

APR 10 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 10, 1989

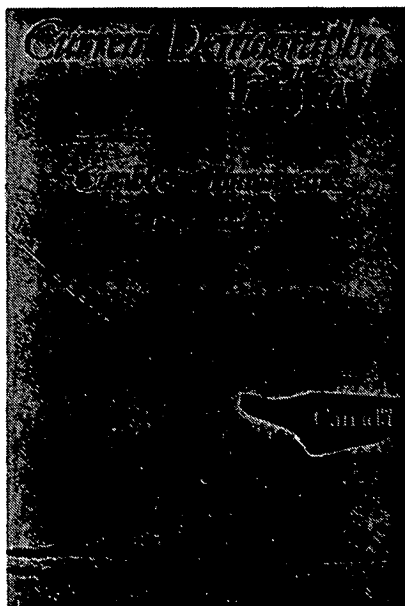
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For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|----------|
| New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1989 | 3 |
| • Sales of new motor vehicles decreased 3.3% from the February 1988 level. | |
| New Housing Price Index, February 1989 | 6 |
| • Notable rises in Toronto and Vancouver contributed significantly to the increase of the Canada total new housing price index, which was up 2.5% from January 1989 and 15.9% from a year earlier. | |
| Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, February 1989 | 8 |
| • Overnight trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the U.S. reached record levels while travel by Canadian residents continued to show exceptional growth. | |

(continued on page 2)



Caribbean Immigrants

Caribbean Immigrants is a new study in the Current Demographic Analysis series. Using census data, the research concentrates on examining the economic adaptation of a group of new Canadians who have recently been the focus of some interest. A rigorous analysis of various aspects of income provides a statistical and objective view of the economic situation among this important, but relatively new immigrant group. Further information is available on page 15 of today's *Daily*.

Caribbean Immigrants (91-536E, \$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division.



Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

Canada

Major Releases - Continued

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1988	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Operating profits in the fourth quarter of 1988 were virtually unchanged from the previous quarter, but annual 1988 operating profits were up 10.8% over 1987.	
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, February 1989	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades rose 5.8% from a year earlier.	
Caribbean Immigrants	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Including immigrants from Guyana and Bermuda, the Caribbean population enumerated in the 1981 Census numbered 211,205, of whom the largest groups were the Jamaicans (78,000) and the Haitians (27,000).	

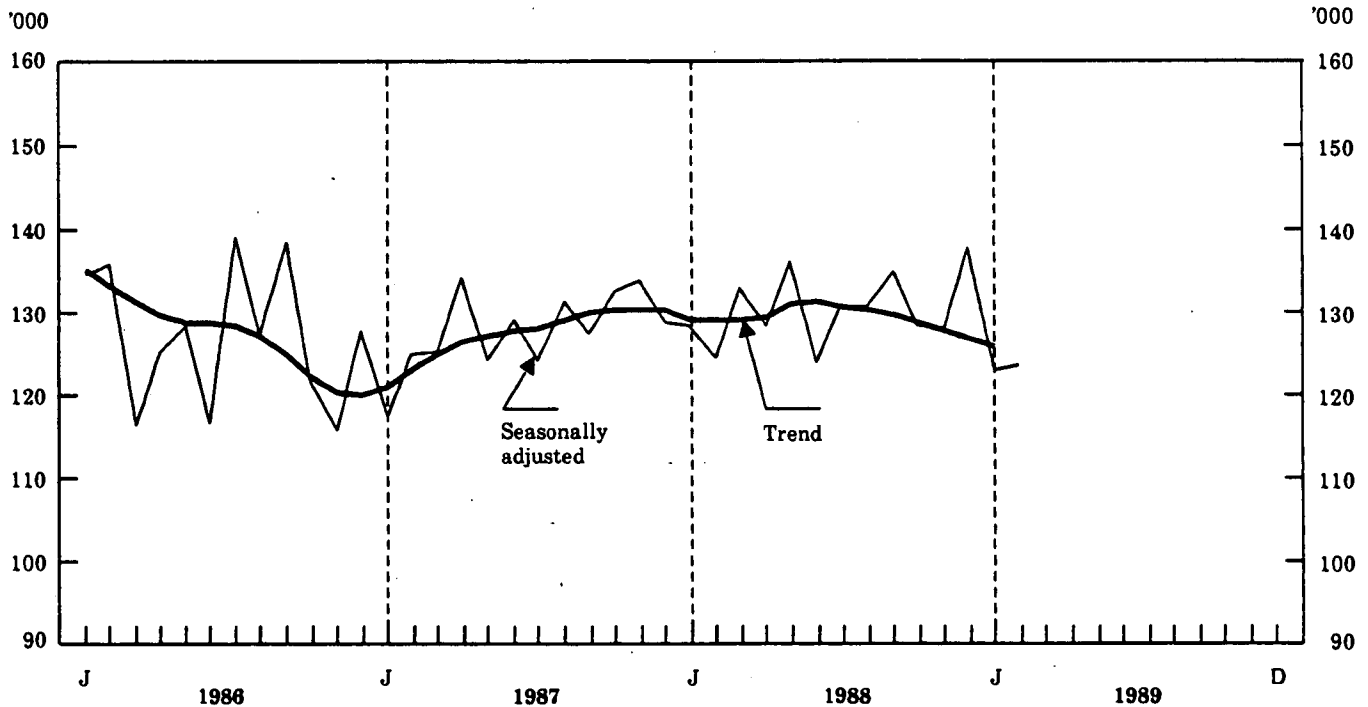
Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, February 1989	16
Annual Retail Trade, 1985-1986	16
Footwear Statistics, February 1989	17
Steel Pipe and Tubing, February 1989	17
Oilseed Crushings, February 1989	17

Publications Released	18
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Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



New Motor Vehicle Sales

February 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 123,000 units in February 1989, an increase of 0.5% over the revised January 1989 level. In February, passenger cars posted a 0.8% gain while commercial vehicle sales remained unchanged.
- The 0.5% increase in sales in February 1989 followed a sharp decline of 10.8% in January and an increase of 7.7% in December 1988. New motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly since the beginning of 1988.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a decline of 2.4% in February 1989 to a level of 54,000 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 7.5% to a level of 28,000 units. The February decrease for North American passenger cars marks the second consecutive decline whereas imported passenger car sales increased for the fourth consecutive month.

(continued on page 4)

(Unadjusted Sales)

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 100,000 units in February 1989, down 3.3% from the year-earlier level. Commercial vehicle sales increased by 3.0%, while passenger car sales decreased by 6.4%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down 0.9% from their level in February 1988, as a decline in cars imported from "other countries" (-10.9%) more than offset a sales increase in Japanese cars (+3.1%). Sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 8.9%.
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 25.0% in February 1989 from 22.7% a year earlier. This gain followed five consecutive monthly declines. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers as their market share declined to 66.4% from 68.2% in February 1988.
- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in February 1989 compared to February 1988, except for British Columbia (+6.2%). The decreases ranged from 22.7% in Nova Scotia to 0.2% in Ontario.
- For the first two months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 4.2% from the same period last year to 184,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 7.4% to 80,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 7.1% to 39,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 65,000 units during this period, up 2.1% from a year earlier.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The February 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
February 1989

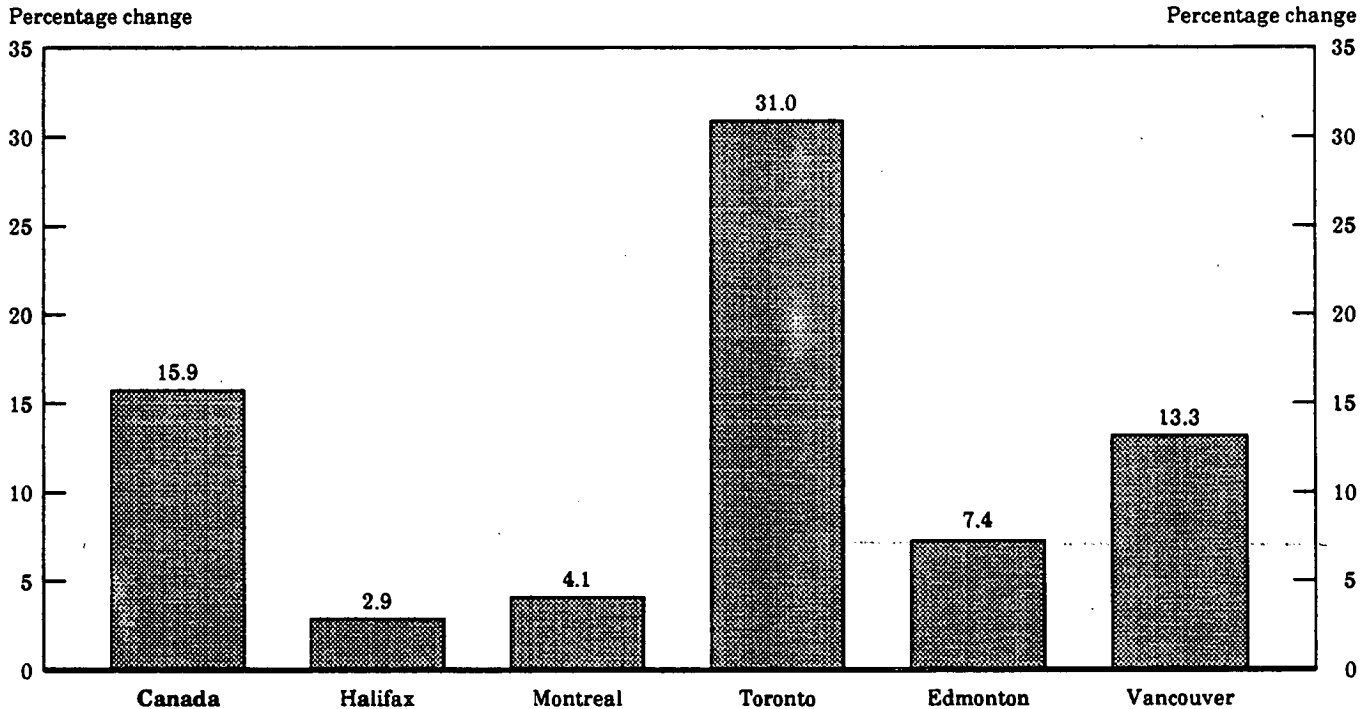
	November 1988 ^r	December 1988 ^r	January 1988 ^r	February 1989 ^p
(Seasonally Adjusted)				
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	127,852 -0.3	137,669 7.7	122,835 -10.8	123,487 0.5
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	61,146 -2.2	68,505 12.0	55,413 -19.1	54,101 -2.4
Overseas	24,304 4.8	25,843 6.3	26,071 0.9	28,035 7.5
Total	85,450 -0.3	94,348 10.4	81,485 -13.6	82,136 0.8
Commercial Vehicles	42,402 -0.1	43,321 2.2	41,350 -4.6	41,352 -
	February 1989	Change 1989/88	January- February 1989	Change 1989/88
(Unadjusted)				
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	99,704	-3.3	184,439	-4.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	43,263	-8.9	80,240	-7.4
Japan	16,269	3.1	28,753	-3.2
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,652	-10.9	10,647	-16.1
Total	65,184	-6.4	119,640	-7.3
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	29,972	-1.1	56,296	-2.1
Overseas	4,548	41.5	8,503	42.9
Total	34,520	3.0	64,799	2.1

- Nil.

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

**Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year,
Canada and Selected Cities, February 1989**



**New Housing Price Index
February 1989**

- The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 144.7 in February 1989, up 2.5% from January 1989. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 15.9% higher than the year-earlier level. It should be noted that price movements in both Toronto and Vancouver had a very significant impact on the Canada total index.
- Between January 1989 and February 1989, the estimated house only index increased 1.6%, while the estimated land only index increased by 4.7%.
- Vancouver exhibited the largest monthly increase (5.4%) of all cities surveyed, due to higher labour, material and land costs, coupled with increases in demand for new houses. Windsor (5.3%) and Toronto (3.5%) also registered significant increases, as builders continued to pass on higher land costs to buyers.

- On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (31.0%). Selling prices in this area continue to be influenced by strong economic conditions, higher construction costs and increased costs of serviced lots.
- Index levels continued to remain below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, despite price increases this month in all three cities.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

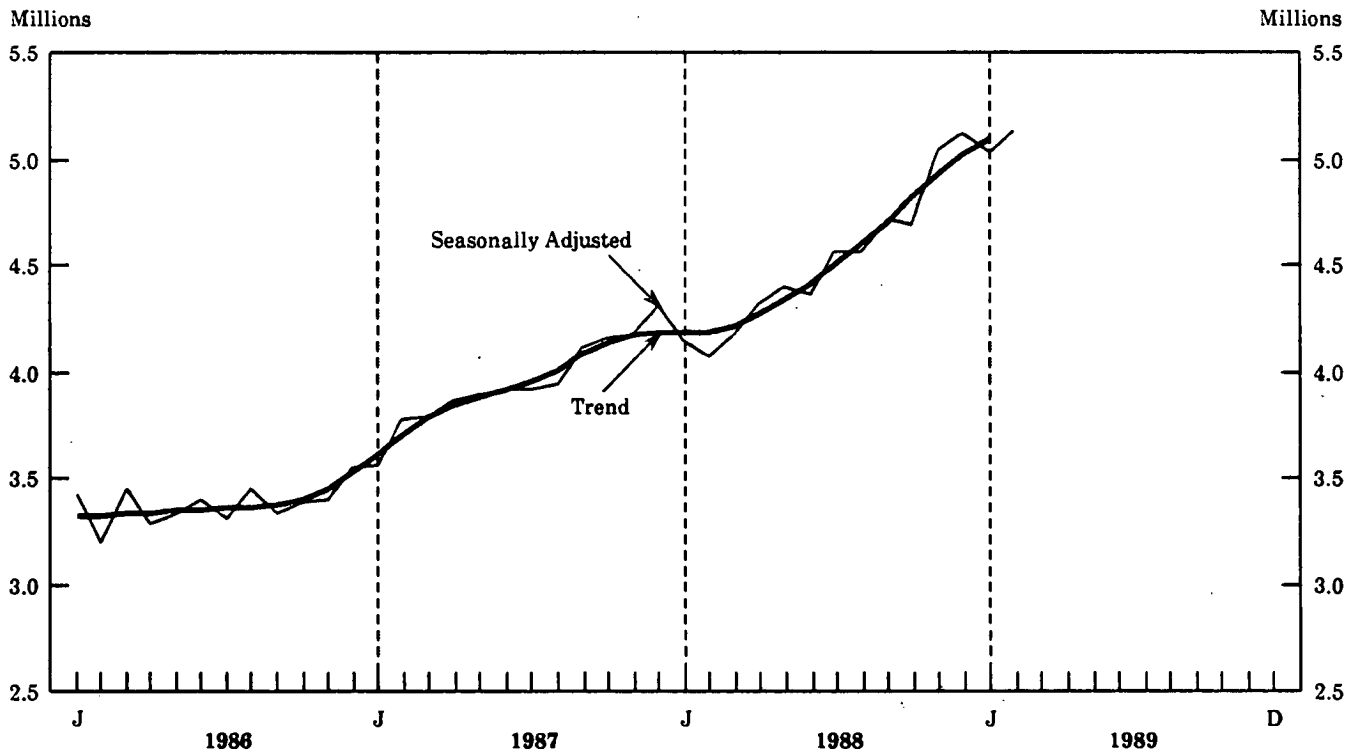
For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes
1981 = 100

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	% change	
				Feb.'89/ Jan.'89	Feb.'89/ Feb.'88
Canada Total	144.7	141.2	124.9	2.5	15.9
Canada (House only)	145.6	143.3	131.2	1.6	11.0
Canada (Land only)	147.4	140.8	114.3	4.7	29.0
St. John's	119.7	117.8	114.2	1.6	4.8
Halifax	135.8	135.6	132.0	0.1	2.9
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.4	137.9	133.3	2.5	6.1
Quebec City	165.3	163.5	152.7	1.1	8.3
Montreal	169.7	169.6	163.0	0.1	4.1
Ottawa-Hull	152.2	150.6	143.2	1.1	6.3
Toronto	204.0	197.1	155.7	3.5	31.0
Hamilton	184.0	183.3	171.5	0.4	7.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	173.4	172.7	164.0	0.4	5.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	190.0	185.0	169.6	2.7	12.0
London	168.8	165.9	152.6	1.7	10.6
Windsor	136.1	129.2	127.9	5.3	6.4
Winnipeg	135.1	135.2	136.0	-0.1	-0.7
Regina	119.6	119.0	118.2	0.5	1.2
Saskatoon	112.8	112.8	111.2	-	1.4
Calgary	105.8	104.2	100.3	1.5	5.5
Edmonton	98.5	97.0	91.7	1.5	7.4
Vancouver	89.7	85.1	79.2	5.4	13.3
Victoria	78.7	77.9	72.1	1.0	9.2

¹ The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.
- Nil.

Total Trips Abroad by Canadian Residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1989

Highlights

Overnight Travel (Unadjusted)

- Preliminary estimates show that non-resident visitors staying one or more nights in Canada totalled 544,200, down 9.2% from a year earlier. Trips by United States residents dropped 11.7% from February's 1988 record level (which had been influenced by the Winter Olympics) but, except for 1988 and 1987, remained higher than in any other February since 1972. At the same time, entries by overseas residents increased 4.0% above the February 1988 level to a new peak for the month.

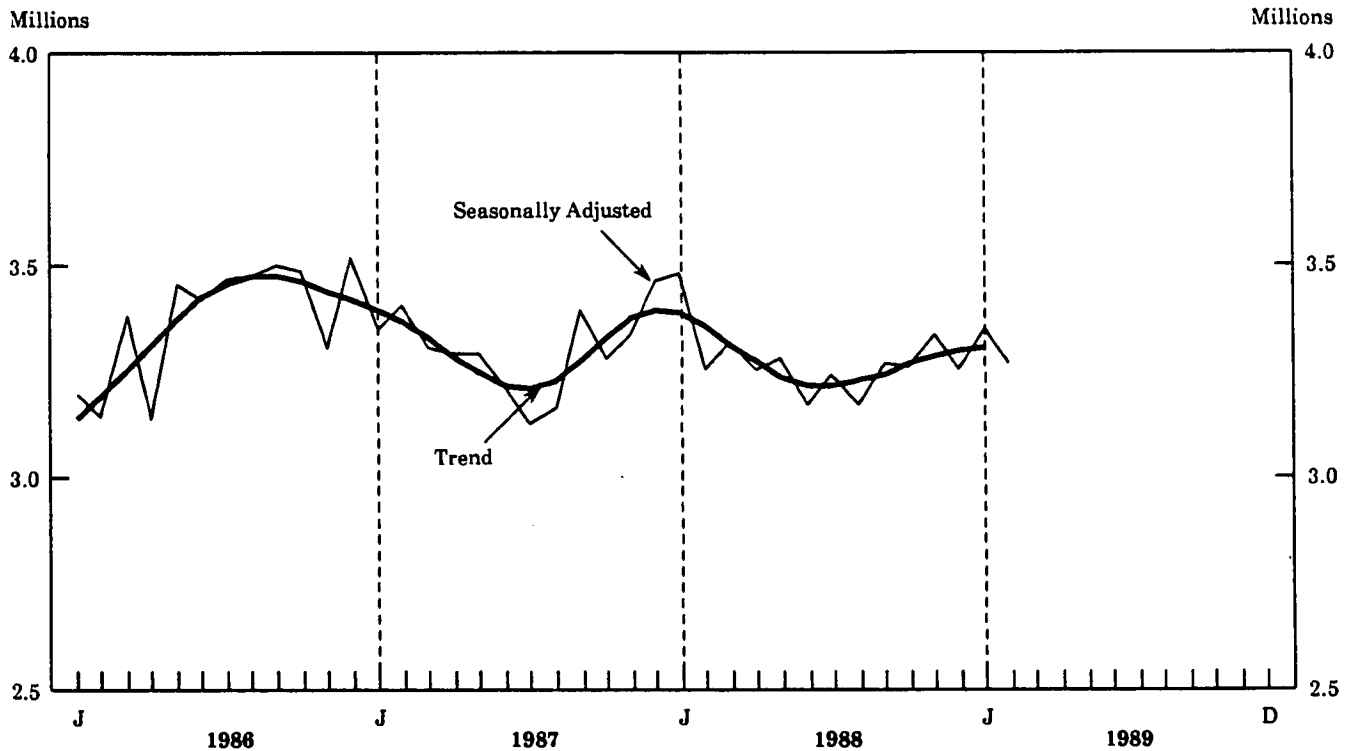
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents also reached a new record level for the month: 1,114,300 or 10.0% above a year ago. In February 1989, trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (11.9%) than visits to other countries (5.0%).

Total Travel (Unadjusted)

- Total trips to Canada by U.S. residents decreased by 5.1% from a year ago to 1,619,600, the lowest February level in three years.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the U.S. rose 6.5% over a year ago, reaching a new high for February at 108,500.

(continued on page 9)

Total Trips to Canada by Non-residents, Seasonally Adjusted



- International trips by Canadian residents numbered 3,860,200, an increase of 21.4% from a year ago and the highest February level since 1972 (the year present statistical methods were introduced).

Total Travel (Seasonally Adjusted)

- In February, the slowdown of the upward trend noted since the summer of 1988 in the seasonally adjusted volume of foreign travel to Canada was brought about by a declining number of U.S. visits.
- Total international trips by Canadian residents (measured on their return) were up from January, reflecting increases to both the U.S. and other countries. Travel outside Canada has generally grown throughout the last two years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2696*.

- * The new CANSIM matrix 2696 contains overnight travel flows at the provincial level for U.S. and non-U.S. residents as well as Canadian residents returning from the U.S. and all other countries.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada. Essentially, the seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. This is useful for spotting turning points. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

(see table on page 10)

The February 1989 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For special tabulations and further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
February 1989

	February 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88	Jan.-Feb. 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88
(Unadjusted)				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	544,221	-9.2%	1,048,851	-4.4%
United States	445,298	-11.7%	842,674	-8.7%
Other Countries	98,923	4.0%	206,177	18.4%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,114,309	10.0%	2,354,087	10.3%
United States	822,542	11.9%	1,717,548	13.0%
Other Countries	291,767	5.0%	636,539	3.7%
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,728,132	-4.4%	3,575,122	-4.9%
United States	1,619,639	-5.1%	3,351,085	-6.1%
Other Countries	108,493	6.5%	224,037	19.4%
Residents of Canada:				
All countries	3,860,165	21.4%	7,972,808	19.3%
United States	3,568,398	23.0%	7,336,269	20.8%
Other Countries	291,767	5.0%	636,539	3.7%

1989		1988	
February ^p	January ^r	December	November

(Seasonally Adjusted²)

Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,260,400	3,343,000	3,251,100	3,335,100
United States	2,962,300	3,040,700	2,974,700	3,048,300
Other Countries	298,100	302,400	276,400	286,800
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,134,500	5,033,600	5,122,300	5,041,600
United States	4,877,200	4,784,800	4,857,900	4,792,200
Other Countries	257,300	248,800	264,400	249,400

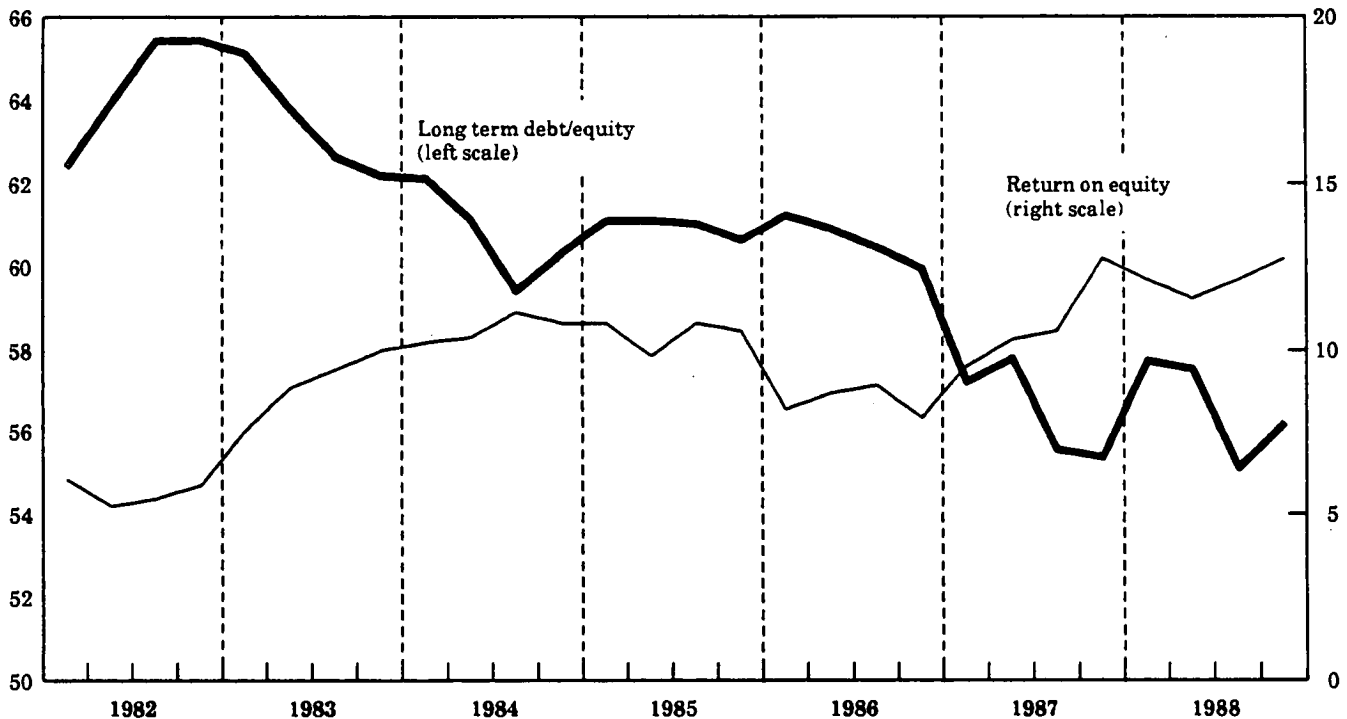
¹ Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.

² Totals may not add up due to rounding. Seasonally adjusted overnight trips will be available at a later date.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1988

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Final estimates for the fourth quarter of 1988 showed that operating profits of industrial corporations declined 0.9% from the previous quarter to \$9.2 billion. This followed a 5.1% decline in the third quarter, a 6.0% increase in the second quarter and a 3.9% decline in the first quarter of 1988. The 1988 profit movements contrasted sharply with those of 1987, when increases at an average rate of 10.7% were recorded in every quarter.

Sales of industrial corporations were up 1.6% to \$233.5 billion in the fourth quarter, the same average growth rate of the first three quarters.

Of the 47 industry classes of industrial corporations, 26 recorded increases in operating profits. Profits and losses ranged widely. The metal mining industry registered the largest increase in operating profits (\$208 million), partly due to improved non-ferrous metal prices. The communications industry experienced a \$73 million growth in profits. The mineral fuels industry registered the largest decline in operating profits (\$217 million), reflecting lower crude oil prices. Profits in the transportation industry decreased by \$117 million, with the decline concentrated in the airline sector.

Summary for 1988

Operating profits posted an annual increase of 10.8% or \$3.7 billion in 1988, to reach a level of \$37.4 billion. By comparison, annual operating profits were \$33.7 billion in 1987 and \$24.9 billion in 1986.

(continued on page 12)

The manufacturing industries registered the largest increase in operating profits (\$2.8 billion), with improvement occurring in 14 of the 22 industries. In mining, operating profits rose \$0.5 billion. The remaining 22 industries accounted for a \$0.4 billion profit rise.

Sales of all industries rose to \$910 billion in 1988 from \$840 billion in 1987 and \$774 billion in 1986.

**Balance Sheet Data Summary -
corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million
(Unadjusted)**

Total assets in the fourth quarter of 1988 increased \$13.2 billion to \$560.9 billion, compared to increases averaging \$11.3 billion over the first three quarters of 1988. Fixed assets were up \$7.0 billion in the fourth quarter following increases averaging \$6.1 billion in the earlier three quarters.

On the liability side, accounts payable registered a \$5.4 billion growth, compared to increases of less than \$1.0 billion in the preceding two quarters and a decline in the first quarter of 1988. The increase in the fourth quarter is at least partly attributable to seasonal factors such as larger amounts of unpaid dividends declared. Total fourth quarter 1988 dividends declared were \$7.3 billion, well ahead of the \$4.0 billion declared in final quarter of 1987 and the \$3.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Financial Ratios

Return on equity (annualized): profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, improved to 12.7% in the fourth quarter, from 12.1% in the third quarter of 1988 and 11.5% in the second quarter. Over the 1986-87 period, this profitability indicator stood at an average of 9.6%.

Long-term debt to equity: the ratio of long-term debt to equity, a measurement of corporate financial strength, rose to 56.2% from 55.1% in the third quarter. However, the fourth quarter's ratio was below the 57.6% average registered in the first two quarters of 1988. Over the 1986-87 period, this ratio averaged 58.6%.

Coverage

The information covers corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

(see table on page 13)

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the second week in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics.
Fourth Quarter 1988

	4th Q 1988	3rd Q 1988	2nd Q 1988	1st Q 1988
(\$ billions)				
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding \$10 million				
Current Assets	165.9	163.0	160.0	158.0
Short-term investments	22.4	22.1	21.2	22.1
Accounts receivable	67.4	67.2	65.5	63.9
Inventories	62.7	61.2	60.5	59.7
Current Liabilities	132.9	127.1	122.9	119.7
Bank loans	19.8	20.7	20.0	20.2
Accounts payable	73.8	68.4	67.6	67.2
Short-term commercial paper	17.0	15.7	13.6	11.3
Working Capital (current assets minus current liabilities)	33.0	36.0	37.1	38.4
Long Term Investments	103.8	100.8	97.6	92.7
Fixed Assets	273.3	266.3	260.1	254.8
Total Assets	560.9	547.7	535.5	523.1
Long Term Debt	126.2	122.7	123.3	121.5
Bank loans	33.3	30.9	32.6	32.9
Bonds	54.4	53.5	49.3	48.4
Shareholders Equity	224.5	222.6	214.9	210.4
Share capital	103.9	102.4	102.3	100.2
Retained earnings	105.7	105.3	97.3	95.0
Capital Expenditures	11.8	10.9	10.9	9.4
Income Statement (seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	133.2	131.4	130.2	128.0
Operating profits	6.5	6.7	7.1	6.6
Pre-tax profits	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.1
After-tax profits	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.4
Ratios				
Return on equity (after-tax profits/equity)%	12.7%	12.1%	11.5%	12.1%
Long term debt/equity %	56.2%	55.1%	57.5%	57.7%

B. All Asset Sizes

Income Statement (seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	233.5	229.8	225.8	221.1
Operating profits	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.2
Pre-tax profits	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.8
After-tax profits	9.8	9.3	8.8	9.0

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 1989

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for February 1989 rose 0.1% from January's revised figure of 149.2. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.8%, from 141.1 to 149.3.
- In Saint John, electricians signed a new collective agreement, giving them a 5.5% increase in their total wage package. As a result, this city's index rose 1.2% and moved the Canada total up 0.1%.
- On an annual basis, the city of Vancouver and the average of all cities in Ontario increased 6.2%, followed by Victoria at 6.0%. Quebec City,

Chicoutimi and Montreal each showed an increase of 5.1%, while Saint John, Winnipeg and Halifax recorded increases of 4.7%, 3.1% and 1.3% respectively. St. John's recorded no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

February 1989
(1981=100)

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	% change	
				Feb. 89/ Jan. 89	Feb. 89/ Feb. 88
Canada	149.3	149.2	141.1	0.1	5.8
St. John's	142.8	142.8	142.8	-	-
Halifax	167.4	167.4	165.2	-	1.3
Saint John	151.3	149.5	144.5	1.2	4.7
Quebec City	149.7	149.7	142.5	-	5.1
Chicoutimi	149.1	149.1	141.8	-	5.1
Montreal	149.4	149.4	142.2	-	5.1
Ottawa	156.4	156.4	147.2	-	6.3
Toronto	152.0	152.0	142.5	-	6.7
Hamilton	151.9	151.9	142.9	-	6.3
St. Catharines	153.9	153.9	145.0	-	6.1
Kitchener	158.3	158.3	148.5	-	6.6
London	156.3	156.3	147.6	-	5.9
Windsor	153.3	153.3	144.5	-	6.1
Sudbury	155.5	155.5	146.5	-	6.1
Thunder Bay	154.1	154.1	145.3	-	6.1
Winnipeg	140.6	140.6	136.4	-	3.1
Vancouver	140.3	140.3	132.1	-	6.2
Victoria	140.0	140.0	132.1	-	6.0

- Nil.

Caribbean Immigrants: A Demo-economic Analysis

Including immigrants from Guyana and Bermuda, the Caribbean population enumerated in the 1981 Census numbered 211,205, of whom the largest groups were the Jamaicans (78,000) and the Haitians (27,000). The majority arrived in Canada in the decade from 1970 to 1979. They were a diverse population in terms of ethnicity, reflecting British, French, Afro-Caribbean (Black) and Asian ancestry. By mother tongue, 85% were anglophone, 11% were francophone, and 4% were allophone. Women constituted 55% of all Caribbean immigrants.

Highlights of *Caribbean Immigrants*, a new study in the Current Economic Analysis series, released today, include:

- Caribbean immigrants were highly concentrated in Census Metropolitan Areas, particularly Toronto (57%) and Montreal (21%).
- The majority of Caribbean immigrants were young adults of working age.
- The average educational level among earlier immigrants was high, but the educational level was lower among those who arrived after 1974. Altogether, 17% of males and 10% of females had some university education.
- Labour force participation rates for men and women were high, while entrepreneurial activity and self-employment rates were low. Unemployment among Caribbean immigrants at the time of the 1981 Census was measurably higher than that among comparable Canadian-born persons.
- In terms of occupation, there was a relative concentration of male and female Caribbean immigrants in processing and fabricating industries and, to a lesser degree, in professional and technical occupations, but only among the pre-1970 arrivals.
- Among males, the average total income for those born in the Caribbean was below that of those born in Canada, and substantially below that of other immigrants. Francophone males showed the largest income differential, earning only 60% as much as did corresponding Canadian-born men. Anglophone Caribbean-born women were relatively better off.
- Families with a Caribbean-born reference person were among the most likely (24%) to have had a low income. Among unattached individuals, low income status was most acute among recent arrivals, particularly in Quebec.
- An examination of average, full-time, 1980 employment income indicates that Caribbean immigrants experienced income differentials, and that the situation of francophone males in Quebec was the most acute. The latter earned only two-thirds of the amount earned by Canadian-born males with the same characteristics.
- Although employment incomes improved with length of residence, immigrant males who had been in Canada for more than 10 years earned less than Canadian-born males with the same socio-economic profile. In contrast, the income of Caribbean-born women in Toronto took less time to approach the average for all women.

Caribbean Immigrants (91-536E, \$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

February 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$734 million in February 1989, up 3.5% over the revised February 1988 level of \$709 million.

Cumulative sales for the first two months of 1989 totalled \$1,472 million, an increase of 2.3% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Department store sales during February 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from February 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$8.3 million (+7.2%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$4.7 million (+1.6%);
- Nova Scotia, \$21.9 million (-2.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$14.7 million (+0.6%);
- Quebec, \$136.9 million (+3.0%);
- Ontario, \$305.6 million (+5.8%);
- Manitoba, \$31.0 million (+0.7%);
- Saskatchewan, \$20.8 million (-1.7%);
- Alberta, \$84.0 million (-1.5%);
- British Columbia, \$106.1 million (+5.2%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$33.1 million (-7.1%);
- Edmonton, \$36.7 million (+4.6%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$12.3 million (-2.0%);
- Hamilton, \$22.6 million (+5.6%);
- Montreal, \$77.2 million (-0.4%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$34.1 million (+3.0%);
- Quebec City, \$18.6 million (+5.8%);
- Toronto, \$122.6 million (+1.4%);
- Vancouver, \$61.8 million (+3.7%);
- Winnipeg, \$28.4 million (+0.4%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of April 17.

The February 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Annual Retail Trade

1985-1986

Now available is the first issue of a new annual publication which is intended to provide comprehensive coverage of the retail sector in Canada. The last such survey was the 1971 Census of Merchandising and Services. In this publication, data from Statistics Canada's annual surveys of larger firms are supplemented with statistics on smaller retail businesses provided with the cooperation of Revenue Canada (Taxation). Coverage includes all businesses with sales over \$10,000, except non-store retailing such as direct selling.

Tabulations for 1985-1986 include:

- The number of retail locations (stores) and sales for Canada, by province and industry group (3-digit SIC).
- The number of retail locations, sales and selected financial ratios, Canada, by industry class (4-digit SIC).

In addition to the published data, special tabulations may be available on a cost recovery basis.

Highlights, 1986

- Total annual retail trade amounted to an estimated \$154.6 billion, an increase of 7.4% over 1985.
- The number of retail outlets increased by nearly 5,000 to approximately 221,000 stores.
- The year-over-year increase in sales indicated a deceleration compared with 1985, when annual retail trade, led by record growth in the automotive sector, had increased by 9.9% over 1984.

The 1986 issue of *Annual Retail Trade* (63-223, \$21) is now available.

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

February 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,561,796 pairs of footwear in February 1989, a decrease of 11.3% from the 2,888,976^r pairs (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to February 1989 totalled 4,943,501^r pairs of footwear, down 8.8% from 5,417,654^r pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The February 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

February 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1989 totalled 115 454 tonnes, a decrease of 22.2% from the 148 354 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 234 146 tonnes, down 20.3% from the 293 908 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Oilseed Crushings

February 1989

Canola crushings for February 1989 amounted to 95 011 tonnes, down 38% from the 153 421 tonnes crushed in February 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 39% to 37 859 tonnes from 62 191 tonnes in February 1988. Meal production decreased 38%, to 54 286 tonnes from 88 278 tonnes in February 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 12% to 71 501 tonnes in 1989 from 81 111 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 13% to 12 357 tonnes in February 1989 from 14 184 tonnes in February 1988. Meal production also decreased, down 11% to 54 656 tonnes from 61 756 tonnes in February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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.



Publications Released

Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
December 1988.

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries:
\$12.50/\$125).

Food Industries – Other Dairy Products
Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 32-250B 1049

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

Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries –
Soft Drink Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 32-251B 1111

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

Textile Product Industries – Household
Products of Textile Materials Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-251B 1993

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

Clothing Industries – Women's Coat and Jacket
Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-252B 2441

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

Clothing Industries – Women's Sportswear
Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-252B 2442

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

Clothing Industries – Hosiery Industry, 1986
Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-252B 2494

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

Clothing Industries – Other Clothing and
Apparel Industries n.e.c.,
1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 34-252B 2499

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

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of
Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1989.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products),
February 1989. **Catalogue number 36-002**

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
February 1989. **Catalogue number 43-005**

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Gypsum Products, February 1989.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Other Manufacturing Industries – Floor Tile,
Linoleum & Coated Fabric Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 47-250B 3993

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

Railway Carloadings, February 1989.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

- **Railway Operating Statistics,**
November 1988 (Revised).

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, December 1988.

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Private and Public Investment in Canada,
Intentions 1989. **Catalogue number 61-205**

(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).

- **Annual Retail Trade, 1986**

Catalogue number 63-223

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Architectural, Engineering and
Scientific Services, 1986.

Catalogue number 63-537

(Canada: \$33; Other Countries: \$35).

- **Caribbean Immigrants.**

Catalogue number 91-536E

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).