

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 1, 1992

**NOT FOR LOAN**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

STATISTICS CANADA / STATISTIQUE CANADA  
 MAY 1 1992  
 LIBRARY BIBLIOTHÈQUE

**NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS**

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1991 (Preliminary)** 2  
 National assets grew 6% to reach \$6 trillion at the end of 1991, roughly nine times GDP.
- **Provincial Economic Accounts, 1991 (Preliminary)** 9  
 The Atlantic provinces showed the strongest growth in Gross Domestic Product at factor cost in 1991.
- **Canada's Women: A Profile of Their Labour Market Experience, 1988** 14  
 In 1988, about 6.5 million Canadian women aged 16 to 69 were in the labour force at some time during the year.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1992 15
- Gypsum Products, March 1992 15
- Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1992 15
- Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1992 15
- Newsprint Industry, 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures 16

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 17

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of May 4-8 18

## INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: April 1992



## MAJOR RELEASES

### National Balance Sheet Accounts

1991 (Preliminary)

#### National Wealth

Total assets on the **national balance sheet** – the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets – amounted to \$6 trillion at the end of 1991, about nine times GDP (see Table 1 and Chart 1); the increase was 6%, the same as for 1990. Financial assets grew more rapidly than tangible assets, as the ratio of the former to the latter (the financial interrelations ratio) continued its upward trend (see Chart 2).

National wealth, defined as the value of the economy's tangible assets, reached \$2.4 trillion by the end of 1991 (see Chart 3). Of that amount, \$0.3 trillion was accounted for by non-resident claims and the remainder, \$2.1 trillion, represented Canada's net worth. Reproducible assets (buildings, roads, dams, machinery and equipment, etc.) totalled \$2.0 trillion and land surrounding structures accounted for the remainder. National wealth as currently defined excludes natural resources such as subsoil assets, timber and public land.

National net worth, total assets less liabilities, grew 5% in 1991 to reach \$2.1 trillion (see Chart 4). This amounted to \$78,800 on a per capita basis. The increase in net worth was \$98 billion and consisted of national saving of \$20 billion and net revaluations of assets and liabilities of \$78 billion.

Measured by total assets, the personal sector gained ground relative to the principal non-financial sectors of the economy in 1991. Non-financial corporations' 4% growth in total assets was the weakest of these sectors. The personal sector share of credit market debt was unchanged at 31%, while non-financial corporations' share declined 2% to 30%; total non-financial sector debt grew 7% in 1991 (see Chart 5).

### Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth of the Major Sectors

Credit market debt of the **personal sector** reached \$432 billion at the end of 1991, growing at a slower pace than in 1990 (see Chart 6). Net funds raised through consumer credit in the year resulted in a 2% increase in consumer indebtedness, compared to 5% for 1990 and 10% for 1989; the resulting \$2 billion increase in the level of consumer debt was in line with the slowing in personal expenditure on durable goods.

A full four percentage point drop in one-year mortgage rates during 1991 did little to stimulate mortgage demand, as funds raised through this type of instrument stood just below the 1990 total. Nevertheless, household debt (consumer credit plus mortgage credit) continued to grow more rapidly than disposable income; the ratio of the former to the latter reached a record 83% of personal disposable income at the end of 1991 – 21% representing consumer debt and 62% being mortgage debt (see Charts 7 and 8).

Total assets of the personal sector grew at a faster pace, as financial assets rose 7% in 1991 compared to 6% in 1990. Mutual fund shares and life insurance and pension fund claims accounted for most of this growth in financial assets. Changes in the sector's net investment (net lending) reflected a slowing in debt-financed expenditure.

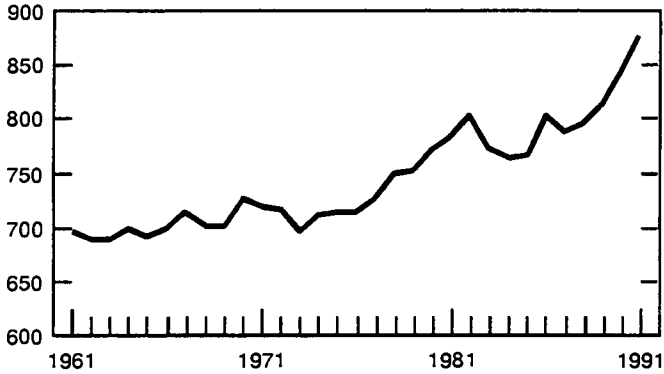
**Non-financial private corporations** accounted for \$345 billion of credit market debt by 1991 year-end, only a 2% increase over 1990 (see Chart 9). This was the smallest percentage increase since 1983, when corporations moved to reduce their debt as they emerged from the 1981-82 recession. The growth in the liabilities of this sector was consistent with sluggish capital expenditure and reduced profits in the year. A slight reduction in the debt to equity ratio took place in 1991, reversing the upward trend of the previous four years (see Chart 10).

#### Household Debt per Capita

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(dollars)							
Consumer credit	2,100	2,300	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,500	3,600	3,700
Mortgages	5,400	5,800	6,600	7,500	8,400	9,400	10,000	10,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>14,300</b>

**Chart 1  
National Assets**

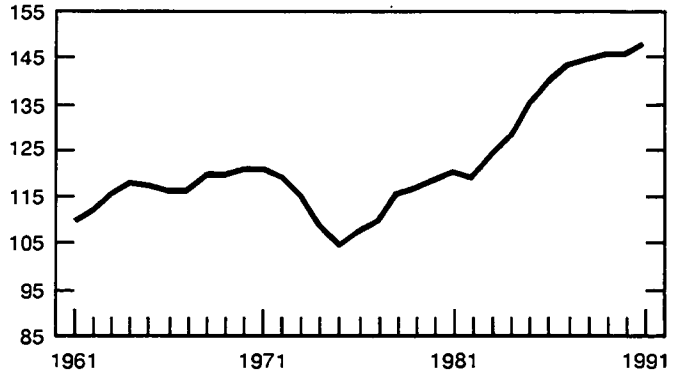
% of GDP



Note: Total assets on the national balance sheet

**Chart 2  
National Financial Assets**

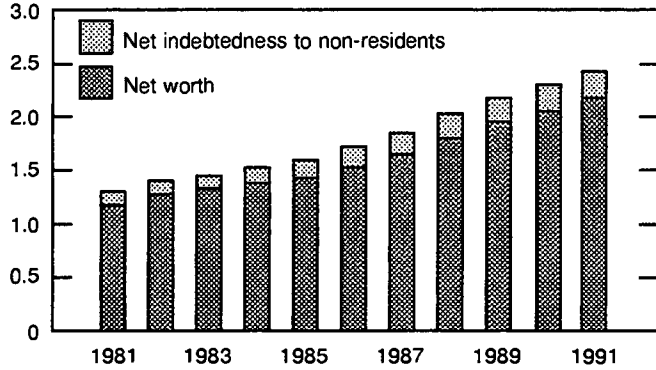
% of tangible assets



Note: National balance sheet

**Chart 3  
Components of National Wealth**

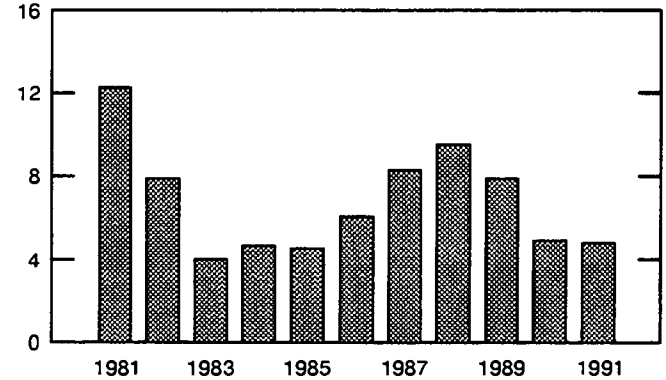
Trillions \$



Note: National balance sheet

**Chart 4  
National Net Worth**

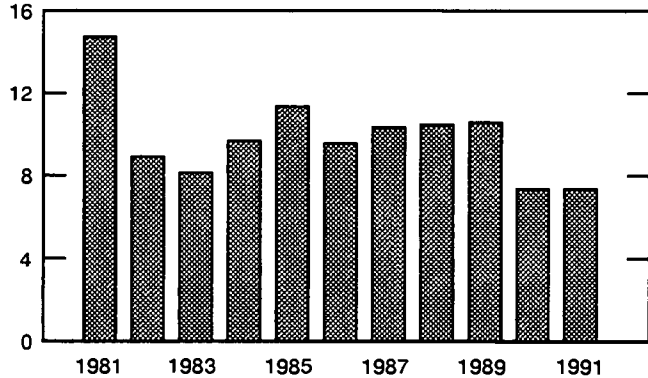
% change



Note: National balance sheet

**Chart 5  
Non-financial Sector Debt**

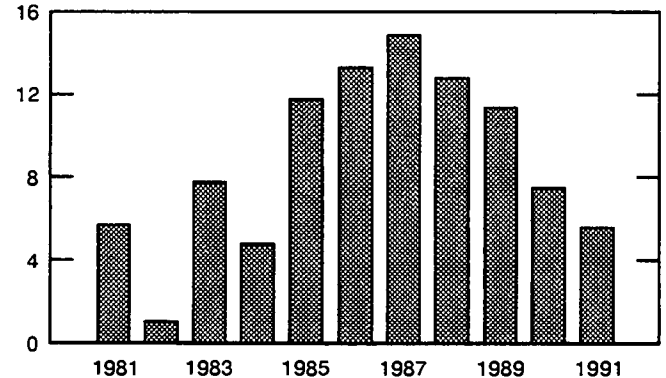
% change



Note: Credit market debt

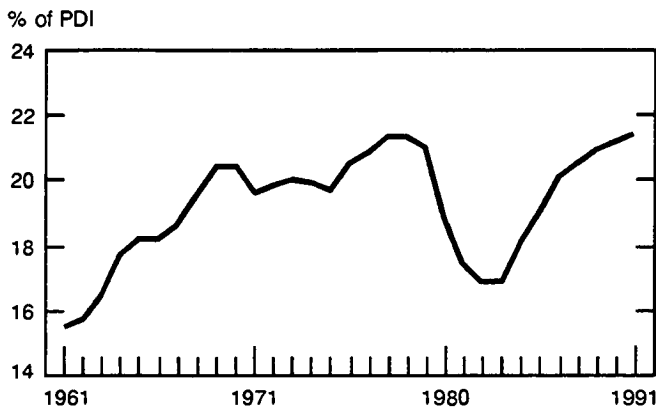
**Chart 6  
Personal Sector Debt**

% change

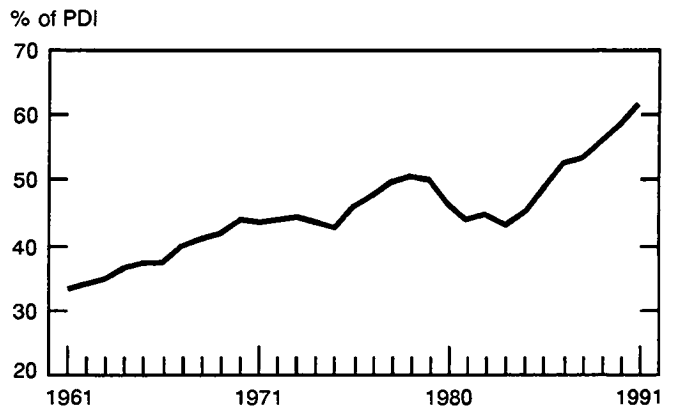


Note: Credit market debt

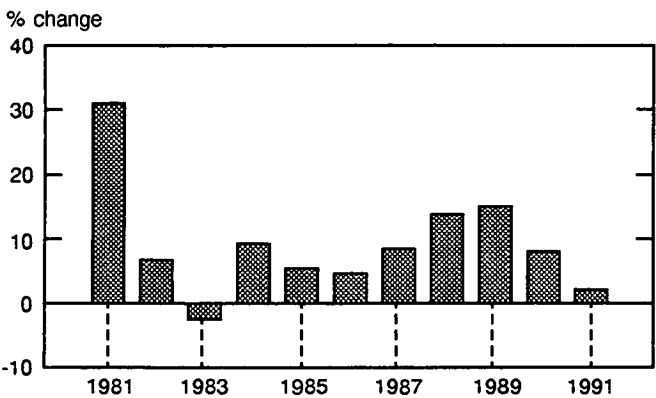
**Chart 7  
Personal Consumer Debt**



**Chart 8  
Personal Mortgage Debt**

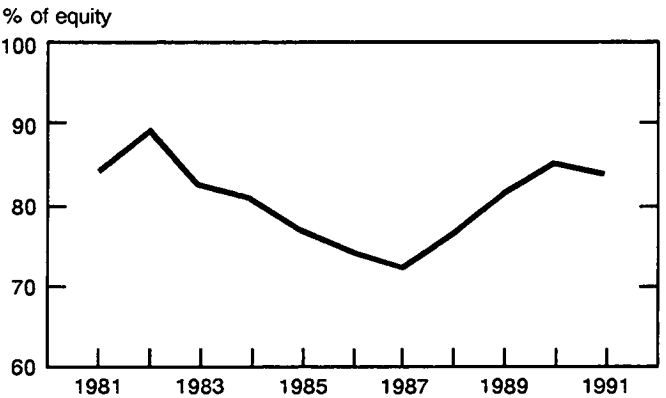


**Chart 9  
Debt of Corporations - Non-financial Private**



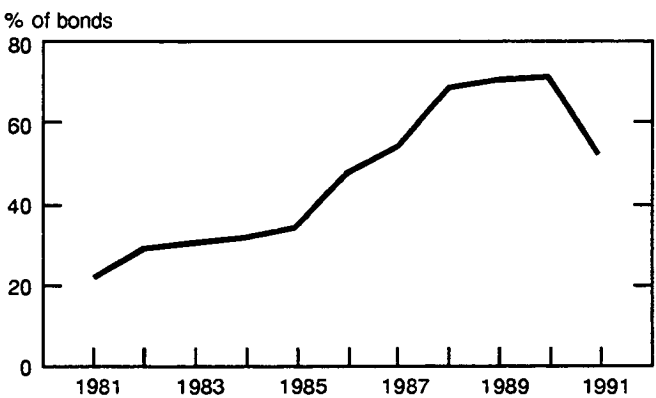
Note: Credit market debt

**Chart 10  
Corporate Debt**

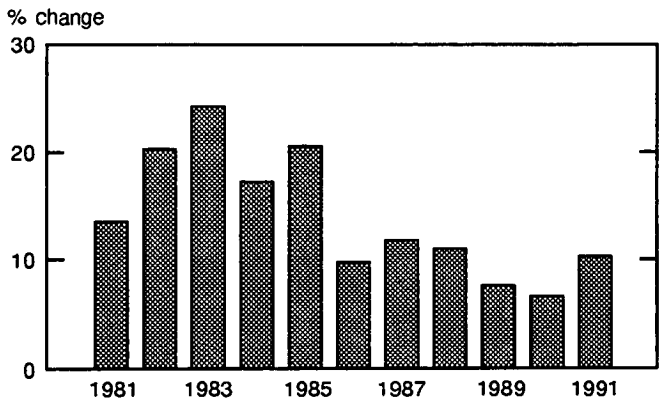


Note: Non-financial private corporations

**Chart 11  
Corporate Short Term Paper**



**Chart 12  
Federal Government Debt**



The composition of corporate debt also changed over the year (see Chart 11). The level of short-term paper liabilities was reduced by \$10 billion and bank loans grew at a slower pace than for 1990, while bonds outstanding rose at twice the rate of 1990.

The **federal government's** credit market debt rose to \$346 billion by the end of 1991, a 10% increase compared to 7% for 1990 (see Chart 12). Marketable bonds increased 14%, while short-term paper rose just 8%; the majority of the gross new bond issues in 1991 had maturity dates in excess of 10 years. Debt continued to increase more rapidly than revenue in 1991, with interest on the public debt running in excess of 31% of current revenue.

**Other levels of government** – provincial and local governments and hospitals – accounted for \$188 billion of credit market debt at 1991 year-end, growing by 16%. Bond liabilities rose 20%; but short-term paper fell, as long-term financing became relatively more attractive throughout the year. For provincial governments as a whole, the ratio of debt to revenue posted an increase in 1991, reflecting widening deficits in most provinces.

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by **financial institutions** (the financial intermediation ratio) rose marginally in 1991. In the aggregate, financial institutions increased financial assets at the same 7% rate as in 1990. The growth of mutual funds was considerably above this average, in excess of 40%. The assets of segregated funds of life insurance (largely longer-term, retirement-oriented investment assets) rose 14%, while trustee pension plans and life insurance business also registered increases in the double-digit range. The growth of assets of chartered banks and near-banks was relatively weak, the result of the slow demand for loans, mortgages and consumer credit in the year.

**Non-residents'** investment in Canadian debt securities outstripped increases in foreign direct investment in Canada for 1991 as in 1990 (see Chart 13). Assets of non-residents vis-a-vis Canada totalled \$540 billion by 1991 year-end. Of this amount, \$82 billion was in the form of provincial government direct bonds plus provincial guaranteed bonds, as

non-residents acquired \$18 billion of such bonds in the year; this pushed the sector's share of provincial government plus enterprise long-term credit market debt up about 3% over the 40% level attained at the end of 1990. Non-residents also held a significant proportion of federal government securities at the end of 1991; the sector's share of federal short-term paper and bonds combined grew steadily over the last six years, and at 1991 year-end stood at more than double the 11% registered at 1985 year-end.

With Canada's external liabilities at \$540 billion and Canada's external assets at \$268 billion, Canada's net indebtedness (net investment position) with non-residents was \$272 billion. Relative to GDP, the nation's net debt to the rest of the world has trended upwards since 1974 (see Chart 14).

### Credit Market Summary

Credit market debt – consumer credit, mortgages, loans, short-term paper and bonds – of domestic non-financial sectors totalled \$1.4 trillion by 1991 year-end (see Table 2). The ratio of such debt to GDP rose to 204% (see Charts 15 and 16). Weakness in economic activity had an impact on the credit markets, as the debt outstanding of domestic non-financial sectors grew 7% in both 1990 and 1991, contrasted with 11% in 1989. Lower growth in debt outstanding in 1991 was the result of a further drop in the demand for funds in the private sector, in spite of pronounced declines in interest rates during the year. Non-financial private corporations reduced borrowing to less than one-third of the 1990 level. Government sector demand for credit, however, rose in 1991.

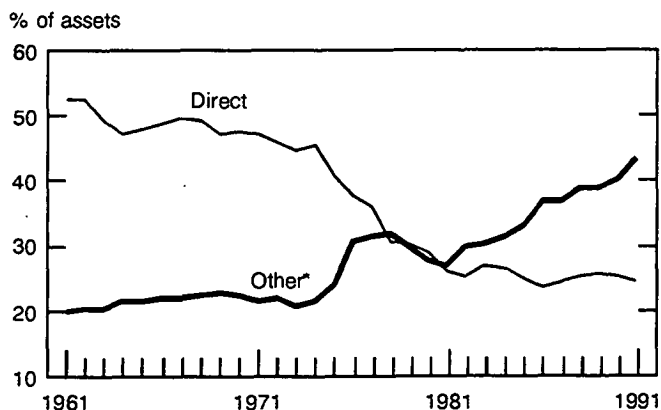
### Growth Rates of Credit Market Debt (%)

	1989	1990	1991
<b>Total non-financial:</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Personal sector	11.3	7.5	5.6
Non-financial private corporations	15.0	8.0	2.0
Governments	9.0	6.6	12.2

### Public Debt per Capita

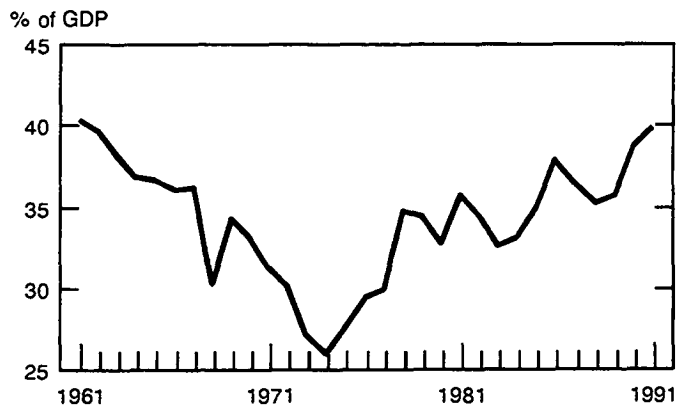
	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1990	1991
	(dollars)						
Federal government	3,800	5,600	7,900	9,500	11,100	11,700	12,700
Provincial government	1,700	2,400	3,100	3,800	4,400	4,600	5,400
Municipal government	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>19,500</b>

**Chart 13**  
**Investment by Non-residents**



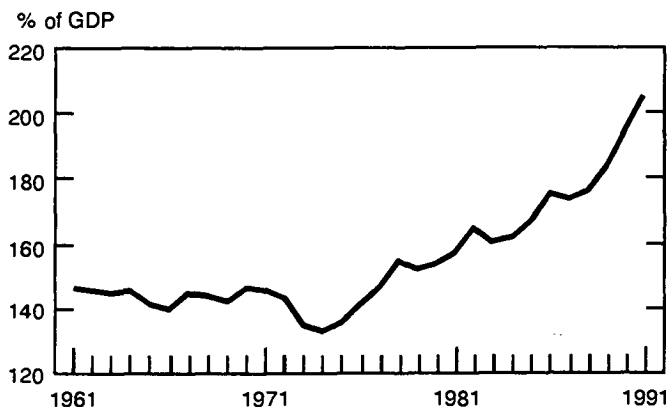
\*Bonds and short-term paper

**Chart 14**  
**Balance of International Indebtedness**



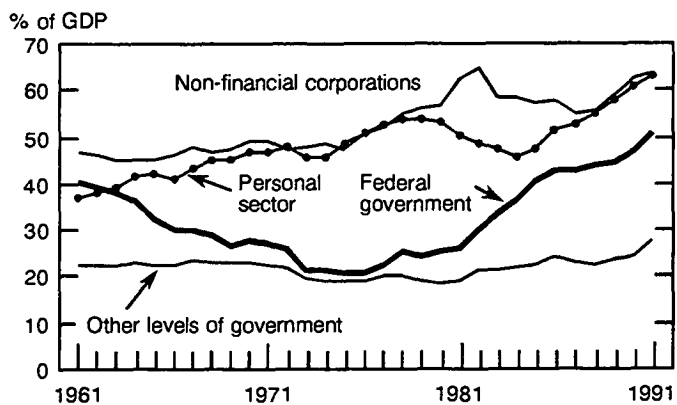
Note: International investment position

**Chart 15**  
**Non-financial Sector Debt**



Note: Credit market debt

**Chart 16**  
**Non-financial Sector Debt by Major Sector**



Note: Credit market debt

Limited growth in monetary aggregates and credit expansion coupled with lower inflation led to an easing of monetary conditions – declines in nominal interest rates throughout 1991. Short-term interest rates fell more sharply than long-term rates, producing a more normal-looking yield curve. Although net new financing was subdued, substantial amounts of existing debt were refinanced with significant movements from short-term to longer-term debt; long-term rates fell to a low which, except for a brief period

in the first half of 1987, had not been seen since 1978.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775, 777-794.**

For further information about this release, contact Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-1798) or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9043), National Accounts and Environment Division.

**National Balance Sheet Accounts: Major Sectors, Year-end 1991**  
(Billions of Dollars)

	Persons and Un- incorp'd Business (1)	Non-Fin- ancial Corpo- rations (2)	Financ- ial Insti- tutions (3)	Govern- ments (4)	Rest of the World (5)	Total, all Sectors (1 to 5)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
<b>Total Assets</b>	2,358	1,428	1,601	604	540	6,531	5,991
<b>Tangible Assets</b>	1,108	951	60	298	-	2,416	2,416
Residential structures	534	91	5	1	-	632	632
Non-residential structures	37	410	35	225	-	708	708
Machinery and equipment	14	208	9	14	-	244	244
Consumer durables	260	-	-	-	-	260	260
Inventories	13	101	-	-	-	114	114
Land	250	141	10	57	-	458	458
<b>Financial Assets</b>	1,250	478	1,542	306	540	4,115	3,575
International reserves	-	-	3	16	-	20	20
Currency and deposits	451	61	53	9	62	636	574
Consumer credit	-	2	98	-	-	100	100
Trade receivables	-	107	6	3	11	127	116
Loans	-	9	202	14	36	260	225
Short-term paper	32	22	120	23	29	227	198
Mortgages	25	8	331	4	-	368	367
Bonds	68	7	235	84	204	598	393
Insurance and pensions	364	-	-	-	-	364	364
Claims	-	201	298	119	161	780	619
Shares	260	6	110	7	23	406	384
Foreign investments	6	1	36	1	-	43	43
Other financial assets	43	55	48	27	14	188	173
<b>Liabilities, Net Worth</b>	2,358	1,428	1,601	604	540	6,531	5,991
<b>Liabilities</b>	442	1,185	1,587	633	268	4,115	3,848
International reserves	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
Currency and deposits	-	-	600	2	33	636	603
Consumer credit	100	-	-	-	-	100	100
Trade payables	10	99	1	7	10	127	117
Loans	43	151	28	17	22	260	239
Short-term paper	-	49	14	163	-	227	227
Mortgages	288	78	1	-	-	368	368
Bonds	1	156	49	392	-	598	598
Insurance and pensions	-	-	363	1	-	364	364
Claims	-	185	103	26	119	433	314
Shares	-	413	340	-	-	753	753
Foreign investments	-	-	-	-	43	43	-
Other liabilities	-	55	86	26	21	188	167
<b>Net Worth</b>	1,916	243	14	-30	272	2,416	2,144

\* The National Balance Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets/liabilities (which is also the net worth of the rest of the world sector with the sign reversed).

All data are in current dollars. The data are released in millions of dollars; as a result, figures may not balance in this table due to the rounding up to billions of dollars.

- Nil.

**National Balance Sheet Accounts: Credit Market Summary Table\***  
(Millions of Dollars)

	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>1. Persons and Unincorporated Business</b>	<b>341,778</b>	<b>380,446</b>	<b>409,143</b>	<b>431,987</b>
Consumer credit	84,392	92,966	97,721	99,687
Bank loans	15,121	16,667	17,499	17,558
Other loans	21,661	21,862	24,122	25,442
Mortgages	219,552	247,996	268,954	288,452
Bonds	1,052	955	847	848
<b>2. Non-financial Private Corporations</b>	<b>272,330</b>	<b>313,073</b>	<b>338,058</b>	<b>344,938</b>
Bank loans	80,958	88,650	96,377	98,519
Other loans	31,520	40,822	43,804	44,939
Short-term paper	43,910	50,227	52,706	42,632
Mortgages	51,899	62,443	71,210	76,585
Bonds	64,043	70,931	73,961	82,263
<b>3. Non-financial Government Enterprises</b>	<b>73,962</b>	<b>74,402</b>	<b>79,871</b>	<b>88,481</b>
Bank loans	5,809	4,612	6,304	4,139
Other loans	4,364	3,932	3,634	3,300
Short-term paper	1,721	1,942	3,399	6,467
Mortgages	1,188	1,175	1,169	1,165
Government of Canada bonds	-	-	-	-
Provincial government bonds	56,506	58,043	61,421	69,555
Municipal government bonds	246	265	235	235
Other Canadian bonds	4,128	4,433	3,709	3,620
<b>4. Federal Government</b>	<b>272,245</b>	<b>293,269</b>	<b>313,195</b>	<b>345,777</b>
Bank loans	-	-	-	-
Other loans	1,337	417	74	17
Treasury bills	96,346	121,340	136,522	147,646
Bonds	174,562	171,512	176,599	198,114
<b>5. Other Levels of Government</b>	<b>136,744</b>	<b>152,564</b>	<b>162,154</b>	<b>187,636</b>
Bank loans	2,092	2,223	2,382	2,490
Other loans	14,820	14,550	14,195	14,461
Short-term paper	11,630	14,537	16,516	15,498
Mortgages	80	80	80	80
Provincial government bonds	78,454	90,195	97,218	121,028
Municipal government bonds	29,147	30,443	31,253	33,535
Other Canadian bonds	551	536	510	544
<b>6. Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors</b>	<b>1,097,089</b>	<b>1,213,754</b>	<b>1,302,421</b>	<b>1,398,819</b>
Consumer credit	84,392	92,966	97,721	99,687
Bank loans	103,980	112,152	122,562	122,706
Other loans	73,702	81,583	85,829	88,159
Treasury bills	96,346	121,340	136,522	147,646
Short-term paper	57,261	66,706	72,621	64,597
Mortgages	272,719	311,694	341,413	366,282
Bonds	408,689	427,313	445,753	509,770

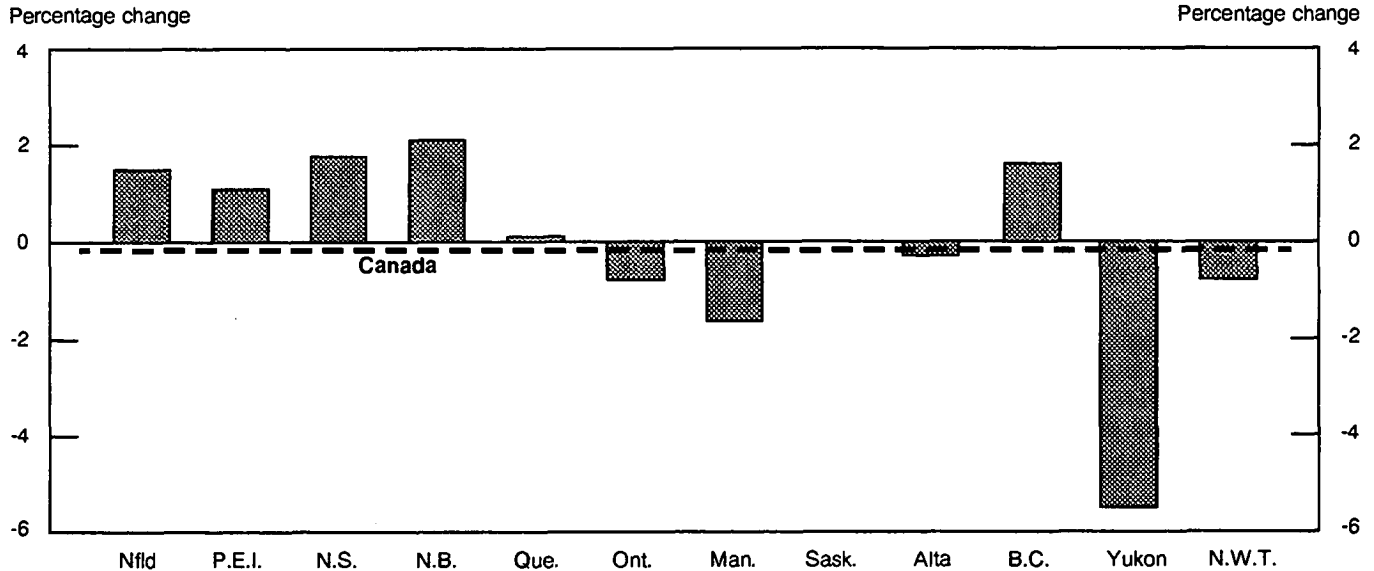
\* The Credit Market Summary Table compresses the detail in the sector balance sheets by aggregating sectors and by excluding non-market instruments.

- Nil.



Chart 1

**Growth of GDP at Factor Cost in 1991**  
(at current prices)



**Provincial Economic Accounts**  
1991 (Preliminary)

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (GDP) decreased a slight 0.1% in 1991 at the Canada level. All provinces and territories experienced lower growth than in 1990. The Atlantic provinces posted four of the five best performances in the country, particularly New Brunswick (2.1%) and Nova Scotia (1.8%). On the other hand, the Yukon's GDP decreased 5.5% in 1991 due to a substantial drop in corporation profits before taxes.

British Columbia (5.2%) and New Brunswick (4.9%) had the fastest growth in personal disposable income, reflecting relatively strong increases in labour income, 5.8% and 4.0%, respectively. However, Ontario's share of personal disposable income dropped for a second consecutive year. Personal income per person ranged from \$16,553 in Newfoundland to \$26,327 in the Northwest Territories.

Final domestic demand dropped 0.9% in real terms in 1991, as consumer expenditure and business investment in fixed capital both fell. The variation in final domestic demand growth across the country was largely accounted for by differential growth patterns for business investment, which in turn reflected developments in corporation profits and final sales. In

**Note to Users**

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 1991 and the simultaneous elimination of the Federal Sales Tax (FST) had important effects in the Provincial Economic Accounts.

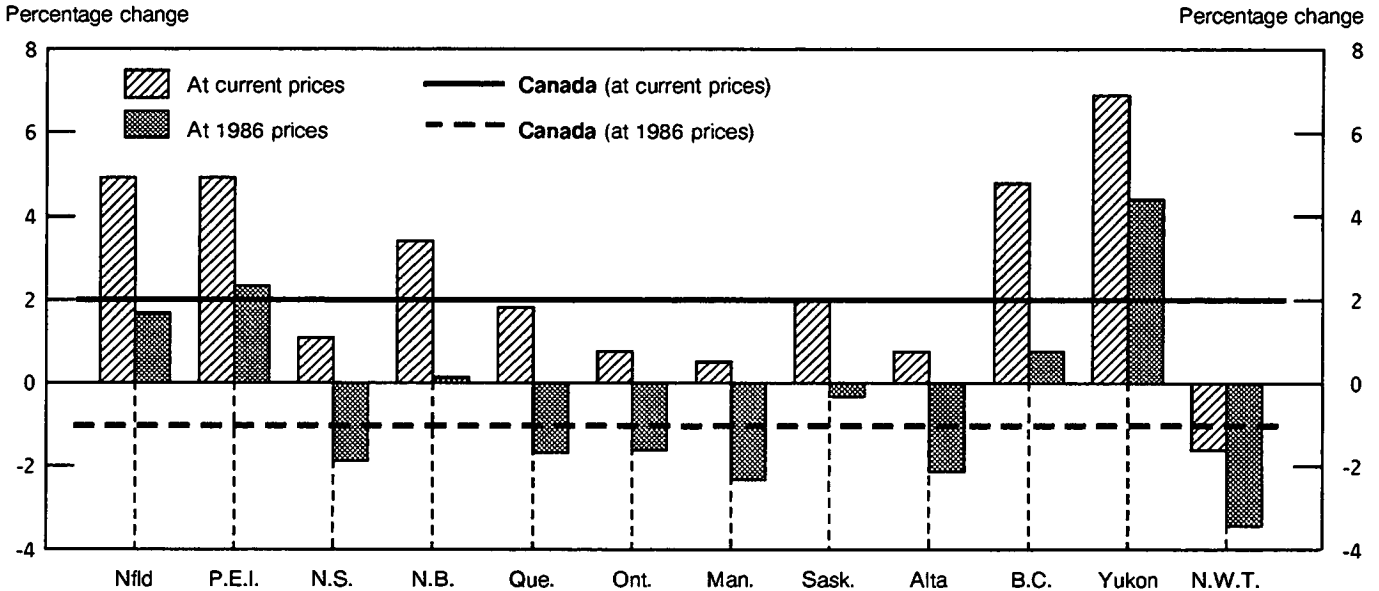
The FST was levied on manufacturers; in the Provincial Economic Accounts, revenues were allocated to the province in which they were collected. The GST, on the other hand, is levied effectively on final consumption. In most cases, manufacturers are entitled to full refunds of any GST paid on inputs. Accordingly, GST revenues are allocated, in the Provincial Economic Accounts, to the province or territory where the associated final purchases are made.

This difference in treatment for the two taxes implies a break in provincial GDP at market prices between 1990 and 1991. For this reason, comparisons of aggregate economic activity between 1991 and earlier years are more appropriately based on GDP at factor cost, which excludes indirect taxes less subsidies and is unaffected by the break.

particular, the Yukon, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia, which each recorded a significant rise in business capital spending, also posted the strongest growth at 4.4%, 2.3%, 1.7% and 0.8%, respectively. Similarly, the declines in domestic demand recorded in the

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand Growth in 1991



Northwest Territories (-3.4%), Manitoba (-2.3%) and Alberta (-2.1%) were associated with drops in business investment in fixed capital.

The rate of inflation as measured by the implicit price index for final domestic demand was 2.8% in 1991, down from 3.6% in 1990. The rate was highest in British Columbia (3.9%), New Brunswick (3.3%) and Quebec (3.5%); both British Columbia and New Brunswick experienced strong growth in nominal GDP, while in Quebec the increase reflected changes in coverage of the retail sales tax. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in 1991 pushed up consumer prices in all regions of Canada. The highest rates of price increase were recorded for consumer semi- and non-durable goods, and for consumer services. Price increases were notably lower for durable goods, which benefited from the elimination of the old Federal Sales Tax.

**Components of Demand**

Real business fixed investment spending dropped for a second consecutive year (-4.0%), after having been a source of growth from 1984 to 1989. The decrease in corporation profits and in domestic demand were key explanatory factors. The three components of investment - residential construction, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment - all

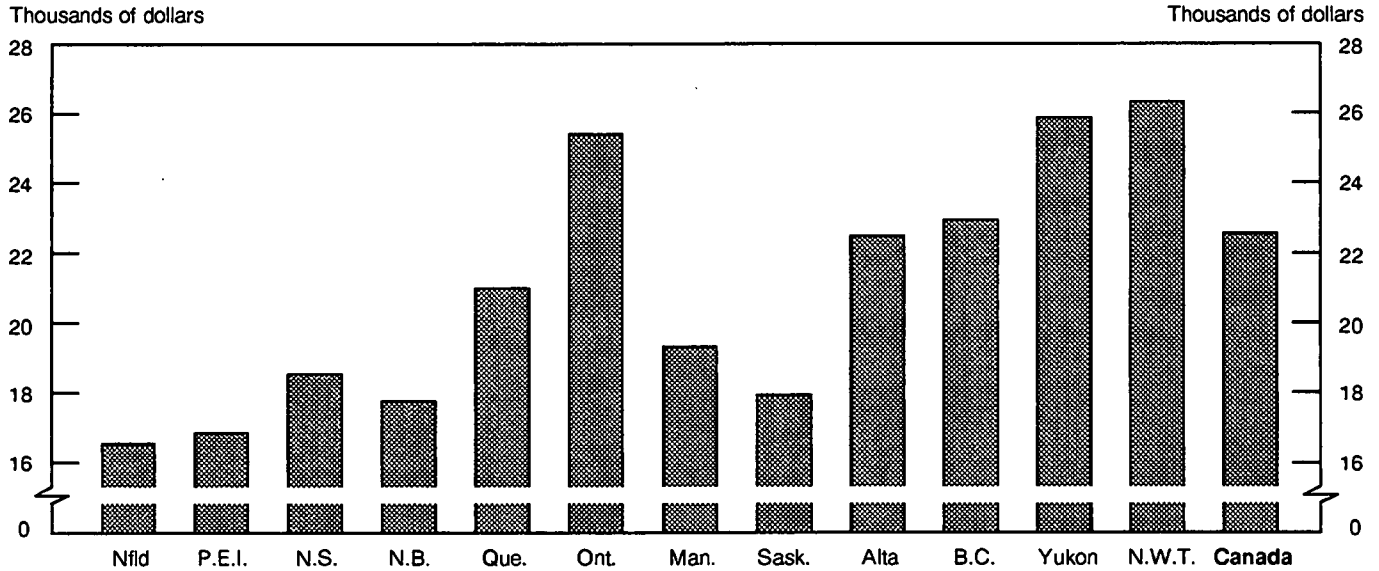
decreased at the national level. The Northwest Territories (-33.0%) and Manitoba (-7.3%) were the most severely affected, while the Yukon (37.8%) and Prince Edward Island (16.6%) had the highest increases.

Of the three major components of investment, residential construction registered the biggest drop at 8.5%, as housing starts declined from 181,630 to 156,197 units. Only British Columbia experienced an increase (0.6%), due to a jump in transfer costs. Manitoba and Ontario, where housing starts fell by 40.9% and 15.7%, respectively, recorded the biggest declines in residential investment.

Non-residential construction also slipped for a second year in 1991 (-3.1%). Investment levels fell sharply in the Northwest Territories (-51.6%), especially in the mining sector, and in Ontario (-11.2%). Conversely, the Yukon (128.8%), Newfoundland (56.1%) and New Brunswick (33.2%) recorded higher investment in public utilities and in the mining industry. Real investment spending on machinery and equipment dropped 1.1% at the national level and the strongest declines were recorded in the Yukon (-29.2%) and New Brunswick (-23.2%). Prince Edward Island (46.1%) and Saskatchewan (19.0%) were the only provinces to experience significant growth.

Chart 3

Personal Income per Person in 1991



Personal spending on consumer goods and services fell 1.1% in 1991, the first drop since 1982. All provinces experienced declines with the exception of British Columbia, where consumer outlays remained relatively stable. Consumer spending declined in the goods component and grew slightly in services. Spending on semi-durable goods recorded the biggest drop (-8.1%), notably for clothing and footwear. Price increases were very large in this category (8.4%), with Quebec having the largest growth at 12.7% following the extension of the sales tax to clothing, footwear and books. Spending on durable goods also fell sharply (-6.2%), particularly in Prince Edward Island (-10.2%) and Saskatchewan (-8.8%). Consumer spending on non-durable goods dropped 0.8%, with all provinces and territories experiencing declines except British Columbia (0.9%) and the Yukon (0.8%). The weak increase in services was due largely to spending on restaurants, hotels, transport and recreational services. Only the Yukon and Manitoba posted decreases.

As in 1990, government current expenditure on goods and services at 1986 prices rose more rapidly than the other major components of demand. The volume increase was 2.4%, down slightly from 3.1% in 1990. The change in government outlays ranged from -0.6% in Nova Scotia to 4.1% in Newfoundland, with most provinces close to the national average.

Public sector capital spending remained essentially unchanged at the Canada level in 1991. Prince Edward Island (35.6%) and Nova Scotia (15.0%) recorded the strongest growth but Saskatchewan (-17.1%) and Quebec (-13.1%) recorded the weakest.

Components of Income

Labour income rose 2.5% in 1991, markedly slower than in previous years. The increases in Alberta (5.9%) and British Columbia (5.8%) exceeded the national average, reflecting rises in employment of 1.2% and 1.4%, respectively (see *Labour Force Survey*). Manitoba (1.0%), Prince Edward Island (1.2%), Ontario (1.3%), Quebec (2.0%) and Nova Scotia (2.1%) grew less than the national average.

Corporate profits before taxes dropped sharply at the national level, by approximately \$15 billion for a second year in a row. The weak performance of the metallic minerals and metal products sector affected most provinces and territories, most notably the Yukon (-45.6%) and the Northwest Territories (-38.4%). Meanwhile, New Brunswick (-42.3%) and British Columbia (-35.0%) experienced a sharp decline in the wood and paper sector, which has been in difficulty since 1989. The energy sector contributed substantially to the 36.2% drop of corporate profits in Alberta.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 18.4% in 1991, contributed substantially to the 36.2% drop of corporation profits in Alberta.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 18.4% in 1991, after a 6.8% increase in 1990. The rise in accrued net income was partly accounted for by higher subsidies (on an accrual basis) in British Columbia (37.8%), Alberta (20.4%), Saskatchewan (21.9%) and Prince Edward Island (80.0%). Manitoba's net income decreased 8.0% due to a significant drop in crop value. Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell 5.4% in 1991, reflecting the plunge in interest rates.

**Gross Domestic Product estimates for the provinces and territories are available on CANSIM: matrices 2610-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-4998, 6949 and 6950.**

**Estimates of final domestic demand at 1986 prices are available on CANSIM : matrices 2581-2595 and their associated implicit price indexes are on matrices 2596-2609.**

**Sources and disposition of personal income are available on CANSIM: matrices 5089-5097, 5099, 6965-6966 and 5025-5026, while selected economic indicators by province and territory are on matrices 6967-6979.**

The 1991 issue of the *Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates* (13-213P, \$26) will be released at the end of May. The data are also available immediately on printouts and microcomputer diskettes.

For further information, contact Catherine Bertrand (613-951-9152), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Table 1

**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, Annual percentage change**

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(percent)							
Newfoundland	8.2	7.3	6.6	8.8	7.9	6.5	4.1	1.5
Prince Edward Island	11.4	3.2	14.3	5.0	11.7	6.8	5.0	1.1
Nova Scotia	10.5	11.4	8.7	6.5	7.1	6.7	5.9	1.8
New Brunswick	11.8	6.9	10.4	7.5	8.1	6.9	5.0	2.1
<b>Atlantic Canada</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Quebec	9.8	6.7	7.6	10.0	9.7	5.5	3.2	0.1
Ontario	12.9	6.6	9.8	10.4	12.6	7.4	2.1	-0.8
<b>Central Canada</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Manitoba	12.1	6.4	4.4	6.6	10.2	5.1	3.7	-1.6
Saskatchewan	10.2	6.0	0.8	0.7	3.5	3.2	4.8	0.0
Alberta	8.0	9.8	-13.6	3.5	2.9	5.3	7.4	-0.3
British Columbia	6.2	7.0	5.6	9.7	10.6	10.7	5.5	1.6
Yukon	17.7	6.2	20.4	32.3	10.8	6.7	4.6	-5.5
Northwest Territories	18.5	25.5	-2.5	7.5	5.8	8.0	2.8	-0.8
<b>Western Canada</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Table 2  
Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(percent)							
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
New Brunswick	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
<b>Atlantic Canada</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Quebec	22.4	22.3	22.9	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.8	22.8
Ontario	37.6	37.4	39.2	39.8	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.1
<b>Central Canada</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>62.9</b>
Manitoba	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Saskatchewan	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Alberta	14.5	14.9	12.3	11.7	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.2
British Columbia	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.4
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Western Canada</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3  
Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices, Annual percentage change

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(percent)							
Newfoundland	3.4	1.8	2.4	0.3	5.3	1.4	-1.0	1.7
Prince Edward Island	7.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	6.7	1.2	1.5	2.3
Nova Scotia	3.4	4.5	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.7	0.5	-1.9
New Brunswick	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.8	5.4	4.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Atlantic Canada</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Quebec	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.3	3.1	0.6	-1.7
Ontario	5.6	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.2	3.9	-1.4	-1.6
<b>Central Canada</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Manitoba	6.6	5.9	4.8	0.2	2.2	0.9	1.1	-2.3
Saskatchewan	1.4	3.7	0.9	3.3	0.3	-1.3	1.6	-0.3
Alberta	-3.5	6.2	-0.6	3.0	7.1	2.0	3.1	-2.1
British Columbia	0.5	4.6	2.4	4.8	6.7	7.3	3.3	0.8
Yukon	-2.7	2.0	14.8	4.3	5.0	-0.7	6.5	4.4
Northwest Territories	-7.1	-12.7	-15.5	-10.7	9.3	9.9	-10.9	-3.4
<b>Western Canada</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>

Table 4  
Personal Income per Person

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(dollars)							
Newfoundland	10,072	10,960	11,731	12,789	14,028	14,995	15,860	16,553
Prince Edward Island	10,840	11,222	12,535	13,126	14,519	15,377	16,292	16,847
Nova Scotia	11,941	13,276	14,088	15,016	15,982	17,015	18,154	18,573
New Brunswick	11,275	12,104	13,044	13,927	15,049	16,106	17,062	17,778
<b>Atlantic Canada</b>	<b>11,201</b>	<b>12,216</b>	<b>13,088</b>	<b>14,018</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>16,140</b>	<b>17,143</b>	<b>17,732</b>
Quebec	14,046	14,983	15,771	16,921	18,209	19,292	20,568	20,988
Ontario	16,422	17,354	18,612	20,180	22,104	23,768	25,151	25,386
<b>Central Canada</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>16,359</b>	<b>17,425</b>	<b>18,825</b>	<b>20,494</b>	<b>21,927</b>	<b>23,272</b>	<b>23,590</b>
Manitoba	13,866	14,539	15,224	16,133	17,189	18,200	19,251	19,276
Saskatchewan	12,900	13,794	15,017	15,028	15,831	16,920	17,774	17,941
Alberta	15,738	17,259	17,744	18,111	19,943	20,830	21,971	22,477
British Columbia	15,341	16,198	16,902	17,974	19,347	21,191	22,433	22,955
Yukon	16,913	16,833	19,167	21,250	23,320	24,538	25,846	25,815
Northwest Territories	15,960	19,808	19,865	20,346	22,654	24,491	25,556	26,327
<b>Western Canada</b>	<b>14,930</b>	<b>15,995</b>	<b>16,701</b>	<b>17,378</b>	<b>18,789</b>	<b>20,123</b>	<b>21,273</b>	<b>21,697</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,903</b>	<b>15,903</b>	<b>16,853</b>	<b>18,003</b>	<b>19,553</b>	<b>20,922</b>	<b>22,184</b>	<b>22,560</b>

## Canada's Women: A Profile of Their Labour Market Experience

1988

### Highlights

- In 1988, 6.5 million Canadian women aged 16 to 69 were in the labour force at some time during the year. While 71% of women were employed and/or unemployed at some time in 1988, about 87% of men in the same age group spent at least part of the year in the labour force.
- A total of 2.6 million women were employed in full-time jobs for the entire year. While 76% of women who were employed all year worked only in full-time jobs, just 58% of women who were employed part of the year held full-time paid-worker jobs.
- The average weekly earnings for all unionized paid-worker jobs held by women was \$429 compared to \$283 for non-unionized paid-worker jobs.

- In 1988, roughly 27% or 643,000 of the women working at part-time jobs wanted to work more hours each month and 47% or 300,000 of these wanted to work full-time.
- In 1988, about 76% of married women aged 16 to 69 with children under the age of 16 were in the labour force at some time during the year.
- In 1988, some 18% of all women who experienced one or more periods of unemployment spent more than half of the year unemployed.

*Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Women: A Profile of their 1988 Labour Market Experience* (71-205, \$12), the latest publication from the Profile series to analyze data from the Labour Market Activity Survey, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Stephan Roller (613-951-4625), Household Surveys Division.

---

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

---

### Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

March 1992

Production of process cheese in March 1992 totalled 6 727 850 kilograms, an 18.1% increase from the revised February 1992 figure but a 13.8% decrease from the revised March 1991 figure. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 16 783 973r (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1991 amount of 19 945 933r.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during March was 385 753 kilograms, a 0.5% decrease from February 1992 and a 20.7% decrease from March 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 110 362 kilograms, compared to the 1 240 898 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).**

The March 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Gypsum Products

March 1992

Manufacturers shipped 17 067 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1992, up 20.3% from the 14 190 thousand square metres shipped in March 1991 and up 6.8% from the 15 979 thousand square metres shipped in February 1992.

Year-to-date shipments were 49 962 thousand square metres, a 22.6% increase from the January to March 1991 period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).**

The March 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

### Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

March 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 145 481 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March 1992, a 2.9% increase from the 141 418 tonnes produced in March 1991.

January to March 1992 production totalled 426 884 tonnes, up 6.1% from the 402 248 tonnes produced during the same period in 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for March 1992 and March 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.**

The March 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.60/\$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

### Coal and Coke Statistics

February 1992

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 063 kilotonnes in February 1992, up 2.9% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 12 674 kilotonnes, up 7.2%.

Exports in February rose 13.1% from February 1991 to 3 268 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 5 520 kilotonnes, 0.5% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 268 kilotonnes in February 1992, down 5.0% from February 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The February 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

---

## **Newsprint Industry**

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled \$7,526.6 million, down 8.0% from \$8,184.9 million in 1989.

The data for this industry will be released in Paper and *Allied Products Industries* (36-250, \$35). See "How to Order Publications".

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

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.**



---

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

---

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1992.**

**Catalogue number 35-002**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Women: A Profile of Their 1988 Labour Market Experience.**

**Catalogue number 71-205**

(Canada: \$12; United States: US\$14; Other  
Countries: US\$17).

---

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



### How to Order Publications

*Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. It includes sources for key statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. Using the keyword index, you'll find what you need in seconds. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20).*

*You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or by calling 613-951-7277.*

*Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST to your order.*

*To order Statistics Canada products and services toll-free, dial 1-800-267-6677 from within Canada. For orders from outside Canada, dial 613-951-7277.*

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

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1992. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Chief, Author Services, Publications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

---

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

---

**Week of May 4-8, 1992**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

---

<b>Anticipated date(s) of release</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
<b>May</b>		
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1992
5	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1992
5	Short-term Expectations Survey	April 1992
6	Help-wanted Index	April 1992
7	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1992
8	Labour Force Survey	April 1992
8	Farm Product Price Index	March 1992

---



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

## Index to Data Releases

April 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
<b>Air Carrier Fare</b>		
Basis Statistics	Third Quarter 1991 (Preliminary)	April 24, 1992
<b>Apparent Per Capita</b>		
Consumption of Red Meats	1991	April 29, 1992
<b>Asphalt Roofing</b>	March 1992	April 30, 1992
<b>Aviation Statistics</b>		
Centre Service Bulletin	January 1992	April 14, 1992
<b>Building Board Industry</b>	1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures	April 10, 1992
<b>Building Permits</b>	Annual Review 1991	April 15, 1992
	February 1992	April 30, 1992
<b>Canada's International</b>		
Investment Position	1991	April 2, 1992
<b>Canada's International</b>		
Transactions in Securities	February 1992	April 23, 1992
<b>Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics</b>	February 1992	April 22, 1992
<b>Canadian Composite</b>		
Leading Indicator	January 1992	April 2, 1992
<b>Canadian Economic Observer</b>	April 1992	April 24, 1992
<b>Census Catalogue - First Edition</b>	1991	April 21, 1992
<b>Census of Agriculture</b>		
Products and Services	1991	April 7, 1992
<b>Census Special Edition: Population</b>		
and Dwelling Counts	1991 Census	April 28, 1992
<b>Coal and Coke Statistics</b>	January 1992	April 6, 1992
<b>Community Colleges Enrolment</b>	1990-91	April 13, 1992
<b>Community Colleges Graduate Survey</b>	1989-1990	April 13, 1992
<b>Construction Type Plywood</b>	February 1992	April 15, 1992



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

**Index to Data Releases, April 1992**

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
<b>Construction Union Wage Rate Index</b>	March 1992	April 21, 1992
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	March 1992	April 16, 1992
<b>Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers</b>	March 1992	April 27, 1992
<b>Crude Oil and Natural Gas</b>	December 1991	April 22, 1992
<b>Dairy Review</b>	February 1992	April 13, 1992
<b>Deliveries of Major Grains</b>	February 1992	April 10, 1992
<b>Department Store Sales – Advance Release</b>	March 1992	April 16, 1992
<b>Department Store Sales and Stocks</b>	February 1992	April 22, 1992
<b>Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area</b>	February 1992	April 10, 1992
<b>Domestic and International Shipping</b>	January to June 1991 (Preliminary)	April 6, 1992
<b>Electric Lamps</b>	March 1992 First Quarter 1992	April 21, 1992 April 22, 1992
<b>Electric Power Statistics</b>	February 1992	April 30, 1992
<b>Electric Storage Batteries</b>	February 1992	April 8, 1992
<b>Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes</b>	1990 (Final) 1991 (Preliminary)	April 23, 1992 April 23, 1992
<b>Employment, Earnings and Hours</b>	February 1992	April 27, 1992
<b>Energy Statistics Handbook</b>	April 1992	April 30, 1992
<b>Estimates of Labour Income</b>	January 1992	April 7, 1992
<b>Export and Import Price Indexes</b>	February 1992	April 16, 1992
<b>Farm Product Price Index</b>	February 1992	April 10, 1992
<b>Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain</b>	March 31, 1992	April 29, 1992
<b>Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises</b>	1989	April 3, 1992
<b>Financial Statistics on Canadian Universities</b>	1989-1990	April 29, 1992
<b>Focus on Culture</b>	Spring 1992	April 3, 1992
<b>Footwear Statistics</b>	February 1992	April 6, 1992
<b>Guide to Labour Force Survey Data</b>		April 6, 1992
<b>Help-wanted Index</b>	March 1992	April 8, 1992
<b>Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada</b>	1990	April 1, 1992
<b>Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins</b>	February 1992	April 1, 1992
<b>Industrial Product Price Index</b>	March 1992	April 29, 1992
<b>Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods</b>	1984-88	April 29, 1992

**Index to Data Releases, April 1992**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Reference Period</b>	<b>Release Date</b>
<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	March 1992	April 10, 1992
<b>Leisure and Personal Services</b>	1987-1989	April 27, 1992
<b>Livestock Report</b>	April 1, 1992	April 29, 1992
<b>Local Government Long-term Debt</b>	March 1992	April 22, 1992
<b>Marriage and Conjugal Life in Canada</b>		April 23, 1992
<b>Milling and Crushing Statistics</b>	February 1992	April 29, 1992
<b>Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation</b>	March 1992	April 27, 1992
<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	February 1992	April 14, 1992
<b>Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey</b>	Fourth Quarter 1991	April 2, 1992
<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	February 1992	April 9, 1992
<b>New Motor Vehicle Sales</b>	February 1992	April 9, 1992
<b>Oil Pipeline Transport</b>	January 1992	April 2, 1992
<b>Oils and Fats</b>	February 1992	April 21, 1992
<b>Pack of Apples and Apple Products</b>	1990	April 23, 1992
<b>Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard</b>	February 1992	April 9, 1992
<b>Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics</b>	February 1992	April 10, 1992
<b>Population and Dwelling Counts</b>	1991 Census	April 28, 1992
<b>Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade</b>	February 1992	April 16, 1992
<b>Processed Fruits and Vegetables</b>	January 1992	April 22, 1992
	February 1992	April 2, 1992
	February 1992	April 13, 1992
<b>Production of Eggs</b>		
<b>Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies</b>	February 1992	April 22, 1992
<b>Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia</b>	February 1992	April 24, 1992
<b>Public Finance Historical Data - Financial Management System</b>	1965/66-1991/92	April 1, 1992
<b>Public Sector Employment and Remuneration</b>	Fourth Quarter 1991	April 13, 1992
<b>Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics</b>	February 1992	April 7, 1992
<b>Railway Carloadings</b>	February 1992	April 1, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1992	April 1, 1992
	10-Day Period Ending March 31, 1992	April 14, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1992	April 23, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1992	April 29, 1992
<b>Raw Materials Price Index</b>	March 1992	April 29, 1992
<b>Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry</b>	February 1992	April 30, 1992
<b>Retail Trade</b>	February 1992	April 21, 1992
<b>Rigid Insulating Board</b>	March 1992	April 29, 1992



1010090874

Index to Data Releases, April 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Sales of Natural Gas	February 1992	April 16, 1992
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1992	April 30, 1992
Selected Financial Indexes	March 1992	April 21, 1992
Shipments of Rolled Steel	February 1992	April 13, 1992
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products	First Quarter 1992	April 30, 1992
Short-term Expectations Survey		April 7, 1992
Soft Drinks	March 1992	April 15, 1992
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	February 1992	April 3, 1992
Steel Pipe and Tubing	February 1992	April 7, 1992
Steel Primary Forms	February 1992	April 8, 1992
	Week Ending March 28, 1992	April 2, 1992
	Week Ending April 4, 1992	April 9, 1992
	Week Ending April 11, 1992	April 16, 1992
	Week Ending April 18, 1992	April 24, 1992
	Week Ending April 25, 1992	April 30, 1992
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	February 1992	April 8, 1992
Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses	1991	April 27, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	April 1, 1992	April 27, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	April 1, 1992	April 16, 1992
Sugar Sales	March 1992	April 7, 1992
Telephone Statistics	February 1992	April 21, 1992
Tobacco Products	March 1992	April 21, 1992
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1992	April 10, 1992
Travel-log: A Profile of Canadian Travellers	Spring 1992	April 14, 1992
Traveller Accommodation Statistics	1987-1989	April 29, 1992
Trucking in Canada	1989	April 2, 1992
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1992	April 29, 1992
Wholesale Trade	February 1992	April 22, 1992