

The Daily

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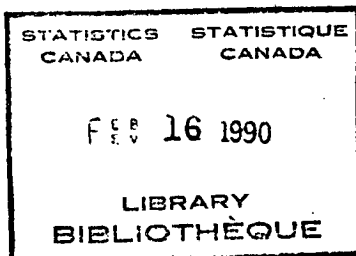
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, January 1990** 3
In January, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.5%, up noticeably from the 5.1% rate reported in December.
- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), December 1989** 10
In 1989, the stronger expansion in imports than exports lessened the trade surplus by \$5.1 billion to \$4.7 billion, its lowest level since 1979.
- **Trusteed Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1989** 11
Third quarter net income (after deducting expenditures) of trusteed pension funds recorded its largest increase (39%) in the past decade.
- **Marriages in Canada and the Provinces, 1988** 13
A total of 187,728 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1988, up 3.1% over 1987.

(Continued on page 2)

Adoption of a New Base Year

During 1990, Statistics Canada will change its presentation of constant price GDP and component series from 1981 dollars to 1986 dollars and convert its indexed series from a base year of 1981 to a base year of 1986. For further information, see page 17.



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, November 1989	15
Oils and Fats, December 1989	15
Short-term Debt of Local Governments, December 1989	15
Precast Concrete Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1989	15
Structural Steel Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1989	16
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending February 10, 1990	16
Export and Import Price Indexes, December 1989	16
Plastic Film and Bags, Fourth Quarter 1989	16
Soft Drinks, January 1990	16
Steel Exports, January 1990 (Preliminary)	16
Adoption of a New Base Year	17

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

18

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: February 19 - 24

19

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index, January 1990

National Highlights

All-Items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.8% between December 1989 and January 1990, reaching a level of 154.9 (1981 = 100). This increase contrasted sharply with the 0.1% decline observed in December. Six of the seven major components increased, ranging from 0.1% for the Health and Personal Care Index, to 2.6% for the Food Index, while the Recreation, Reading and Education Index fell 0.9%. Most of the large increase in the Food Index resulted from a sharp rise in fresh vegetable prices, following the extensive crop damage in Florida in late December. Much of the other upward pressure resulted from increases of 0.7% in the Housing Index and 0.8% in the Transportation Index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items Index advanced by 0.8% in January, following a modest 0.2% rise observed in December.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between January 1989 and January 1990 was 5.5%, up noticeably from the 5.1% rise reported for December 1989. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (October 1989 to January 1990) was 6.2%, up sharply from the 4.0% increase reported for the three-month period ending in December.

Food

The Food Index advanced by 2.6% in January (the steepest unadjusted monthly increase in over 10 years), following declines of 0.1% and 0.6% posted in November and December. This was due to increases of 3.3% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.6% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

Approximately 60% of the 3.3% increase in the Food Purchased from Stores Index was the result of a 34.5% jump in the Fresh Vegetables Index. Frost damage to field crops in Florida in late December was largely responsible for the steep rise in the prices of fresh vegetables. Price increases were also observed for soft drinks, chicken and turkey

(following the end of promotional pricing for such products), as well as for beef and pork. Selected dairy and bakery products also showed small increases. The Fresh Fruit Index fell by 1.2%, due to ample supplies of apples, oranges and pears.

Over the 12-month period January 1989 to January 1990, the Food Index advanced by 4.8%, compared to an increase of 3.4% posted in December. The latest rise was comprised of advances of 4.6% in the index for food purchased from stores and 4.9% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food Index rose by 0.5% in January, after remaining unchanged the month before. The dominant factors explaining the latest rise were increases of 0.7% in the Housing Index and of 0.8% in the Transportation Index. A partly offsetting effect resulted from a decline of 0.9% in the Recreation, Reading and Education Index.

The largest contributors to the latest 0.7% rise in the Housing Index came from increases of 0.8% in the Owned Accommodation Index and 2.9% in the Water, Fuel and Electricity Index. Owned accommodation charges increased, largely in response to higher maintenance and repair charges and continuing advances in mortgage interest costs. Higher prices for new houses, with sharp increases registered in Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, also contributed to the latest change. The main factor in the increase of the Water, Fuel and Electricity Index was a rise in fuel oil prices, attributable to increased crude oil prices and unusually cold weather in December which depleted supplies. In addition, higher electricity rates came into effect in Ontario and higher water charges were observed in several cities. Other price increases were registered for rented accommodation, postal services and basic telephone services. Minor offsets came from lower rates for piped gas (Ontario and Quebec) and long distance telephone services.

An overwhelming proportion of the 0.8% increase in the Transportation Index was associated with the cost of purchasing and operating private automobiles. Gasoline prices rose by 2.1% largely in response to a rise in federal and provincial taxes (Ontario and British Columbia) and an increase in crude oil prices. Prices

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

	Indexes			Percentage change January 1990 from	
	January 1990	December 1989	January 1989	December 1989	January 1989
All-items	154.9	153.6	146.8	0.8	5.5
Food	144.7	141.1	138.1	2.6	4.8
All-items excluding food	157.8	157.0	149.3	0.5	5.7
Housing	156.1	155.0	148.1	0.7	5.4
Clothing	136.3	135.5	131.9	0.6	3.3
Transportation	154.8	153.6	145.4	0.8	6.5
Health and personal care	155.1	155.0	148.4	0.1	4.5
Recreation, reading and education	153.3	154.7	146.7	-0.9	4.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	225.1	224.3	202.9	0.4	10.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	64.6	65.1	68.1		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	367.0				

of new automobiles also rose as manufacturers' rebates on several models were terminated. Insurance premiums increased as did parking rates in several cities. The upward pressure on the Transportation Index also came from higher passenger fares for travel within a city by bus and taxi. Part of this overall upward impact was moderated by a 3.7% decline in air fares largely associated with seasonally lower prices on transatlantic and southern routes.

Increases in each of the Clothing (0.6%), Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.4%) and Health and Personal Care (0.1%) Indexes contributed moderately to the overall rise in the All-items excluding Food Index. Much of the increase in the Clothing Index was attributable to a 0.9% rise in the Women's Wear Index, due to the end of some sales. The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index reflected increases in cigarette prices resulting from a provincial tax increase (New Brunswick) and higher prices for wines mainly in Nova Scotia and Quebec. The marginal rise in the Health

and Personal Care Index was largely due to a small increase in the prices of prescribed medicines.

The 0.9% drop in the Recreation, Reading and Education Index was largely associated with a seasonal decline in prices for package holiday tours. Part of this decline was offset by a 1.3% rise in the Newspaper Index as prices rose in several cities.

Over the 12-month period, January 1989 to January 1990, the All-items excluding Food Index advanced by 5.7%, up slightly from the 5.5% increase posted in December.

Goods and Services

The Goods Index rose 1.3% in January, in contrast to the fall of 0.4% noted in December. At the same time the Services Index rose 0.3%, the same rate as for December. Between January 1989 and January 1990, the Goods Index increased 5.2% (4.4% in December), while the Services Index was 5.9% higher (6.0% in December).

City Highlights

Between December 1989 and January 1990, increases in the All-items Indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from 0.4% in Halifax, to 1.1% in Montreal and Vancouver. The less than average rise in Halifax was due mainly to a sharp decline in its Clothing Index, followed by lower than average increases for food, housing and transportation. In Montreal, the above average rise was explained by significantly larger increases in the Food and Clothing Indexes. The higher than average result in Vancouver was explained by noticeably larger increases in the indexes for transportation and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Between January 1989 and January 1990, increases in the All-items Indexes varied from 4.3% in Regina, to 7.2% in Calgary.

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

St. John's

The All-items Index rose 0.6%, due mainly to advances in the food and housing components. Within food, a large part of the upward impact came from an increase in fresh vegetable prices. Increases were also noted for fresh fruit, restaurant meals, dairy products and beef. The rise in the housing component reflected higher charges for water and fuel oil, and increased costs for owned accommodation. Higher transportation charges, most notably for new cars and gasoline, also exerted a considerable upward impact. Moderating these increases were lower prices for women's wear and for package holiday trips. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.6% rise in the All-items Index was largely due to a rise in the Food Index. Within food, higher prices for fresh vegetables were the main contributor. Advances in the prices of milk, soft drinks, chicken and bakery products were also noted. The Clothing Index was up, as a result of higher prices for men's wear. Increased prices for new cars and gasoline were responsible for the rise in the Transportation Index. Charges for package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Halifax

Higher food prices were the main contributing factor in the 0.4% rise in the All-items Index. Most of the impact came from higher prices for fresh vegetables, but increases were also observed in the prices of chicken, restaurant meals, soft drinks, beef and bakery products. A rise in the Housing Index also had a considerable upward influence, as increased charges for owned accommodation, water and fuel oil were recorded. These advances were moderated by a decline in long-distance telephone charges. The Transportation Index advanced, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for drivers' licences and vehicle registration. Lower prices for women's wear exerted a dampening effect. Charges for package holiday trips were down. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Saint John

A rise in the Food Index explained most of the 0.7% rise in the All-items Index. Higher prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, increased prices for poultry, beef, milk, bakery products and restaurant meals, accounted for the rise in the Food Index. Within housing, higher charges for water, fuel oil, household textiles and owned accommodation were observed. The Transportation Index was up, due to higher prices for gasoline, taxi fares and new cars. Lower prices for women's wear and for package holiday trips moderated these advances. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.6%.

Quebec City

Higher food prices, combined with increases in the Clothing and Housing Indexes, accounted for most of the 1.0% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, most of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh vegetables, however, prices of poultry, restaurant meals, beef, pork and bakery products were up as well. The rise in the Clothing Index was due to higher prices for women's wear, while the rise in the Housing Index mainly reflected higher prices for fuel oil. The Transportation Index was also up, as higher costs for gasoline, new cars, and local transit were recorded. A rise in the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages was also noted. Prices for package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Montreal

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, explained a large part of the 1.1% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, price increases were also noted for poultry, soft drinks, pork, restaurant meals, dairy products and beef. Advances in the housing and clothing components exerted a considerable upward impact. The rise in the former resulted from higher prices for fuel oil and increased charges for owned accommodation, while the latter reflected higher prices for women's wear. Transportation charges were also up, as increases were observed in gasoline prices and local transit fares. The cost of package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.8%.

Ottawa

The All-items Index rose 0.8%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices and increased transportation costs. Within the Food Index, higher prices were noted for fresh vegetables, as well as for soft drinks, beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. The Transportation Index rose as a result of higher prices for new cars and gasoline, increased rates for parking, and higher fares for local transit and taxi services. The Housing Index was also up, reflecting increased costs for rented and owned accommodation, higher fuel oil prices and increased charges for electricity. Advances in the prices of women's wear caused the Clothing Index to rise. The cost of package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.5%.

Toronto

Advances in the Food and Housing Indexes explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items Index. Within Food, higher prices for fresh vegetables were the main contributor, although increased prices for soft drinks, restaurant meals, poultry and beef were also observed. The Housing Index advanced, due largely to increased charges for owned accommodation. Advances in electricity charges, fuel oil prices, water rates and rented accommodation costs also had a considerable upward impact. The Transportation Index rose, reflecting higher prices for new cars and gasoline, increased fares for local transit and higher charges for parking. Newspaper prices were up, while the cost of package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

A rise in the Food Index, as well as increases in the housing and transportation components were the main contributors in the 0.7% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, higher prices for fresh vegetables were the major factor, however advances were also noted in the prices of restaurant meals, soft drinks, bakery products, prepared meats, poultry and beef. The rise in the Housing Index was largely due to higher electricity charges, and increased costs relating to owned accommodation. Fuel oil prices were also up. The Transportation Index advanced as a result of higher prices for gasoline and new cars. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of men's and women's wear and in personal care supplies. Charges for package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Winnipeg

The All-items Index rose 0.6%, with higher food prices as the main contributing factor. The rise in the Food Index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for soft drinks, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, beef and restaurant meals. The transportation component exerted a notable upward impact as well, as higher prices for gasoline and new cars were reported. Advances in the prices of men's and women's wear, combined with higher charges for natural gas and increased costs for rented and owned accommodation, also had a considerable upward influence. Declines were observed in the cost of long-distance telephone service and in charges for personal care supplies. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.7%.

Regina

Higher food prices explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items Index. Higher prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks were the main contributing factors, however price increases for restaurant meals, beef, prepared meats and poultry were also observed. Advances in gasoline prices and local transit fares caused the Transportation Index to rise. Higher charges for water, and increased prices for men's wear, and rented accommodation also exerted a notable upward impact. Charges for long-distance telephone calls declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.3%.

Saskatoon

The All-items Index rose 0.5%, mainly reflecting a rise in the Food Index. Higher prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks and, to a lesser extent, price increases for beef and restaurant meals, explained most of this rise. The Housing Index was up slightly, as increased charges for owned accommodation offset decreased charges for long-distance telephone services. A rise in the Clothing Index reflected higher prices for men's and women's wear. Price increases for gasoline and higher fares for local transit and rail travel caused the Transportation Index to advance. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.4%.

Edmonton

The All-items Index rose 0.9%. Higher food prices and increased housing charges were among the main contributors. Within food, most of the upward impact came from a rise in the price of fresh vegetables, although higher prices for soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and restaurant meals were also observed. The rise in the Housing Index reflected higher charges for owned accommodation, and to a lesser extent, increased charges for water, basic telephone service and rented accommodation. Higher transportation costs, most notably for gasoline, new cars and rail travel, also exerted a considerable upward impact. Prices for cigarettes and for beer purchased from stores advanced as well. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.6%.

Calgary

Advances in the food and housing components explained most of the 0.8% rise in the All-items Index. The rise in the Food Index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef, pork and dairy products. The Housing Index rose, largely as a result of higher charges for natural gas and increased costs for owned accommodation. Advances in rented accommodation charges and water rates were also observed. Prices for new cars, rail travel and beer purchased from stores were up as well. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 7.2%.

Vancouver

The All-items Index rose 1.1%. Advances in the Transportation, food and housing components accounted for most of this rise. Within transportation, increases were observed in vehicle insurance premiums, vehicle registration fees, gasoline prices, new car prices and rail fares. The rise in the Food Index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables. The Housing Index advanced, as a result of increased charges for owned accommodation and, to a lesser extent, to increased charges for rented accommodation and water. Prices for alcoholic beverages (mainly wine) were up as well. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.7%.

Victoria

Advances in the food, transportation and alcoholic beverages indexes explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, most of the upward movement came from higher prices for fresh produce, but increases in the costs of bakery products, cured and prepared meats, eggs and restaurant meals were also observed. Transportation costs were up as a result of increased premiums for vehicle insurance, higher fees for vehicle registrations, and a rise in gasoline prices. Taxi fares were up as well. The rise in the Alcoholic Beverages Index reflected higher prices for wine. No overall change was recorded in the Housing Index as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for fuel oil were offset by declines in the prices of household furnishings and equipment. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the January 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89). See "How to Order Publications".

For further 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								
January 1990 index	146.7	129.7	144.6	140.5	150.2	149.7	152.0	207.2
% change from December 1989	0.6	1.6	0.8	-1.5	1.0	1.1	-0.7	0.0
% change from January 1989	4.9	3.1	3.8	5.5	7.7	4.0	4.5	8.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
January 1990 index	144.9	135.6	138.9	129.0	141.5	158.7	158.4	230.9
% change from December 1989	0.6	1.9	-0.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.1
% change from January 1989	5.1	4.0	4.3	6.7	5.4	3.7	3.1	13.3
Halifax								
January 1990 index	151.6	140.5	149.1	128.7	150.3	161.0	160.8	234.8
% change from December 1989	0.4	2.1	0.3	-2.1	0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.1
% change from January 1989	5.1	4.5	4.2	2.5	5.9	3.9	3.3	15.4
Saint John								
January 1990 index	150.9	141.0	151.2	129.1	146.3	149.9	157.4	250.8
% change from December 1989	0.7	2.8	0.5	-1.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.3
% change from January 1989	4.6	2.7	4.0	2.5	4.7	4.2	2.7	19.9
Quebec City								
January 1990 index	153.7	146.2	158.3	135.9	148.8	155.7	138.8	220.4
% change from December 1989	1.0	3.5	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	-1.8	1.0
% change from January 1989	4.9	3.9	5.7	3.7	4.6	3.2	3.1	10.8
Montreal								
January 1990 index	155.7	148.9	158.9	135.0	154.8	154.1	146.1	222.0
% change from December 1989	1.1	3.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.7	-1.8	0.6
% change from January 1989	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	11.4
Ottawa								
January 1990 index	156.0	138.6	160.7	139.2	160.4	160.1	151.4	220.7
% change from December 1989	0.8	2.5	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.1	-1.2	0.1
% change from January 1989	5.5	3.4	5.9	4.3	6.2	4.1	4.8	10.5
Toronto								
January 1990 index	162.9	150.6	169.7	143.1	160.6	162.3	156.7	223.1
% change from December 1989	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	-0.1	-1.3	0.0
% change from January 1989	5.9	5.2	6.2	3.8	6.4	6.2	5.6	9.6
Thunder Bay								
January 1990 index	153.3	142.1	151.3	135.4	158.8	155.6	152.4	217.8
% change from December 1989	0.7	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	-1.2	0.0
% change from January 1989	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.6	5.9	4.4	4.5	10.8
Winnipeg								
January 1990 index	152.4	139.2	151.7	135.7	151.2	151.8	159.2	243.0
% change from December 1989	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.0
% change from January 1989	4.7	5.8	3.4	3.3	5.7	3.6	3.8	11.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

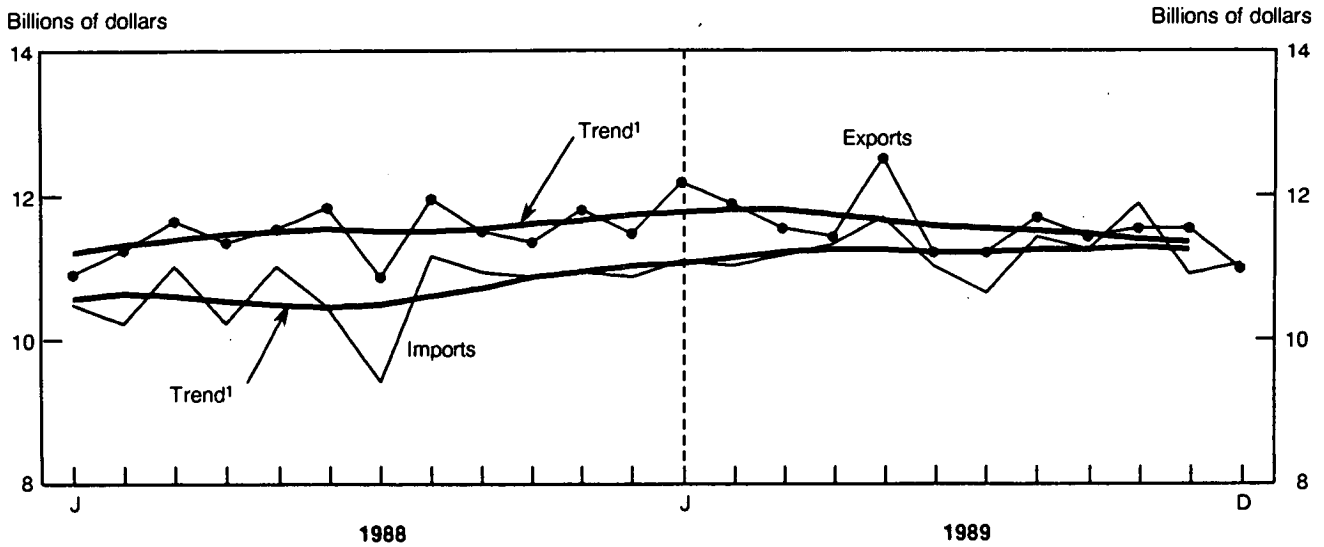
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
January 1990 index	149.2	137.0	149.6	131.2	143.3	176.1	152.3	221.2
% change from December 1989	0.5	2.9	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.1
% change from January 1989	4.3	4.4	2.7	3.0	7.3	3.0	1.9	13.0
Saskatoon								
January 1990 index	150.3	136.9	149.5	135.1	144.3	185.1	154.8	209.7
% change from December 1989	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0
% change from January 1989	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.8	8.1	5.4	3.5	10.6
Edmonton								
January 1990 index	147.3	142.8	136.5	131.7	152.6	155.8	153.3	242.6
% change from December 1989	0.9	2.7	0.8	-0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
% change from January 1989	5.6	3.0	5.2	1.9	9.2	6.3	4.3	11.5
Calgary								
January 1990 index	146.3	139.1	137.1	128.7	151.4	158.5	151.8	239.4
% change from December 1989	0.8	2.7	1.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.4
% change from January 1989	7.2	9.2	6.2	2.2	10.4	4.8	3.9	13.1
Vancouver								
January 1990 index	148.8	141.5	141.2	131.5	160.3	143.1	160.3	207.2
% change from December 1989	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	2.0	-0.3	0.1	1.4
% change from January 1989	5.7	3.4	6.7	1.5	8.6	2.1	3.8	7.7
Victoria²								
January 1990 index	118.6	118.4	111.3	114.1	121.1	116.9	127.6	149.8
% change from December 1989	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
% change from January 1989	5.3	3.8	5.5	2.2	7.5	1.9	5.3	7.0

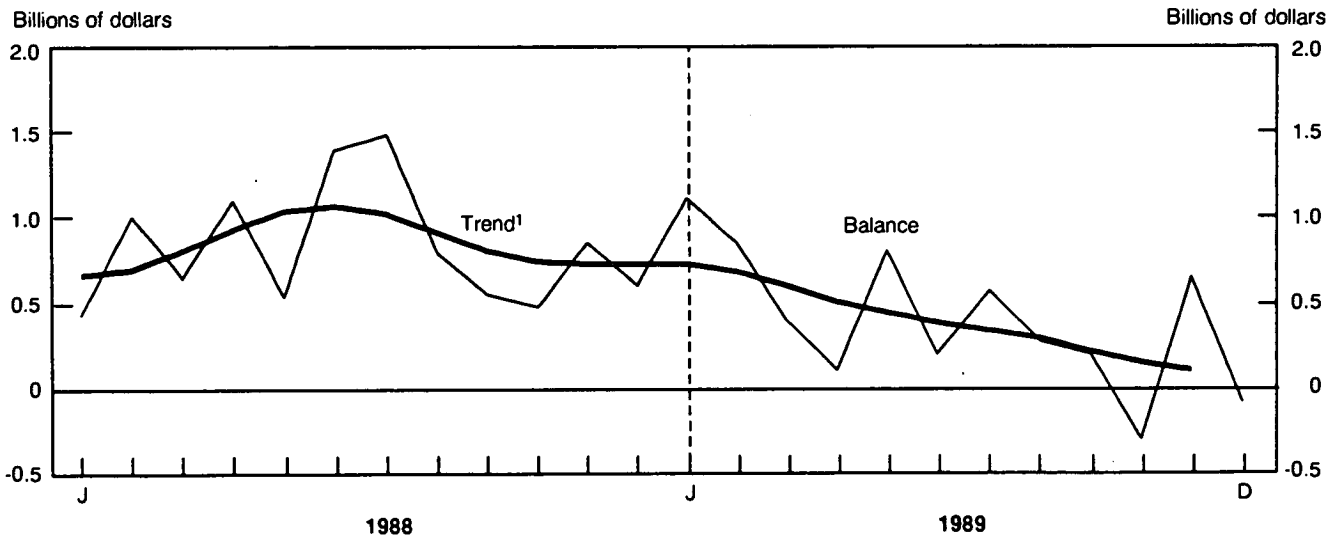
¹ For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

² December 1984 = 100

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

December 1989

Merchandise exports, which totalled approximately \$11.5 billion in October and November, fell 4.9% in December. This decline brought total exports to almost \$11.0 billion, their lowest monthly level since July 1988. Exports of automotive products alone accounted for more than half of the overall drop observed, and exports of industrial goods, notably precious metals, also posted a significant decline.

Following increases in August and October, imports remained relatively stable at \$11.0 billion in December. The short-term trend for imports, which had been increasing for most of the year, showed a slight decline in November.

The drop in exports in December resulted in a deficit of \$91 million, a level much inferior to the deficit noted in October. The surplus with the United States fell to \$208 million, its lowest level since September 1981. In 1989, the stronger expansion in imports lessened the trade surplus by \$5.1 billion to \$4.7 billion, its lowest level since 1979.

International Trade Statistics - A Note to Users

In July 1987, Statistics Canada, Revenue Canada Customs and Excise, the United States Bureau of the Census, and the United States Customs Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the exchange of import data. Starting with January 1990 data, Statistics Canada will no longer publish export statistics to the United States based on Canadian export documents. Instead, Statistics Canada will rely upon import statistics from Canada compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. Likewise, the United States will also be replacing their exports to Canada data with American imports into Canada statistics, compiled by Statistics Canada.

Starting with the publication of January 1990 data, to be released on March 20, the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade will be available at 8:30 a.m. (E.S.T.) instead of 7:00 a.m. This change synchronizes release times in both Canada and the United States.

Additional details of the implications of this agreement will be included in the January 1990 issues of the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (65-001P), the Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001), Exports by Commodity (65-004), Imports by Commodity (65-007), and the January to March issues of Exports by Country (65-003) and Imports by Country (65-006).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685 to 3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.80/\$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Trusted Pension Funds

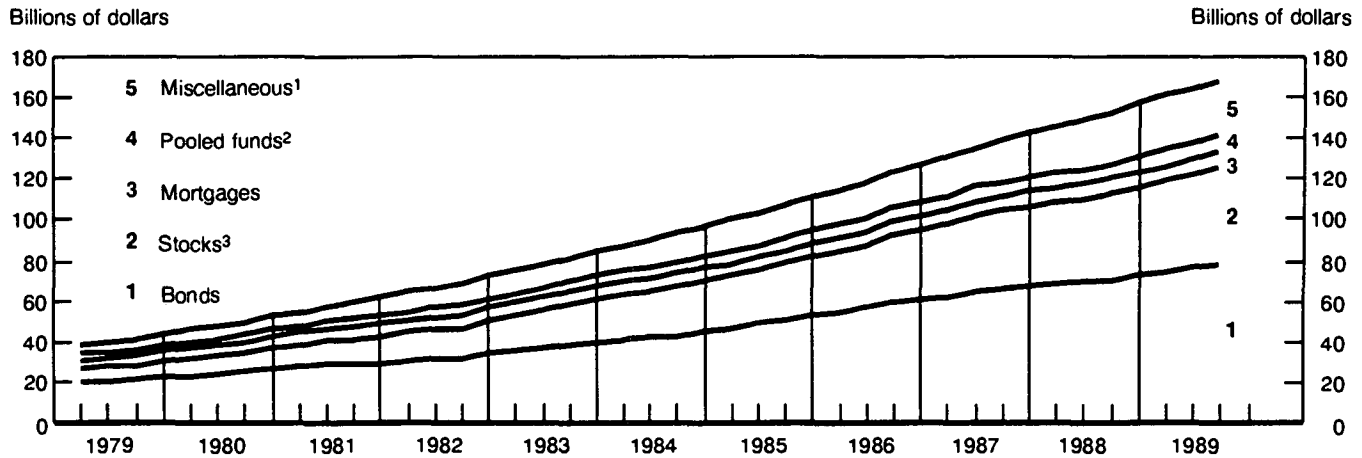
Third Quarter 1989¹

Income and Expenditures

- Third quarter income of trusted pension funds was \$6.3 billion, up 23% over that of 1988. This increase, the largest recorded in the past decade, is largely explained by a 132% growth in profits generated from the sale of securities, following a 64% drop the previous year. Profits constituted 16.5% of the revenue in 1989 and amounted to \$1.0 billion, just slightly below the high of \$1.2 billion recorded in the third quarter of 1987.
- Investment income, which constituted 51% of the total income in the third quarter of 1989, grew 13% relative to the same quarter of 1988.
- Contributions by the employer and the employee, the other principal sources of income for the funds, increased 13% and 6.2%, respectively over the third quarter of 1988. Together, they represented 31% of total income. The increase in employer contributions for the third quarter of the year was the largest recorded since 1978.

¹ Based on a survey of 216 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusted pension funds and hold almost 87% of the total assets.

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1979 - 1989



¹ Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

² Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

³ Includes venture capital investments since the third quarter of 1986.

- Third quarter expenditures rose to \$2.4 billion, up 4% over 1988. Payments to retired employees or their survivors continued to be the major component of these expenditures, constituting 79% of the total. These payments rose 15% over the third quarter of 1988, to \$1.9 billion.
- The net income or new money entering the funds (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) recorded a third quarter high of \$3.8 billion, up 39% over 1988. This can be attributed both to the unusually large growth in revenue and small rise in expenditures and follows an average increase in net income of 11% over the past decade.
- The two major forms of investment continued to be bonds, accounting for 46% of total assets and stocks, accounting for 28% of the total assets. Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 13% of total assets; mortgage holdings accounted for another 5%. The remaining assets were divided between such investment vehicles as real estate and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.
- The quarter-to-quarter rate of increase in stocks, which was at a low of 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 1987, has exceeded 3% in each of the quarters of 1989. The proportion of the assets held in stocks has consequently regained the level attained immediately prior to the stock market adjustment.

Assets

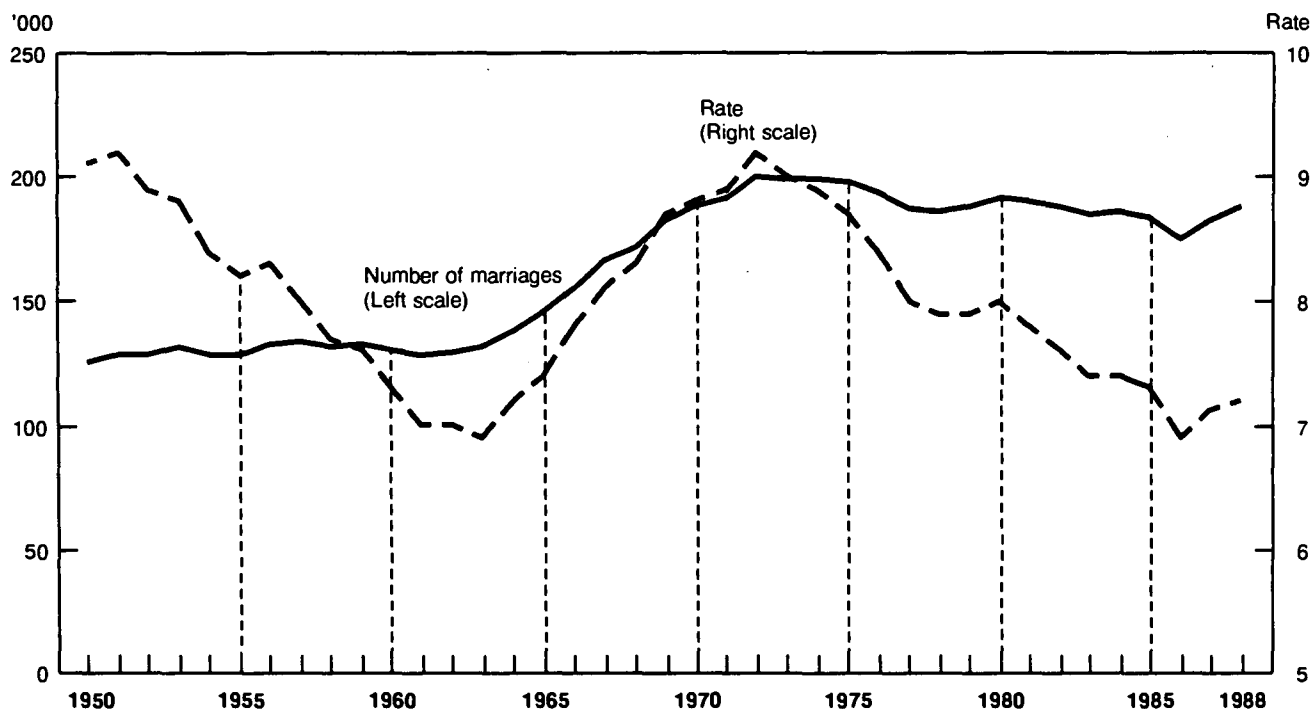
- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the third quarter of 1989 was estimated at \$168.6 billion, up 2.5% over the previous quarter and 10.7% over the amount held one year earlier. Both the quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year rates of increase are up slightly from the lows recorded after the 1987 stock market adjustment.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10.50/\$42) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

Marriages and Rates (Per 1,000 population), Canada, 1950-1988



Marriages in Canada and the Provinces

1988

A total of 187,728 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1988, up 3.1% over 1987. The 1988 total was, however, 6.4% lower than the peak of 200,470 marriages recorded in 1972.

The marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 population) increased to 7.2 in 1988, from 7.1 in 1987 and 6.9 in 1986. However, the 1988 rate was 21.7% less than the 1972 peak of 9.2.

Provincial Detail

The 1988 marriage rates for the provinces in descending order were: Ontario 8.3, British Columbia 8.2, Alberta 8.0, Nova Scotia 7.8, Prince Edward Island 7.5, New Brunswick 7.4, Manitoba 7.3, Saskatchewan 6.7, Newfoundland 6.5 and Quebec 5.0. The marriage rates for the two territories were

8.3 for the Yukon and 4.3 for the Northwest Territories.

During 1987-1988, the marriage rate rose between 1% and 8% for seven of the provinces and the Yukon. Rates increased for Ontario (1.2%), British Columbia (2.5%), Nova Scotia and Alberta (2.6%), Prince Edward Island (4.2%), Newfoundland (6.6%), New Brunswick (7.2%) and the Yukon (6.4%). For Quebec, the marriage rate remained unchanged at 5.0%. It decreased for Manitoba (1.3%), Saskatchewan (1.5%), and the Northwest Territories (6.5%).

Trends from 1960 to 1987

Over the last 27 years, remarriages of divorced persons rose substantially. For men, they increased from 3.9% of marriages in 1960, to 21.0% in 1988. For women, the figure rose from 3.9% of marriages in 1960, to 20.3% in 1988.

The median age at marriage of never-married persons increased by 3.5 years for brides (24.6 years in 1988, from 21.1 in 1961) and by 2.5 years for bridegrooms (26.5 years in 1988, from 24.0 years in 1961).

increasing according to the Family History Survey, Preliminary Findings (95-955) and the Censuses.

For further information, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764), or Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

The Data

These data relate to legal marriages and not consensual or common law unions, which seem to be

Marriages and Rates, Canada and Provinces 1981, 1987 and 1988

	Number of marriages			Marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 area population)		
	1981	1987	1988	1981	1987	1988
Canada	190,082	182,151	187,728	7.8	7.1	7.2
Newfoundland	3,758	3,481	3,686	6.6	6.1	6.5
Prince Edward Island	849	924	965	6.9	7.2	7.5
Nova Scotia	6,632	6,697	6,894	7.8	7.6	7.8
New Brunswick	5,108	4,924	5,292	7.3	6.9	7.4
Quebec	41,005	32,616	33,519	6.4	5.0	5.0
Ontario	70,281	76,201	78,533	8.1	8.2	8.3
Manitoba	8,123	7,994	7,908	7.9	7.4	7.3
Saskatchewan	7,329	6,853	6,767	7.6	6.8	6.7
Alberta	21,781	18,640	19,272	9.7	7.8	8.0
British Columbia	24,699	23,395	24,461	9.0	8.0	8.2
Yukon	235	189	209	10.2	7.8	8.3
Northwest Territories	282	237	222	6.2	4.6	4.3

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

November 1989

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

- A year-to-date comparison of scheduled services data reported by Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair, as of November 1989, shows a decrease of 4.6% in domestic passenger-kilometres, while international passenger-kilometres rose by 7.9% over the same period of 1988.
- In August 1989, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased 3.3% over August 1988.
- Preliminary third quarter 1989 data show an increase of 16.1% (25 591 tonnes) in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services over the same period in 1988.
- During the second quarter of 1989, the number of passengers for all city-pairs travelling on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,409,800, down 1.6% compared to the second quarter of 1988.
- Scheduled transborder passengers for all city-pairs totalled 2,096,800, up 0.8% compared to the same period in 1988.
- In 1988, the estimated number of international scheduled air passengers totalled 13.4 million, up 8.6% over a year earlier.

The Vol. 22, No. 2 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Oils and Fats

December 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in December 1989 totalled 44 260 tonnes, a decrease of 28.2% from the 61 650 tonnes

produced in November 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 605 854 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 615 872 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 032 tonnes in December 1989, down from the 11 421 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 119 126 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 118 396 tonnes in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 537 tonnes in December 1989, from 9 613 tonnes in November 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 74 323 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 75 476 tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The December 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

December 1989

At December 31, 1989, the short term debt (treasury bills and other short term paper) of local governments totalled \$320 million, down \$69 million (18%) from September 1989, but up \$31 million (11%) over December 31, 1988.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989

Price indexes for the second half of 1989 for precast concrete- in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.9% over the first half of 1989 and an increase of 3.4% over the second half of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

Order the fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-991-3389), Prices Division. ■

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989

Price indexes for the fourth quarter of 1989 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.3% over the third quarter of 1989 and an increase of 2.8% over one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending February 10, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 10, 1990 totalled 274 922 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% over the preceding week's total of 271 914 tonnes, but down 11.6% from the year-earlier level of 311 057 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 1 565 681 tonnes, a decrease of 12.5% from 1 789 934 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

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

Export and Import Price Indexes

December 1989

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 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are

listed from January 1981 to December 1989 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.

The December 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

Fourth Quarter 1989

Figures for the fourth quarter of 1989 for plastic film and bags are now available.

The publication *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, \$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

January 1990

Data on soft drinks for January 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Exports

January 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for January 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in the January 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Adoption of a New Base Year

The change in base year continues Statistics Canada's policy of updating the time base to reflect a more recent price structure and of adopting a common base year for its indexed series. The previous base year change, from 1971 to 1981, took place during 1986. International recommendations as well as considerations derived from analysis of the statistics concerned suggest that more frequent changes in base years are warranted.

The need to change base years can be readily understood by considering the nature and calculation of constant price estimates. The purpose of constructing these estimates is to remove the impact of price change from the value of goods and services produced or sold. Since pure quantities cannot be added together - for example, the number of automobiles produced cannot be added to the services of the medical profession - measurement of the volume of economic activity must be approached in a different way. It is done by valuing current output at a detailed level with prices of a selected period, the base year, and summing the results to obtain aggregates at constant prices. In this way, the components are weighted by their relative prices in the base year.

If prices changed at the same rate for all components, rebasing would be unnecessary. However, prices change at different rates, often very substantially, and as a result, so do their relativities. Accordingly, it is necessary to change the base year periodically in order that the weights underlying the measurement of change be more reflective of conditions actually prevailing in the economy.

The projected schedule for the release of the rebased estimates of the major series is outlined below. Users should note that all rebased series will have new CANSIM identifiers; the new identifiers will be announced when the rebased series are released.

System of National Accounts

June 20	Income and Expenditure Accounts
August 31	Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost and Input-Output Tables

Within the System of National Accounts, the historical patterns and distribution of real growth will not be affected prior to 1986, although the series will be linked to a 1986 time base and expressed in 1986 constant dollar levels. The period from 1986 will be revised to reflect more recent output and expenditure patterns; published growth rates will be affected as a result of these changes.

Prices

May 9	New Housing Price Index
May 11	Machinery and Equipment Price Index
May 15	Construction Price Indexes
August 17	Consumer Price Index
August 31	Industrial Product Price Index
August 31	Raw Materials Price Index

The Consumer Price Index, the New Housing Price Index and the family of construction price indexes will be arithmetically converted to a 1986=100 time base. This procedure will alter neither historical nor current rates of change, other than minimal differences due to rounding. The rebasing to 1986 of the Industrial Product Price Index, the Raw Materials Price Index and the Machinery and Equipment Price Index will also incorporate more recent weighting diagrams with the result that rates of change previously published for the period from 1986 could be revised.

International Trade

June 15	Price and Volume of Exports and Imports
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The same impact as described for the System of National Accounts will occur in these series.

For further information, contact Barbara Clift (613-951-0262), Integration and Development Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1989.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, November 1989.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Family Income: Economic Families – The Nation, 1986 Census
Catalogue number 98-118
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$31).

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, 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.

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 19 - 23
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1989
23	Retail Trade	December 1989
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1989
23	Wholesale Trade	December 1989
23	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1989
23	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1989

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