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MAJOR RELEASES

- Provincial and Territorial Government Finance – Assets and Liabilities (Financial Management System), March 31, 1991** 2
 The net debt of provincial and territorial governments continues to increase at a rapid rate.
- Provincial Economic Accounts, 1988-1991 Revised Estimates** 5
 The Atlantic provinces had the strongest growth of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost in 1991.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1993	11
Rigid Insulating Board, December 1992	11
Asphalt Roofing, December 1992	11
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Fourth Quarter 1992	11
Production of Biscuits, December 1992	11
Pack of Processed Broccoli, 1992	12
Pack of Processed Beets, 1992	12
Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1990	12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

13

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MAJOR RELEASES

Provincial and Territorial Government Finance – Assets and Liabilities (Financial Management System)

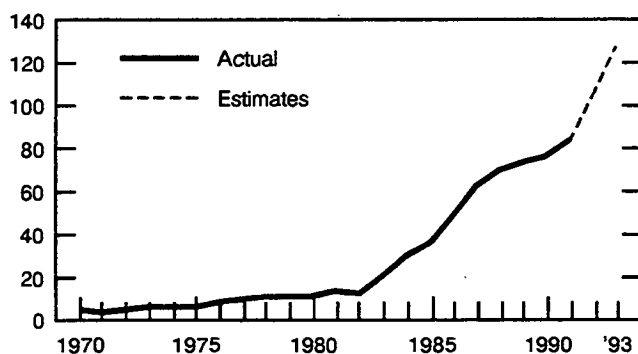
March 31, 1991

The net debt (excess of liabilities over financial assets) of all provincial and territorial governments reached \$83.5 billion at March 31, 1991, an increase of \$7.7 billion (10.1%) from March 31, 1990.

Based on available data on revenue and expenditure, the total deficits of provincial and territorial governments for 1991/92 and 1992/93 on a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, are estimated to be \$22.2 billion and \$21.1 billion. If these estimates are realized, the net debt at March 31, 1993 will amount to \$126.8 billion, an increase of 51.9% over March 31, 1991.

Provincial and Territorial Government Net Debt, as at March 31

\$ billions



Highlights

Financial Assets

- Financial assets (which include cash, receivables, loans and investments in securities but exclude fixed assets) totalled \$126.9 billion at March 31, 1991, an increase of \$8.8 billion or 7.5% over the previous year.

Note to Users

Data on each provincial and territorial government's balance sheet as at March 31, 1991, on a FMS basis are released today. In addition, minor revisions to data for the years 1977 to 1990 have been made to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

Included in these data are assets and liabilities of departments, agencies, boards and commissions; but data of government enterprises are excluded.

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from governments' public accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements. A reconciliation of FMS data to public accounts data is available for each province and territory. The asset and liability data in this release are as at March 31.

Total Liabilities (Gross Debt)

- Total liabilities or gross debt of provincial and territorial governments reached \$210.4 billion in 1991, an increase of 8.5% over the \$193.9 billion of the previous year.
- Bonds and debentures remained the most important borrowing instrument, making up 63.7% of total debt in 1991 compared to 62.6% in 1990.
- Total provincial and territorial bonds and debentures outstanding at March 31, 1991 amounted to \$134.0 billion, an increase of \$12.6 billion over the \$121.4 billion at March 31, 1990. Net new issues of bonds and debentures, consisting of new issues of \$17.3 billion and retirements of \$5.7 billion, accounted for \$11.6 billion of this increase. Total bond and debenture debt increased by a further \$1.0 billion due to a decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar.

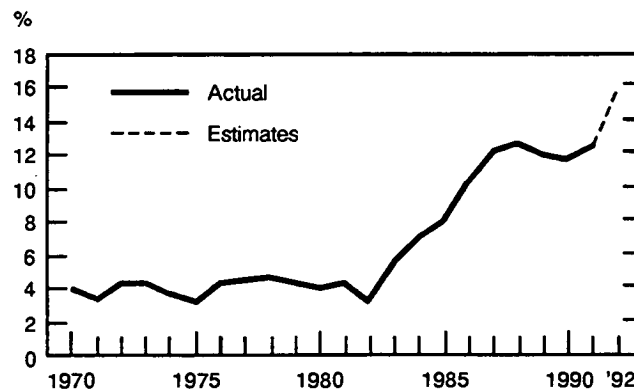
- Of the accumulated bonds and debentures of \$134.0 billion issued by the provinces and territories, \$32.1 billion was issued to the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund and \$69.6 billion to the general public, while the balance (\$35.3 billion) was issued to employee pension plans and various government agencies.

Net Debt

- From \$2.9 billion in 1971, net debt grew gradually to reach \$11.2 billion at March 31, 1982, thereafter climbing rapidly each year to \$83.5 billion at March 31, 1991.
- As a percentage of GDP, net debt fluctuated between 3% and 5% during the period from 1971 to 1982. From 3.1% of GDP at March 31, 1982, net debt rose rapidly each year to 12.7% in 1988, thereafter declining in the next two years before rising again to 12.5% of GDP at March 31, 1991.
- On a per capita basis at March 31, 1991, the provincial and territorial government net debt stood at \$3,092, an increase of \$242 (8.5%) over the \$2,850 of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201-3213.

Provincial and Territorial Government Net Debt as % of GDP, as at March 31



For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1835), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). □

Provincial and Territorial Governments Balance Sheet
Financial Management System

As at March 31

	1971	1981	1989	1990	1991
	(\$ millions)				
Financial Assets					
Cash	1,492	8,259	12,348	13,377	18,425
Receivables	690	4,025	7,927	8,715	9,802
Advances	2,180	6,872	15,824	17,278	18,945
Securities	7,759	32,434	72,245	77,406	78,276
Other assets	152	382	1,043	1,289	1,445
Total assets	12,273	51,972	109,387	118,065	126,893
Liabilities					
Bank overdrafts	92	669	3,991	4,728	4,634
Payables	802	3,392	9,352	10,252	10,546
Advances	646	2,677	3,624	4,129	3,953
Treasury bills	103	663	5,388	4,937	5,647
Savings bonds	223	1,299	3,267	3,192	3,010
Bonds and debentures	12,186	46,816	108,850	121,395	133,981
Other securities	39	1,458	15,494	18,673	18,604
Deposits	222	1,132	7,248	8,543	10,197
Other liabilities	818	6,699	24,984	18,066	19,822
Total liabilities	15,131	64,805	182,198	193,915	210,394
Net Debt	2,858	12,833	72,811	75,850	83,501

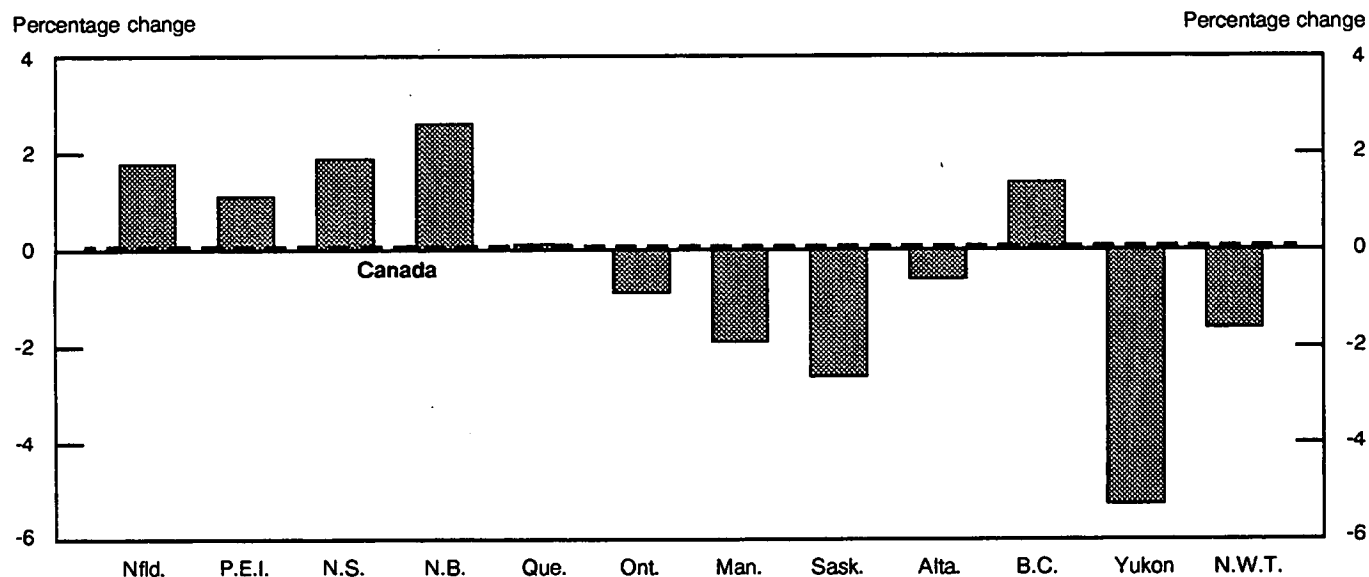
Net Debt Per Capita

As at March 31

	1971	1981	1989	1990	1991
	(Dollars)				
	132	527	2,775	2,850	3,092

Chart 1

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



Provincial Economic Accounts 1988-1991 Revised Estimates

The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (GDP) slackened considerably since 1988 at the Canada level and increased only marginally in 1991. The slowdown affected all provinces and territories in 1991 but was less marked in the Atlantic provinces, which posted four of the five best performances in the country, particularly New Brunswick (2.6%) and Nova Scotia (1.9%). The Yukon, with a growth rate of -5.3%, was more severely affected due to a substantial drop in corporation profits before taxes. British Columbia's share of Canada's GDP grew consistently, from 11.3% in 1985 to 12.6% in 1991, but Ontario's share fell sharply in 1990 and 1991.

Final domestic demand dropped 1.4% in real terms at the Canada level in 1991. The two main components, consumer expenditure and business investment in fixed capital, were in decline. Owing mainly to business investment, the Northwest Territories posted the largest increases in the country in 1988 (10.9%) and 1989 (12.2%) but also the greatest declines in 1990 (-10.7%) and 1991 (-5.6%). Only British Columbia recorded final domestic demand real growth rates consistently higher than those at the Canada level over the 1988-1991 period.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the implicit price index for final domestic demand, was 2.9% in Canada in 1991, down 0.8% from 1990. Saskatchewan was the only province with an inflation rate below the national level over the entire 1988-1991 period.

Personal income per person was \$22,495 in 1991. The top level was in the Yukon (\$25,222). Ontario and British Columbia were above the national level from 1988 to 1991, while the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan remained below the national average. There were only two instances of decline in personal income per person during these four years, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1991. The personal income of Manitoba residents was down \$86 from 1990, while Saskatchewan residents saw their income fall by \$164 compared with the previous year. The weakness of the net income of farm operators and non-farm unincorporated businesses explain the decline in those provinces.

Components of Demand

Real personal spending on consumer goods and services fell 1.7% in 1991, the first drop since 1982. All provinces and territories experienced declines, with

the exception of British Columbia, where consumer outlays remained relatively stable. Personal spending declined in the goods components at the Canada level, but grew slightly in services (0.7%). Spending on semi-durable goods, which recorded the biggest drop (-8.5%), notably for clothing and footwear, fell in all provinces and territories. Price increases were very large in this category (8.4%), with Quebec having the largest growth at 12.8% following the extension of the sales tax to clothing, footwear and books. Spending on durable goods also fell in all provinces and territories, particularly in Prince Edward Island (-8.7%) and Saskatchewan (-9.4%). The implicit price index increased by only 0.9% for a second consecutive year. Consumer spending on non-durable goods dropped 1.1% at the Canada level; only British Columbia (1.0%), the Yukon (1.6%) and the Northwest Territories (1.0%) posted increases.

The weak growth in services was due largely to spending on restaurants, hotels, transport and recreational services. The estimates range from -3.9% in the Yukon to 3.4% in New Brunswick, with the majority of provinces posting small gains. The provincial estimates for services over the 1981 to 1991 period have been revised to include data on net personal spending outside the province or territory. The new estimates for net personal spending indicate the roles of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories as tourist destinations. The other provinces generally record deficits on the tourism account.

In 1991, business fixed investment spending in real terms dropped for a second consecutive year (-4.7%), after having been a source of growth from 1984 to 1989. The decreases in corporation profits and in domestic demand were key explanatory factors. The largest declines were posted in the Northwest Territories (-34.3%) and Manitoba (-8.7%), while the Yukon (38.0%) and Prince Edward Island (14.8%) posted the largest increases. Two of the three components of investment, residential and non-residential construction, decreased at the national level. The third component, machinery and equipment, recorded a small increase of 0.5%.

Of the two investment components that moved downward, residential construction registered the bigger drop at 11.8%, as housing starts declined from 181,630 to 156,197 units in 1991. Only British Columbia experienced a small increase in residential construction due to a jump in transfer costs. Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where housing starts fell by 40.9% and 29.6%, respectively, recorded the biggest declines in residential investment.

Note to Users

This year's edition of the provincial economic accounts incorporates two major improvements. First, provincial estimates of labour income for the period 1981-1991 are measured on both a domestic and a national basis. The labour income estimates on a domestic (i.e., province of employment) basis are used in the measurement of Gross Domestic Product. As for the labour income on a national (i.e., province of residence) basis, these statistics appear in the calculation of personal income from 1981 forward. The second major improvement relates to some newly developed estimates of net personal expenditure outside the province or territory for the period 1981-1991. They are reflected in the revised provincial estimates of personal expenditure on consumer services and of final domestic demand. These newly developed estimates together with the estimates of labour income on a national basis imply significant changes to personal saving and income for certain provinces and territories from 1981 to 1991. The revision to these components and their related aggregates are available in current prices from 1981 and in 1986 prices from 1971.

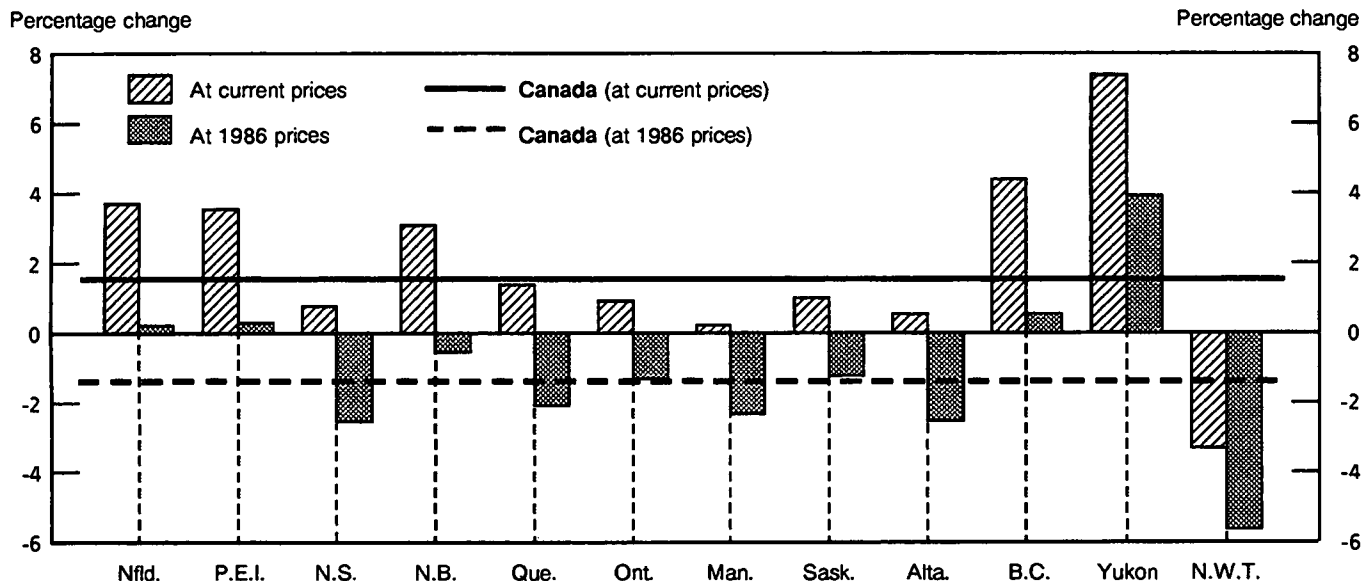
The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 1991 and the simultaneous elimination of the Federal Sales Tax (FST) had important effects in the provincial economic accounts. The FST was levied on manufacturers; in the provincial economic accounts, revenues were allocated to the province in which they were collected. The GST, on the other hand, is levied effectively on final consumption. In most cases, manufacturers are entitled to full refunds of any GST paid on inputs. Accordingly, GST revenues are allocated in the provincial economic accounts to the province or territory where the associated final purchases are made. This difference in treatment for the two taxes implies a break in provincial GDP at market prices between 1990 and 1991. For this reason, comparisons of aggregate economic activity between 1991 and earlier years are more appropriately based on GDP at factor cost, which excludes indirect taxes less subsidies and is unaffected by the break.

Non-residential construction slipped by 4.1% in 1991, the first decline observed since 1986. Investment levels fell sharply in the Northwest Territories (-54.0%), especially in the mining industry, and in Ontario (-9.6%). Conversely, the Yukon (120.4%), Newfoundland (51.1%) and New Brunswick (29.2%) recorded higher investment in public utilities and in the mining industry. Real investment spending on machinery and equipment rose slightly at the national level by 0.5%, with only Prince Edward Island (48.5%) and Saskatchewan (20.4%) experiencing significant growth. The strongest declines were recorded in the Yukon (-29.7%) and New Brunswick (-24.8%).

As in 1990, government current expenditure on goods and services at 1986 prices rose more rapidly in 1991 than the other major components of final domestic demand. The volume increase was 1.9% in 1991, compared with 2.9% the previous year. The change in real government outlays ranged from -3.9%

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand Growth in 1991



in Prince Edward Island to 2.9% in Ontario. Public sector capital spending increased 3.0% at the Canada level. Prince Edward Island (31.3%), British Columbia (12.8%) and Nova Scotia (11.3%) recorded the strongest growth, but there were declines in Saskatchewan (-14.8%) and the Yukon (-4.5%).

Components of Income

Labour income, which represents about 65% of GDP at factor cost, increased by only 2.8% at the Canada level, the weakest performance in more than a decade. British Columbia and the Northwest Territories posted labour income increases above the national average from 1988 to 1991. Conversely, Manitoba did not exceed the national average for the years 1985 to 1991. There was a substantial downward revision of wages and salaries for 1990 as a result of the introduction of provincial benchmark estimates derived from income tax statistics.

Corporate profits before taxes, which have been falling at the national level since 1989, dropped by 30.2% in 1991. Profit fluctuations in Alberta from 1988 to 1991 reflected the performance of its energy sector. In 1991, the weak performance of the metallic minerals and metal products industries affected most provinces and territories, most notably the Yukon

(-42.9%) and the Northwest Territories (-35.3%). In 1990 and 1991, New Brunswick and British Columbia experienced sharp declines in the wood and paper industries. Over the 1989-1991 period, corporation profits in New Brunswick decreased 5.3%, 26.5% and 35.7%, respectively. The situation was similar in British Columbia, which posted consecutive declines of 6.1%, 27.6% and 33.2% starting in 1989.

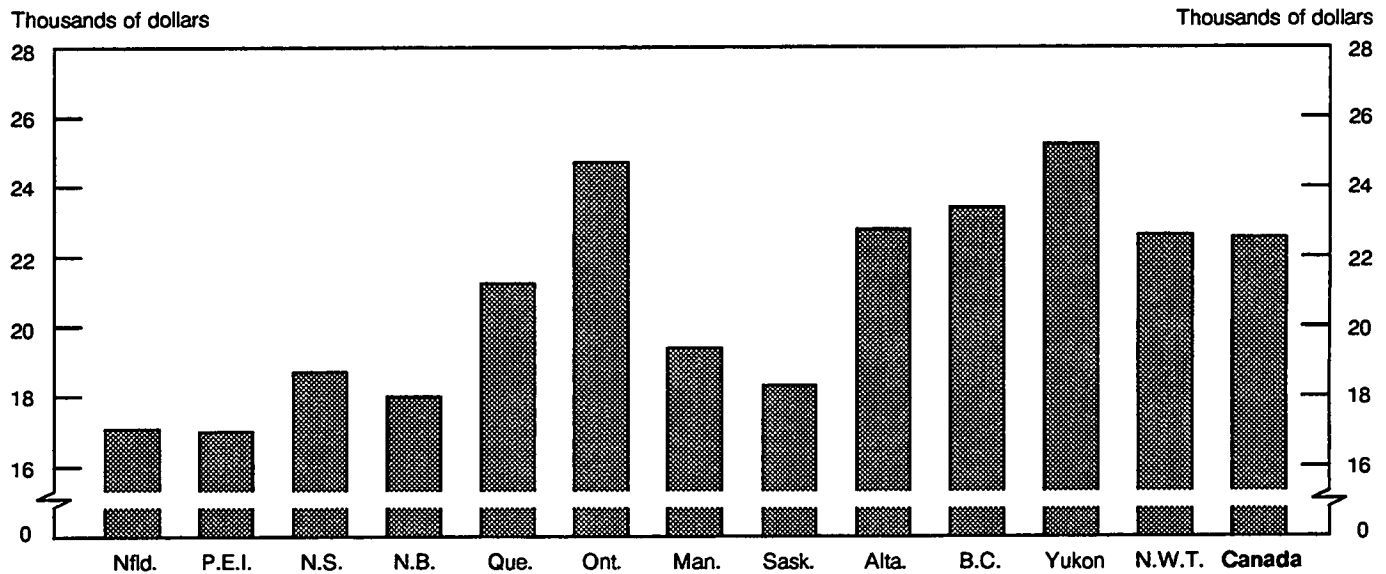
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 15.4% at the national level in 1990 due to a good wheat crop in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The 9.9% drop at the Canada level in 1991 reflected lower wheat prices.

The large increases of more than 10% in interest and miscellaneous investment income from 1988 to 1990 vanished in 1991 when a fall of 7.1% was posted, mirroring the downward trend in Canadian interest rates.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950, 6953-6979 (for provincial economic accounts) and matrices 6670-6676, 6678-6680 and 6685 (for national income and expenditure accounts).

Chart 3

Personal Income per Person in 1991



The 1991 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates* (13-213, \$40) will be released in mid-March. The data are also available immediately in printouts and microcomputer diskettes at \$80 directly from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information, contact Veronica Utovac (613-951-3789), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Table 1

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, Annual Percentage Change

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(percent)									
Newfoundland	8.6	7.3	7.9	4.0	6.3	8.8	9.3	4.9	4.1	1.8
Prince Edward Island	3.5	10.7	12.7	1.6	13.9	5.0	12.3	6.6	5.6	1.1
Nova Scotia	8.7	11.0	11.7	7.5	8.7	6.5	7.3	6.3	5.6	1.9
New Brunswick	5.6	8.9	10.8	4.8	10.2	7.5	8.8	6.1	4.0	2.6
Atlantic Canada	7.4	9.5	10.6	5.5	8.9	7.3	8.5	5.9	4.8	2.1
Quebec	3.3	7.3	10.5	6.8	8.1	10.0	9.8	4.8	3.4	0.1
Ontario	4.5	11.2	13.0	8.6	9.7	10.4	12.9	6.9	0.3	-0.9
Central Canada	4.0	9.7	12.1	7.9	9.1	10.3	11.8	6.1	1.4	-0.5
Manitoba	6.3	6.0	12.3	7.5	4.1	6.6	10.8	4.7	3.7	-1.9
Saskatchewan	5.7	6.7	9.7	4.5	0.5	0.7	3.8	3.1	6.2	-2.6
Alberta	8.4	6.7	7.1	8.0	-13.7	3.5	3.5	4.9	8.3	-0.6
British Columbia	2.8	5.5	6.2	5.7	5.5	9.7	11.0	10.1	6.7	1.4
Yukon	-3.2	-13.4	13.9	1.1	19.8	32.7	11.3	6.6	11.3	-5.3
Northwest Territories	28.6	13.7	15.4	12.8	-2.9	7.6	8.2	7.4	1.9	-1.6
Western Canada	6.0	6.2	7.7	6.8	-3.6	5.9	7.3	6.8	6.8	-0.2
Canada	5.0	9.0	10.0	7.2	4.9	8.9	9.4	6.7	3.2	--

- Amount too small to be expressed.

Table 2

Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(percent)									
Newfoundland	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
New Brunswick	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Atlantic Canada	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3
Quebec	22.6	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.9	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.8	22.9
Ontario	35.2	36.2	37.0	37.4	39.2	39.8	40.8	41.0	39.8	39.6
Central Canada	57.8	58.5	59.3	59.6	62.1	63.0	63.9	63.8	62.6	62.5
Manitoba	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Saskatchewan	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Alberta	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.9	12.3	11.7	11.0	10.8	11.4	11.3
British Columbia	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.6
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northwest Territories	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Western Canada	36.2	35.4	34.6	34.4	31.7	30.8	30.0	30.2	31.3	31.2
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3

Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices, Annual Percentage Change

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(percent)									
Newfoundland	4.4	4.8	3.4	1.9	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.8	-0.7	0.2
Prince Edward Island	-1.4	7.0	7.2	2.2	5.9	3.2	7.5	1.3	0.6	0.3
Nova Scotia	0.9	5.8	3.3	4.3	2.1	1.6	4.8	3.4	0.9	-2.5
New Brunswick	1.5	0.0	4.0	5.1	3.6	3.0	5.6	4.7	0.4	-0.5
Atlantic Canada	1.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	2.8	1.9	5.4	3.5	0.4	-1.1
Quebec	-3.9	3.7	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.1	0.7	-2.1
Ontario	-2.9	4.1	5.5	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.6	4.2	-1.6	-1.3
Central Canada	-3.3	4.0	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.7	3.8	-0.7	-1.6
Manitoba	-2.4	3.2	7.1	5.9	4.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	-2.3
Saskatchewan	-5.9	4.5	1.6	3.6	0.7	3.4	0.5	-0.8	1.2	-1.2
Alberta	-4.9	-6.0	-3.5	6.4	-1.0	3.3	7.2	2.6	2.2	-2.5
British Columbia	-8.2	0.2	0.3	4.3	1.8	6.4	7.4	8.3	3.3	0.5
Yukon	-9.9	-5.2	-2.7	1.5	16.0	4.2	3.0	-1.0	9.0	3.9
Northwest Territories	12.9	-6.6	-7.3	-13.6	-15.3	-11.2	10.9	12.2	-10.7	-5.6
Western Canada	-5.7	-1.5	-0.3	4.8	0.8	3.9	5.7	4.4	2.2	-1.1
Canada	-3.7	2.1	3.4	5.7	4.3	5.1	5.6	3.9	0.2	-1.4

Table 4

Personal Income per Person

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(dollars)									
Newfoundland	9,272	9,702	10,161	10,934	11,799	13,018	14,153	15,242	16,428	17,126
Prince Edward Island	9,508	10,161	11,112	11,175	12,496	13,323	14,605	15,385	16,359	17,000
Nova Scotia	10,534	11,314	12,322	13,343	14,053	15,068	16,040	17,087	18,313	18,716
New Brunswick	10,020	10,684	11,486	12,151	13,163	14,142	15,246	16,267	17,302	17,961
Atlantic Canada	9,998	10,646	11,450	12,247	13,127	14,173	15,244	16,279	17,423	17,994
Quebec	12,182	12,768	13,966	14,899	15,819	16,966	18,214	19,424	20,786	21,170
Ontario	13,914	14,889	16,222	17,362	18,577	20,085	21,979	23,614	24,490	24,745
Central Canada	13,176	13,990	15,271	16,328	17,425	18,788	20,424	21,891	22,972	23,284
Manitoba	12,122	12,349	13,895	14,710	15,339	16,241	17,261	18,333	19,519	19,433
Saskatchewan	12,610	12,749	13,264	13,695	15,221	15,125	15,858	17,070	18,507	18,343
Alberta	15,387	15,495	15,984	17,406	17,663	18,120	19,869	20,839	22,332	22,773
British Columbia	14,602	14,935	15,509	16,273	16,922	18,061	19,556	21,334	22,991	23,448
Yukon	13,917	14,957	16,348	16,250	17,708	19,292	21,680	22,808	25,269	25,222
Northwest Territories	12,596	12,776	14,260	14,846	15,173	16,327	18,635	20,000	21,926	22,600
Western Canada	14,212	14,431	15,115	16,046	16,690	17,410	18,830	20,185	21,719	22,037
Canada	13,214	13,840	14,903	15,903	16,853	18,003	19,532	20,930	22,155	22,495

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year will appear here in subsequent issues.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

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

Rigid Insulating Board

December 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 094 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1992, an increase of 51.6% compared to 1 381 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1991.

From January to December 1992, shipments amounted to 31 242 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 33 752 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 7.4%.

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

The December 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Asphalt Roofing

December 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 161 180 metric bundles in December 1992, an increase of 6.2% from 1 093 134 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

From January to December 1992, shipments totalled 38 920 484 metric bundles, up 4.5% from 37 226 753 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The December 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1992

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$16.4 million in the fourth quarter 1992, an increase of 3.1% from the \$15.9 million shipped in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available for the fourth quarter 1992, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.75/\$19) will be available at a later date.

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

Production of Biscuits

December 1992

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 108 047 176 kilograms for the semi-annual period ended December 1992, a decrease from the same period of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of Selected Biscuits (32-026, \$6.75/\$13.50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Pack of Processed Broccoli 1992

Data on the pack of processed broccoli for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, \$13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Beets 1992

Data on the pack of processed beets for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, \$13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Retail Chain and Department Stores 1990

Highlights

- Retail chain organizations in Canada reported annual sales of \$58.2 billion in 1990, an increase of 5.1% over the 1989 revised total of \$55.4 billion.
- In 1990, the number of chain organizations in Canada increased by 30 to 1,152. The maximum number of chain outlets operating in 1990 rose to 39,269 from 37,550^r (revised) stores in 1989.
- In 1990, chain store sales increased in all provinces except Newfoundland (-0.1%), but chain store sales decreased in both territories (-0.5%). The sales increases ranged from 10.7% in British Columbia to 1.2% in New Brunswick.
- Department store organizations reported sales of \$14.1 billion in 1990, a gain of 1.1%. The number of department store organizations remained unchanged at 14, but the number of department store outlets increased to 902 from 860 in 1989.

Additional information for 1990, including sales by industrial classes, floor area data and certain financial statistics, are now available.

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1990 (63-210, \$34) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,
July-September 1992.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$21.50/US\$86;
Other Countries: US\$25.25/US\$101).

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

Film and Video, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 87-204
(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26;
Other Countries: US\$31).

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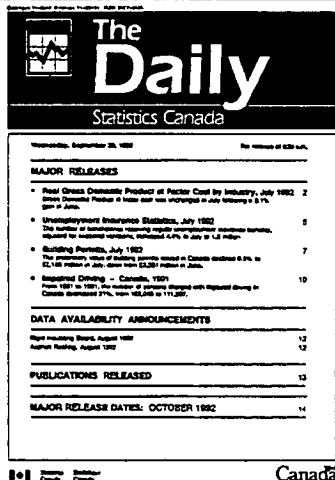
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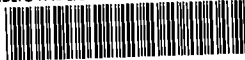
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