



The Daily

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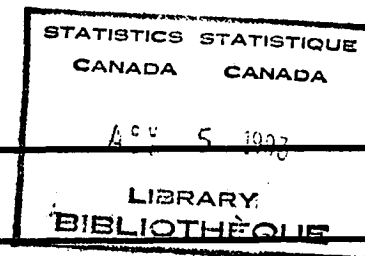
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Migration: Canadians on the Move, 1991-92** 2
Greater Vancouver, Peel and York census divisions had the highest net migration gains in 1991-92, while Metropolitan Toronto and Île-de-Montréal had the highest net migration losses.
- **Apartment Construction Price Index, Second Quarter 1993** 4
The price index for new apartment construction in Vancouver advanced 1.5% from the previous quarter. This compares to an average advance of less than 0.4% for the other six cities surveyed.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



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MAJOR RELEASES

Canadians on the Move

1991-92

Greater Vancouver, Peel and York census divisions had the highest net migration gains in 1991-92, while Metropolitan Toronto and Île-de-Montréal had the highest net migration losses.

Migration in 1991-92 increased from 1990-91 levels. Total migration (including international, interprovincial and intraprovincial) increased 3.8%.

Provinces and Territories

Total Migration

(intraprovincial, interprovincial and international)

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec continued to show a net gain of migrants while Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland continued to show net losses in 1991-92. Ontario had the highest net gain of migrants at 94,561; British Columbia was second with a net gain of 66,183 and Quebec was third with a net gain of 30,226.

Saskatchewan continued to have the largest net loss of migrants at 6,735. Manitoba was second with a net loss of 4,881 and Newfoundland was third with a net loss of 1,102.

Note to Users

Migration estimates are for "long distance" movers, that is, people who moved between census divisions, arrived from another country, or departed to another country. Moves that were made across town or across the street are not counted.

Interprovincial Migration

(moving to a different province)

Of those people who moved in 1991-92, 24% moved to a census division in a different province. The three census divisions that increased the most because of interprovincial net migration were all located in British Columbia. Greater Vancouver had a net gain of 17,220 migrants from other provinces, the Victoria area (Capital Regional District) had a net gain of 3,940 migrants from other provinces, and Central Okanagan had a net gain of 3,663 migrants from other provinces.

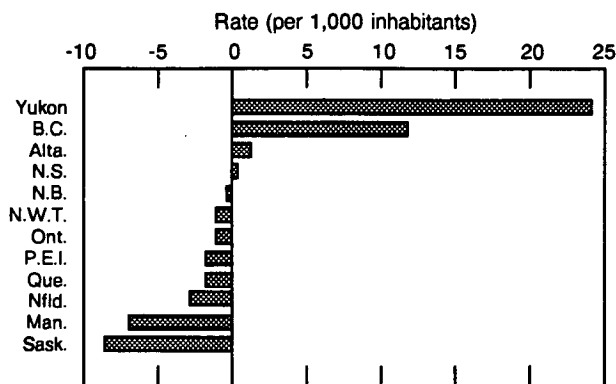
The net interprovincial migration rate shows the net interprovincial gain or loss for every 1,000 inhabitants. Even though Saskatchewan continued to lose migrants, the loss fell to 6.8 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants in 1991-92, from 10.9 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants in 1990-91.

Provincial Migration Flows

1991-92

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Newfoundland	9,266	10,935	-1,669	713	146	567	9,979	11,081	-1,102
Prince Edward Island	2,937	3,174	-237	147	28	119	3,084	3,202	-118
Nova Scotia	18,361	18,055	306	1,806	446	1,360	20,167	18,501	1,666
New Brunswick	12,715	12,968	-253	726	758	-32	13,441	13,726	-285
Quebec	25,116	37,668	-12,552	47,423	4,645	42,778	72,539	42,313	30,226
Ontario	70,813	81,858	-11,045	124,046	18,440	105,616	194,859	100,298	94,561
Manitoba	15,955	23,596	-7,641	4,771	2,011	2,760	20,726	25,607	-4,881
Saskatchewan	17,796	26,277	-8,481	2,544	798	1,746	20,340	27,075	-6,735
Alberta	59,647	56,664	2,983	16,895	5,600	11,295	76,542	62,264	14,278
British Columbia	77,695	39,691	38,004	33,477	5,298	28,179	111,172	44,989	66,183
Yukon	2,515	1,870	645	101	59	42	2,616	1,929	687
Northwest Territories	3,437	3,497	-60	109	99	10	3,546	3,596	-50

Net Interprovincial Migration Rates, 1991-92



International Migration

In terms of international migration, the attraction is to big cities. Of the international migrants that moved to Ontario, 46% moved to Metropolitan Toronto; 67% of migrants to Quebec moved to Île-de-Montréal; and 82% of migrants to British Columbia moved to Vancouver.

Census Divisions

Metropolitan Toronto, Greater Vancouver and Île-de-Montréal were the census divisions that attracted the most migrants in 1991-92. However, these three areas also lost the most migrants during the same period. Of these areas, only Greater Vancouver had a net migration gain; Metropolitan Toronto and Île-de-Montréal both had net migration losses. (Net migration equals in-migrants minus out-migrants.)

Greater Vancouver, Peel and York were the census divisions with the highest net migration gains in 1991-92. Greater Vancouver had a net migration gain of 22,729, Peel had a net migration gain of 20,195 and York had a net migration gain of 19,773. The three census divisions with the largest net migration losses were Île-de-Montréal, -11,951, Metropolitan Toronto, -9,474; and the Winnipeg area (census division 11), -1,704.

Highest and Lowest Net Migration Flows For Census Divisions

Census Division	Net Number of Migrants
Greater Vancouver, British Columbia	22,729
Peel, Ontario	20,195
York, Ontario	19,773
Ottawa-Carleton, Ontario	8,683
Durham, Ontario	8,296
Algoma, Ontario	-1,324
Abitibi, Quebec	-1,415
Winnipeg Area (Division 11), Manitoba	-1,704
Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario	-9,474
Île-de-Montréal, Quebec	-11,951

Other Information

Migration estimates are available for census divisions and for the provinces and territories. The four migration tables available include information on the ages of migrants, their gender, and their census divisions of origin and destination.

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Apartment Construction Price Index

Second Quarter 1993

The composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada (1986=100) rose 0.9% to 116.9 in the second quarter of 1993 and rose 0.4% from the second quarter of 1992.

At the city level, the index for Vancouver bounced up 1.5%, the largest quarterly increase there in recent years. This movement helped produce a 2.5% rise from the second quarter of 1992. The index for Edmonton declined for the second consecutive quarter (-0.1%) but was still 0.5% above the second quarter of 1992. Following a drop in the first quarter of 1993, the Calgary index posted a very slight second-quarter increase (+0.1%) and was 0.9% above the year-earlier quarter.

In a similar pattern, the index for Toronto, after a first-quarter decline, bounced back in the second quarter (+0.9%) and was 0.7% above a year earlier. The Ottawa and Halifax indices showed small quarterly increases (+0.7% and +0.2%, respectively) and were still only just above year-earlier levels (+1.0% and +0.6%, respectively).

The index for Montreal rose 0.4% in the second quarter but declined 2.7% from the second quarter of 1992. This decline is partly attributable to the harmonization of the Quebec Sales Tax in July 1992, which still affects year-earlier comparisons.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Apartment Construction Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Second Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993
% change						
Composite	100.0	116.5	115.9	116.9	0.9	0.4
Halifax	3.0	108.8	109.1	109.4	0.2	0.6
Montreal	23.7	114.2	110.6	111.0	0.4	-2.7
Ottawa	6.6	124.3	124.7	125.5	0.7	1.0
Toronto	28.3	119.2	118.9	120.0	0.9	0.7
Calgary	1.9	119.3	120.3	120.4	0.1	0.9
Edmonton	2.4	117.2	117.9	117.8	-0.1	0.5
Vancouver	34.1	118.8	119.8	121.7	1.5	2.5

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

First Class Constable Police Salaries 1992

Data released in this report include information on average salaries for first class constables in Canada and the provinces.

In 1992, there were 56,991 police officers in Canada, of whom 39,680 (70%) were constables. Of the total constables, 28,312 (71%) were first class constables. The average (mean) salary of a first class constable in 1992 was \$44,768, up 3.1% from 1991.

From 1991 to 1992, first class constable salaries rose in Ontario (+4% to \$47,651), Quebec (+3.9% to \$47,387), New Brunswick (+3% to \$35,871), Manitoba (+3% to \$34,126), Alberta (+3% to \$43,497), Saskatchewan (+2.9% to \$40,542) and Prince Edward Island (+2.3% to \$30,463). In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, police agencies were in a wage freeze, so salaries there were unchanged from 1991.

Other data available include salary information by force size and by salary groupings. The report, *First Class Constable Police Salaries in Canada: 1992* (uncatalogued, free), is available upon request only from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services, (613-951-9023 or toll-free, 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Industrial Research and Development 1993 Intentions, 1992 Estimates and 1991 Actual

Industry spending intentions for 1993, if realized, will be almost twice the amount spent on research and development in 1984. In 1993, Canadian firms plan to spend more than \$5.6 billion on research and development, up 2.9% from 1992. This compares to the 2.3% increase in 1992 and the 3.4% increase in 1991. Industrial research and development represented 53% of all the research and development performed in Canada in 1991.

The Vol. 17, No. 4 issue of *Science Statistics Service Bulletin* (88-001, \$7.10), which is now available, presents research and development spending intentions for 1993, estimates for 1992 and actual expenditures for 1991. Additional information is provided for 1991 on sources of funds, regional distribution and human resources. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 31, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 31, 1993 totalled 267 150 tonnes, down 5.1% from the week-earlier 281 509 tonnes but up 0.9% from the year-earlier 264 808 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 8 342 625 tonnes, a 4.8% increase from 7 957 663 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 3.8 million tonnes, down 5.3% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 10.0% and the number of cars loaded increased 11.5% from the same period last year.

Tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of July 21, 1993 decreased 4.1% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. 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 (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cement June 1993

Manufacturers shipped 1 057 777 tonnes of cement in June 1993, down 0.8% from 1 066 018^r (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier but up 15.9% from 912 713 tonnes shipped in May 1993.

For January to June 1993, shipments totalled 3 686 222 tonnes, up 0.7% from 3 660 757^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The June 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

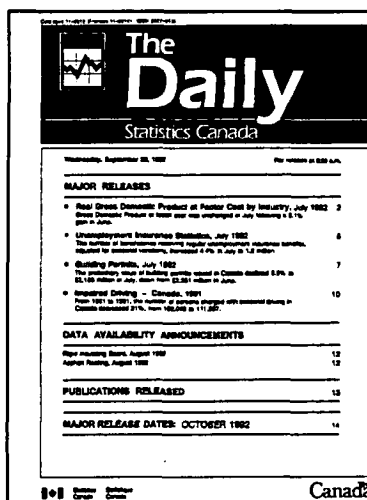
Civil Aviation Statistics May 1993

Preliminary monthly operational data for May 1993 are now available. Canadian Level I air carriers report that scheduled domestic passenger-kilometers decreased by 13% from May 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for May 1993 will be published in the August issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Textile Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 34-251
(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;
Other Countries: US\$49).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: \$23/\$92; United States: US\$27.50/US\$110;
Other Countries: US\$32.25/US\$129).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/
US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

Estimates of Labour Income, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: \$22.50/\$90; United States: US\$27/US\$108;
Other Countries: US\$31.50/US\$126).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$14.70/\$147; United States: US\$17.60/
US\$176; Other Countries: US\$20.60/US\$206).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Industrial
Research and Development, 1984 to 1993.
Vol. 17, No. 4.
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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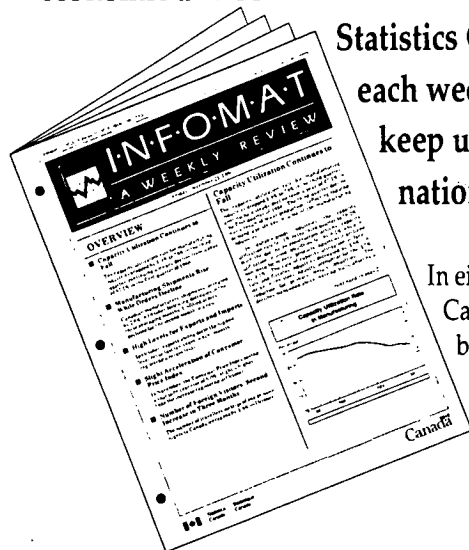


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