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- **Consumer Price Index, July 1992** 3
In July, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.3%, up from the 1.1% increase reported in June.
- **Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1992** 10
Farm cash receipts rose 8% to \$11.5 billion during the period of January-June 1992, due to a sharp increase in direct program payments.

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Canadian Economic Observer

August 1992

The August issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The August issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in July and a feature article on characteristics of importing firms. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$22/\$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

July 1992

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 1.3% between July 1991 and July 1992 to reach 128.4 (1986=100). This year-over-year change was higher than the 1.1% increase noted in June, but matched the 1.3% rise reported in May and was lower than the 1.6% to 1.7% movements observed in the first four months of the year.

The major components having the largest upward contribution to the latest 12-month increase were Transportation and Housing, which increased by 3.5% and 1.3%, respectively. A rise of 3.7% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index also exerted a noticeable impact. These increases were considerably offset by a drop of 1.7% in the Food index.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index climbed by 0.2% in July, repeating the rates observed for May and June. Five of the seven major components posted increases, with the largest upward pressure coming from increases in the Housing (0.4%) and Transportation (0.8%) indexes. Some moderation resulted from declines of 0.5% and 0.2% in the Clothing and Food indexes, respectively. The introduction on July 1 of a 4% tax on selected services in Quebec, phase 2 of that province's action to harmonize the Quebec Sales Tax (QST) with the Federal Goods and Services Tax (GST), was a factor in the latest monthly rise in the All-items CPI. The tax affected all of the major components except Food and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items CPI rose by 0.2% in July, the same rate as in April and June, while in May the index fell by 0.1%. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (April to July) was 0.9%, the same as in June.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.2% in July following an advance of 0.8% in June. The latest decline was due to a drop of 0.3% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores, partly counterbalanced by a rise of 0.3%

in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants. A major reason for the decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was the decrease of 1.2% in the index for meat products. Prices of beef dropped by 2.0%, chicken by 1.9%, and cured and ready-cooked meats by 1.3%. Keen competition among meat products contributed, in part, to the decline. Moving against the trend, pork prices rose for the fourth month in a row, the latest increase being 2.5%. Additional downward effects resulted from falls in the indexes for Fresh Vegetables (-1.6%) and Fresh Fruit (-1.1%). The Fresh Vegetables index fell mainly because of seasonally lower prices for cabbages (start of the domestic harvest) and for lettuce and celery (good supplies from the U.S.). The Fresh Fruit index declined due mainly to a drop in banana prices. Lower prices were also observed for coffee, soft drinks and selected dairy products, while higher prices were noted for fish, breakfast cereal and sugar.

Between July 1991 and July 1992, the Food index fell by 1.7%, marking the seventh consecutive month that an annual decrease has been observed. The index for Food Purchased from Stores fell by 3.3% in July, marking the tenth consecutive month of decline. Throughout this time, the year-over-year change in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants has shown increases, advancing by 2.0% in July, up from 1.7% in June. (For a discussion of demand factors affecting restaurant meals, see the feature article in this month's *Consumer Price Index*.)

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 0.4% in July, compared to the 0.1% rise in June. Most of the upward pressure was associated with increases in the Housing (0.4%) and Transportation (0.8%) indexes. Lesser contributions resulted from increases in the Recreation, Reading and Education (0.3%) and the Health and Personal Care (0.8%) indexes.

The 0.4% increase in the Housing index was largely associated with higher charges for hotel/motel, owned and rented accommodation. The introduction of summer rates and the 4% sales tax in Quebec accounted for the advance in hotel/motel charges. The Owned Accommodation index climbed by 0.2% as maintenance and repair charges rose by 1.5% (due to the Quebec sales tax and increased wage rates) and the prices of new houses advanced by 0.5% (largely due to the Quebec tax). The impact of

the increases was moderated by the continuing fall of mortgage interest costs, down 0.5% in July. Increases in electricity, gas and water rates, household textile prices, and the costs of selected paper products were also observed.

The 0.8% rise in the Transportation index was largely due to higher prices for gasoline (3.5%) and an increase in air fares (7.7%). Gasoline prices rose for the fourth successive month, but were still 0.5% below their levels of July 1991. Increases in air fares to European and Caribbean destinations were largely of a seasonal nature, but fares for domestic flights (which are subject to the new Quebec tax) and to U.S. destinations rose as well. Despite the July increase, air fares were still 3.4% below their levels of a year earlier. Small increases were also registered in local and highway bus fares in some cities. Automobile repair charges, for both parts and labour, rose noticeably in July. The rise in the Transportation index was dampened by a 0.6% decline in new car prices as manufacturers increased rebates on some models.

Much of the 0.3% rise in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was concentrated in the Recreation component which increased by 0.5%. Ticket prices to football games and cablevision charges rose sharply in several cities. Fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities increased, primarily due to the Quebec tax change. The Reading index moved up by 0.5% as several daily newspapers reported subscription increases and as

magazine subscriptions were made subject to an 8% provincial sales tax in Quebec.

The Health and Personal Care index rose 0.8%. The Personal Care index advanced by 1.0%, due largely to the introduction of the 4% tax on hair cutting, washing and grooming services in Quebec. Prices of personal care supplies and equipment also rose. The Health Care index climbed by 0.4%, reflecting higher prices for eye-care and medicines. A moderate 0.1% rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was observed in July.

In July, the Clothing index fell by 0.5%, marking the fourth month in a row in which this index has declined. Widespread promotions on several types of clothing and footwear resulted in price declines for Women's Wear (-0.8%), Men's Wear (-0.7%) and Girls' Wear (-0.9%). In contrast, the Boys' Wear index climbed by 1.0%. Dry-cleaning charges also rose in response to the 4% tax on services introduced by Quebec. Over the 12-month period from July 1991 to July 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.9%, up slightly over the 1.8% rise observed in May and June, but lower than the 2.1% average increase for the first four months of the year.

Energy

Between June and July, the Energy index advanced by 1.9%, following increases of 0.1%, 1.4% and 1.6% registered in April, May and June, respectively.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change July 1992 from	
	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	June 1992	July 1991
All-items	128.4	128.1	126.8	0.2	1.3
Food	121.4	121.6	123.5	-0.2	-1.7
Housing	126.5	126.0	124.9	0.4	1.3
Clothing	128.5	129.2	129.0	-0.5	-0.4
Transportation	123.3	122.3	119.1	0.8	3.5
Health and personal care	132.1	131.1	129.0	0.8	2.4
Recreation, reading and education	131.7	131.3	129.5	0.3	1.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	169.4	169.3	163.4	0.1	3.7
All-items excluding food	130.0	129.5	127.6	0.4	1.9
All-items excluding food and energy	130.5	130.2	128.0	0.2	2.0
Goods	124.3	124.2	123.9	0.1	0.3
Services	133.4	132.7	130.3	0.5	2.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	78.1	78.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)	170.0				

The latest rise resulted from price increases for gasoline (3.5%), electricity (0.6%) and piped gas (0.4%). Over the 12-month period from July 1991 to July 1992, the Energy index increased by 1.9%, its largest annual increase since September of last year.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In July, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index went up by 0.2%, following no change in June. Between July 1991 and July 1992, the index climbed by 2.0%, up slightly from the 1.9% rise noted in June and equal to the 2.0% advance in May.

Goods and Services

The Goods index edged up by 0.1%, following a rise of 0.4% in June. The latest advance was due to a 0.5% increase in the Non-durables index, as the indexes for both Durables and Semi-durables fell by 0.3%. The Services index escalated by 0.5% in July following no change in June.

Between July 1991 and July 1992, the Goods index remained relatively weak, rising by 0.3% (0.2% in June) compared to the Services index which advanced by 2.4% (2.2% in June).

City Highlights

Between June and July 1992, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% in St. John's to an increase of 0.6% in Vancouver. In St. John's, five of the seven major component indexes fell, with the largest impact resulting from a sharp decline in the Clothing index. In Vancouver, larger than average price increases were registered in the indexes for Transportation, Housing and Food. Between July 1991 and July 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from 0.5% observed in Saint John, Toronto and Regina to 3.1% in Vancouver.

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

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The largest downward impact originated in the Clothing index, where lower prices for women's and girls' wear were recorded. Further downward pressure came from price declines for new cars, recreational equipment, household textiles, soft drinks, bakery products and beef. A drop in mortgage interest costs and decreased charges for personal care supplies were also registered. Partly

offsetting these declines were advances in fresh vegetable prices, air fares, electricity charges, household operating expenses and traveller accommodation. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges, particularly for electricity, traveller accommodation and household operation, accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for personal care supplies had a notable upward impact, as did a rise in the Food index. The latter largely reflected higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, coffee and tea, sugar, pork and bakery products. Further upward pressure came from increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline and newspapers. Price declines for clothing, new cars, recreational equipment and mortgage interest costs had a moderating effect. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Halifax

A sharp drop in the Clothing index, combined with lower prices for recreational equipment and decreased charges for personal care supplies largely explained the 0.1% fall in the All-items index. Offsetting the impact of these declines were higher food prices, notably for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, bakery products, sugar, pork, cured and prepared meats, and eggs. The Housing index also rose, as advances in household operating expenses, household textile prices and traveller accommodation charges were only partly offset by a decline in mortgage interest costs. The Transportation index rose slightly, reflecting higher fares for air travel and for local bus, but these were largely offset by lower prices for new cars. A rise in cablevision charges was also recorded. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Most of the upward pressure came from the Food and Housing indexes. Within Food, price increases were recorded for fresh produce, pork, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, cured and prepared meats, restaurant meals and sugar. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, traveller accommodation and for household operation, offset partly by a drop in mortgage interest costs. Largely offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and a decline in

the Transportation index. The drop in the latter was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline and new cars, partially offset by a rise in air fares and taxi fares. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose 0.1%. A large factor in this increase was the 4% tax on services implemented July 1st. The largest upward pressure came from the Housing index, where price increases were recorded for new houses, traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, household furnishings and equipment, household operating expenses and postage. Other notable price increases were recorded for personal care services, gasoline, vehicle maintenance and repairs, parking, taxi fares, air fares, and travel by rail and highway bus. Prices for magazine subscriptions (implementation of the 8% provincial sales tax) and fees for the use of recreational facilities advanced as well. Moderating these advances to a large extent were lower prices for new cars, personal care supplies, clothing and food. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.4%, with much of the upward impact due to the 4% tax on services which came into effect July 1st. A rise in the Housing index exerted the greatest upward impact, and reflected price increases for new houses, traveller accommodation, furnishings and equipment, maintenance and repairs and postage. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services were also recorded, along with price increases for gasoline, vehicle repairs, air fares, taxi fares, and charges for rail and highway bus travel. Higher prices for magazine subscriptions (implementation of the 8% provincial sales tax) and increased fees for recreational facilities were noted as well. A drop in the Food index, mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, and lower prices for clothing and new cars had a moderating effect. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, sugar, poultry and restaurant meals. Higher housing charges were also recorded, notably for new houses, rented accommodation, household operating expenses and household furnishings.

These advances were partly offset by lower mortgage interest costs and a decline in traveller accommodation charges. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cablevision, newspapers, admission to football games, and alcoholic beverages. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as the effect of higher air fares was completely offset by lower prices for new cars and gasoline. Clothing prices declined, exerting a dampening effect. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where increased charges for air travel, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance and repairs were only partly offset by a decline in new car prices. Increased housing charges were recorded, mainly for electricity and for household furnishings and equipment. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for recreational equipment, cablevision services, admission to football games, personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages. The Food index fell, reflecting lower prices for chicken, beef, fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and soft drinks. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were advances in air fares and gasoline prices, coupled with increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation. Price increases for non-prescribed medicines, personal care supplies, cablevision services and alcoholic beverages also exerted a considerable upward influence. The Clothing and Food indexes declined, the latter due to lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, soft drinks and dairy products. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Much of the advance was identified with the Transportation index, where higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares were recorded. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, as increased charges were registered for traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, rented accommodation and household furnishings. The Food index advanced as well, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks, chicken and pork.

Increased charges for recreational equipment and newspapers also contributed to the overall change. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Regina

A large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index originated in the Housing index, as price advances were recorded for water, traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and household furnishings. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, where increased charges for air travel, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs were only partly offset by a drop in new car prices. Higher prices for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also contributed to the overall advance. Higher food prices were recorded as well, most notably for fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the upward impact originated in the Housing index, where price increases were recorded for traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and household furnishings. Other notable advances were reported for alcoholic beverages, cablevision and recreational equipment. The Food index rose marginally, reflecting higher prices for soft drinks, prepared meats, restaurant meals and sugar. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher air fares were offset by lower prices for new cars, gasoline, and vehicle repairs. Clothing prices declined. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Edmonton

Higher housing and transportation charges explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within the Housing index, an increase in traveller accommodation charges was the dominant factor, followed by higher costs for household operation, furnishings and equipment, and maintenance and repairs. The rise in the Transportation index reflected advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Additional upward pressure came from price increases for cablevision services, alcoholic beverages and admission to football games. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and food. The drop in the Food index was

mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, milk, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats and chicken. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Calgary

Advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes were the main contributing factors in the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, advances in gasoline prices, air fares and vehicle insurance premiums were only partly offset by lower prices for new cars. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for traveller accommodation, and to a lesser extent, to higher prices for new houses and increased charges for rented accommodation. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages, newspapers, admission to football games and personal care supplies. The Food index declined, reflecting lower prices for beef, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, milk and fresh vegetables. Clothing prices declined as well. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Much of the rise was associated with advances in gasoline prices, air fares, traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and new houses. Higher charges for rented accommodation, basic telephone services, admission to football games and fees for recreational facilities were also recorded. Further upward pressure came from a rise in the Food index, mainly due to higher prices for pork, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Prices for men's and women's wear declined. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Victoria

Advances in the Housing and Transportation indexes explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, most of the advance was centred around increases in traveller accommodation followed, to a lesser extent, by rises in charges for telephone service and for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. The Transportation index was up largely due to higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares, offset partly by a decline in new car prices. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for newspapers and food, the latter due mainly to price

increases for cereal and bakery products, pork, cured and prepared meats, sugar and restaurant meals. Prices for men's and women's wear declined. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Higher prices for food (notably beef, pork, fresh vegetables, dairy products and restaurant meals), increased charges for traveller accommodation and higher air fares accounted for most of the overall rise. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and for recreational equipment were also recorded. Moderating these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies, clothing and new cars. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.3%, with much of the advance concentrated in the Housing and Transportation indexes. Within Housing, increased charges

were recorded for traveller accommodation, water, household furnishings and equipment, and maintenance and repairs. The rise in the Transportation index was mainly due to increased air fares and higher gasoline prices, offset slightly by lower prices for new cars. A drop in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for cured and prepared meats, bakery products, fresh fruit, beef and pork, had a considerable dampening effect. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies. Since July 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The July 1992 issue of *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								
July 1992 index	122.4	117.1	117.8	130.5	117.9	126.6	130.0	144.2
% change from June 1992	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-1.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
% change from July 1991	0.6	-4.3	0.0	2.8	3.3	1.3	2.9	3.7
Charlottetown/ Summerside								
July 1992 index	126.8	125.2	119.7	121.5	117.9	136.5	131.6	187.3
% change from June 1992	0.2	0.3	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1991	0.6	-2.9	0.8	-0.3	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.2
Halifax								
July 1992 index	126.4	129.7	119.7	123.3	120.0	128.9	127.3	172.3
% change from June 1992	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-2.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
% change from July 1991	1.0	-0.7	0.8	-1.4	3.7	0.5	2.5	1.5
Saint John								
July 1992 index	125.2	126.1	120.8	124.5	117.5	130.0	126.2	171.0
% change from June 1992	0.1	1.1	0.5	-2.4	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1
% change from July 1991	0.5	0.2	0.8	-0.7	2.3	2.5	2.1	-5.5
Quebec City								
July 1992 index	127.6	119.2	126.9	132.5	116.7	132.9	134.1	168.0
% change from June 1992	0.1	-0.5	0.6	-1.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0
% change from July 1991	1.8	-1.3	1.8	-1.3	3.6	3.4	4.2	5.0
Montreal								
July 1992 index	129.6	121.1	129.3	132.7	118.6	134.7	137.5	171.9
% change from June 1992	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-1.0	0.6	2.2	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1991	1.8	-1.5	2.1	-0.8	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.3

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								
July 1992 index	127.7	118.9	126.3	128.2	123.9	134.7	131.3	165.9
% change from June 1992	0.2	0.9	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
% change from July 1991	1.1	-1.9	1.8	-0.3	2.9	0.5	0.5	3.1
Toronto								
July 1992 index	130.2	122.3	129.9	128.6	126.4	136.4	133.0	163.3
% change from June 1992	0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
% change from July 1991	0.5	-3.5	0.5	-0.5	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.6
Thunder Bay								
July 1992 index	127.4	120.3	125.1	129.0	123.4	127.8	130.8	169.4
% change from June 1992	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.1
% change from July 1991	1.8	0.1	2.5	1.7	2.7	3.1	1.3	0.7
Winnipeg								
July 1992 index	127.2	124.0	123.7	128.7	123.1	129.4	131.1	163.2
% change from June 1992	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.2	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1991	1.4	-0.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	0.9	1.7	1.3
Regina								
July 1992 index	127.6	126.6	119.4	127.6	126.7	141.5	129.4	174.2
% change from June 1992	0.4	0.2	0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0
% change from July 1991	0.5	-1.9	1.4	-4.1	0.2	1.3	1.3	7.5
Saskatoon								
July 1992 index	127.0	126.1	120.1	126.6	122.7	153.4	128.3	160.6
% change from June 1992	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
% change from July 1991	0.8	-1.9	1.0	-4.2	1.9	2.7	2.4	5.9
Edmonton								
July 1992 index	127.2	119.9	123.1	125.7	124.1	130.9	131.2	180.2
% change from June 1992	0.4	-1.0	1.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3
% change from July 1991	1.6	-1.9	2.2	-0.6	3.9	3.4	1.7	2.4
Calgary								
July 1992 index	126.6	119.6	122.1	126.3	122.1	128.0	130.1	179.6
% change from June 1992	0.4	-1.0	0.6	-0.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.4
% change from July 1991	0.9	-2.0	0.7	-1.0	3.3	1.9	1.6	3.2
Vancouver								
July 1992 index	127.7	127.2	121.7	122.7	131.2	123.6	129.0	163.6
% change from June 1992	0.6	0.4	0.6	-1.0	1.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.3
% change from July 1991	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	6.9	1.0	1.9	8.1
Victoria								
July 1992 index	127.0	125.9	120.4	124.5	129.3	124.9	129.8	163.6
% change from June 1992	0.5	0.2	0.8	-1.0	1.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.5
% change from July 1991	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	5.3	2.3	0.5	7.6
Whitehorse								
July 1992 index	123.3	117.5	123.2	127.8	114.3	124.5	125.6	148.5
% change from June 1992	0.4	1.2	0.6	-0.9	0.6	-2.0	0.2	0.3
% change from July 1991	0.9	-1.4	1.7	0.9	2.1	-2.7	1.9	1.3
Yellowknife								
July 1992 index	124.6	115.7	120.7	129.1	119.6	121.0	126.8	161.4
% change from June 1992	0.3	-0.5	0.8	-0.1	1.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1991	0.9	-2.9	1.7	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	2.7

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).

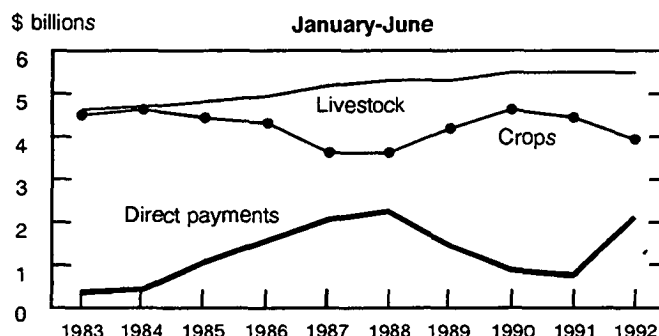
Farm Cash Receipts

January-June 1992

Farm cash receipts for January to June 1992 were \$11.5 billion, an increase of 8% from the same period a year earlier. Direct program payments rose to \$2.1 billion from \$677 million the previous year. The strong increase in direct payments, combined with a 1% rise in livestock receipts, more than offset a 13% drop in crop receipts.

Among the provinces, Alberta (+15%), Ontario (+12%) and Saskatchewan (+11%) recorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts for the first six months of 1992. Higher direct payments were partly responsible for the increases in all three provinces. Alberta also benefited from higher cattle receipts, while Ontario experienced increases in cattle, corn and soybean receipts. Four provinces - Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia - registered declines in cash receipts.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments more than tripled, from \$677 million in the first half of 1991 to \$2.1 billion in the same period of 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs and sharp increases in other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments were responsible for the increase.

Note to Users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products, except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E, \$21/\$42).

- Interim payments for the 1991-92 crop year under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan totalled \$602 million in the first half of 1992. During the same period, Net Income Stabilization Account payments based on producers' 1990 income were \$290 million. Payments under these new programs began in September 1991.
- Other (ad hoc) payments reached \$476 million for the January to June 1992 period. This included payments of \$452 million under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II program in the Prairie provinces, which provides emergency support to grain and oilseed producers caught in the international grain price war between the United States and the European Community.
- Tripartite payments totalled \$248 million during the first half of 1992 compared to \$14 million during the same period last year. The increase can be attributed to payments of \$113 million on hogs and \$100 million on slaughter cattle, both of which were triggered by lower market prices.

Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts for the first six months of 1992 reached \$5.5 billion, 1% above the year-earlier level. The increase was primarily due to higher cattle receipts, which were partially offset by a sharp drop in hog receipts. Calves and egg receipts also increased, but dairy product and poultry receipts declined.

- Cattle receipts for January to June 1992 were \$2.0 billion, 11% above \$1.8 billion the previous year. The value of exports of live animals, which increased \$217 million, was responsible for the rise. The number of animals exported rose to 656,000 from 471,000 in 1991, a 39% increase, while prices received increased 12%. Both the value and the number of cattle exported in the first half of 1992 were record highs and were more than four times the 1986 levels.
- January to June 1992 hog receipts fell 17% to \$820 million, their lowest level since the first six months of 1981, as a sharp drop in prices (-20%) more than offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog output over the past year has put downward pressure on prices. Hog slaughter during the first half of 1992 was considerably above year-earlier levels in both Canada (+3%) and the United States (+8%).

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first half of 1992 totalled \$3.9 billion, a drop of 13% from the 1991 level of \$4.4 billion. Lower receipts for wheat and barley, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments were largely responsible for the decline.

- January to June 1992 cash receipts for wheat and barley fell 31% and 29%, respectively. A decrease in marketings (-5%) coupled with a sharp decline in prices (-28%) resulted in a drop in wheat receipts from \$1.5 billion in 1991 to

\$1.0 billion in 1992. For the first half of 1992, the CWB initial price for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring wheat averaged about \$104/tonne, compared to the year-earlier \$135/tonne. Barley receipts fell as a result of a 26% drop in producer deliveries due to a decline in exports to the former Soviet Union.

- Grain receipts redeemed in the first six months of 1992 for grain marketed in 1991 were \$326 million, a drop of 24% compared to \$430 million liquidated the previous year.
- Payments issued by the CWB totalled \$214 million in the first half of 1992 compared to \$315 million in the year-earlier period. Except for a \$15 million final payment on designated barley, paid in January 1992, the collapse of international grain prices at the beginning of the 1990-91 crop year resulted in deficits being reported in all remaining CWB pool accounts. This was in contrast to the situation which prevailed in January 1991, when final payments were made in each of the 1989-1990 pool accounts.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-June 1992 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$11/\$44) will be available during the last week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January -June

	1991	1992	1992/1991
	Millions of Dollars		% Change
Newfoundland	29.1	29.3	.7
Prince Edward Island	112.0	112.4	.3
Nova Scotia	141.8	134.6	-5.1
New Brunswick	124.9	123.3	-1.3
Quebec	1,814.2	1,809.6	-.3
Ontario	2,505.5	2,795.1	11.6
Manitoba	1,009.3	1,079.4	6.9
Saskatchewan	2,118.6	2,353.8	11.1
Alberta	2,150.6	2,473.5	15.0
British Columbia	606.1	597.4	-1.4
Canada	10,612.2	11,508.4	8.4

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Postcensal Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1992

Note to Users

These estimates are still based on the 1986 Census counts.

The preliminary postcensal estimates of total population for Canada, the provinces and territories for June 1, 1992 are presented in the table below along with population annual growth rates for the years ending May 31, 1992 and 1991.

	1992 ^{PP}	1991 ^{PR}	1990 ^{PD}	1991-1992	1990-1991
	('000)			% Change	
Canada	27,408.9	27,000.4	26,610.4	1.5	1.5
Newfoundland	575.6	573.5	572.7	0.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	130.2	130.7	130.7	-0.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	907.3	900.6	895.1	0.7	0.6
New Brunswick	728.1	726.0	722.4	0.3	0.5
Quebec	6,925.5	6,845.7	6,768.2	1.2	1.1
Ontario	10,098.0	9,914.2	9,749.6	1.8	1.7
Manitoba	1,096.0	1,093.2	1,089.0	0.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	993.7	994.0	997.1	0.0	-0.3
Alberta	2,565.0	2,522.3	2,473.1	1.7	2.0
British Columbia	3,305.3	3,218.5	3,132.5	2.7	2.7
Yukon	28.0	26.9	26.0	4.2	3.1
Northwest Territories	56.1	54.8	53.9	2.2	1.7

^{PD} Final postcensal estimates.

^{PR} Updated postcensal estimates.

^{PP} Preliminary postcensal estimates.

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

Annual figures for components of population growth are available, also.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 60 (total population); 6507 (births); 6508 (deaths); 6509 (immigrants); 6510 (emigrants); 6511 (net interprovincial migrants); and 6514 (interprovincial migrants - family allowance).

These postcensal estimates will appear in the near future in the following publication: *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, June 1, 1992 (91-210, \$29).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

July 1992

The situation report for July 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. ■

Telephone Statistics

June 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,277.5 million in June 1992, up 17.3% from June 1991.

Operating expenses were \$981.2 million, an increase of 21.3% from June 1991. Net operating revenue was \$296.3 million, an increase of 5.7% from June 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$8.30/\$83) is scheduled for release the week of August 31. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Government Expenditures on Culture

1990-91

In 1990-91, the federal government spent \$2.9 billion on culture, while provincial and municipal governments spent \$1.8 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively. Federal spending was concentrated on

the cultural industries (68%), while provincial governments concentrated spending on libraries (38%) and heritage (22%). Municipal government expenditures on culture went principally to fund libraries (73%).

For further information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, August 1992.

Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$26/US\$260;
Other Countries: US\$31/310).

Energy Statistics Handbook, August 1992.

Catalogue number 57-601

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

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1991.

Catalogue number 63-007

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

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