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Statistics Canada

Friday, June 19, 1992

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MAJOR RELEASE

- **Consumer Price Index, May 1992** 3
 In May, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.3%, down from the 1.7% increase reported in April.

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ENERGY Statistics Handbook
Guide statistique sur L'ÉNERGIE

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Canada

Energy Statistics Handbook
 June 1992

The new *Energy Statistics Handbook*, a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, provides current monthly and historical annual energy data covering the last 12 years. This is the most comprehensive source of detailed information on the energy field available and a useful tool for those who analyze and follow the availability, production and use of energy in Canada.

Data are organized and presented in a logical, easy-to-use manner by energy type. The publication also has supportive sections on prices and conversion factors (such as how to change a volume of natural gas to its heat content or how to change cubic metres of crude oil to metric tons of coal equivalent). Economic indicators (money market, housing starts, gross domestic product, etc.) are included to enhance understanding of the links between macroeconomic indicators and energy statistics.

On ordering, subscribers receive a binder with dividers, definitions and sources, and 200 pages of tables. Eleven monthly updates of tables will follow, so users will always have the most recent data available.

The *Energy Statistics Handbook* (57-601, \$300 for 12 monthly issues) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". **Single issues are not available.**

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



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MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

May 1992

National Highlights

All-Items

The year-over-year increase in the All-items CPI for May 1992 was 1.3%, lower than the rates of 1.6% and 1.7% recorded in the first four months of 1992. Comparable year-over-year movements were last observed in the winter of 1970-71 and, before that, in the early 1960s.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index rose by 0.2% in May, following a marginal 0.1% increase in April. In the latest month, four of the major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.2% to 0.4%, one remained unchanged and two fell. The largest upward impacts resulted from a 0.2% rise in the Housing index followed by a 0.4% advance in the Transportation index. The largest downward influence came from a drop of 0.2% in the Food index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index fell by 0.1%, following increases of 0.4% and 0.2% observed in March and April, respectively. The difference in the adjusted and unadjusted movements for May is explained mainly by the unusually small increases in commodity taxes this spring.

The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (February to May), was 1.9%. This followed increases of 0.9%, 2.5% and 2.9% in February, March and April, respectively.

Food

The Food index fell 0.2% in May, after rising in each of the last four months. In the latest month, the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.4%, but the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants edged up 0.1%.

Most of the decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores originated from a drop of 12.5% in the Fresh Vegetables index, due mainly to seasonally lower prices for tomatoes and cucumbers. Smaller price declines were observed for beef, selected bakery products (notably for unsweetened buns and crackers) and carbonated beverages.

Grocery store price wars in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and some parts of British Columbia continued to influence price movements in May. At the same time, higher prices were observed for some fresh fruit (mainly for oranges and apples), some meat products (particularly for pork, poultry and cured and ready-cooked meat), low-fat milk, breakfast cereal and fish.

Over the 12-month period of May 1991 to May 1992, the Food index fell 1.1%, marking the fifth month in a row in which this index has shown a decline. The last time the Food index showed negative 12-month movements was during the autumn of 1976. In the latest period, the Food Purchased from Stores index fell 2.5%, but the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 1.8%.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by a slight 0.2% in May, following no change reported the month before. Much of the upward pressure resulted from increases of 0.2% and 0.4% in the Housing and Transportation indexes, respectively. A rise in provincial taxes in Saskatchewan contributed moderately to the overall rise in the All-items excluding Food index. A relatively small proportion of the upward pressure was offset by a decline of 0.2% in the Clothing index.

Much of the 0.2% increase in the Housing index was attributable to higher charges for traveller accommodation, electricity, and rented and owned accommodation. Hotel/motel rates rose 6.2% as the summer season arrived. Most of the increase in electricity prices occurred in the province of Quebec where Hydro Quebec was granted a 3.5% rise in prices. Rented Accommodation charges rose, partly due to increases in rents and partly due to higher tenants' maintenance and repair charges. The Owned Accommodation index reflected higher maintenance and repair expenses and a marginal rise in new house prices, dampened by a decline of mortgage interest costs. Less notable price increases were observed for detergent and soap, paper towels, rugs and mats, kitchen utensils and tableware and flatware. Lower prices were reported for fuel oil, furniture, hand tools and horticultural goods.

The 0.4% increase in the Transportation index was largely associated with a 2.3% rise in the price of gasoline. This followed a much smaller increase in April and declines in March and February. The latest

result was driven by substantial increases in Saskatchewan and by lesser increases in Alberta and Toronto. "Price wars" had raged in both Saskatchewan and Alberta in previous months. In Saskatchewan, a provincial tax increase of three cents per litre also contributed to the increase in May. A much smaller proportion of the overall change in the Transportation index was due to a 0.4% rise in automobile insurance premiums. The increases were dampened by a drop of 1.5% in airfares, due mainly to seasonally lower excursion rates to southern destinations.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index increased by 0.4% as the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages moved up by 0.3% and 0.4%, respectively. Most of the advance in cigarette prices resulted from a rise in Saskatchewan's tobacco tax as well as the addition of tobacco products to the province's sales tax base. Prices of served beer and liquor rose, mostly in British Columbia. Price increases in Quebec contributed most to a rise in the index for beer purchased from stores, while price increases in British Columbia contributed most to the advance in the index for wine purchased from stores.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index climbed by 0.2%, following increases in membership fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities, in some recreational vehicle prices and in magazine

prices. Some offsetting effects resulted from lower costs for sporting and athletic equipment, photographic goods and cablevision services.

The Health and Personal Care index remained unchanged in May. Higher charges for haircutting, washing and grooming services were reported, but their impact was nullified by price declines for personal care supplies and equipment.

The 0.2% decline in the Clothing index was largely associated with drops of 0.5% in both the Women's Wear index and the Boys' Wear index. The Men's Wear and Girls' Wear indexes rose by 0.1% and 0.8%, respectively. In addition, dry-cleaning charges rose by 0.8%. The latest fall in the Clothing index followed a decline of 0.4% in April. Consumer resistance to spending has prompted widespread promotional activity aimed at stimulating sales in a relatively weak market.

Over the 12-month period of May 1991 to May 1992, the All-items excluding Food index moved up by a slower 1.8% compared to increases which fluctuated between 2.1% and 2.2% since January.

Energy

Between April and May, the Energy index increased by 1.4%, following a slight 0.1% rise in April and declines of 2.6% and 0.6% in February and March.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change May 1992 from	
	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	April 1992	May 1991
All-items	127.8	127.6	126.1	0.2	1.3
Food	120.6	120.9	122.0	-0.2	-1.1
Housing	126.1	125.8	124.2	0.2	1.5
Clothing	129.8	130.1	128.9	-0.2	0.7
Transportation	121.2	120.7	118.5	0.4	2.3
Health and personal care	131.0	131.0	128.8	0.0	1.7
Recreation, reading and education	131.3	131.1	129.6	0.2	1.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	168.8	168.2	162.0	0.4	4.2
All-items excluding food	129.4	129.1	127.1	0.2	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	130.2	130.0	127.6	0.2	2.0
Goods	123.7	123.7	123.2	0.0	0.4
Services	132.7	132.3	129.6	0.3	2.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.2	78.4	79.3		
All-items (1981 = 100)	169.2				

The latest increase resulted from advances of 2.3% and 1.1% in gasoline and electricity prices, respectively, and from a drop of 1.0% in fuel oil prices. Over the 12-month period of May 1991 to May 1992, the Energy index remained unchanged following an increase of 1.5% in April. In the six previous months, the 12-month movement was negative.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In May, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose by 0.2% after remaining unchanged in April. Over the 12-month period ending in May 1992, the index rose by 2.0%, following increases of 2.2% in April and 2.3% in March.

Goods and Services

The Services index rose by 0.3%. The Goods index remained unchanged as increases of 0.1% in both the Durable and Non-durable Goods components were offset by a decline of 0.2% in the Semi-durable Goods component. In April, both the Goods and the Services index rose by 0.1%. Between May 1991 and May 1992, the Goods index moved up 0.4%, much slower than the increase of 1.1% registered in April. The Services index climbed by 2.4% in the latest period, slightly faster than the rise of 2.2% in April.

City Highlights

Between April and May, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a drop of 0.5% in Winnipeg to a rise of 1.2% in Regina, with Saskatoon slightly behind at 1.0%. In Winnipeg, noticeable declines were registered in the Food, Housing, Clothing and Transportation indexes. Regina's comparatively large increase was explained primarily by increases in the Saskatchewan Education and Health Tax (provincial sales tax) from 7% to 8% and in the gasoline and tobacco taxes, as well as by the ending of gasoline price wars in that city. Between May 1991 and May 1992, the city with the highest increase in its CPI was Vancouver at 2.8%. Saskatoon remained the city with the lowest yearly increase (0.2%) even though it registered major price advances between April and May.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, By City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2% as declines were observed in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward pressure came from a fall in the Clothing index, followed by a decline in the Food index. The drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, bakery products, prepared meats and beef. Further downward pressure came from lower air fares and decreased prices for personal care supplies. Moderating these declines were increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and a rise in prices for household equipment. Prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises advanced as well. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell 0.3%, as four of the seven major component indexes declined, and two others remained unchanged. Lower clothing and food prices accounted for most of the overall decline. Within the Food index, lower prices were registered for fresh vegetables, poultry, restaurant meals, cured and prepared meats, and cereal products. The Housing index fell slightly, reflecting declines in owned accommodation charges, fuel oil prices and household furnishings and equipment costs. These declines were partly offset by increased charges for electricity, traveller accommodation and household operation. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Hallifax

Declines in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes, along with a slight decline in Tobacco and Alcohol, accounted for most of the 0.3% drop in the All-items index. Within Housing, declines in owned accommodation charges and household operating expenses more than offset higher prices for traveller accommodation and household equipment. The drop in the Food index mainly reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, fresh fruit and beef.

Price declines for women's wear, girls' wear and clothing services explained the fall in the Clothing index. A small drop in cigarette prices caused the Tobacco and Alcohol index to decline. The main sources of upward pressure came from increased vehicle insurance premiums, higher prices for personal care supplies and services, and increased recreational expenses. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Saint John

Advances in the Housing and Food indexes explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Housing index mainly reflected higher charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment. Higher prices for chicken, pork, beef, pasta products and cereal products, offset partly by lower prices for fresh produce, explained the rise in the Food index. Other notable price increases were recorded for drivers' licences and vehicle registration fees, personal care supplies and services, and served alcoholic beverages. Recreational expenses also advanced, while clothing prices declined. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Quebec City

Higher housing charges and increased transportation costs accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, much of the advance was due to increased charges for electricity, owned accommodation, traveller accommodation and household furnishings and equipment. The Transportation index was up due to higher prices for gasoline and a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. Price increases for beer purchased from stores were recorded as well. A drop in the Food index, mainly reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, had a notable moderating effect. Lower prices for clothing and for personal care supplies were also noted. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, with most of the upward pressure originating in the Housing component, where increased charges for electricity, traveller accommodation and owned accommodation were recorded. Advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and recreational expenses were also registered, along with higher

prices for beer purchased from stores. Declines in the Food and Clothing indexes had a considerable moderating effect. Lower prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, for beef and soft drinks, explained the fall in the Food index. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Ottawa

Price increases for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and equipment, and personal care supplies and services explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The Food index fell, as lower prices for fresh produce, sugar and dairy products more than offset higher prices for poultry, beef, cereal and bakery products, and pork. The Clothing and Transportation indexes also fell, the latter reflecting a decline in air fares, which more than offset a rise in gasoline prices. Lower prices for recreational equipment were recorded as well. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%, with most of the upward pressure originating in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, higher gasoline prices more than offset a drop in air fares. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation, moderated by declines in household operating expenses and lower prices for household equipment. Higher prices for clothing and increased recreational expenses added further upward pressure. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh fruit, cereal products, poultry and pork were offset by a drop in fresh vegetable prices and, to a lesser extent, by lower prices for beef. Some downward pressure was exerted by price decreases for personal care supplies and served alcoholic beverages. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher housing charges, particularly for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, as well as for household furnishings and equipment. Higher recreational expenses, most notably for the use of sports facilities, also had a considerable upward influence. Four of the remaining five major

components declined, with the greatest downward pressure exerted by the Food index, where lower prices for fresh vegetables had a major impact. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and air fares were also recorded. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Winnipeg

Declines in the Transportation, Housing, Food and Clothing indexes were responsible for the 0.5% drop in the All-items index. The fall in the Transportation index was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline, while a drop in homeowners' maintenance and repair charges explained the decline in the Housing index. Within Food, lower prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, for cereal products, bakery products and eggs more than offset price increases for fresh fruit, pork, dairy products and beef. Between May 1991 and May 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 1.2%. A major factor in the rise was the increase in the Education and Health Tax, from 7% to 8%. Further upward pressure came from a three cents per litre increase in the gasoline tax. The rise in gasoline prices also reflected a return to regular prices after several months of price war activity. Higher cigarette prices were recorded, partly due to a 1.32 cents per cigarette tax increase and partly because cigarettes were once again taxable under the Education and Health Tax. Advances were also recorded in vehicle insurance premiums (April 1992), traveller and owned accommodation charges, and in food prices (notably fresh fruit, dairy products, pork and eggs). Prices for clothing and personal care supplies declined, exerting a small offsetting effect. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Saskatoon

Most of the 1.0% rise in the All-items index resulted from various tax increases. The Education and Health Tax was raised from 7% to 8%, the gasoline tax was raised by three cents per litre, and the cigarette tax was raised by 1.32 cents per cigarette. Gasoline prices also advanced in response to the ending of price war activity that had taken place over the last several months. Further upward pressure on cigarette prices came from the extension of the Education and Health tax to these products. Last fall they were exempted from this tax. Advances in recreational expenses, vehicle insurance premiums

(April 1992), traveller accommodation charges and food (fresh fruit, pork and beef) were also recorded. Clothing prices declined. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.2%.

Edmonton

Price increases for gasoline, personal care supplies and services, traveller accommodation and rented accommodation accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Charges for served alcoholic beverages advanced as well. The Food index remained unchanged overall, while prices for clothing and recreational equipment declined. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Calgary

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in three of the major component indexes offset advances in the remaining four. The greatest downward pressure came from a drop in clothing prices, followed closely by lower overall food prices, particularly fresh vegetables. Lower prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also registered. The main source of upward pressure came from the Transportation index, where higher prices for gasoline were noted. Increased shelter charges (rented, owned and traveller accommodation) had a notable upward impact, as did higher prices for liquor served in licensed premises. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Vancouver

Increased housing charges, particularly for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, and for household furnishings and equipment, were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Price increases for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages also exerted a major upward influence. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and for personal care supplies and services. The Food index declined, largely due to lower prices for fresh vegetables. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.8%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were increased charges for traveller, owned and rented accommodation, and higher prices for alcoholic beverages. Price increases for personal care supplies, gasoline and clothing also had a

notable upward impact. The Food index declined, as lower prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, chicken and eggs more than offset higher prices for cereal and bakery products, dairy products, beef and fish. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Whitehorse

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. This reflected an advance in the Housing index which was completely offset by a decline in five of the remaining six major component indexes (the Food index remained unchanged overall). Within the Housing component, higher prices were recorded for rented and traveller accommodation, and for fuel oil and electricity. The major downward impact came from lower prices for clothing; served alcoholic beverages, air travel, recreational equipment and personal care supplies. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.3%. This reflected increased housing charges, notably for rented and traveller accommodation, and for electricity and fuel oil. The Food index also advanced, largely due to higher prices for fresh fruit, bakery products and beef. Increased recreational expenses were also recorded. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and air travel. Since May 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The May 1992 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
May 1992 index	122.2	115.7	118.1	130.0	117.9	126.3	130.7	143.7
% change from April 1992	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	-1.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.3
% change from May 1991	0.7	-3.2	0.8	0.3	2.5	1.2	3.7	3.3
Charlottetown/Summerside								
May 1992 index	126.5	124.4	119.0	124.2	117.8	134.4	132.1	187.5
% change from April 1992	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-2.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0
% change from May 1991	0.8	-1.0	0.3	0.6	2.4	1.4	2.5	2.3
Halifax								
May 1992 index	126.3	128.4	119.4	127.2	119.3	128.6	128.1	172.1
% change from April 1992	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	-0.1
% change from May 1991	1.0	-1.1	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.1	3.1	1.5
Saint John								
May 1992 index	125.1	124.4	120.6	128.3	117.5	128.5	126.4	170.6
% change from April 1992	0.3	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1
% change from May 1991	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	3.2	0.9	2.3	-5.7
Quebec City								
May 1992 index	127.4	119.0	126.3	134.4	116.0	131.6	133.9	168.1
% change from April 1992	0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.5
% change from May 1991	1.8	-0.7	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.2	4.0	5.8
Montreal								
May 1992 index	128.8	119.8	128.3	134.6	117.2	132.8	136.8	171.9
% change from April 1992	0.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
% change from May 1991	1.6	-1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1	3.1	3.6	6.2

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Ottawa								
May 1992 index	127.2	116.7	126.2	129.3	123.2	134.5	131.0	164.5
% change from April 1992	0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	0.0
% change from May 1991	1.0	-3.2	1.9	1.0	3.1	0.1	-0.2	2.9
Toronto								
May 1992 index	129.6	121.5	129.9	129.4	124.0	135.0	132.7	162.2
% change from April 1992	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
% change from May 1991	0.7	-3.1	1.5	-0.2	2.8	1.1	0.5	1.8
Thunder Bay								
May 1992 index	126.7	119.0	125.0	129.4	122.1	126.4	129.8	168.6
% change from April 1992	0.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.0
% change from May 1991	2.2	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.8
Winnipeg								
May 1992 index	125.9	123.7	123.2	129.2	118.2	129.3	130.0	162.7
% change from April 1992	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from May 1991	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.0	-0.4	1.4	1.0	3.2
Regina								
May 1992 index	127.2	125.9	118.7	128.4	128.4	139.9	129.4	168.6
% change from April 1992	1.2	0.2	0.4	-0.9	4.6	-0.8	0.5	5.0
% change from May 1991	0.6	-1.9	0.8	-3.9	3.6	0.8	1.6	4.4
Saskatoon								
May 1992 index	126.5	125.5	119.7	127.3	121.9	152.8	128.0	158.3
% change from April 1992	1.0	0.1	0.1	-1.0	3.1	0.7	0.9	5.7
% change from May 1991	0.2	-2.1	0.5	-4.0	1.3	2.1	1.0	4.7
Edmonton								
May 1992 index	126.2	120.5	121.9	126.7	121.0	130.9	130.4	179.7
% change from April 1992	0.2	0.0	0.2	-1.6	0.9	1.6	-0.2	0.5
% change from May 1991	1.3	-0.2	1.8	-0.2	2.1	3.6	0.9	2.2
Calgary								
May 1992 index	126.0	120.2	122.2	127.4	118.3	127.5	129.4	178.8
% change from April 1992	0.0	-0.8	0.2	-1.6	1.1	-0.9	0.2	0.4
% change from May 1991	1.4	-0.2	2.0	-0.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.8
Vancouver								
May 1992 index	127.0	126.9	121.2	124.3	128.2	124.1	128.8	163.8
% change from April 1992	0.2	-0.8	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	1.5
% change from May 1991	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.1	4.1	1.3	1.7	10.2
Victoria								
May 1992 index	126.2	125.6	119.4	126.0	127.3	125.0	128.8	164.1
% change from April 1992	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	-0.4	1.2
% change from May 1991	1.9	1.5	0.8	2.3	2.9	3.1	-0.8	10.1
Whitehorse								
May 1992 index	122.8	115.8	122.4	128.8	113.9	127.7	125.2	148.1
% change from April 1992	0.0	0.0	0.6	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9
% change from May 1991	0.8	-1.4	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.3
Yellowknife								
May 1992 index	124.5	118.9	120.1	128.8	117.6	118.9	126.4	161.0
% change from April 1992	0.3	1.2	0.8	-1.2	-0.3	-2.6	0.4	0.0
% change from May 1991	0.7	-1.6	1.6	-0.5	1.9	-1.2	-0.4	2.8

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, Provinces and Territories

January-March 1992

Canada's population reached an estimated 27,334,100 at April 1, 1992, an increase of 404,600 persons from a year earlier.

Note: These estimates are based on 1986 Census counts.

The preliminary post-censal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on April 1, 1992 are now available. These estimates and those for April 1, 1991 and April 1, 1990 are presented in the accompanying table.

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter of January-March 1992 are also available on CANSIM.

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

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7.50/\$30), which will be available in a few weeks.

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information. For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, Provinces and Territories

January-March 1992

	Population April 1			Annual growth rate for years ending March 31	
	1992 PP	1991 PR	1990 PD	1992	1991
	numbers			%	
Canada	27,334,100	26,929,500	26,535,700	1.5	1.5
Newfoundland	575,100	572,700	572,000	0.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	130,100	130,500	130,500	-0.3	-0.0
Nova Scotia	906,800	899,400	893,300	0.8	0.7
New Brunswick	727,700	725,300	721,500	0.3	0.5
Quebec	6,912,300	6,830,400	6,753,000	1.2	1.1
Ontario	10,062,000	9,885,200	9,717,800	1.8	1.7
Manitoba	1,095,000	1,091,600	1,087,600	0.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	992,900	993,300	997,700	-0.0	-0.5
Alberta	2,558,200	2,514,000	2,463,900	1.8	2.0
British Columbia	3,290,500	3,205,800	3,118,600	2.6	2.8
Yukon	27,600	26,800	26,000	3.0	2.8
Northwest Territories	55,900	54,500	53,700	2.5	1.5

PP Preliminary post-censal estimates.

PR Updated post-censal estimates.

PD Final post-censal estimates.

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

Oil Pipeline Transport

March 1992

Highlights

- In March, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.4% from the same period the previous year to 15 503 202 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts in March were at 45 061 595 m³, up 2.8% from 1991.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 13.3% compared to March 1991, while pipeline imports rose 6.3% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1992 were up 7.4% from 1991 levels, while imports were up 11.0%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in March 1992 rose 5.0% from 1991, but deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 14.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1992 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$10/\$100) will be available the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.0% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 8.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 10.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date in 1992 decreased 0.2% 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. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

May 1992

Manufacturers shipped 2 361 328 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1992, up 1.4% from the 2 329 615 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 10.3% from the 2 139 868 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1992 totalled 11 533 853 square metres, an increase of 5.3% from the same period in 1991.

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

The 1992 May issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Telephone Statistics

April 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,217.1 million in April 1992, up 9.0% from April 1991.

Operating expenses were \$883.7 million, an increase of 4.9% from April 1991. Net operating revenue was \$333.4 million, an increase of 21.4% from April 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$8.30/\$83) is scheduled for release the week of June 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

April 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 911 600 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1992, an increase of 4.0% from the 2 798 700 cubic metres produced in April 1991.

January to April 1992 production was 11 339 091 cubic metres, an increase of 10.2% from the 10 292 500 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

April 1992

Canadian firms produced 171 606 cubic metres of construction type plywood during April 1992, an increase of 12.5% from the 152 526 cubic metres produced during April 1991.

January to April 1992 production totalled 635 157 cubic metres, an increase of 24.3% from the 511 053 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The April 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Rubber Hose and Belting Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled \$197.3 million, down 20.6% from \$248.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, \$35).

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

Plastic Film and Sheeting Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic film and sheeting industry (SIC 1631) totalled \$823.7 million, down 4.7% from \$864.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5416.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, \$35).

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 1992.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; United States: US\$20.80/US\$208; Other Countries: US\$24.20/US\$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, May 1992.

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32; Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

Energy Statistics Handbook, June 1992.

Catalogue number 57-601

(Canada: \$300; United States: US\$360; Other Countries: US\$420).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, March 1992.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32; Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

Wholesale Trade, March 1992.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

Vending Machine Operators, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991.

Catalogue number 63-213

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26; Other Countries: US\$31).

Direct Selling in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1991.

Catalogue number 63-218

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26; Other Countries: US\$31).

Campus Bookstores, Academic Year 1990-91.

Catalogue number 63-219

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26; Other Countries: US\$31).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Industrial Research and Development, 1983 to 1992.

Vol. 16, No. 2.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85; Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 22-26
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
22	Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	First Quarter 1992
22	Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1992
22	Canadian Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1992
23	Retail Trade	April 1992
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1992
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1992
24	Wholesale Trade	April 1992
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	April 1992
26	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1992
26	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1992
26	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1992

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

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
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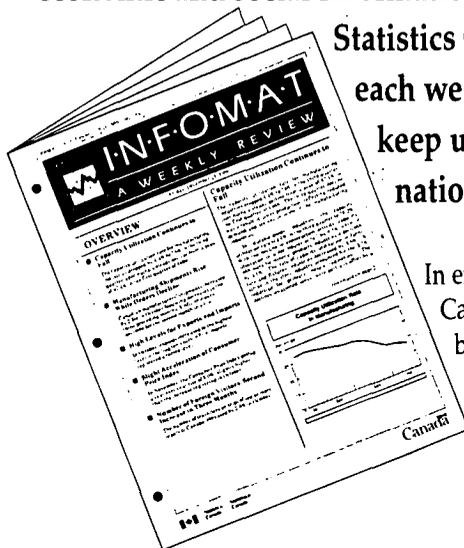
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