

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 15, 1988

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1986 Census of Canada: Housing

Housing data from the 1986 Census will be released April 20. Further information can be obtained by calling any of the regional reference centres listed in *The Daily*.



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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index March 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.5% between February and March to a level of 142.0 (1981=100). Six of the major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% to 1.5%, while the food index fell by 0.3%. The largest contributions to the latest increase in the all-items index originated from advances of 1.5% in the transportation index and 0.5% in the housing index. Increases in the recreation, reading and education index (0.6%) and the clothing index (0.5%) also made significant contributions to the monthly rise in the CPI.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index increased by 0.5% in March, representing an acceleration over the 0.2% increase registered in each of the two previous months.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between March 1987 and March 1988, was 4.1%, up slightly from the 4.0% observed in the 12-month period ending in February. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the last three-month period (December to March) was 3.7%, up from the 2.9% reported in the three-month period ending in February. This short-term rate of change has been below the 12-month rate since September of 1987.

Food

The food index fell by 0.3% in March, following a decline of 0.1% observed in February. The latest change resulted from a drop of 0.5% in the index for food purchased from stores, partly offset by a rise of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A large part of the decline of 0.5% in the food purchased from stores index resulted from a fall of 11.0% in the prices of fresh vegetables. Price declines for pork, chicken, fresh fruit, cured meat, bakery products, soft drinks and coffee also contributed to the downward pressure, while higher prices for beef (termination of "specials"), fish, dairy products,

breakfast cereal and tea provided some upward pressure. The continuing decline in the fresh vegetable index was due mainly to increased supplies of salad-type vegetables (celery, lettuce and tomatoes) from imported sources and an appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar. Pork and chicken prices have also fallen in response to increased supplies. The decline in fresh fruit prices was largely seasonal, reflecting the net outcome of price drops for oranges (mostly from California) and price increases for apples and pears.

Over the 12-month period, March 1987 to March 1988, the food index rose by 1.8%, down slightly from the increase of 2.0% reported in February. This latest increase in the food index extended the decelerating trend in 12-month changes which began in July 1987. Increases in the indexes for food purchased from stores (1.1%) and food purchased from restaurants (3.5%) accounted for the latest 12-month rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 0.7% in March, compared to the 0.5% increase reported in February. Most of the latest increase in this index was attributable to advances in the indexes for transportation (1.5%) and housing (0.5%). The indexes for recreation, reading and education and for clothing also contributed noticeably, increasing 0.6% and 0.5% respectively.

The 1.5% advance in the transportation index resulted principally from a sharp rise in the air transportation index. Other advances were observed in automobile insurance premiums and passenger fares for local travel. Some of this overall upward effect was offset by a 1.7% decline in gasoline prices. The rise in air fares was due to seasonal fare increases and reduced availability of "seat sale" prices. Automobile insurance premiums rose in several provinces with the largest increase observed in Manitoba. "Price wars" in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan accounted for the decline in gasoline prices.

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The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change March 1988 from	
	March 1988	Feb. 1988	March 1987	Feb. 1988	March 1987
All-items	142.0	141.3	136.4	0.5	4.1
Food	133.5	133.9	131.2	-0.3	1.8
All-items excluding food	144.4	143.4	137.9	0.7	4.7
Housing	142.5	141.8	136.5	0.5	4.4
Clothing	129.2	128.6	122.6	0.5	5.4
Transportation	142.6	140.5	137.5	1.5	3.7
Health and personal care	143.2	142.9	136.9	0.2	4.6
Recreation, reading and education	142.5	141.6	135.3	0.6	5.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	192.2	192.0	179.1	0.1	7.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	70.4	70.8	73.3		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	336.4				

The housing index rose by 0.5%, reflecting higher charges for all three principal component indexes: shelter, household operation and household furnishings and equipment. In the shelter index, higher charges were reported for rented and owned accommodation, the latter reflecting higher prices for new houses and insurance premiums. Prices of furniture, selected household equipment and household textiles also rose, as promotional prices were ended.

The recreation, reading and education index was up 0.6%, largely due to a seasonal increase of 5.6% in travel tour quotations. The reading index advanced by 0.8%, as price increases were observed for paperback and hardcover books and for a few daily newspapers.

Increases of 0.9% in the men's wear index and 0.2% in the women's wear index were primarily responsible for the 0.5% increase in the clothing index. Higher prices associated with the introduction of spring lines, offset partly by promotional prices, resulted in a net impact of higher prices for women's coats and jackets, suits and dresses, and footwear. The same combination of factors contributed to noticeable advances in the prices of men's suits, sports jackets and footwear.

The health and personal care index edged up by 0.2%, reflecting higher prices, mostly for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index was up by a marginal 0.1%, as alcoholic beverages purchased from stores rose by 0.3%, due mainly to higher manufacturers' charges.

Over the 12-month period, March 1987 to March 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.7%, up slightly from the 4.6% increase reported in the 12-month period ending in February.

Goods and Services

The goods index was up by 0.1% in March, following a rise of 0.2% in February. The services index advanced by 1.0% in March, compared to 0.6% in February. Over the 12-month period, March 1987 to March 1988, the goods index rose by 3.3% (3.6% in February), while the services index accelerated from 4.6% in February to 5.0% in March.

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City Highlights

Between February and March, changes in the all-items indexes for cities, for which CPIs are published, varied from a decline of 0.2% in Saint John to an increase of 1.1% in Winnipeg. Lower than average changes in the indexes for food, transportation and health and personal care were responsible for the decline in Saint John. Significantly higher than average increases in the transportation index were the major factor accounting for the rise in Winnipeg.

Between March 1987 and March 1988, increases in the all-items indexes for cities ranged from 2.5% in St. John's to 5.9% in Saskatoon.

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

St. John's

Advances in the cost of men's and women's wear, air travel, and household operating expenses explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower overall food prices, particularly for fresh produce, cured meats, sugar, coffee and soft drinks. Declines were also noted in gasoline prices and in rental charges for automotive vehicles. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 2.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.4% with most of the upward pressure originating from higher transportation costs (most notably higher air fares and increased charges for vehicle rentals). Also contributing a notable upward impact were higher costs for eye care and increased charges for personal care supplies. Advances in household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were also observed. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, poultry and cured and prepared meats more than offset higher prices for dairy products, eggs, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Halifax

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher costs for air travel and increased city bus fares combined with higher prices for new housing and rented accommodation and advances in furniture prices and household operating expenses. The clothing index also advanced, reflecting higher prices for men's wear and for clothing materials. Gasoline prices declined, as did overall food prices, the latter due mainly to lower prices for poultry, eggs and fresh produce. From March 1987 to March 1988, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Saint John

The all-items index fell 0.2%, mainly as a result of lower food prices, most notably for beef, pork, cereal and bakery products and fresh produce. Also contributing a downward impact were lower prices for gasoline and for personal care supplies and a decline in charges relating to household operation. Partly offsetting these decreases were higher air fares and increased prices for furniture and household textiles. Rented accommodation charges also advanced, as did the costs of men's wear, clothing materials and cigarettes. Reading and education costs were also up. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Quebec City

Among the main contributors in the 0.3% rise in the all-items index were increased costs for air travel and for vehicle rentals, higher prices for prescribed medicines and for packaged holiday trips and advances in reading costs. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of new houses and household furnishings and equipment. Gasoline prices declined. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for pork, chicken and fresh vegetables. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

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Montreal

Higher air fares, increased costs for packaged holiday trips and higher overall food prices (especially for beef, prepared meats, dairy products, soft drinks and restaurant meals) explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Increased costs for household furnishings and equipment also exerted a considerable upward impact. Rental charges and prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products also advanced. Fuel oil, gasoline and clothing prices declined. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 4.2%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.6%. Among the main contributors were higher air fares, increased costs for packaged holiday trips and advances in the prices of new houses and household furnishings. Clothing prices were also up, as were certain reading and education costs. Lower prices for fresh vegetables (only partly offset by higher prices for beef, chicken, soft drinks and restaurant meals) caused the food index to decline. Gasoline prices also declined. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Toronto

Advances in the costs of air travel, men's and women's wear and packaged holiday trips were among the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for new houses and for household furnishings and equipment also exerted an upward impact. The food index fell on average, as lower prices for pork, cured meats, fresh produce and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for beef, dairy products, cereal products and restaurant meals. From March 1987 to March 1988, the all-items index rose 4.7%.

Thunder Bay

Among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were higher air fares, increased costs for packaged holiday trips, higher clothing prices (particularly for men's wear) and increased charges relating to reading and education. Higher prices for household textiles and equipment were also noted. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, chicken, dairy products, bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for pork, fresh vegetables and coffee. Declines were observed in the prices of furniture, cigarettes, gasoline and personal care supplies. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Winnipeg

Higher transportation costs (particularly for vehicle insurance premiums, air travel and city bus fares) explained a large part of the 1.1% rise in the all-items index. Rented and owned accommodation costs were also up, as were clothing prices and the cost of packaged holiday trips. The food index declined overall, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Furniture prices also declined. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 4.2%.

Regina

Advances in the costs of air travel and household textiles and equipment, combined with increased charges relating to reading and education accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Clothing prices were also up, as was the cost of eye care. Food prices declined overall, reflecting lower prices for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables. Prices for furniture, non-prescribed medicines, cigarettes and personal care supplies also declined. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 5.3%.

(continued on page 6)

Saskatoon

Higher air fares, increased reading and education expenses, and higher prices for household textiles and equipment, coupled with higher prices for clothing, increased costs for non-prescribed medicines and higher household operating expenses provided the upward thrust to the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Rented accommodation charges also advanced. Downward effects resulted from lower prices for furniture, gasoline and personal care supplies. New house prices also declined. A fall in the food index, reflecting lower prices for pork, poultry, cured and prepared meats, eggs, cereal products and fresh produce, imparted considerable downward pressure. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Edmonton

Higher air fares and advances in the costs of household furnishings and equipment explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Also contributing an upward impact were price increases for beer purchased from stores, vehicle insurance and medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Clothing prices also advanced, as did costs associated with reading and education. The food index fell overall, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce and soft drinks. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 1.0%. Among the main contributors were higher air fares, increased costs for household furnishings and equipment, and higher reading and education expenses. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of gasoline, vehicle insurance and beer purchased from stores. The food index rose slightly, as higher prices for beef, dairy products and soft drinks more than offset price declines for pork, chicken and fresh produce. Since March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Vancouver

Advances in air fares and gasoline prices (the latter reflecting the end of a "price war") along with higher prices for new houses, furniture and men's wear accounted for most of the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. Prices for non-prescribed medicines and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores also advanced, as did costs relating to reading and education. The food index was up on average, mainly due to higher prices for beef, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Prices for fresh vegetables, poultry and soft drinks declined. From March 1987 to March 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.6%.

Victoria

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher air fares and advances in the prices of fuel oil, men's wear, cigarettes and liquor purchased from stores. Reading and education costs were also up. The food index increased, reflecting higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, dairy products, fresh fruit and concentrated fruit juice. Gasoline prices declined. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the all-items index rose 3.1%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The March 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
March 1988 index	137.7	121.5	138.2	135.4	138.7	141.2	140.2	185.0
% change from Feb. 1988	0.4	-0.8	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
% change from March 1987	2.5	-1.4	3.1	3.9	2.2	4.1	5.7	4.3
Charlottetown/Summerside								
March 1988 index	135.1	125.1	132.3	123.0	134.4	146.4	146.8	191.1
% change from Feb. 1988	0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.8	-0.1	0.0
% change from March 1987	3.8	2.1	4.2	2.6	3.4	5.2	5.4	6.5
Halifax								
March 1988 index	140.1	124.1	140.5	126.2	140.8	149.6	149.3	197.7
% change from Feb. 1988	0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	-0.2
% change from March 1987	3.4	1.6	2.6	5.5	2.9	3.7	5.1	7.9
Saint John								
March 1988 index	139.4	128.9	143.0	125.6	135.2	138.3	147.5	193.6
% change from Feb. 1988	-0.2	-2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.2
% change from March 1987	3.3	0.1	3.0	5.4	3.8	4.0	6.4	6.4
Quebec City								
March 1988 index	143.4	135.6	146.3	129.9	141.8	145.3	133.9	193.9
% change from Feb. 1988	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.1
% change from March 1987	3.7	2.5	3.9	5.4	2.7	4.5	4.5	5.3
Montreal								
March 1988 index	144.4	136.9	146.8	128.2	146.3	143.7	138.2	195.0
% change from Feb. 1988	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	-0.1
% change from March 1987	4.2	2.8	5.2	4.7	2.7	5.0	4.6	5.2
Ottawa								
March 1988 index	142.6	127.8	146.6	130.6	146.5	145.2	142.7	186.2
% change from Feb. 1988	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.2
% change from March 1987	3.9	-0.8	4.1	5.9	5.0	6.6	6.6	6.3
Toronto								
March 1988 index	146.2	137.4	149.6	133.2	146.6	146.0	143.7	187.8
% change from Feb. 1988	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.1
% change from March 1987	4.7	2.2	5.6	6.2	3.9	4.4	5.4	6.1
Thunder Bay								
March 1988 index	140.6	131.2	139.8	128.0	145.0	143.8	140.6	182.0
% change from Feb. 1988	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.4	-0.3	0.7	-0.1
% change from March 1987	3.9	1.2	3.5	4.9	6.5	4.3	5.5	5.1
Winnipeg								
March 1988 index	140.3	125.6	141.5	129.1	139.7	137.7	147.3	209.6
% change from Feb. 1988	1.1	-0.8	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.4	0.8	0.0
% change from March 1987	4.2	1.2	3.0	6.0	5.6	3.2	6.4	12.1

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

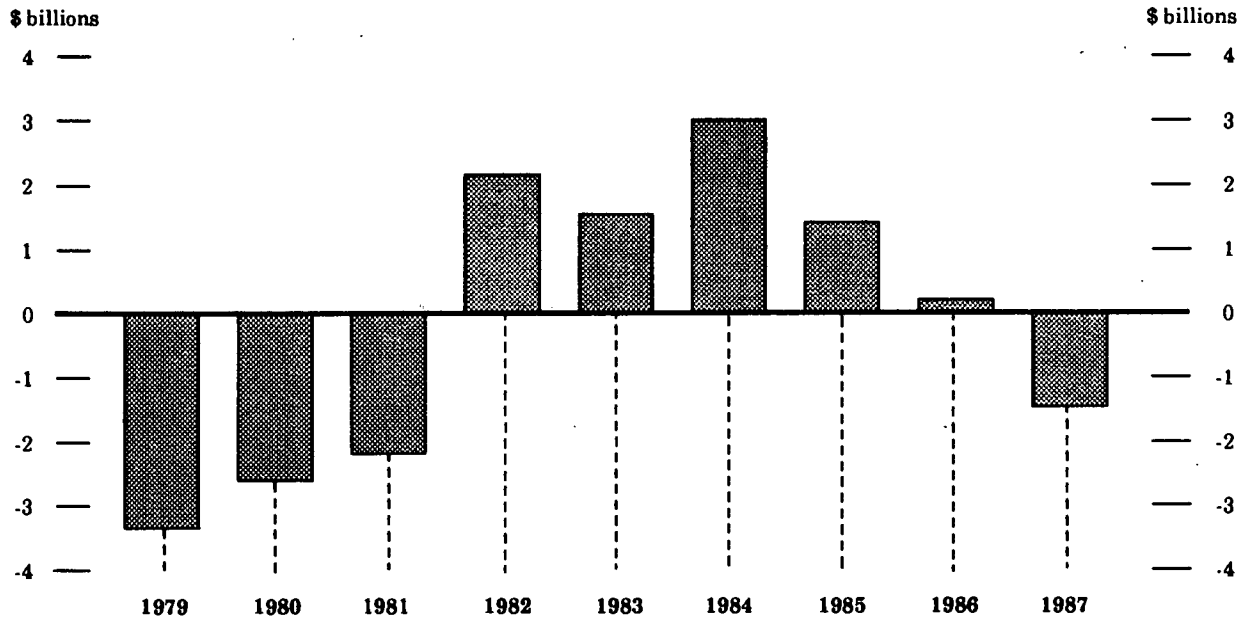
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
March 1988 index	139.3	124.2	141.9	126.5	133.5	165.7	144.8	188.0
% change from Feb. 1988	0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.1
% change from March 1987	5.3	1.9	3.2	6.5	6.3	18.8	8.2	8.0
Saskatoon								
March 1988 index	140.9	126.3	141.9	130.0	136.3	171.3	145.8	183.6
% change from Feb. 1988	0.1	-0.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	-0.2	0.4	0.0
% change from March 1987	5.9	3.1	4.0	6.1	6.4	27.0	7.0	7.2
Edmonton								
March 1988 index	136.5	134.5	127.0	127.5	138.8	143.3	141.8	213.2
% change from Feb. 1988	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.3
% change from March 1987	4.4	2.3	2.8	5.8	2.8	3.8	7.1	18.6
Calgary								
March 1988 index	135.9	133.3	126.8	123.8	139.4	148.0	141.6	206.5
% change from Feb. 1988	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	3.7	0.1	0.4	0.2
% change from March 1987	4.5	2.3	2.8	6.2	1.8	5.2	7.1	17.7
Vancouver								
March 1988 index	137.0	132.7	129.8	128.1	144.4	135.6	147.8	180.5
% change from Feb. 1988	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
% change from March 1987	3.6	1.5	3.3	3.7	5.8	3.0	3.5	5.8
Victoria²								
March 1988 index	109.4	110.1	103.9	110.2	108.8	108.3	117.5	131.6
% change from Feb. 1988	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.0
% change from March 1987	3.1	1.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.4	5.5	5.9

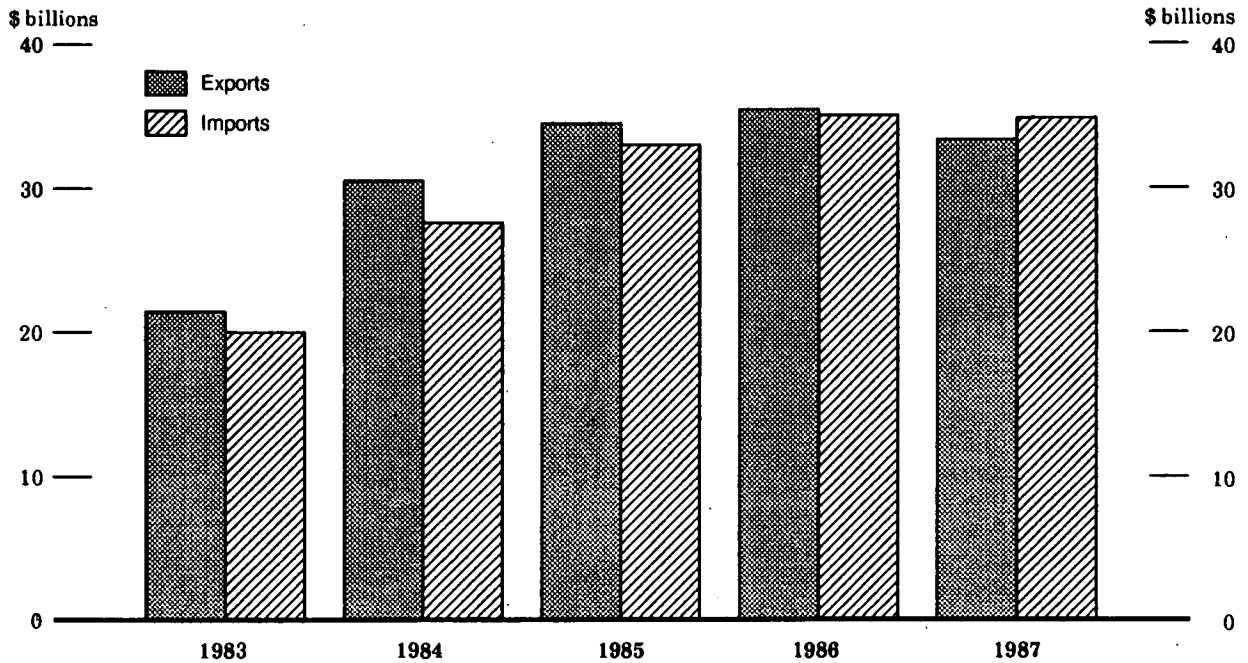
¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Automotive Trade Balance, All Countries



Trade in Automotive Products, All Countries, Annual 1983-1987



Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January to December 1987
(Data Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Trade with All Countries (table 1)

For 1987, Canada's international trade in automotive products (cars, trucks and other motor vehicles, parts, tires and tubes) posted a deficit of \$1.5 billion, the first in six years. (In 1986, the trade surplus for automotive products had shown a reduction of \$1.2 billion from 1985 to \$243 million.) The 1987 deficit is the result of a greater decline in Canadian exports, particularly of passenger automobiles, than imports.

Exports, including re-exports, dropped by \$2.0 billion in 1987 from the 1986 level, falling to \$33.4 billion. Automobile exports alone dropped \$2.9 billion, from \$16.5 billion in 1986 to \$13.6 billion in 1987, while truck exports rose \$1.0 billion to reach \$7.0 billion in 1987. Exports and re-exports of parts, tires and tubes dropped only very marginally (-\$62 million), falling to \$12.8 billion. Automotive product exports accounted for 26.7% of total merchandise exports in 1987, a drop from the 29.4% recorded in 1986.

Imports of automotive products totalled \$34.9 billion in 1987, or \$282 million less than in 1986. This decrease is attributable to the \$928 million decrease in imports of parts, tires and tubes, which dropped to \$18.8 billion. On the other hand, truck and car imports rose \$362 million and \$285 million respectively to \$3.7 billion and \$12.3 billion.

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (table 2)

A greater decrease in exports than in imports resulted in a drop in the surplus in automotive products trade with the United States to a level of \$3.9 billion, or \$1.4 billion less than in 1986. The surplus recorded for passenger automobiles alone decreased by \$3.0 billion, falling to \$4.8 billion. On the other hand, the 1987 deficit of \$4.8 billion in motor vehicle parts trade with the United States was \$1.1 billion less than in 1986.

Note on the Reconciled Statistics

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc. which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

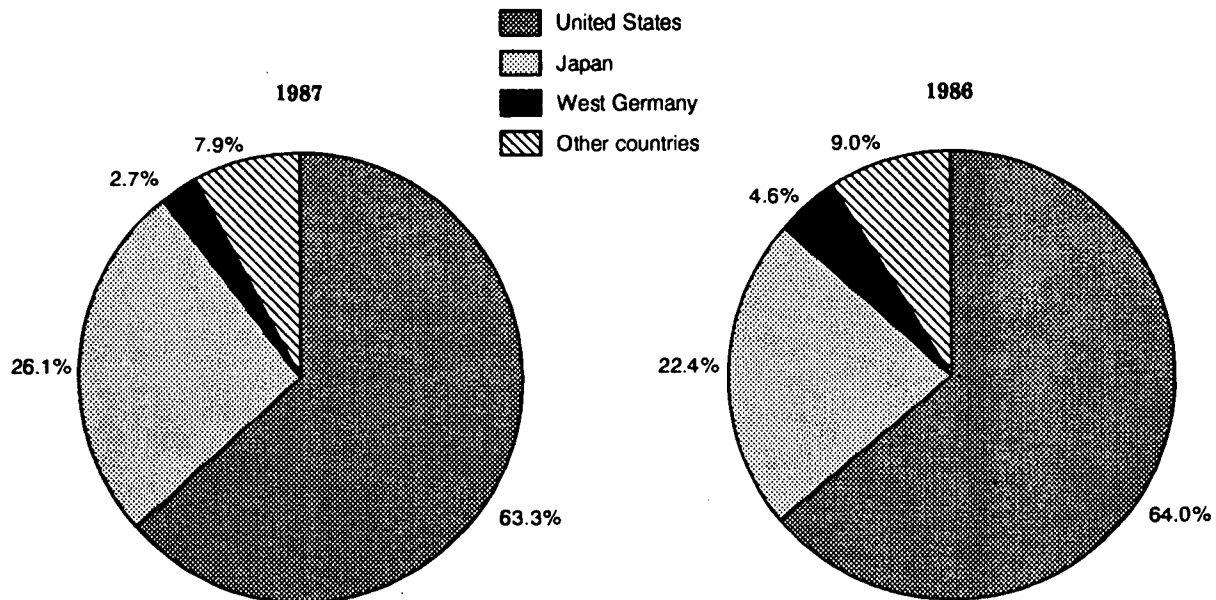
As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in table 2 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

(continued on page 11)

Shares of Canadian Passenger Car Imports in Units, Annual, 1987 and 1986



Exports, including re-exports (determined by using American imports as the source) were recorded at \$32.6 billion, or a drop of \$1.9 billion from 1986. Automobile exports alone declined by \$2.9 billion and thus were the principal cause of the drop in total exports. Truck exports, however, increased by \$1.0 billion, rising to \$6.8 billion.

Imports, on the other hand, decreased by \$518 million, due to the \$1.1 billion drop in imports of parts. However, increases were posted for imports of trucks (\$458 million), tires and tubes (\$83 million) and automobiles (\$63 million).

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (table 3)

Canada's deficit in trade in automotive products with overseas countries increased by \$334 million in 1987, rising to \$5.4 billion. The deficit for passenger automobiles alone rose to \$3.6 billion, a \$200 million increase.

Canadian exports of automotive products to overseas countries decreased by \$96 million in 1987, falling to \$796 million. With the exception of automobile exports, which rose by \$22 million, all commodity categories posted declines from 1986.

Imports continued to rise, increasing from \$5.9 billion in 1986 to \$6.2 billion in 1987. (This \$238 million increase, however, is markedly less than the \$1.2 billion increase recorded between 1985 and 1986.) Passenger automobile imports increased by \$222 million, rising to \$3.7 billion. Close to 65% of that figure was attributable to automobile imports from Japan.

Car Imports, in Number of Units, Customs Basis (table 4)

Canada imported 1.0 million passenger automobiles in 1987, a decrease of 6.6% from the previous year. Of that number, 63.3% came from the United States, 26.1% from Japan, 2.7% from West Germany and 7.9% from other countries, including South Korea.

(see tables on pages 12-14)

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or J.-P. Simard (613-951-1711), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Trade in Automotive Products, All Countries (table 1)
1979-1987 Annual

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars - Canadian)									
Exports (United States Imports + Exports to Other Countries)									
Cars	4,703.0	4,858.9	5,545.2	7,376.8	9,108.7	13,273.9	15,315.9	16,465.5	13,564.6
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,564.0	2,444.5	3,387.6	4,178.7	4,583.2	6,023.8	6,608.0	5,999.2	6,965.2
Parts, tires, tubes and Re-exports	5,200.7	4,176.3	5,473.7	6,128.3	7,941.1	11,361.6	12,583.8	12,910.3	12,848.8
Total	12,467.7	11,479.7	14,406.5	17,683.8	21,633.0	30,659.3	34,507.7	35,375.0	33,378.6
Imports (From U.S. + Imports from Other Countries)									
Cars	4,378.1	4,416.6	5,066.0	4,043.1	6,207.8	7,890.2	10,774.2	12,061.8	12,346.4
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,047.3	1,347.1	1,590.6	1,119.2	1,432.8	2,411.0	2,883.7	3,343.8	3,705.8
Parts, tires, and tubes	9,388.1	8,307.8	9,923.7	10,322.6	12,412.6	17,325.7	19,418.4	19,726.5	18,798.4
Total	15,813.5	14,071.5	16,580.3	15,484.9	20,053.2	27,626.9	33,076.3	35,132.1	34,850.6
Trade Balance	-3,345.8	-2,591.8	-2,173.8	2,198.9	1,579.8	3,032.4	1,431.4	242.9	-1,472.0

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (table 2)
Annual 1987

	Annual Totals			Value Change		Percentage Change	
	1985	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars - Canadian)							
(%)							
Exports - (United States Imports from Canada)							
Cars	15,277	16,428	13,505	1,151	-2,923	7.5	-17.8
Trucks and other motor vehicles	6,422	5,804	6,838	-618	1,034	-9.6	17.8
Parts	11,512	11,577	11,579	65	2	0.6	0.0
Tires and tubes	592	675	661	83	-14	14.0	-2.1
Total	33,803	34,484	32,583	681	-1,901	2.0	-5.5
Imports - (Canadian Imports from the U.S.)							
Cars	8,048	8,628	8,691	580	63	7.2	0.7
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,504	2,824	3,282	320	458	12.8	16.2
Parts	17,488	17,519	16,397	31	-1,122	0.2	-6.4
Tires and tubes	264	227	310	-37	83	-14.0	36.6
Total	28,304	29,198	28,680	894	-518	3.2	-1.8
Balance							
Cars	7,229	7,800	4,814	571	-2,986		
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,918	2,980	3,556	-938	576		
Parts	-5,976	-5,942	-4,818	34	1,124		
Tires and tubes	328	448	351	120	-97		
Total	5,499	5,286	3,903	-213	-1,383		
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts from U.S. for special tooling charges.	409	435	468				

¹ Refer to "Notes on the Reconciled Statistics".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products (Customs Basis) (table 3)
Annual 1987

	Annual Totals			Value Change		Percentage Change	
	1985	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
	(Millions of dollars - Canadian)						(%)
Domestic Exports							
Cars	39	38	60	-1	22	-2.6	57.9
Trucks and other motor vehicles	186	195	127	9	-68	4.8	-34.9
Parts	301	419	382	118	-37	39.2	-8.8
Tires and tubes	45	43	32	-2	-11	-4.4	-25.6
Re-exports	134	197	195	63	-2	47.0	-1.0
Total Canadian Exports	705	892	796	187	-96	26.5	-10.8
Imports							
Cars	2,726	3,434	3,656	708	222	26.0	6.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	380	520	424	140	-96	36.8	-18.5
Parts	1,460	1,760	1,831	300	71	20.5	4.0
Tires and tubes	207	220	261	13	41	6.3	18.6
Total Canadian Imports	4,773	5,934	6,172	1,161	238	24.3	4.0
Balance							
Cars	-2,687	-3,396	-3,596	-709	-200		
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-194	-325	-297	-131	28		
Parts	-1,159	-1,341	-1,449	-182	-108		
Tires and tubes	-162	-177	-229	-15	-52		
Re-exports	134	197	195	63	-2		
Total	-4,068	-5,042	-5,376	-974	-334		

Canadian Passenger Car Imports (Customs Basis) (table 4)
1986 and 1987 (Annual)

	Number of units				Import share		Average price		Exchange rate ¹	
	Change		1987/1986		1986		1986		1987/1986	
	1986	1987	1987/1986	%	1986	1987	1986	1987	1987/1986	%
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
Annual										
United States	686.5	634.2	-52.3	-7.6	64.0	63.3	12,568	13,703	9.0	-4.6
Overseas countries	386.7	368.3	-18.4	-4.8	36.0	36.7	8,879	9,924	11.8	--
Japan	240.4	261.5	21.1	8.8	22.4	26.1	8,518	9,028	6.0	10.8
West Germany	49.1	27.3	-21.8	-44.4	4.6	2.7	14,707	22,675	54.2	14.9
United Kingdom	2.2	2.7	0.5	22.9	0.2	0.3	30,058	33,759	12.3	6.6
France	2.1	2.7	0.6	27.3	0.2	0.3	7,616	10,825	42.1	9.9
Sweden	6.5	7.3	0.8	12.8	0.6	0.7	15,193	17,585	15.7	7.2
Italy	0.2	0.3	0.1	51.1	0.0	0.0	39,761	40,563	2.0	9.5
Other countries	86.2	66.5	-19.7	-22.9	8.0	6.6	5,516	6,239	13.1	--
All countries	1,073.2	1,002.6	-70.7	-6.6	100.0	100.0	11,239	12,315	9.6	5.1

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

-- Nil or zero

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis (table 5)
 1970-1987 Annual

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(Millions of dollars - Canadian)									
Exports (United States Imports from Canada)¹									
Cars	1,538	1,943	2,046	2,272	2,540	2,858	3,430	4,032	4,723
Trucks, etc.	589	593	706	789	868	932	1,344	1,964	2,325
Parts	1,127	1,495	1,778	2,172	1,963	2,045	2,942	3,721	4,753
Tires and tubes	15	8	23	68	64	68	163	144	192
Total	3,269	4,039	4,553	5,301	5,435	5,903	7,879	9,861	11,993
Imports (Canadian Imports from the U.S.)									
Cars	659	960	1,056	1,439	1,621	2,183	2,317	2,834	3,038
Trucks, etc.	275	361	495	643	896	942	970	1,118	1,322
Parts	2,107	2,485	2,907	3,528	3,829	4,425	5,473	6,848	8,092
Tires and tubes	24	36	50	92	218	174	115	153	130
Total	3,065	3,842	4,508	5,702	6,564	7,724	8,875	10,953	12,582
Balance									
Cars	879	983	990	833	919	675	1,113	1,198	1,685
Trucks, etc.	314	232	211	146	-28	-10	374	846	1,003
Parts	-980	-990	-1,129	-1,356	-1,866	-2,380	-2,531	-3,127	-3,339
Tires and tubes	-9	-28	-27	-24	-154	-106	48	-9	62
Total	204	197	45	-401	-1,129	-1,821	-996	-1,092	-589
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts from U.S. for special tooling charges.	95	80	85	93	188	135	151	244	284
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars - Canadian)									
Exports (United States Imports from Canada)¹									
Cars	4,345	4,452	5,145	7,170	8,973	13,085	15,277	16,428	13,505
Trucks, etc.	2,364	2,218	3,142	3,946	4,437	5,880	6,422	5,804	6,838
Parts	4,489	3,405	4,151	4,902	7,056	10,287	11,512	11,577	11,579
Tires and tubes	234	231	286	406	419	598	592	675	661
Total	11,432	10,306	12,724	16,424	20,885	29,850	33,803	34,484	32,583
Imports (Canadian Imports from the U.S.)									
Cars	3,747	3,388	3,719	2,877	4,886	6,085	8,048	8,628	8,691
Trucks, etc.	1,952	1,217	1,339	873	1,129	2,039	2,504	2,824	3,282
Parts	8,666	7,600	9,230	9,682	11,446	15,446	17,488	17,519	16,397
Tires and tubes	155	146	165	147	225	345	264	227	310
Total	14,520	12,351	14,453	13,579	17,686	23,915	28,304	29,198	28,680
Balance									
Cars	598	1,064	1,426	4,293	4,087	7,000	7,229	7,800	4,814
Trucks, etc.	412	1,001	1,803	3,073	3,308	3,841	3,918	2,980	3,556
Parts	-4,177	-4,195	-5,079	-4,780	-4,390	-5,159	-5,976	-5,942	-4,818
Tires and tubes	79	85	121	259	194	253	328	448	351
Total	-3,088	-2,045	-1,729	2,845	3,199	5,935	5,499	5,286	3,903
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts from U.S. for special tooling charges.	234	297	463	479	454	417	409	435	468

¹ A more accurate measurement of trade in automotive products is obtained by comparing the import statistics of each country. Accordingly, Canadian exports are derived from the United States statistics of imports.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts February 1988

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Housing starts increased 2.5% to 204,000 units (at an annual rate) in February, up from 199,000 in January.
- This increase was totally attributable to the multiple-dwelling sector.

Urban Centres (10,000 population and over)

- The increase in February housing starts was concentrated in urban areas, which reported a 3.0% increase over January.
- On a regional basis, starts increased in all regions except Quebec which posted a 12% decline from January.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

The February 1988 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$16.50/\$165) is scheduled for release the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Lavigne (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns February 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,091.9 million for February 1988, an increase of 13.5% over the \$962.1 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The February 1988 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Steel Exports March 1988

Data on preliminary steel exports for March 1988 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, February 1988 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

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

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 9, Pack of Processed Plums, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

Contruction Type Plywood, January 1988. Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended December 31, 1987. Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

International Travel-Advance Information, February 1988. Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of April 18 - 22

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date(s) of
release**

Title

Reference period

April

19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	February 1988
20	Census of Population: Place of Birth, Language, Income and Housing Data	1986
21	Retail Trade	February 1988
21-26	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	February 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1988
22	Wholesale Trade	February 1988

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