



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

STATISTICS STATISTIQUE
CANADA CANADA

SEP 27 1995

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Domestic travel expenditures, 1994** 2
In 1994, Canadians spent more money on travel in Ontario than in any other province. But British Columbia was the big winner in terms of net inflow of funds.
- **Industrial product price index, August 1995** 5
Overall industrial prices remained stable for a third month in August following a period of weakening international trade and industrial production. August's stable prices also saw a further decline in the 12-month change in industrial prices, which dropped to 7.1% from 8% in July.
- **Raw materials price index, August 1995** 8
Manufacturers paid slightly less for raw materials in August as lower prices for wood were greatly offset by higher crude oil prices.

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly demographic statistics, April to June 1995	10
Crude oil and natural gas, July 1995	10
Railway carloadings, July 1995	11
Air carrier fare-basis statistics, fourth quarter 1994 and 1994	11
Electric power selling price indexes, May to August 1995	12
Survey interviewing skills: A guide to successful interviewing, 1995	12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 14



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Domestic travel expenditures

1994

In 1994, Canadians spent \$4.7 billion while travelling to Ontario destinations, more money than in any other province. This sum represents about 30% of the \$15.9 billion in direct business generated by domestic travel.

However, in terms of net inflow of funds, British Columbia was the big winner. Residents who live outside British Columbia spent \$722.8 million travelling in the province in 1994, compared with \$486.6 million spent by B.C. residents in other provinces.

British Columbia's domestic travel expenditures surplus in 1994 was \$236.2 million, more than three times the surplus of Prince Edward Island, which was second highest. Only four provinces (British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec) recorded travel surpluses in 1994.

Ontario had the highest travel expenditures deficit

Even though Ontario led the travel industry in total direct business, it also recorded the highest travel deficit (\$147.2 million). That's because Ontario residents spent \$956.3 million outside the province, a nation-wide high, compared with \$809.1 million spent in Ontario by residents of other provinces (mainly Quebecers).

Saskatchewan recorded the second highest deficit at \$62.0 million.

The balance of travellers entering a province compared with the number of residents travelling outside their province seems to be an important factor explaining expenditure levels. In 1994, four provinces had a surplus in the travellers account balance, those same provinces also showed a surplus in the expenditures travel account.

However, the type of clientele travelling to a province and the type of trips made within a specific province also influence expenditure levels.

Business travellers spend more per trip on average

On average, business travellers spent \$228 per trip in 1994, compared with \$96 spent by individuals travelling for pleasure. Based on overnight trips alone, the average for business travellers almost doubles, to \$443.

Although pleasure travellers spent less per trip, they outnumbered business travellers by 2.5 to 1.

Note to readers

Data for this release came from the Canadian Travel Survey, a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. In 1994, the travel survey covered a sample of 118,000 individuals. The data cannot be compared with previous years because methodological changes in the 1994 survey caused a break in the historical statistical series.

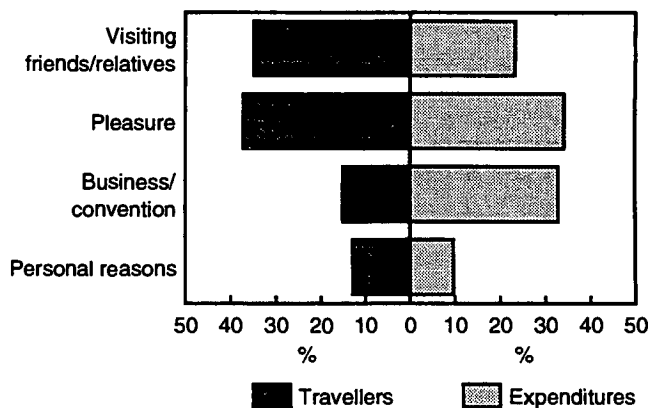
To be defined as domestic, a trip must cover 80 kilometres or more, be taken by a Canadian, and have a Canadian destination.

Figures on the number of travellers are measured as person-trips, that is the number of trips made by one Canadian multiplied by the number of people from the same household who were on each of those trips. For example, if four persons go on a trip together, it counts as four person-trips. The provincial distribution of trips is made according to the main destination.

Expenditures reported by travellers cover all travel costs (includes transportation, gasoline, accommodation, recreation and entertainment, and food and beverages). When travellers visited more than one province, the expenditures are generally allocated on the basis of the number of nights spent in each province.

Canadians travelling for pleasure within Canada spent \$5.4 billion in 1994, accounting for about a third of the \$15.9 billion in travel expenditures. That was slightly higher than the \$5.2 billion spent by business travellers.

Business travellers generate a third of expenditures with fewer travellers



Business travellers tend to spend more on accommodation and transportation. In 1994, business travellers spent 22.8% of their total budget for

accommodation and 27.5% for transportation. The Canadian averages were 16% and 16.2% respectively.

About 12% of business travellers flew to their destination, compared with the Canadian average of only 3.5%. More than three out of four business travellers stayed at a hotel or motel, compared with the national average of only 25.9%.

Trips to visit friends and relatives and personal trips (to visit a doctor, for example) accounted for the remaining 23.3% and 9.7% of total expenditures respectively.

This release presents a brief overview of figures now available on domestic travel expenditures for 1994. It completes the data series on Canadian trips and travellers in Canada. Various statistical profiles and microdata files are now available on request.

The biennial publication *Touriscope: Domestic travel, 1994* (81-504) will be released in December.

For further information on this release, contact Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-1672), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Domestic travel account balance 1994

	Reallocated expenditures				Travel account balance
	Total spending in this province	Spending by			
		Residents in that province	Residents in another province	Non- residents in that province	
\$ millions					
Newfoundland	382.5	318.0	87.2	64.5	-22.6
Prince Edward Island	149.5	33.4	41.1	116.1	75.0
Nova Scotia	596.3	402.4	241.3	193.9	-47.4
New Brunswick	434.3	257.7	155.9	176.7	20.8
Quebec	3,072.7	2,581.0	491.3	491.7	0.4
Ontario	4,713.7	3,904.6	956.3	809.1	-147.2
Manitoba	673.4	483.6	234.2	189.8	-44.4
Saskatchewan	744.5	545.2	261.2	199.3	-61.9
Alberta	2,353.0	1,728.8	658.9	624.2	-34.6
British Colombia	2,765.1	2,042.4	486.6	722.8	236.2
Canada	15,910.9	12,297.1	3,613.8	3,613.8 ¹	...

¹ The Canada total exceeds the sum of the provinces because it includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Domestic travellers account balance¹
1994

	Total number of travellers in that province	Number of travellers			Travellers account balance
		Who resided and travelled in that province	Who resided in that province and travelled in another province	Non- residents who travelled in that province	
		'000			
Newfoundland	2,952	2,790	199	162	-37
Prince Edward Island	702	231	211	471	260
Nova Scotia	5,891	5,014	1,125	877	-248
New Brunswick	4,252	3,170	858	1,082	224
Quebec	32,429	29,096	3,254	3,333	79
Ontario	54,174	49,988	4,305	4,186	-119
Manitoba	7,014	6,169	1,191	845	-346
Saskatchewan	8,127	6,970	1,314	1,157	-157
Alberta	19,045	16,779	2,732	2,266	-466
British Columbia	17,156	14,742	1,644	2,414	770
Canada	151,783	134,949	16,834	16,834²	...

¹ Travellers are measured in person-trips.

² The Canada total exceeds the sum of the provinces because it includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

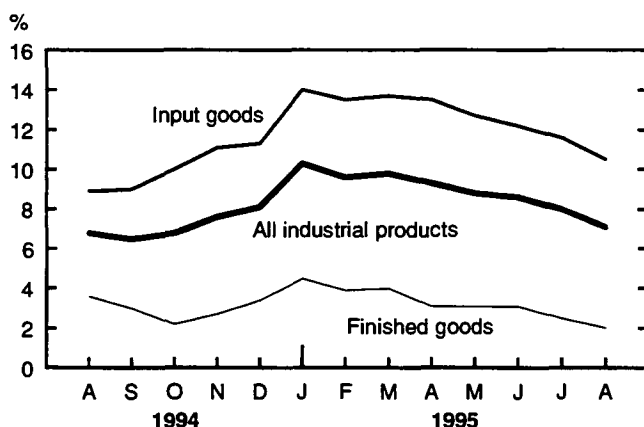
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Industrial product price index

August 1995 (preliminary)

Overall industrial prices remained stable for a third month in August following a period of weakening international trade and industrial production. August's stable prices also saw a further decline in the 12-month change in industrial prices, which dropped to 7.1% from 8% in July. Except for March, the industrial product price index has declined since January. This period of decline in the 12-month change in industrial prices has been the longest since 1991-92.

The 12-month change in industrial prices continued to move downward in August



Between January and March, both manufacturing shipments and exports declined noticeably, falling 2% and 5% respectively. Since then, both have tended to stagnate, though exports did drop noticeably again in July.

Industrial prices have also shown little change since March, rising less than 1%. This increase was mainly due to rising prices for paper and allied products. Producers of these products were the only ones to see an increase in capacity utilization in the second quarter.

Gasoline price decreases offset pulp and paper increases

On a monthly basis, the overall level of industrial prices remained unchanged. Price increases for paper and allied products and for primary metal products were offset by declines for gasoline and for wood products. Pulp and newsprint prices rose marginally, 0.6% and 0.4% respectively, as markets remained quite tight.

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

Among primary metals, aluminum product prices ended five months of decline, bouncing up 1.9%. Even so, analysts strongly disagree about the prospects for aluminum product prices due to uncertainty surrounding future inventory levels. Nickel product prices also increased, rising 2.2% as inventories declined. These increases were partly offset by a 1.6% decline in copper and copper alloy product prices, which occurred despite relatively low inventories.

The gasoline and fuel oil index continued moving downward in August, dropping 1.4%.

Declines in spruce and pine prices east of the Rockies accounted for most of a 0.4% decrease in lumber and timber prices.

According to the most recent figures, the 12-month increase in Canadian industrial prices remains the second highest among the G7 nations. Italy is highest at +9.2% for June. Canada is next at 7.1% for August. The United Kingdom is third at 4.4% for August. Canada's position can be attributed to a combination of exchange rate movements, the relatively large role non-ferrous metals and paper and allied products play in the Canadian economy, and a relatively low annual rate of wage increases.

Prices dropped both for consumers and manufacturers of consumer goods

In August, consumer goods prices dropped for both the manufacturer and the consumer. According to the consumer price index, the 12-month change in goods prices paid by consumers dropped from +2.2% in July to +1.6% in August. For manufacturers, the 12-month change in the prices received for Canadian consumer goods also dropped by a similar proportion, from a little under +3% to somewhat over +2%. About half of what the consumer pays goes to manufacturers;

the remainder is divided among retailers, wholesalers, indirect taxes and transporters.

Perspective

Domestically, both residential construction and automotive sales have remained weak. Still, there were some signs of improvement in August. Internationally, industrial production has been declining in Japan, whereas in Europe it has been recovering only slowly toward its December 1994 level. In the United States, although industrial production has been tending to

stagnate, some recent signs have been pointing to improvement. It is therefore not surprising that Canadian industrial prices have been sluggish.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350 or fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

	Relative importance ¹	August 1994	July 1995 ^r	August 1995 ^p	August 1994 to August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.0	120.6	129.2	129.2	7.1	0.0
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	122.2	131.5	131.5	7.6	0.0
Intermediate goods²	60.4	120.7	133.4	133.4	10.5	0.0
First-stage intermediate goods ³	13.4	122.1	148.9	149.2	22.2	0.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	47.0	120.3	129.0	128.9	7.1	-0.1
Finished goods⁵	39.6	120.3	122.8	122.7	2.0	-0.1
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	122.3	123.8	123.7	1.1	-0.1
Capital Equipment	10.4	121.5	124.5	124.5	2.5	0.0
All other finished goods	19.3	118.6	121.4	121.3	2.3	-0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	119.0	121.4	121.0	1.7	-0.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	122.8	125.4	125.3	2.0	-0.1
Beverages	2.0	126.0	127.1	127.1	0.9	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.3	172.3	172.3	4.9	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	118.4	128.2	128.3	8.4	0.1
Textile products	2.2	112.6	118.0	118.2	5.0	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	116.2	118.1	118.4	1.9	0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	159.9	154.8	154.4	-3.4	-0.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	121.9	125.1	125.1	2.6	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	117.5	163.2	163.7	39.3	0.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	141.8	175.8	176.0	24.1	0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	120.3	135.7	136.1	13.1	0.3
Metal fabricated products	4.9	119.4	128.0	128.0	7.2	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	122.6	126.7	126.7	3.3	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	117.0	119.1	119.1	1.8	0.0
Electrical and communications products	5.1	115.0	117.8	117.9	2.5	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	116.6	124.3	124.3	6.6	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁶	6.4	97.3	96.6	95.7	-1.6	-0.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	125.2	135.3	135.1	7.9	-0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	118.7	123.2	123.2	3.8	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	86.5	101.8	102.1	18.0	0.3

¹ Rounded figures.

² Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

³ First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

⁴ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁵ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁶ This index is estimated for the current month.

^r Revised figures.

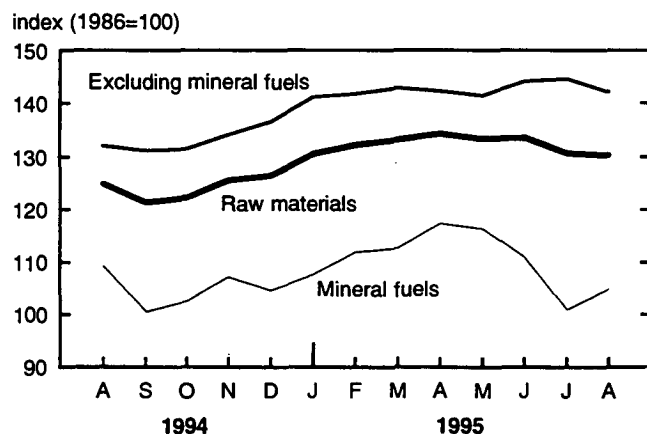
^p Preliminary figures.

Raw materials price index

August 1995 (preliminary)

Manufacturers paid slightly less for raw materials in August as lower prices for wood were greatly offset by higher crude oil prices.

Higher crude oil prices slowed the decline of raw material prices in August



Raw material prices edged down 0.3% on the strength of a 6% drop in wood prices. However, crude oil prices rose 4%, reversing a three-month decline of almost 15%.

Renewed tensions in the Middle East contributed to the potential uncertainty of crude oil supplies, adding upward pressure to prices. World tensions that affect potential crude oil supplies have taken on added importance as inventories of crude have been streamlined to levels of 16 years ago.

If mineral fuels were excluded, raw material prices would have dropped 1.7% in August.

On an annual basis, raw material prices were 4.3% higher in August than they were a year earlier. However, the rate of increase has been dropping without interruption since January, when the change was +18.4%.

Wood prices weakened again

Wood prices weakened in July (-1%) and August (-6%) after increasing 12% during the first six months of 1995. Lower demand for lumber and high pulpwood inventories contributed to the drop. However, the fall season often brings about a rally in prices. In addition, the housing market is improving, particularly in the United States.

Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Non-ferrous metal prices slipped slightly in August. Lower copper prices (-2%) were almost offset by higher prices for aluminum materials (+2%) and nickel concentrates (+3%). Compared with 12 months earlier, non-ferrous metal prices were up more than 17%.

Major contributors to the higher metal prices were copper concentrates (+25%), aluminum materials (+21%), radioactive concentrates (+28%) and nickel concentrates (+48%). Copper prices are expected to remain strong until copper inventories reach levels that meet current demand. Nickel prices appear firm as global demand for stainless steel remains strong and inventories decline.

Ferrous material prices, led by higher prices for iron and steel scrap, edged up in August. Iron and steel scrap prices increased almost 5%, after being almost flat from March to July. Supplies of some grades of scrap appeared to be tight, which could lead to greater competition among recycling plants.

Vegetable product prices fell 2% in August on the heels of lower prices for grains (-3%), oilseeds (-2%) and rubber (-11%). Wheat prices, which rose 24% from January to July, declined 6% in August. Higher wheat prices have somewhat reduced the overseas demand for wheat. However, the tight world wheat supply and strong global demand should tend to add further upward pressure to prices. Canola prices were down 14% from their 1995 peak in March. Forecasts of a good harvest may have dampened canola prices.

Higher hog prices

Animal and animal product prices rose 1.3% in August. Higher prices for fish, industrial unprocessed milk, and hogs were partly offset by lower cattle prices. Hog prices continued to lead the way (+28% since April). Even with the current ample supply of animals, prices continued to strengthen, apparently because of rising demand. Cattle prices have been on a downward trend, declining almost 15% since January. Farmers' resistance to carrying stock over the winter may further weaken cattle prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The August 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance ¹	August 1994	July 1995 ^r	August 1995 ^p	August 1994 to August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.0	124.9	130.7	130.3	4.3	-0.3
Mineral fuels	32.0	109.3	100.9	104.9	-4.0	4.0
Vegetable products	10.0	117.9	131.0	128.2	8.7	-2.1
Animals and animal products	26.0	109.2	111.4	112.8	3.3	1.3
Wood	13.0	204.8	233.1	219.3	7.1	-5.9
Ferrous materials	4.0	122.8	120.6	123.5	0.6	2.4
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	124.0	145.7	145.4	17.3	-0.2
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	100.9	105.8	106.0	5.1	0.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.0	132.1	144.6	142.1	7.6	-1.7

¹ Rounded figures.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly demographic statistics

April to June 1995

Preliminary post-censal population estimates as of July 1, 1995, for Canada, the provinces and territories are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 5772-5778, 6470-6471, 6516 and 6981.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, \$10/\$32), available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Or, for further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Garry MacDonald (613-951-1643), Health Statistics Division; on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Canada's population as of July 1

	1993 ¹	1994 ¹	1995 ²	1993 to 1994	1994 to 1995
	'000			% change	
Newfoundland	584.6	581.7	575.6	-0.5	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	133.2	134.6	136.2	1.1	1.1
Nova Scotia	930.8	935.1	938.2	0.5	0.3
New Brunswick	755.8	758.4	760.3	0.3	0.2
Quebec	7,229.1	7,284.0	7,329.9	0.8	0.6
Ontario	10,820.6	10,931.4	11,103.3	1.0	1.6
Manitoba	1,124.8	1,131.2	1,138.0	0.6	0.6
Saskatchewan	1,011.4	1,013.6	1,016.2	0.2	0.3
Alberta	2,688.5	2,719.0	2,748.3	1.1	1.1
British Columbia	3,574.0	3,667.9	3,764.2	2.6	2.6
Yukon	30.4	29.6	30.1	-2.7	1.6
Northwest Territories	63.7	64.7	65.8	1.6	1.7
Canada	28,947.0	29,251.3	29,606.1	1.0	1.2

¹ Updated post-censal estimates.

² Preliminary post-censal estimates.

Source: Demography Division, Population Estimates Section.

Crude oil and natural gas

July 1995

Exports of natural gas and crude oil increased in July, but at a slower pace, resulting in a production slowdown. Natural gas production rose 4.5% from July 1994, while crude oil production increased a modest 0.9%.

Natural gas production continued to moderate in July after strong year-over-year advances in the first five months of the year. Crude oil production rose slightly in July following a 5.1% increase in June. In the first seven months of 1995, production of crude was up 3.9% from the same period in 1994.

Natural gas exports rose 8.2% from July 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Exports of crude oil rose 9.1% from July 1994. Exports have been rising in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The July 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	July 1994	July 1995	July 1995 to July 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 610.4	9 692.1	0.9
Exports	4 869.3	5 313.2	9.1
Imports ²	3 333.5	3 036.9	-8.9
Refinery receipts	8 195.5	7 758.6	-5.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	11 273.0	11 776.8	4.5
Exports	5 920.0	6 402.7	8.2
Canadian sales ⁴	3 152.8	3 301.5	4.7
	January- July 1994	January- July 1995	January- July 1994 to January- July 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	63 217.1	65 674.3	3.9
Exports	32 137.5	35 352.2	10.0
Imports ²	21 556.0	19 972.0	-7.3
Refinery receipts	52 710.6	51 170.0	-2.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	78 993.8	86 517.3	9.5
Exports	40 337.8	45 494.3	12.8
Canadian sales ⁴	37 372.7	38 379.3	2.7

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differ from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Railway carloadings

July 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) by railways in Canada totalled 20.0 million tonnes in July, a 0.1% decrease from July 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.7 million tonnes from U.S. connections during July.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, a 4.2% decrease from July 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 16.7%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 0.3% during July 1995. This brought the year-to-date total to 148.0 million tonnes, a 3.7% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 23.7% during the same period.

All year-to-date data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The July 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Air carrier fare-basis statistics

Fourth quarter 1994 and 1994 (preliminary)

In 1994, the average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was a record \$200, up 4.3% from the previous record of \$191 in 1993, and up 12.3% from \$178 in 1992.

Discount fares accounted for a record 72.0% of 1994 domestic passenger-kilometres, slightly above the previous record of 71.9% set in 1992. In 1994, 66.9% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, up from 64.0% in 1993, but still below the 1992 record annual level of 67.5%.

The greatest use of discount fares in 1994 was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 72.6% of passengers travelled on a discount fare. The lowest use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 50.0% of passengers travelled on a discount fare.

In the fourth quarter of 1994, 66.3% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, up from 64.8% in the fourth quarter of 1993, but below the record 67.8% in the fourth quarter of 1992. Discount fares accounted for 69.6% of domestic

passenger-kilometres, up from 67.9% in the same period of 1993, but less than the 72.0% reported in 1992.

Information on the types of fares used by passengers is based on data from the four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd., and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the Fare Basis Survey in January 1993). Preliminary data for 1994 are now available.

These estimates will be published in the October 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6189) or Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes May to August 1995

Electric power selling price indexes (1986=100) are now available for the period from May to August 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

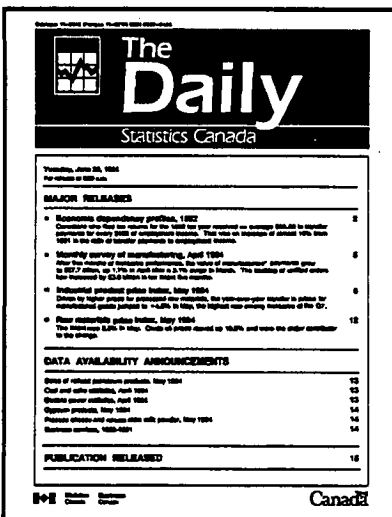
The August 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Service Unit, Prices Division. ■

Survey interviewing skills: A guide to successful interviewing 1995

Every year, Statistics Canada trains hundreds of interviewers for its surveys. A new guide, *Survey interviewing skills: A guide to successful interviewing* (12F0047XPE), assembles the successful techniques used by Statistics Canada's interviewers. Topics covered include how to introduce a survey, how to encourage response, how to maintain rapport throughout an interview, probing techniques; and strategies for dealing with non-response.

For further information on the guide, or to order, contact Jill Bench (613-951-9462), Survey Operations Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1995. Citation in newspaper, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly,
July 1995

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The sugar situation, August 1995

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
August 1995

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Pack of processed asparagus, 1995

Catalogue number 32-233

(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20).

**Production, shipments and stocks on hand of
sawmills east of the Rockies, July 1995**

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, August 1995

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
August 1995

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Oil pipeline transport, 1994

Catalogue number 55-201

(Canada: \$24; United States: US\$29; other countries: US\$34).

Canadian international merchandise trade, July 1995

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

Or fax your order to us:

1-613-951-1584

For address changes: Please refer to your customer account number.

To order a publication by mail write: Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages or your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



1010198208

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistic Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the Agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and sales counter where you can consult or purchase publications, diskettes, CD-ROM discs, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for those located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services—from seminars to consultations—are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 412, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll free number for
your province.

Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 300, MacDonald Building
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138-4th Avenue Southeast
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Library Square Tower, Suite 600
300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 6C7

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629