



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 30, 1990

MAR 30 1990

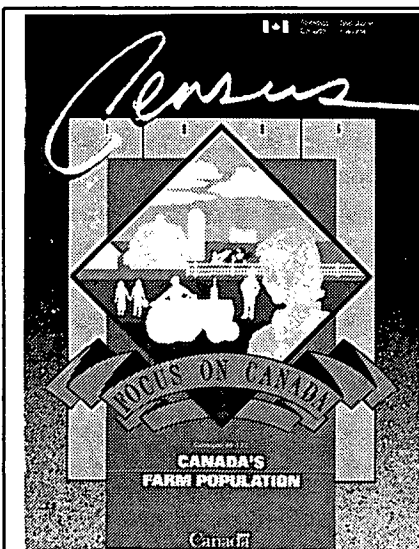
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MAJOR RELEASES

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BIBLIOTHÈQUE

- **Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1989** 3
 Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 13.2%, the third consecutive quarter of steep decline. Annual operating profits fell 16.3% below the 1988 level.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, February 1990** 5
 The RMPI was up 3.4% in February, as all components increased.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, February 1990** 6
 The IPPI showed an increase of 0.7% in February, bringing the annual rate of change to 0.4%.
- **Births - Canada, 1988** 8
 A total of 376,795 live births were recorded in Canada in 1988, an increase of 1.9% over 1987.

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Focus on Canada - Canada's Farm Population

1986 Census

From the labour-intensive farms of the 1930s, to the more mechanized farms of the post-war years and to agricultural holdings as we know them today, Canada's farm sector has evolved a great deal since 1931.

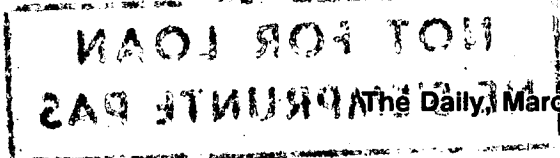
One of the more important changes has been the drop in the number of small farms, which are giving way to larger agricultural holdings. Between 1931 and 1986, the number of farms dropped from 728,623 to 293,090, while the average farm size increased to 572 acres, from 224 acres. The smaller number of farms has resulted in a reduced farm population: while the farm population represented 31% of Canada's total population in 1931, by 1986 this proportion had dropped to 3%.

Canada's Farm Population (98-133, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 9 of today's *Daily* for further highlights.


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The Daily March 30, 1990

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- **Focus on Canada – Canada's Farm Population, 1986 Census** 9
Canada's farm population has declined steadily, from 3,223,422 persons in 1931 to 890,490 persons in 1986.
 - **Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories, October-December 1989** 10
Canada's population reached 26,440,300 at January 1, 1990, for the highest annual growth rate (1.3%) of the decade.
-

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StatCan: Reference Disc

Statistics Canada's first compact disc product, the *StatCan: Reference Disc*, provides simple, rapid access to information about the Agency's printed and electronic data.

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The *StatCan: Reference Disc*, with all this bibliographic information plus the easy-to-use search and display software, retails for only \$399.

For more information, contact Electronic Data Dissemination Division, Statistics Canada, 9th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 (613-951-8200).

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

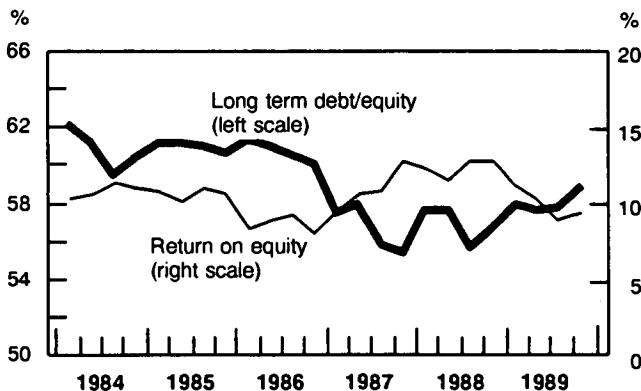
Revised estimates for the fourth quarter of 1989 show that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations declined 13.2% (\$1.0 billion) from the previous quarter, to \$6.3 billion. This decrease followed declines of 12% in the preceding two quarters and reduced profits to their lowest level since the third quarter of 1986.

Sales were virtually flat at \$240.6 billion in the fourth quarter, following advances averaging \$2.2 billion in the three earlier quarters of 1989.

The profit decline was widespread as 28 of the 46 industries were down. Seventeen industries posted increases and one remained unchanged. Profits fell \$202 million (45%) in the mining industries, \$494 million (13%) in the manufacturing industries and \$268 million (9%) in the other industries (including utilities, wholesale, retail and services).

The most significant profit declines were in metal mining (\$227 million), paper (\$176 million), and transportation equipment (\$140 million). The largest operating profit increase was in petroleum and coal industries (\$100 million).

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Summary for 1989

Annual operating profits fell 16.3% to \$31.4 billion in 1989, from \$37.5 billion in 1988 and \$33.7 billion in 1987. The annual profit decline was the first since 1986, when profits fell 15.6% to \$24.9 billion.

The manufacturing industries registered the largest decrease in operating profits in 1989 (\$4.1 billion), with decreases occurring in 15 of the 21 industries. Paper industry profits were down \$1.3 billion, followed by a \$0.7 billion decline in chemicals and a \$0.6 billion drop in primary metals.

The mining industries posted a \$0.2 billion fall in operating profits in 1989, while the other industries (including utilities, wholesale, retail and services) were down \$1.8 billion.

Sales of all industries rose 4.7% to \$954 billion in 1989, from \$911 billion in 1988 and \$839 billion in 1987.

Balance Sheet Data Summary - Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 million (Unadjusted)

Total assets in the fourth quarter of 1989 increased \$7.6 billion to \$608.7 billion, compared to increases averaging \$11.7 billion in the three earlier quarters of 1989. On the liability side, bond financing was up \$5.0 billion, the largest advance since the \$5.6 billion increase in the first quarter of 1988. In total, the liabilities growth of \$7.5 billion matched the average increase of the three earlier quarters of 1989.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity (Annualized): Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, increased to 9.2% in the fourth quarter, from 8.7% in the third quarter. This ratio had averaged 11.6% over the six preceding quarters. The fourth quarter improvement in this ratio was due to higher dividend income and capital gains.

Long-term Debt-to-equity: This ratio rose to 58.9% in the fourth quarter, from levels averaging 57.7% in the three earlier quarters of 1989 and 56.9% in 1988. The increase in the fourth quarter was due to a \$2.8 billion rise in long-term debt, while total equity was little changed (up \$0.1 billion).

More detailed statistics for the 46 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the second week in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further 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 1989
(\$ billions)

	Fourth Quarter 1989	Third Quarter 1989	Second Quarter 1989	First Quarter 1989
A. Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 Million				
Current Assets	171.8	171.9	167.7	164.1
Short-term Investments	21.1	21.4	20.2	20.0
Accounts Receivable	71.9	72.4	69.7	68.1
Inventories	65.5	65.0	64.9	64.0
Current Liabilities	141.9	136.7	134.8	133.3
Bank Loans	20.2	20.9	20.7	20.1
Accounts Payable	75.9	72.3	71.1	70.4
Short-term Commercial Paper and Bankers' Acceptances	21.6	20.5	20.0	20.0
Working Capital (Current Assets minus Current Liabilities)	29.9	35.2	32.9	30.8
Long-term Investments	115.0	113.8	110.5	108.2
Fixed Assets	298.9	293.3	286.6	282.1
Total Assets	608.7	601.1	585.9	574.2
Long Term Debt	140.2	137.4	133.1	131.9
Bank Loans	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.1
Bonds	66.6	61.6	58.4	54.8
Shareholders Equity	238.0	237.9	231.2	228.0
Share Capital	110.9	111.2	106.9	105.8
Retained Earnings	111.7	112.3	110.0	107.5
Capital Expenditures	14.2	11.4	11.3	9.6
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	137.8	138.4	136.1	134.8
Operating Profits	3.8	4.9	5.9	6.8
Pre-tax Profits	8.3	8.3	9.2	10.0
After-tax Profits	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.3
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	9.2%	8.7%	10.1%	11.0%
Long-term Debt/Equity %	58.9%	57.7%	57.6%	57.9%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	240.6	240.5	236.7	236.0
Operating Profits	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.5
Pre-tax Profits	11.8	11.7	12.7	13.7
After-tax Profits	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.9

Raw Materials Price Index

February 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) rose 3.4% between January and February 1990, to a preliminary level of 103.6. The index excluding the mineral fuels component rose 1.6%, the first increase since last August. All seven components of the RMPI rose in February. Main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index continued rising (6.0%), due to an estimated 7.3% increase in crude oil prices.
- The animal and animal products index rose 1.9%, as hog prices, which had fallen in January, recovered by 12.5%.
- The vegetable products index rose 2.5%, its second increase after falling through most of 1989. As in January, the main contributors were sugar, up 6.5%, citrus and tropical fruits, up 21.8%, and potatoes, up 4.2%.
- The non-ferrous metals index was up 1.9%, its first increase since last October, as increases in copper (5.3%) and lead (5.8%) prices outweighed continued declines in other base metal prices. Prices for precious metals, which have been rising since the fall, were up 4.8% in February.

Annual Change

The RMPI was 5.3% higher in February 1990, than a year earlier, due to the increase in oil prices. The index excluding mineral fuels was 4.6% below its level of a year ago. Apart from mineral fuels, only the

animal and animal products and wood indexes were higher than a year ago. Main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 23.7%, due to an increase of 29.9% in crude oil prices. Natural gas and coal prices were only about 1% above their levels of a year ago.
- The non-ferrous metals index was 21.3% below its level of February 1989, due to lower price levels for virtually all base metals. In contrast, precious metal prices were 8.2% higher than the previous year.
- The animal and animal products index, which has fluctuated over the last 12 months, was 3.3% higher, due to higher prices for hogs (up 21.8%) and fresh fish (up 9.3%). Cattle prices were at the same level as last year.
- Despite recent increases, the vegetable products index was still 5.3% below its level in February 1989. Though fruit, vegetable and sugar prices were significantly higher than a year ago, these increases were more than offset by lower prices for grains (down 12.1%), and for oilseeds, which, led by soybeans (down 24.6%), were 15.1% lower than a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The February 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index February 1990 ¹	% Change	
			February/January 1990	February 1990/1989
Raw materials total	100	103.6	3.4	5.3
Mineral fuels	45	95.0	6.0	23.7
Vegetable products	11	89.5	2.5	-5.3
Animal and animal products	20	117.4	1.9	3.3
Wood products	8	132.1	0.2	1.4
Ferrous materials	2	101.3	2.1	-9.1
Non-ferrous metals	11	100.8	1.9	-21.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	131.5	0.2	-2.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	110.8	1.6	-4.6

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index

February 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) increased 0.7% to 131.3 in February 1990, from January's level of 130.4. This is the second consecutive monthly increase in the index as a whole. Only two groups of products showed a decrease this month, primary metal products (0.3%) and meat, fish and dairy products (0.4%). These were more than offset by the estimated increase of 2.5% for petroleum and coal products and the impact of the increased value of the American dollar on a number of product groups. A majority of the increases registered this month were the result of the temporary 3.8% increase, in February, of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products; mainly affected were autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (2.0%), paper and paper products (1.8%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (1.1%).

Since February 1989, the IPPI has risen 0.4%, while in January it was showing a decline of 0.3%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate had been steadily declining during the last year. The intermediate goods index continued to show an almost steadily declining rate of annual change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -2.2% in January and -1.7% in February 1990. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -10.5% in February. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.5% in March 1989 and now hovering around 3% (3.6% in February). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.6%.

Highlights

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 2.5% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 13.3%.

- As it has almost every month since the beginning of 1989, the primary metal products index declined 0.3% in February, mainly in response to price decreases of 9.1% for nickel products and 1.4% for aluminum products. With an increase of 3.3%, the copper and copper alloy products helped moderate the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 16.9%, with decreases ranging from 63.7% for nickel products to 9.0% for other non-ferrous metal products, but only 1.3% for the iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.
- The index for meat, fish and dairy products edged down 0.4% in February, due to a decrease of 0.9% registered by the primary meat products component. This mainly reflected price reductions for fresh or frozen varieties, of 6.9% for turkeys, of 1.7% for chickens and 1.1% for beef and veal.
- The index for beverages rose 1.2% in February, due mainly to an increase of 1.7% for alcoholic beverages. This reflected higher prices for ale, beer, stout and porter (1.5%) and alcoholic beverages, distilled (2.3%). During the last 12 months, the beverages index has moved up 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The February 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² February 1990	% Change	
			February/ January 1990	February 1990/1989
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	131.3	0.7	0.4
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	134.7	0.6	-0.6
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.6	0.6	-1.7
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	121.4	0.4	-10.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	129.5	0.7	1.3
Finished goods	38.4	137.1	0.8	3.6
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	141.6	0.2	2.4
Capital equipment	10.2	139.4	0.9	3.4
All other finished goods	17.9	133.9	1.1	4.5
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.3	-0.4	0.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	132.0	0.4	0.7
Beverages	1.9	160.4	1.2	3.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	173.0	0.5	5.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.3	0.0	0.8
Textile products	2.4	122.0	0.1	1.9
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	131.0	0.2	2.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	129.3	1.1	3.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	148.1	0.3	3.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	145.7	1.8	1.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	162.8	0.4	2.8
Primary metal products	8.8	119.9	-0.3	-16.9
Metal fabricated products	5.3	138.1	0.1	2.4
Machinery and equipment	4.8	138.7	0.3	3.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	133.7	2.0	2.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	137.1	0.0	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	145.5	0.0	2.2
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	103.4	2.5	13.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	130.4	0.3	-5.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	142.2	0.4	1.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	83.9	0.6	-10.3

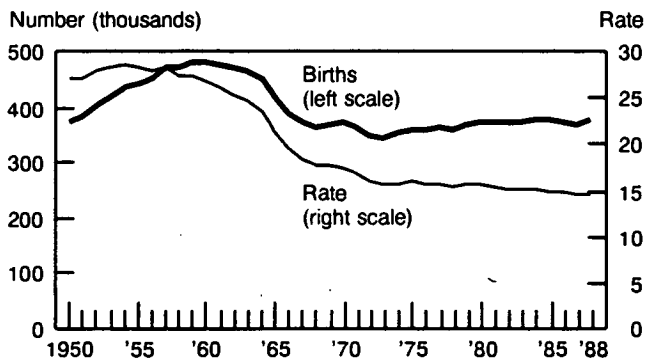
¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.² Indexes are preliminary.³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Births - Canada

1988

A total of 376,795 live births were recorded in Canada in 1988, an increase of 1.9% over 1987. The 1988 crude birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population) of 14.5 was slightly higher than the 1987 rate of 14.4. The total fertility rate (the average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years of life), based on fertility experience of the current year, increased slightly to 1.69 in 1988, from 1.66 in the previous year.

Births and Crude Birth Rates¹, Canada, 1950-1988



¹ Live births per 1,000 population.

Provincial Details

The 1988 crude birth rates for the provinces in descending order were: Alberta, 17.5; Saskatchewan, 16.6; Manitoba, 15.7; Prince Edward Island, 15.4; Ontario, 14.6; British Columbia, 14.4; Nova Scotia, 13.8; New Brunswick, 13.5; Newfoundland, 13.2 and; Quebec, 13.0. The rates for the two territories were 20.1 for the Yukon and 30.0 for the Northwest Territories. From 1987 to 1988, the crude birth rate increased by 0.7% for each of Ontario and British Columbia and by 2.4% for Quebec; it remained unchanged for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba and; decreased by 1.1% for Alberta, by 1.2% for Saskatchewan and 3.6% for Newfoundland. For the two territories, the increases were 2% for the Northwest Territories and 2.6% for the Yukon.

In 1988, the total fertility rates for the provinces ranged from a low of 1.5 for Quebec, to a high of 2.1 for Saskatchewan - information for Newfoundland was unavailable. The rates for the territories were 2.1 for the Yukon and 3.2 for the Northwest Territories.

These facts and more information on births in Canada are now available.

To obtain data on further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746) or Gerry McLean (613-951-1637), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Focus on Canada Series - Canada's Farm Population

1986 Census

Canada's farm population has been declining steadily since 1931, from 3,223,422 persons in 1931 to 890,490 persons in 1986.

The farm population is defined as all persons who are members of a farm operator's household and living in a rural area. In 1986, Ontario was the province with the largest absolute farm population (232,790 persons), followed by Alberta (178,115) and Saskatchewan (161,495). However, the proportion of the farm population in relation to the total provincial population was highest in Saskatchewan (16%), followed by Manitoba and Prince Edward Island (8%), and Alberta (7%). In all other provinces, the farm population represented less than 3% of the total provincial population.

Canada's Farm Population (98-133, \$10) presents a brief historical review of changes in the farm population and a more extensive analysis of the demographic, social, and economic differences between the farm and non-farm populations. Using data from the 1986 Census, the study compares the farm and non-farm populations across such areas as education, labour force participation, occupation, income, and family size.

Highlights

- The average family income of farm families was \$33,563 in 1985, compared with an average income of \$37,975 for non-farm families.
- In 1985, average total income for persons 15 years and over was lower in the farm population (\$12,429), than in the non-farm population (\$15,980).
- A much larger percentage of the farm population had obtained a high school diploma or certificate in 1986 (44%), than in 1971 (14%).
- Agricultural occupations are not limited to persons belonging to the farm population. In 1986, 548,215 persons were enumerated as having agriculture-related occupations; 45% of them were from the non-farm population.
- The majority of farm operators (81%) belonged to the farm population, while 64% of agricultural workers belonged to the non-farm population.
- Unpaid family workers represented 11% of the farm labour force, with slightly more than 75% of unpaid family workers being women.
- Forty-four percent of persons in the farm population indicated farm net income as the major source of their income.
- The average size of farm families decreased slightly between 1981 and 1986, from 3.8 persons to 3.6 persons.
- Among families with children, 35% of farm families and 20% of non-farm families had more than two children.

Canada's Farm Population is one of 16 publications in the *Focus on Canada Series*. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population. *Canada's Farm Population* is a bilingual publication illustrated with a series of tables and graphs.

Focus on Canada - Canada's Farm Population (98-133, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release please contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-0065), Agriculture Division or your nearest regional reference centre.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

October-December 1989

Highlights

- Canada's population reached 26,440,300 at January 1, 1990, representing an annual growth rate of 1.3%, the highest rate of the decade. The growth in 1989 was essentially attributable to immigration (190,933), the most significant level since 1974 (218,465), while emigration remained relatively stable at 37,857.
- Among all provinces, British Columbia experienced its highest annual growth rate (2.6%) since 1980 (3.0%). This was not the case for Saskatchewan, as it recorded its lowest annual growth rate (-0.6%) of the 1980s. The only provinces that did not register population growth exceeding that of the previous year were Prince Edward Island and Ontario. For Ontario, this was mainly the result of the large number of interprovincial migrants leaving the province (97,468), the highest since 1981 (109,122).
- Although Quebec ranked third after Alberta and British Columbia in population growth, the province had the highest increase in the number of births. Alberta presented the highest crude birth rate among the provinces in 1989 (18.0 per 1,000), Quebec was eighth (13.6 per 1,000), ahead of New Brunswick (13.5 per 1,000), and Newfoundland (12.8 per 1,000), whereas in 1988 it was in last place with 13.0 per 1,000.

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at January 1, 1990 are now available as follows:

	Number (in thousands)	Annual Growth Rates (%)
Canada	26,440,300	1.3
Newfoundland	572,600	0.5
Prince Edward Island	130,600	0.8
Nova Scotia	889,100	0.6
New Brunswick	722,200	0.9
Quebec	6,736,200	1.0
Ontario	9,667,600	1.5
Manitoba	1,086,600	0.3
Saskatchewan	1,001,600	-0.6
Alberta	2,448,900	1.6
British Columbia	3,105,700	2.6
Yukon	25,800	1.1
Northwest Territories	53,500	1.7

Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; annual population, matrix 60; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; emigration, matrix 6516; births, marriages and deaths, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances) matrices 5731 and 6982; and (Revenue Canada) matrix 6981.

Please note that estimates of population from June 1, 1987 to May 31, 1988 have been finalized and updated from June 1, 1988 to October 1, 1989.

These estimates will appear in the following publications: *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7.50/\$30) (forthcoming in the next few weeks) and *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories* (91-210, \$29) - (forthcoming in Fall 1990).

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact E. Sander (613-951-1746), the Canadian Centre for Health Information; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1988 (Component Method)

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1988 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 006486 and 006496 (population); 006487 and 006497 (births); 006488 and 006498 (deaths); 006489 and 006499 (immigration); 006490 and 006500 (emigration); 006491 and 006501 (interprovincial in-migration); 006492 and 006502 (interprovincial out-migration); 006493 and 006503 (intraprovincial in-migration); and 006494 and 006504 (intraprovincial out-migration).

Please note that the estimates are produced using the component method and are based on the 1986 geographical census boundaries.

These estimates will appear in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1988 (Component Method)* (91-212).

For further information, please contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.1 million tonnes, an increase of 9.1% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 8.8% and the number of cars loaded decreased 3.4% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cement

February 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 526 387 tonnes of cement in February 1990, an increase of 8.4% over the 485 407 tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 8.1% over the 486 791 tonnes shipped in January 1990.

January-to-February 1990 shipments reached 1 013 178 tonnes, up 7.3% over the 943 996 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The February 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

RRSP and Investment Databases 1988

The 1988 RRSP database contains information derived from income tax returns. The package contains data on the number of taxfilers and the aggregate dollars contributed to RRSPs. Also included are other socio-economic characteristics such as the age, the median total income of taxfilers, etc. for close to 23,000 postal code areas in Canada.

The 1988 Investment Portfolio Database, which also is derived from income tax returns, offers information on investment income. There are also other distributions of taxfilers by age, the percentage of those with an income greater than \$35,000, or those with an income greater than \$50,000 and the median total income.

Both packages – available on either diskette or magnetic tape – can be purchased for all of Canada and for each province or territory.

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

February 1990

Production of process cheese in February 1990 totalled 6 228 693 kilograms, a decrease of 19.3% from January 1990, but an increase of 4.0% over February 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 13 946 633 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 11 069 381 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 305 579 kilograms, a decrease of 32.6% from January 1990 and a decrease of 27.0% from February 1989. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 758 761 kilograms, compared to the 991 702 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The February 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$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. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

January 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for January 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The January 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Animal and Poultry Feeds

December 1989

Data on animal and poultry feeds for the second half of 1989 are now available.

The publication *Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds - Semi-Annual* (32-004, \$6/\$12) will be released at a later date.

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

For-hire Trucking Survey

1988

The results of the 1988 For-Hire Trucking Survey are now available. In 1988, the industry earned \$6.95 billion in revenues from inter-city traffic. This was an increase of \$588 million or 9.2% over the levels recorded in 1987.

For further information contact Steven Mozes (613-951-2527), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations, 1988.
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19).

Retail Trade, November 1989.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries: \$20.20/\$202).

Labour Market Activity Survey – Canada's Unionized Workers: A Profile of their 1986 Labour Market Experience.
Catalogue number 71-214
(Canada: \$11; Other Countries: \$13).

Focus on Canada Series: Canada's Farm Population, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-133
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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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, 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.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 2 – 6
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
4-6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1990
4	Retail Trade	January 1990
4	Wholesale Trade	January 1990
4	Building Permits	December 1989
4	Help-wanted Index	March 1990
6	Labour Force Survey	March 1990
6	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1990

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