

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 27, 1992

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### MAJOR RELEASES

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Total unemployment insurance disbursements during the first quarter of 1992 amounted to \$5.7 billion, up 14.8% from the same period in 1991.
- **Trusted Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1991** 5  
The book value of the assets of trusted pension funds reached almost \$218 billion at the end of 1991; investment in stocks accounted for 42% of the quarterly increase in assets.
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- **Raw Materials Price Index, April 1992** 10  
The Raw Materials Price Index was up 1.0% in April as four of the seven components of the index rose.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Unemployment Insurance Statistics

March 1992

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended March 21, 1992, the number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,128,000, up 1.6% from a month earlier.
- Between February and March 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 4.5% in Alberta, 4.1% in both Newfoundland and the Yukon, 3.8% in Ontario, 1.9% in Saskatchewan and 1.0% in Quebec. There was little change in the other provinces and territory.
- In March 1992, the amount paid<sup>2</sup> for regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 0.5% to \$1,207 million. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) increased 0.8% to 4.8 million.

#### Note to Users

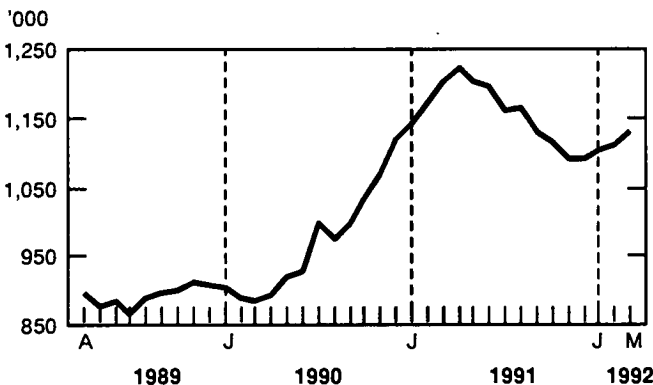
Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables are available which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

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

	Beneficiaries March 1992	% Change from March 1991
Sudbury	7,800	17%
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	13,520	13%
Edmonton	36,100	12%
Saint John (N.B.)	7,460	11%
Windsor	12,510	-24%
Oshawa	9,740	-22%
London	14,610	-20%
Victoria	10,610	-16%
Kitchener	16,320	-14%

#### Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



#### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In March 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,593,000, down 1.2% from the same month a year ago. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 2.8% to 956,000, while the number of female beneficiaries increased 1.3% to 637,000.

- Total unemployment insurance disbursements<sup>2,3</sup>, in March 1992 were \$1,950 million, up 20.0% from March 1991. For the first quarter of 1992, payments amounted to \$5,743 million, up 14.8% from the same period last year. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 5.2% to \$257.47 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 7.1% to 21.8 million.

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

<sup>2</sup> Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. 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.

<sup>3</sup> Since February 1991, unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to institutions for training courses.

- A total of 293,000 claims<sup>2</sup> (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in March 1992, up 3.7% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of the year, 1,028,000 claims were received, down 0.7% as compared with the same period a year earlier.

The March 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147) will contain data for January, February and March 1992 and will be available in June. 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).

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

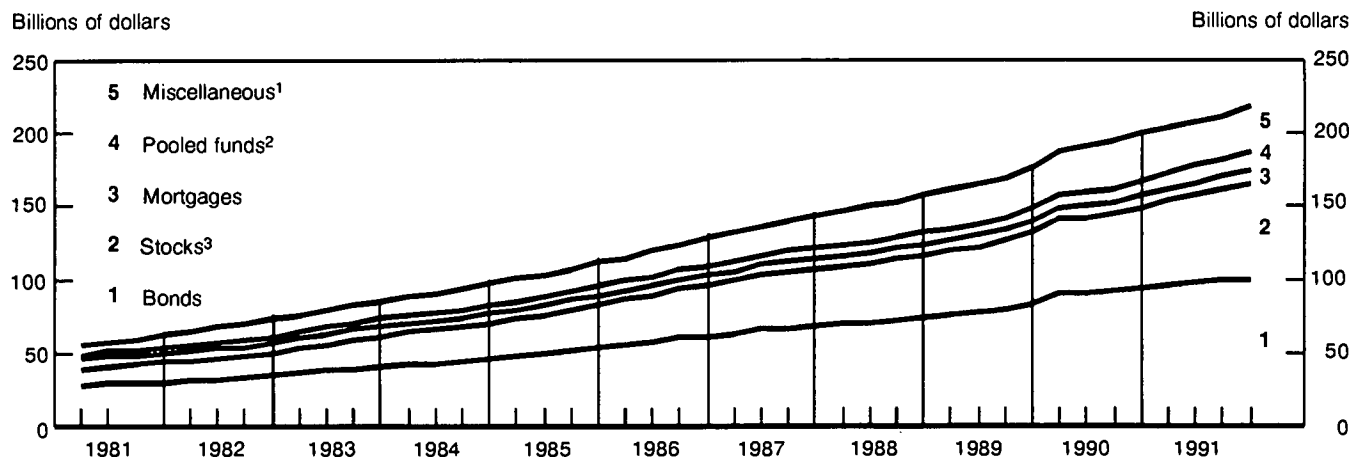
### Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	March 1992	February 1992	January 1992	March 1991	% change March 1992/ February 1992
Seasonally adjusted					
<b>Regular Benefits</b>					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,128 P	1,109 P	1,102 r	1,201	1.6
Amount paid (\$000)	1,206,588	1,200,706	1,231,925	1,221,211	0.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	4,832	4,792	4,921	5,045	0.8
Unadjusted					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,593 P	1,576 P	1,556 r	1,612	-1.2
Regular benefits (000)	1,315 P	1,300 P	1,292 r	1,393	-5.6
Claims received (000)	293	273	461	283	3.7
Amount paid (\$000)	1,950,061	1,745,017	2,047,639	1,624,564	20.0
Weeks of benefits (000)	7,357	6,602	7,797	6,536	12.6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	256.91	257.94	257.59	244.94	4.9
January to March					% change 1992/1991
	1992		1991		
<b>Year-to-date</b>					
Beneficiaries - Average (000)	1,575 P		1,571		0.3
Claims received (000)	1,028		1,035		-0.7
Amount paid (\$000)	5,742,717		5,003,017		14.8
Weeks of benefits (000)	21,756		20,311		7.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	257.47		244.82		5.2

P Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1981-1991



<sup>1</sup> Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

<sup>3</sup> Includes venture capital investments.

Trusteed Pension Funds

Fourth Quarter 1991<sup>1</sup>

Highlights

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the fourth quarter of 1991 was estimated at \$217.7 billion, up \$18.3 billion or 9.2% from a year earlier. This was the weakest year-to-year growth recorded in a fourth quarter since the survey began in 1970. However, it was slightly higher than the year-over-year increases posted in the first three quarters of 1991.
- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 45% and 31%, respectively, of the total assets; short-term investments<sup>2</sup> accounted for 11%, mortgage holdings 4% and real estate 3%. The remaining assets were divided among pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

- Between the third and fourth quarters of 1991, assets grew 2.8%, considerably less than in the early 1980s (6.7% in 1980). The largest increases were seen in real estate (6.3%) and stocks (4.2%). Investment in bonds, however, was up only 1.4%, the smallest third-to-fourth quarter increase since the survey's inception. Short-term holdings increased 2.9%, following four consecutive quarterly decreases. Faced with a continuing decline in interest rates, pension fund managers have invested larger amounts in real estate and the stock market and have increased their reserves of more liquid assets.
- For the sixth consecutive quarter, investment in stocks contributed most significantly to the growth in assets; previously, bonds had generally been responsible for most of the growth. Stocks accounted for 42% of the growth in assets in the fourth quarter of 1991; short-term holdings contributed 11%, its first positive contribution to the increase since the third quarter of 1990.

<sup>1</sup> Based on a survey of 191 funds, which constitute 5% of all trusteed pension funds and hold 87% of the total assets.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cash, deposits, some accruals and receivables.

- The amount invested in bonds in the fourth quarter of 1991 was 3.5 times higher than in 1981; the value of stocks, on the other hand, was five times higher. Over the past 10 years, the percentage of assets held in bonds has fluctuated between 45% and 48%, whereas the percentage held in stocks has risen steadily, from 22% to 31%.

### Income and Expenditures

- Fourth quarter income of trustee pension funds was an estimated \$8.7 billion, up 9% from 1990. Expenditures decreased by 3% relative to the same quarter of the previous year. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the fourth quarter (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to \$5.4 billion, 17% higher than in 1990.
- Investment income and employee/employer contributions, the major sources of revenue, represented 46% and 41% of total income, respectively. Fourth quarter investment income was down 7% relative to the same quarter of the previous year, only the second year-to-year decrease recorded for this income category since the beginning of the survey. The other decline in investment income also occurred in 1991, in the second quarter. These decreases can be attributed to the continuing drop in interest rates that began in the third quarter of 1990.
- Profits generated from the sale of securities rose 157% from the previous quarter. At the same time, the net loss on the sale of securities dropped 29%. These changes directly reflect the relatively strong performance of the stock markets in 1991. Profits amounted to 11% of the total income in the fourth quarter, their largest proportion since the third quarter of 1989.
- Payments to retired employees or their survivors were estimated at \$2.5 billion and continued to be the major component of expenditures, 76% of the total. These payments increased 10% from the fourth quarter of 1990.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trustee Pension Funds* (74-001, \$11/\$44) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Included in this publication will be data not previously released for the period from the fourth quarter of 1990 to the third quarter of 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division, or fax (613-951-4087). ■

## Robbery in Canada

1974-1990

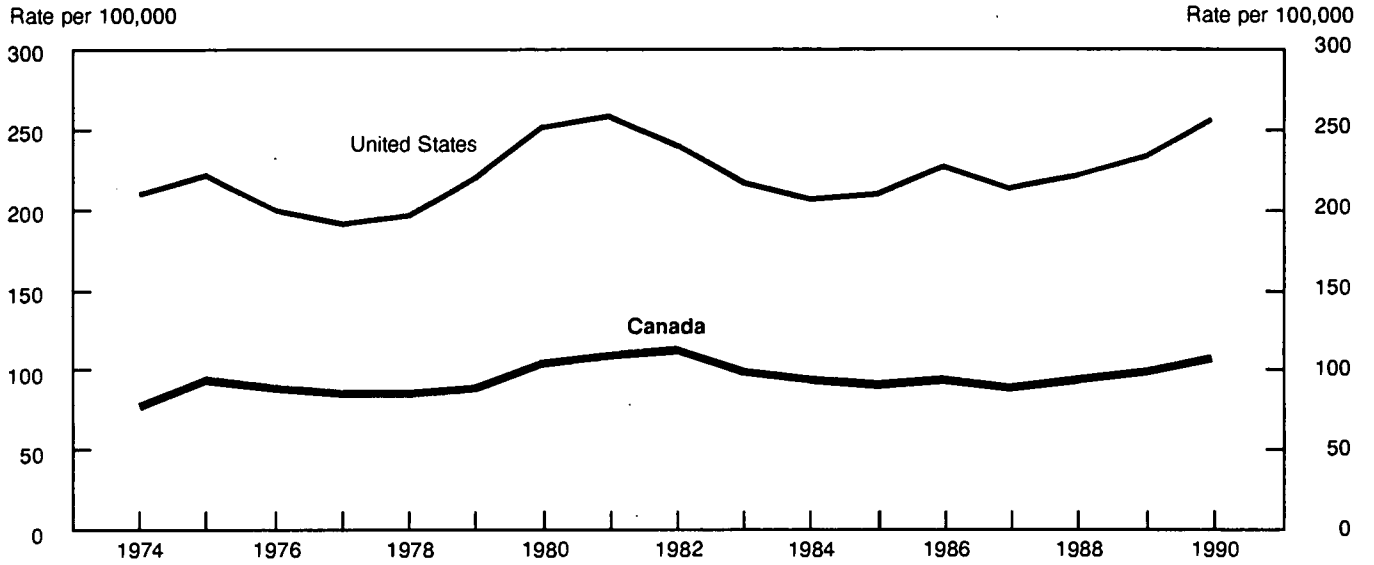
### Highlights

- The number of robberies in Canada per 100,000 population increased from 76 to 106 between 1974 and 1990, a 39% increase. However robbery as a proportion of all violent crime decreased from 14% in 1974 to 10% in 1990. The robbery rate in the U.S. has at all times been two to three times higher than the Canadian rate.
- There are marked regional differences in robbery rates within Canada. The lowest rates are in the Atlantic Region, while Quebec has the highest robbery rate.
- Since 1982, there has been a downtrend in the rate for robbery with firearms. At the same time, the robbery rate for other offensive weapons has steadily increased. As well, gun control legislation (enacted in 1978) appears to have reduced the proportion of robberies involving firearms from 37% of all robberies in 1978 to 26% in 1990.
- Three-quarters of robbery victims are not injured. Of those who are injured, 35% are injured by physical force, 20% by handguns and about 20% are injured by knives. Less than 4% of robbery victims are seriously injured.
- The proportion of reported robberies that resulted in the laying of a charge was 29% in 1990.

*Juristat Service Bulletin: Robbery in Canada*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

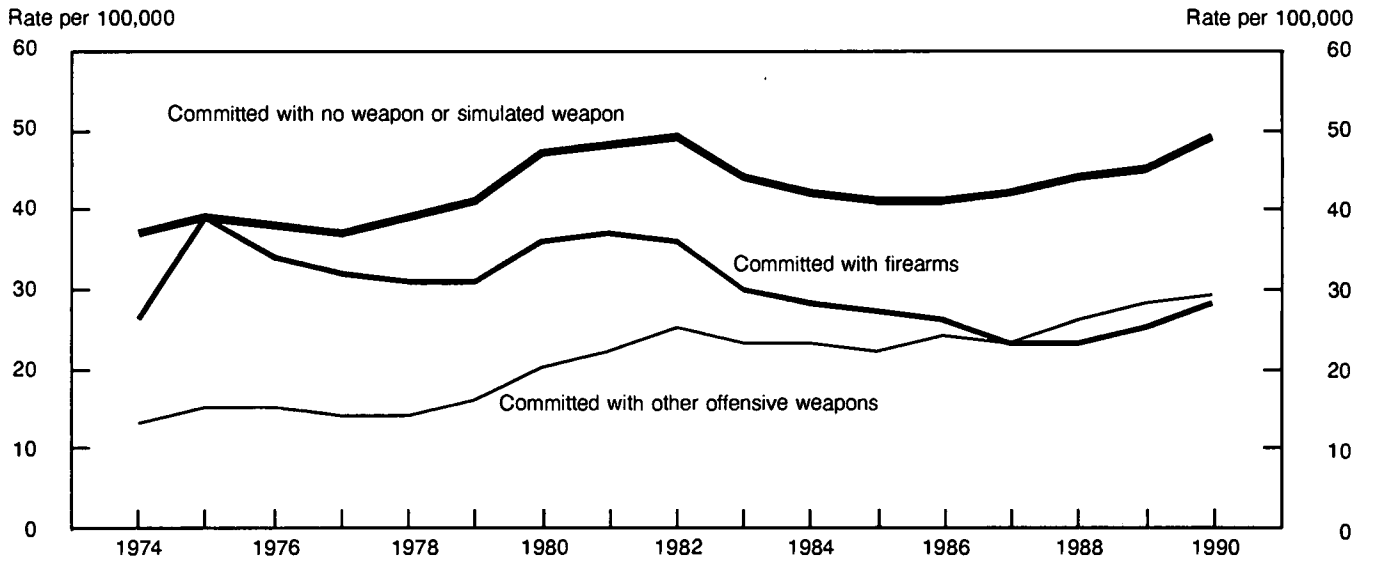
For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

**Robbery Rates, Canada and the United States, 1974-1990**



Source: Current Canadian and United States Uniform Crime Reporting Surveys.

**Trends in Types of Robbery, Canada, 1974-1990**



Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

## Industrial Product Price Index

April 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) decreased 0.3% to 107.9 in April 1992 from March's revised 108.2. Twelve of the 21 major groups of products registered decreases in their indexes, but four increased and five remained unchanged.

The largest influence in April was the 1.6% decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar and its impact on export prices denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected were the indexes for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-1.1%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.9%) and paper and paper products (-0.3%). These decreases were partially offset by price increases for fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products (0.4%) and chemicals and chemical products (0.4%).

Compared to April 1991, the IPPI was 1.1% lower. This 12-month decline was smaller for the third consecutive month; it had been -3.5% in January. The main indexes which declined over the last 12 months were paper and paper products (-8.6%), petroleum and coal products (-12.0%) and primary metal products (-6.6%). These decreases were partially offset by increases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (3.4%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (6.6%). The 12-month change for the index excluding petroleum and coal products was -0.5% in April.

On a year-to-year basis, the intermediate goods index was down 2.5%, due mainly to a 7.0% decrease for first-stage intermediate goods. However, since October 1991, the intermediate goods index has increased 0.6%, as both first-stage and second-stage intermediate goods increased. Over the last 12 months, the finished goods index was 1.0% higher as the capital equipment index rose by 2.3%.

### Highlights

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index declined 1.1% in April, mainly due to a 1.6% decrease in the passenger automobiles index. Compared to last year, the

autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index increased 3.4%, mainly as a result of higher prices for passenger automobiles (5.5%). Domestic prices went up 1.7% and export prices rose 6.3% from a year earlier.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a 0.9% decrease in April, due primarily to lower prices for softwood lumber and ties (-2.8%). Prices declined in both the domestic and export markets. This decrease was partially offset by increases for shingles (17.2%) and shakes (7.8%). Over the last 12 months, increases for softwood lumber and ties products (15.1%) were primarily responsible for the 6.6% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.
- The paper and paper products index decreased 0.3% in April, mainly due to a 2.9% decline in prices for newsprint paper. Domestic prices for newsprint paper remained unchanged from March, while export prices declined 3.4%. This drop was partially offset by higher prices for bleached sulphate woodpulp (2.6%). Compared to last year, the paper and paper products index has fallen 8.6% as a result of decreases for newsprint paper (-17.3%) and bleached sulphate woodpulp (-12.1%).
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index rose 0.4% in April due to higher prices for gasoline. On a year-to-year basis, the petroleum and coal products index declined 12.0%, due primarily to decreases for gasoline and fuel oil and other refined petroleum products.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.**

The April 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available near the end of June. 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 <sup>1</sup>	Index April 1992 <sup>2</sup>	April 1992/ March 1992	April 1992/ April 1991
% change				
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.7	0.4	-7.0
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	106.9	-0.3	-1.2
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.0	0.0	0.0
Capital equipment	10.4	110.4	-0.5	2.3
All other finished goods	19.3	108.2	-0.5	0.7
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.3	-0.1	-0.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.6	0.4	0.9
Beverages	2.0	120.7	0.1	-0.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.7	0.0	9.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.0	-0.1	-1.4
Textile products	2.2	109.2	0.0	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.3	-0.1	0.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	112.2	-0.9	6.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.0	-0.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	103.5	-0.3	-8.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.0	-0.2	1.2
Primary metal products	7.7	101.2	-0.3	-6.6
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.9	-0.1	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.4	0.0	1.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	102.0	-1.1	3.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.4	-0.2	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.4	-0.1	-0.8
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	6.4	85.4	0.4	-12.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.3	0.4	-2.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.3	-0.2	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.6	0.0	-8.3

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input-Output table.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Raw Materials Price Index

April 1992

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 1.0% increase to 102.8 in April, its third consecutive monthly increase. The main contributors to the increase were the indexes for mineral fuels (2.4%) and wood (2.2%). These increases were partially offset by lower prices in the non-ferrous metals (-1.4%) and vegetable products (-0.7%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.5% in April.

In April 1992, the RMPI was down 1.4% from April 1991, due to lower levels for five of the seven components of the total index. The main changes were a 7.1% drop in non-ferrous metals prices, a 2.5% decrease in animals and animal products and a 1.6% decline in mineral fuels. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 1.2% in April 1992 compared to April 1991. However, since January 1992, this index is up 4.2% as almost all components have risen by a comparable amount.

### Highlights

- The mineral fuels price index rose 2.4% in April as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oils (2.8%). However, the mineral fuels index was still down 1.6% from April 1991, due primarily to a 2.1% drop in the prices of crude mineral oils.
- The wood price index rose 2.2% in April, mainly because of higher prices for logs and bolts (3.3%). On a year-to-year basis, the wood price index was up 6.0% as a result of the 8.6% increase in the prices of logs and bolts. On the other hand, prices for pulpwood were down 0.3% over the year.
- The non-ferrous metals index was down 1.4% from March 1992, due to a 2.9% drop in the

prices of copper concentrates and a 3.1% decline in precious metals. Higher prices for zinc concentrates (3.8%) moderated the overall decline. Compared to a year ago, the non-ferrous metals index was 7.1% lower. The main contributions to this decline came from lower prices for concentrates of copper (-6.8%), aluminum materials (-8.5%), concentrates of nickel (-16.9%) and radio-active concentrates (-13.1%).

- The vegetable products index declined 0.7% in April, reflecting lower prices for grains (-3.6%) and for cocoa, coffee and tea (-3.2%). Higher prices for unrefined sugar (9.3%) moderated the overall monthly decline. Even though the vegetable products index was only 0.1% lower than in April 1991, price changes were widespread; increases were noted for unrefined sugar (10.3%) and grains (8.6%), but decreases were posted for fresh vegetables (-9.5%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-14.7%).
- The animal and animal products index was up 0.6% in April. Increases in prices for hogs (4.3%) and cattle for slaughter (2.3%) were partially offset by decreases for fish (-3.1%) and furs, hides and skins (-5.4%). The animal and animal products index was down 2.5% from the same period last year, due primarily to a 16.9% drop in hog prices and a 3.2% decrease in cattle for slaughter. Prices for fish and unprocessed milk were up 4.7% and 1.7%, respectively, from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

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

### Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index April 1992 <sup>1</sup>	April 1992/ March 1992	April 1992/ April 1991
				% Change
Raw Materials total	100	102.8	1.0	-1.4
Mineral fuels	32	99.2	2.4	-1.6
Vegetable products	10	90.4	-0.7	-0.1
Animal and animal products	25	103.7	0.6	-2.5
Wood	13	131.7	2.2	6.0
Ferrous materials	4	92.3	0.1	0.0
Non-ferrous metals	13	94.9	-1.4	-7.1
Non-metallic minerals	3	98.4	0.0	-7.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	104.6	0.5	-1.2

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are preliminary.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Domestic and International Shipping

Third Quarter 1991 (Preliminary)

Driven by a 5.1% increase in international cargo handled, port activity in Canada (domestic and international) posted growth of 1.0% in the third quarter of 1991, reaching 96.2 million tonnes compared with 95.3 million tonnes during the third quarter of 1990.

Total cargo handled in international shipping stood at 63.7 million tonnes in the third quarter of 1991. Deliveries of wheat abroad were up 2.4 million tonnes, largely explaining the 2.8 million tonne increase in cargo loaded. Similarly, cargo tonnage imported by water transportation was up 1.5 % to 20.6 million tonnes.

The following ports recorded significant fluctuations in international tonnage handled during the periods under review:

Montreal/Contrecoeur	-41.4% to 2.0 million tonnes;
Come by Chance	-20.9% to 1.7 million tonnes;
Saint John	+ 41.2% to 4.6 million tonnes;
Baie-Comeau	+ 45.8% to 1.5 million tonnes.

However, third quarter comparisons between 1990 and 1991 reveal that domestic shipping contracted by 6.2%, with 32.5 million tonnes handled. Among the top 20 ports, only six (Québec/Lévis, Saint John, Thunder Bay, Nanticoke, Baie-Comeau and Howe Sound) recorded increases in domestic tonnage handled.

Preliminary statistics for the third quarter of 1991 will be published in *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (50-002, \$9.40/\$75), which will be available around the beginning of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Air Carrier Operations in Canada

July-September 1991

- Canadian Level I-III air carriers reported an operating income of \$122 million in the third quarter of 1991, but a net loss of \$8 million. This compares with an operating income of \$196 million and a net income of \$98 million in the same period of 1990.
- In the third quarter of 1991, passenger-kilometres declined 18% from the previous year for Air Canada and 11% for Canadian Airlines International; each reported a decrease of 15% in passenger numbers.
- Compared to the third quarter of 1990, Canadian Level I-IV air carriers reported an 8% decrease in domestic passenger-kilometres, a 2% increase in transborder (Canada-U.S.A.) passenger-kilometres and an 11% decline in international passenger-kilometres.
- For Level I-III carriers, operating revenues decreased 8% and operating expenses decreased 5% compared to the third quarter of 1990.
- During the 1991 third quarter, 71% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 68% in 1990. For the international markets, almost four out of five (79%) scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.
- During the third quarter of 1991, the average fare paid by air passengers on all domestic city-pairs was \$180, down 7% from the previous year. The average fare paid by international passengers was \$372, a 2% decrease relative to a year earlier.

The July-September 1991 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$24.25/\$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a 3.7% decrease from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 5.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.6% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 1.6% 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. ■

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

March 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 17.4% to 1 974 544 cubic metres in March 1992 from 1 681 810 cubic metres after revisions in March 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1992 totalled 2 980 212 cubic metres, a 10.0% decrease compared to 3 311 155 cubic metres in March 1991.

Year-to-date production in 1992 amounted to 5 509 757 cubic metres, an increase of 14.1% compared to 4 829 914 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1991.

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

The March 1992 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.

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

## Shipments of Office Furniture Products

First Quarter 1992

For the quarter ending March 31, 1992, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$175.7 million, a 9.3% decrease compared to \$193.6<sup>r</sup> (revised) million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1992 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The March 1992 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.75/\$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

## Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

First Quarter 1992

Price indexes for the first quarter of 1992 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, show a 0.4% decrease from the fourth quarter of 1991 and a 2.8% decrease from one year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 2044.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

## Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

March 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,451 million for March 1992, a 0.3% increase over the \$1,447 million reported for the same period of last year.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 52.

The March 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

### **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**

May 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of May 1 amounted to 31 590 tonnes as compared with 32 330 tonnes the previous month and 28 460 tonnes a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.**

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

### **Grain Marketing Situation Report**

April 1992

The situation report for April 1992 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

### **Electric Power Selling Price Indexes**

January-April 1992

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period of January to April 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.**

The April 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order Publications".

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



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The Daily, May 27, 1992

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Transportation Equipment Industries, 1989.**

**Catalogue number 42-251**

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;  
Other Countries: US\$49).

**Telephone Statistics, March 1992.**

**Catalogue number 56-002**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;  
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

**Estimates of Labour Income, October-December  
1991.**

**Catalogue number 72-005**

(Canada: \$22.50/\$90; United States: US\$27.50/  
US\$108; Other Countries: US\$31.50/US\$126).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Robbery in Canada,  
1974-1990. Vol. 12, No. 10.**

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;  
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

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