524 tonnes in February 1991. Meal production increased 9% to 63 165 tonnes from 57 915 tonnes in February 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.1 million tonnes, a decrease 4.4% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 9.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 5.5% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

March 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 193 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1992, an 18.4% decrease compared to 2 686 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in March 1991.

For January to March 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 6 767 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 6 513 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a 3.9% increase.

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

The March 1992 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.

Livestock Report

April 1, 1992

The total number of pigs in Canada at April 1, 1992 was estimated at 10,394,500 head, virtually unchanged from the year-earlier count of 10,418,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,041,600 head, a 1% decrease from the year-earlier count of 1,047,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1992 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available around May 6. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division.

■

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Red Meats

1991

The apparent per capita consumption of beef (on a carcass weight basis) was 35.3 kg in 1991 compared to 36.1 kg in 1990. Pork increased slightly to 28.0 kg per capita. Veal decreased to 1.76 kg per capita. Mutton and lamb increased to .86 kg from .84 kg.

The apparent per capita consumption of beef (on a retail weight basis) was 25.8 kg in 1991 compared to 26.4 kg in 1990. Pork increased to 21.3 kg per capita.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1179, 1182 and 1183.

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Traveller Accommodation Statistics

1987-1989

Data on accommodation service industries for 1987-1989 are now available.

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1987-1989 (63-204, $22) will be released in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For information concerning this publication, please contact Sam Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, December 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The Sugar Situation, March 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Apple and Apple Products, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-241
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, March 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Imports by Commodity, February 1992.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1989-1990. Vol. 14, No. 2.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises, 1989.
Catalogue number 61-219P
(Canada: $48; United States: US$58; Other Countries: US$67).

Business Services, 1987-1989.
Catalogue number 63-232
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

How to Order Publications

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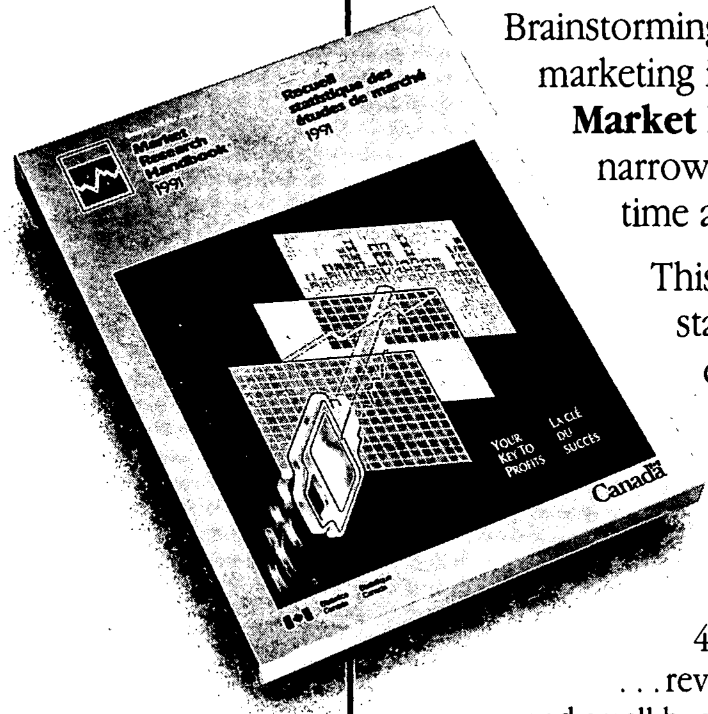
A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

TH RESEARCH HANDBOOK 1991



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