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Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade,

December 1987

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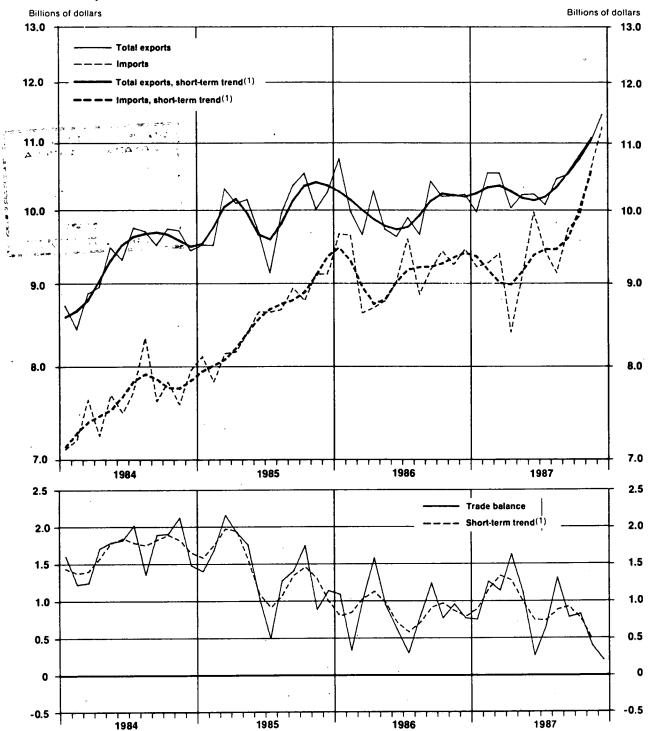
• there was a \$10.3 billion surplus in the international merchandise trade balance in 1987, very nearly the same level as in 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Release Dates, February 15-19	14
Publications Released	13
The Dairy Review, December 1987	
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, December 1987	12
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, November 1987	12
Export and Import Price Indexes, December 1987	11
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, December 1987	11
Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, December 1987	10
Railway Carloadings, 7-Day Period Ending January 21, 1988	10
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1987	9
Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1987	9

Major Release

Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



⁽¹⁾ The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

December 1987

Month-to-Month Overview

There was a seasonally adjusted, balance-ofpayments basis international merchandise trade surplus of \$208 million for Canada in December 1987, a decrease of \$194 million from November. This drop took the trade surplus to its lowest level since September 1981. The 1987 data show that Canada's monthly trade performance was better in the first half of the year, when the average surplus was \$1.0 billion, than in the second half of the year, when the average surplus was \$697 million.

Exports increased by \$419 million from the month before, rising to \$11.4 billion, a new peak. The growth in exports in December was entirely attributable to the automotive products sector. Exports have been up since August 1987, but the advances were not strong enough to offset the increases in imports and prevent the end-of-year drop in the balance.

Imports rose to \$11.2 billion in December, a new peak. This represented a rise of \$612 million from November and was the fourth straight increase in 1987. The strength of imports was mainly due to the growth in imports of machinery and equipment from the United States.

Short-Term Trend (excludes latest month)

Exports

The short-term trend for exports was up for a fifth straight month in November, with the rate of growth rising from 2.4% in October to 2.5% in November. The largest gains were those for exports of passenger autos, which increased more than 9% for the second month straight, precious metals and wheat. The trend for exports of motor vehicle parts fell 1.8%. This was the only significant decrease in November.

Imports

The short-term trend for imports was up for a third straight month in November, with the rate of increase rising to 5.5% from 4.3% in October. Except for a very small decrease in August, the trend has been up since May 1987. Motor vehicle parts, "other communications and related equipment" and aircraft were the merchandise categories that contributed the most to the increase in imports. Although representing less in terms of value, the trend for coal posted appreciable rates of increase of 22.5% in October and 24.3% in November. As far as decreases were concerned, there was a downward trend for imports of passenger autos (the first in five months) and crude petroleum.

Commodity Highlights

Exports

The 3.8% rise in total exports in December was mainly attributable to the automotive products sector. Exports of passenger autos, trucks and motor vehicle parts went up \$186 million, \$156 million and \$82 million respectively. These increases took the value of overall exports of automotive products to \$3.1 billion. Exports of precious metals (+\$57 million) and newsprint paper (+\$50 million) also grew significantly. Canadian wheat exports, which had fallen by \$53 million in November, picked up in December with a rise of \$18 million to \$292 million. Exports of aircraft (-\$124 million), "other end products" (-\$69 million) and lumber (-\$60 million) posted the largest declines. Natural gas exports, which had climbed by \$23 million in November, fell by \$27 million in December, dropping to \$220 million.

Imports

Imports rose 5.8% in December from the November figure as a result of strong growth in imports of end products. The largest gains were those for imports of "other equipment and tools" (+\$116 million), motor vehicle parts

(continued on page 4)

(+\$105 million) and "other industrial machinery" (+\$86 million). Imports of motor vehicle parts in December climbed to \$1.7 billion, a peak never before reached. The largest declines were those for imports of aircraft (-\$173 million) and passenger autos (-\$30 million).

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

Canadian exports to the United States totalled \$8.6 billion in December, \$359 million more than in November. The monthly value of exports to the United States in 1987 fluctuated between \$7.5 billion and \$8.6 billion (a peak). Gains were also posted in December for exports to Japan (+\$77 million), "other OECD countries" (+\$75 million) and "other countries (+\$20 million). However, drops were recorded for exports to "other EEC countries" (-\$107 million) and the United Kingdom (-\$6 million). Exports to all EEC countries, including the United Kingdom, accounted for 7.1% of the total in December 1987, a slight decrease from the 7.5% recorded for all of 1987.

Imports

Imports from the United States climbed by \$772 million, rising to \$8.0 billion, a level nearly \$1.5 billion higher than the monthly average for the last two years. Imports from the United Kingdom and "other OECD countries" increased by \$69 million and \$2 million. However, there were decreases in imports from "other countries" (-\$169 million), Japan (-\$49 million) and "other EEC countries" (-\$12 million). The drop in imports from Japan and the increase recorded in exports to that country turned the November deficit of \$94 million into a December surplus of \$32 million.

Quarter-to-Quarter Overview

The quarterly trade data, which are incorporated in the balance-of-payments statements, indicate that there was strong growth in the fourth quarter when compared to the third. Exports posted an increase of \$2.2 billion, rising to \$33.2 billion, and imports posted an increase of \$3.5 billion, rising to \$31.8 billion.

Exports of passenger autos (+\$747 million) and wheat (+\$325 million) contributed the most to the fourth quarter increase in exports. This represents a turnaround from the third quarter, when these two merchandise groups posted large drops. On average, exports of automobiles and wheat amounted to \$1.6 billion and \$271 million a month in 1987. The decreases were negligible; the largest was that for exports of industrial machinery, which fell by \$95 million from the previous quarter.

Imports of automotive products alone grew by \$1.6 billion in the fourth quarter. This was the largest increase recorded. Imports of machinery and equipment rose by \$785 million of which \$419 million occured in November and \$273 million in December.

International trade for all automotive products, including cars, trucks and parts, posted a \$721 million deficit in the fourth quarter. This represents a very sharp drop from the slight surplus of \$51 million recorded in the third quarter.

Summary of 1987 Results

The preliminary estimates of international merchandise trade for 1987 indicate a very slight decrease in Canada's surplus with its trading partners, a drop from \$10.4 billion in 1986 to \$10.3 billion in 1987. These estimates are expressed in current dollars on a balance-of-payments basis and are not adjusted for inflation. Canada's surplus with the United States decreased by more than \$700 million, while the deficit with the United Kingdom rose by more than \$600 million. The deficit with Japan decreased by more than \$1.0 billion.

Exports grew 4.1% in 1987, rising to \$125.8 billion. This increase in exports was mainly the result of a \$3.2 billion rise in exports of forest products, \$1.4 billion of which was for exports of wood pulp and other wood products which climbed to \$5.3 billion. Exports of industrial goods and materials and energy products also posted increases (+\$1.6 billion and +\$1.1 billion respectively). In the latter case, it was the gain in exports of crude petroleum that contributed most to the overall

(continued on page 5)

advance, with exports of natural gas and other energy products remaining very close to their 1986 levels. Exports of automotive products as a whole declined by \$2.2 billion, falling to \$32.2 billion. Half of this decrease occurred in the second guarter of 1987.

Imports went up 4.7% in 1987, rising to \$115.4 billion. Nearly all of the main merchandise groups posted import increases in 1987 from 1986, except for automotive products, which fell slightly. Imports of machinery and equipment increased by \$2.1 billion in 1987, and \$916 million of this total was for imports of office machines and equipment. Imports of industrial goods and materials climbed by \$1.3 billion, while imports of energy products posted a gain of \$801 million.

In 1987, imports from the United States increased more (+\$2.9 billion) than did exports to that country (+\$2.1 billion). Consequently, there was a slight decrease in the surplus. However, in the case of Japan, Canadian exports rose by \$948 million, while imports decreased by \$71 million, lowering Canada's deficit with that country to \$691 million.

Canada/United States Reconciliation Customs Basis Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

Following reconciliation of the statistics for international merchandise trade between Canada and the United States, the cumulative value of Canadian exports to the United States on a customs basis, corrected for undercoverage of exports, differences in the definition of "trade", "transportation charges" and so on, totalled \$96.3 billion for the 12 months of 1987. This is an increase of 0.6% from 1986. Imports, for their part, totalled \$79.3 billion, or a gain of

2.6% more than in the previous year. Consequently, the reconciled balance of international trade between the two trading partners, as recognized by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was a surplus of \$17.0 billion in Canadian dollars for Canada, a decrease of \$1.4 billion from 1986.

Reconciled quarterly year-to-date merchandise trade statistics are inserted as a supplement to Table 2. It is important to note that the reconciled figures differ from the monthly totals on a customs basis owing to adjustments for rates of non-response, transportation charges, definitions of "trade" and valuation.

The reconciled balance is the single best measure of merchandise trade on a customs basis between Canada and the United States, agreed to by both Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census.

(See tables on pages 6, 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

For more information on the statistics, concepts and definitions, order the December 1987 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001, \$16.50/\$165), available the fourth week of February, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or John Butterill (613-951-4808) (for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement* of Canadian International Trade(65-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

Since the customs basis trade statistics represent only the value of goods moving across Canada's borders, while the balance-of-payments basis statistics are compiled using the principle of change in ownership of goods between residents and non-residents, there can be some differences in the figures. The balance-of-payments basis statistics given earlier and presented in the tables that follow reflect adjustments for reconciliation of the custom basis data for trade between Canada and the United States, as well as all other adjustments required to make these data compatible with the national accounts concepts.

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
December 1987
Balance of Payments Basis

						Period	l-to-period c	hange ²
	Exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Exports 1 S.A.3	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A.
			\$ millions			%	%	millions
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,739	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5 25.2	-197 2,780
1984 1985	111,730 119,566	91,493 102,641	111,730 119,566	91, 49 3 102,641	20,237 16,926	$\frac{23.4}{7.0}$	12.2	-3,312
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,538
1985								
First quarter	28,728	23,676	29,355	24,106	5,249	1.6	3.1	-278
Second quarter	31,409	27,180	29,948	25,226	4,721	2.0	4.6	-528
Third quarter	27,982	25,352	29,459	26,274	3,185	-1.6	4.2	-1,537
Fourth quarter	31,447	26,433	30,805	27,034	3,770	4.6	2.9	586
1986 First quarter	29,554	27,031	30,386	27,943	2.443	-1.4	3.4	-1,328
Second quarter	31,182	28,936	29,629	26,495	3,134	-2.5	-5.2	692
Third quarter	28,558	26,769	29,956	27,630	2,326	1.1	4.3	-809
Fourth quarter	31,299	27,469	30,622	28,137	2,486	2.2	1.8	160
1987	00.074	07.470	01.000	94 000	0.150	• •	-0.9	664
First quarter	30,274	27,472	31,036 30,476	27,886 $27,467$	3,150 3,008	1.4 -1.8	-1.5	-14
Second quarter Third quarter	31,819 29,846	29,410 27,484	31,041	28,297	3,008 2,744	1.9	3.0	-265
Fourth quarter	33,826	31,058	33,212	31,773	1,439	7.0	12.3	-1,30
1986								
January	10,192	9,079	10,752	9,665	1,087	4.8	5.9	-49
February	9,504	9,385	9,980	9,647	333	-7.2	-0.2	-754
March	9,858	8,566	9,654	8,632	1,022	-3.3	-10.5	689 556
April Mor	10,678	10,098	10,276	8,698	1,578 945	6.4 -5.3	0.8 1.0	-634
May June	10,246 10,257	9,374 9,463	9,728 9,626	8,783 9,014	612	-5.5 -1.1	2.6	-33
July	9,311	9,672	9,889	9,594	295	2.7	6.4	-316
August	8,610	8,221	9,653	8,859	794	$\cdot \tilde{2}.4$	-7.7	498
September	10,637	8,877	10,414	9,177	1,237	7.9	3.6	442
October	10,790	9,763	10,195	9,430	765	-2.1	2.8	-471
November	10,498	9,136	10,204	9,249	955	0.1	-1.9	190
December	10,011	8,569	10,224	9,458	766	0.2	2.3	-188
1987	0.947	8,540	9,969	9,219	750	-2.5	-2.5	-16
January February	9,347 10,078	9,040	10,534	9,219	1,262	5.7	0.6	512
March	10,849	9,892	10,534	9,396	1,137	0.0	1.3	-126
April	10,327	9,344	10,024	8,395	1,629	-4.8	-10.6	49
May	10,605	9,456	10,222	9,107	1,115	2.0	8.5	-514
June	10,887	10,610	10,230	9,965	265	0.1	9.4	-850
July	9,553	9,486	10,074	9,428	646	-1.5	-5.4	382
August	9,465	8,493	10,451	9,136	1,315	3.7	-3.1	669
September	10,827	9,505	10,516	9,733	783	0.6	6.5	-532
October	11,245	10,082	10,737	9,907	830	2.1	1.8	48
November December	11,318 11,263	10,675 10,301	11,028 11,447	10,627 11,239	401 208	2.7 3.8	7.3 5.8	-429 -19
Year-to-date				•				
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,537
1987	125,765	115,424	125,765	115,424	10,341	4.3	4.7	-47

¹ Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

The Daily, February 12, 1988

Table 2 Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
December 1987 $Seasonally\ Adjusted, Balance\ of\ Payments\ Basis$

	Period-to-period change								
	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Year-to- date		nange over vious year
	· \$ m	illions	%	%	\$ millio	ons	\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Exports to:		•				,			
United States	8,285.3	8,644.4	2.3	4.3	189.1	359.2	95,965.9	2.3	2,148.3
Japan	622.2	699.6	-15.6	12.4	-115.3	77.4	6,806.2	16.2	947.7
United Kingdom	269.5	263.5	18.6	-2.2	42.2	-6.0	3,063.9	11.l	306.8
Other EEC Countries	649.9	543.2	32.9	-16.4	160.9	-106.7	6,358.1	19.1	1,018.1
Other OECD Countries*	232.4	307.2	18.6	32.2	36.4	74.8	2,567.2	15.4	341.7
Other Countries	968.6	988.8	-2.3	2.1	-22.6	20.2	11,003.2	3.9	408.5
Total	11,027.9	11,446.7	2.7	3.8	290.6	418.8	125,764.6	4.3	5,171.3
Imports from:									
United States	7,271.5	8,043.1	7.2	10.6	490.7	771.6	79 ,252.0	3.8	2,866.7
Japan	716.3	667.2	5.2	-6.9	35.4	-49.2	7,49 7.3	-0.9	-71.4
United Kingdom*	381.1	449.7	13.2	18.0	44.4	68.6	4,496.6	25.9	923.8
Other EEC Countries	945.4	933.7	33.7	-1.2	238.1	-11.7	9,290.2	3.1	279.2
Other OECD Countries*	250.1	252.2	-6.4	0.8	-17.2	2.1	3,127.0	11.8	330.4
Other Countries*	1,062.4	893.3	-6.3	-15.9	-71.6	-169.1	. 11,760.7	8.2	889.9
Total	10,626.9	11,239.2	7.3	5.8	719.9	612.3	115,423.7	4.7	5,218.6
Balance with:									
United States	1,013.7	601.3			-301.6	-412.5	16,713.9		-718.4
Japan	-94.1	32.4			-150.7	126.6	-691.1		1,019.2
United Kingdom	-111.6	-186.2			-2.2	-74.6	-1,432.6		-617.0
Other EEC Countries	-295.5	-390.5			-77.2	-95.0	-2,932.1		738.9
Other OECD Countries*	-17.7	55.0			53.6	72.7	-559.7		11.4
Other Countries	-93.7	95.5			49.0	189.3	-757.5		-481.4
Total	401.1	207 .5			-429.2	-193.5	10,340.9		-47.3

* Series has no seasonality. Figures are unadjusted.

Note: Beginning with 1986 Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.

The Daily, February 12, 1988

Table 2A
Reconciled merchandise trade between Canada and the United States

Raw Data		1986	1987
		Januaryt	o December
		\$ mi	illions
EXPORTS	Customs Basis United States Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands Published total	93,179.3 207.5 5.4 93,392.2	94,561.2 232.1 6.3 94,799.7
	Reconciliation Adjustments	2,330.8	1,488.7
	Reconciled Basis	95,723.0	96,288.4
	Other B.O.P. Adjustments	-1,905.4	-322.5
	B.O.P. Basis	93,817.6	95,965.9
IMPORTS	Customs Basis United States Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands Published total	77,342.9 196.8 41.8 77,581.5	79,252.0 226.9 54.1 79,533.0
	Reconciliation Adjustments	-293.5	-254.5
	Reconciled basis	77,288.0	79,278.5
	Other B.O.P. Adjustments	-902.6	-26.4
	B.O.P. Basis	76, 385.4	79,252.1
BALANCE	Reconciled Basis	18,435.0	17,009.9
	B.O.P. Basis	17,432.2	16,713.8

 $\textbf{Note:} \quad \textbf{Non-receipt of export documents accounts for most of the reconciliation adjustment.}$

Data Availability Announcements

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1987

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 131.3 in the fourth quarter of 1987, up 0.4% from the revised third quarter level of 130.8

Above-average price increases for buildings (0.6%) and engineering, design and administration (0.6%) were moderated by a 0.3% increase for the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component. A decrease for construction machinery and equipment, coupled with a marginal increase in the construction labour rates, resulted in the field erection component being unchanged. Within the machinery and equipment, price changes ranged from a low of -0.2% for pumps and compressors to a high of 1.2% for electric equipment.

Comparing the fourth quarter of 1987 with the same quarter of 1986, the total index rose 2.6%. Increases for machinery and equipment (2.7%) and buildings (3.2%) were softened by smaller increases for field erection (1.9%) and engineering, design and administration (2.2%).

On an annual basis (1987/1986), the total index advanced 3.3% to a preliminary level of 130.5. Increases for machinery and equipment (3.4%) and buildings (4.9%) were partially offset by lesser increases for field erection (2.4%) and engineering, design and administration (2.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66.00), available in March. Contact Gordon Flynn (613-951-2629), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1987

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 131.0 in the fourth quarter of 1987, up 0.5% from the revised third quarter level of 130.4.

Price increases for buildings (0.6%) and engineering, design and administration (0.6%) were softened by lesser increases for the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment (0.4%), and construction indirects (0.3%); the construction labour component matched the total index movement. Within construction labour, Edmonton registered the largest wage rate increase (1.3%). The machinery and equipment component recorded price changes ranging from a low of 0.1% for process machinery to a high of 0.9% for piping, valves and fittings.

Comparing the fourth quarter of 1987 with the corresponding quarter of 1986, the total index climbed 2.7%. Increases for machinery and equipment (2.9%) and buildings (3.2%) were moderated by lesser increases for construction labour (2.3%), construction indirects (2.5%), and engineering, design and administration (2.3%).

On an annual basis (1987/1986), the total index climbed 3.2% to reach a preliminary level of 130.0. An increase for buildings (4.9%) was lessened by smaller advances for construction labour (2.6%), construction indirects (2.8%), and engineering, design and administration (2.8%). The machinery and equipment component matched the total index movement.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$16.50/\$66.00), available in March. Contact Les Graham (613-951-2629), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending January 21, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 1.0% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 22.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.5%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.1% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending January 21, 1988	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes % change from	4 959 916	13332527
previous year	1.0	3.1
Cars % change from	72,354	194,270
previous year	-1.5	0.5
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes % change from	286 555	730 874
previous year	22.4	11.2
Cars % change from	9,453	24,316
previous year	8.5	1.5

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Phonograph Records and Prerecorded Tapes

December 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,547,563 phonograph records in December 1987, up 13.0% from the 3,139,387 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,629,502 in December 1987, up 21.6% from 2,984,559 tapes in December 1986.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 43,882,820, down 10.2% from the 48,847,883 records produced during the January to December 1986 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 6.0% to 49,372,916 from 46,561,214 tapes during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the December 1987 issue of Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada (47-004, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 19. Contact: Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-951-3521), Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

December 1987

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 860 166 cubic metres in December 1987, a decrease of 13.6% from 4 466 167 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 337 177 cubic metres, up 13.0% from 3 839 748 cubic metres in December 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 767 806 cubic metres, an increase of 0.8% from the 7 703 959 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 20 009 574 cubic metres, an increase of 7.7% from 18 574 263 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date pulpwood receipts were 45 539 221 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.6% from 45 811 679 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 20.9% to 56 431 891 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 46 664 375 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 98 538 240 cubic metres was up 5.4% from 93 506 095 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

For further information, order the. December 1987 issue of Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics (25-001, \$5.00/\$50.00), to be released the week of February 22. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

December 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to December 1987 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to December 1987 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the December 1987 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001, \$16.50/\$165), available the fourth week of February or contact John Butterill (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

November 1987

Highlights from the November issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin are as follows:

- An operating loss of \$37.6 million was reported by the Canadian Level I air carriers in November 1987. This represents the first monthly operating loss since November 1986 when the Level I air carriers reported a loss of \$5.2 million. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total aircraft movements at Transport Canada tower controlled airports for the first 10 months of 1987 increased by 5.6% over this period of 1986.
- Preliminary third quarter 1987 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased to 833,935 passengers, up 3.8% from 1986 figures. This figure is still below the 874,568 passengers recorded for the same period of 1985.
- The number of domestic scheduled passengers travelling between Vancouver and seven other Canadian points during the third quarter of 1987 decreased relative to the third quarter of 1986.
- In 1986, the transborder traffic for unit toll services increased by a substantial 13.2% over 1985. Of the top 25 city-pairs, only three recorded decreases in 1986 from 1985. These are Montreal Ft. Lauderdale (-15.7%), Montreal Tampa St. Petersburg (-5.9%) and Toronto Ft. Lauderdale (-8.5%).
- Lester B. Pearson International airport continued to be ranked first in terms of the volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services during the second quarter of 1987, recording 56 260 tonnes of cargo enplaned and deplaned.

Order the Vol. 20, No. 2 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available on February 12. Contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

December 1987

Canadian chemical firms produced 121 563 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December 1987, an increase of 9.8% from the 110 692 tonnes produced in December 1986.

January to December 1987 production totalled 1 290 842 tonnes, up 14.3% from 1 128 961 tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for December 1987, December 1986 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the December 1987 issue of Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins (46-002, \$5/\$50) to be released the week of February 26. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

December 1987

In December 1987, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 316 tonnes, an increase of 10.4% compared to December 1986. The December 1987 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 8 300 tonnes, a decrease of 5.4% compared to December 1986.

An estimated 561 119 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in November 1987, an increase of approximately 0.5% over November 1986. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1987 to 6 783 089 kilolitres, an increase of 0.1% over the January-November period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5667, 5673.

For further information, order the December 1987 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110), scheduled for release on March 1, or contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, January 1988. Catalogue number 32-012 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Rigid Insulating Board, December 1987. Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1987. Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, October 1987. Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, November 1987. Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Primary Metal Industries - Primary Steel Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-250B 2910 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, November 1987. Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, November 1987. Catalogue number 46-002 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Other Manufacturing Industries - Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 47-250B 3922

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, October 1987. Catalogue number 63-011 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

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Major Release Dates: Week of February 15 - 19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
15	Housing Starts	December 1987
16	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1987
18	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	December 1987
19	The Consumer Price Index	January 1988
19	Retail Trade	December 1987
19	International Travel - Receipts and Payments	Fourth Quarter 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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