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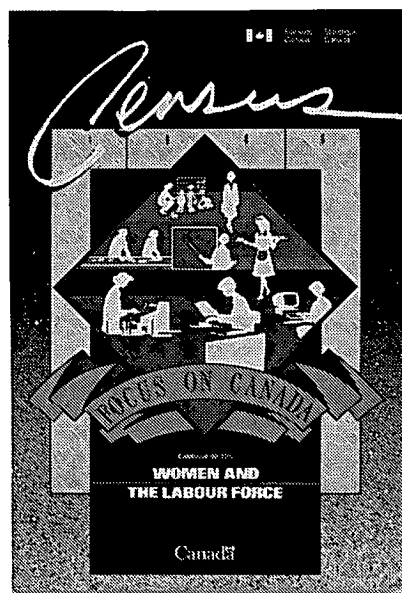
MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, February 1990** 3
Estimates show modest employment growth in February 1990.
- **New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1990** 5
Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales increased a sharp 8.8% over December 1989.
- **Estimates of Labour Income, December 1989** 7
Labour income increased 0.4% in December and 9.3% in the year 1989 as a whole.

Continued on page 2

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NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS



Focus on Canada Series – Women and the Labour Force 1986 Census

In Canada, women comprise a significant part of the labour force, but despite some improvements in recent years, they continue to be concentrated in a few relatively low-paying occupations. For example, in 1986 women constituted 61.1% of the total employed labour force in community, business and personal service industries, and only 10.7% of the employed labour force in construction. Whereas no more than 21.1% of all employed men are in any one industry, 44.6% of all employed women are in community, business and personal services. However, women's share of managerial employment increased to 31.5% in 1986, from 15.4% in 1971.

Focus on Canada – Women and the Labour Force (98-125, \$10) provides a descriptive analysis of women's labour force participation, employment conditions and unemployment as revealed by 1986 Census data. Comparisons are made with previous censuses and, to some extent, other Statistics Canada data sources (such as the 1984 Family History Survey and the Labour Force Survey) are used.

Women and the Labour Force (98-125, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 10 for further highlights.

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Canada

MAJOR RELEASES - Concluded

- **New Housing Price Index, January 1990** 9
Movements in London, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, and Victoria price indexes contributed significantly to a 0.5% increase in the Canada Total New Housing Price Index in January 1990.
 - **Focus on Canada Series - Women and the Labour Force, 1986 Census** 10
Since 1951, the participation rate of women in the labour force has increased steadily from 24.1% in 1951, to 39.9% in 1971 and 55.4% in 1986.
-

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

February 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey continued to show modest employment growth, with a slight rise in February 1990. Unemployment declined marginally and the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 to 7.7.

Employment

For the week ended February 17, 1990, the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by 22,000 to 12,610,000. The employment/population ratio rose to 62.1 (+0.1).

- Employment among persons aged 25 and over continued to advance, rising by 27,000 in February. This increase was distributed between men and women.
- Employment and the employment ratio among persons aged 15 to 24 declined slightly in February. These series show a downward trend which has been continuing for several months, affecting young men in particular.
- Full-time employment showed a notable increase for the second consecutive month, after registering a decline in the last quarter of 1989. February's increase was concentrated entirely among women (+40,000).
- Part-time employment remained unchanged, with a decline of 9,000 among women offset by a gain for men.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased by 28,000 in trade and by 6,000 in the primary industries other than agriculture. Employment declined in finance, insurance and real estate and in public administration. There was little or no change in the other sectors.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 27,000 in Ontario and 7,000 in Manitoba. Employment declined by 18,000 in British Columbia and showed little or no change in the other provinces.

Notes to Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information on this release, contact Ray Ryan (613-951-0053), Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Hélène Lavoie (613-951-2301) or General Inquiries (613-951-9448).

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment decreased by 16,000, to 1,049,000. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 to 7.7, while the participation rate eased at 67.2.

- The decline in unemployment was observed mainly among men (- 13,000).
- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment declined by 10,000 in Quebec, which had experienced a strong increase of 38,000 in the number of persons seeking employment in January. Unemployment declined also in Ontario and Saskatchewan, increased in Manitoba and showed little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.5 in Newfoundland (16.2), 0.4 in Prince Edward Island (16.2) and 0.6 in Saskatchewan (6.9). It also eased slightly in Quebec (10.2) and Ontario (5.4). The rate increased by 0.7 in New Brunswick (12.7), 0.4 in Manitoba (7.0), and edged up in Alberta (6.7) and in British Columbia (7.9). The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 10.9 in Nova Scotia.

Changes since February 1989

(Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment rose 1.7% (206,000) to 12,288,000. The year-over-year increase was 3.3% for women and only 0.4% among men.
- Full-time employment rose 1.8% (179,000) and part-time by 1.3% (26,000).
- Employment in the goods-producing industries declined 0.9%, due largely to year-over-year declines registered in the primary industries other than agriculture and in the manufacturing industry.

- Employment in the service-producing industries rose 2.8%, with finance, insurance and real estate showing the largest gain (+ 5.0%).
- The estimated number of unemployed increased 2.8% (30,000) to 1,131,000.
- The unemployment rate advanced 0.1 to 8.4.
- The participation rate rose by 0.3 to 66.1, while the employment/population ratio reached 60.5 (+ 0.2).

(11.0); Montreal 10.2 (10.7); Ottawa-Hull 6.0 (6.5); Sudbury 6.8 (8.8); Oshawa 6.4 (6.8); Toronto 4.5 (4.7); Hamilton 5.3 (4.7); St.Catharines-Niagara 7.7 (9.0); London 5.3 (5.5); Windsor 10.8 (13.1); Kitchener-Waterloo 6.2 (6.7); Thunder Bay 7.6 (8.2); Winnipeg 8.1 (7.3); Regina 10.0 (8.7); Saskatoon 8.7 (9.9); Calgary 7.1 (7.6); Edmonton 8.3 (8.4); Vancouver 7.3 (6.5); Victoria 9.9 (9.9).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Metropolitan Areas

February 1990 unemployment rates for major cities, with January 1990 figures listed in brackets: St.John's 13.2 (13.1); Halifax 8.7 (8.9); Saint John N.B. 10.6 (10.0); Chicoutimi-Jonquière 9.2 (12.6); Quebec City 8.9 (6.9); Trois-Rivières 10.0 (9.7); Sherbrooke 11.5

Order the February 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of March, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6/\$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	February 1990	January 1990	February 1989
Seasonally Adjusted			
Labour Force (,000)	13,659	13,653	13,429
Employment (,000)	12,610	12,588	12,410
Unemployment (,000)	1,049	1,065	1,019
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	7.8	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	67.2	67.3	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.1	62.0	61.9
Unadjusted			
Labour Force (,000)	13,419	13,372	13,183
Employment (,000)	12,288	12,208	12,082
Unemployment (,000)	1,131	1,164	1,100
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.4	8.7	8.3
Participation Rate (%)	66.1	65.9	65.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.5	60.2	60.3

New Motor Vehicle Sales

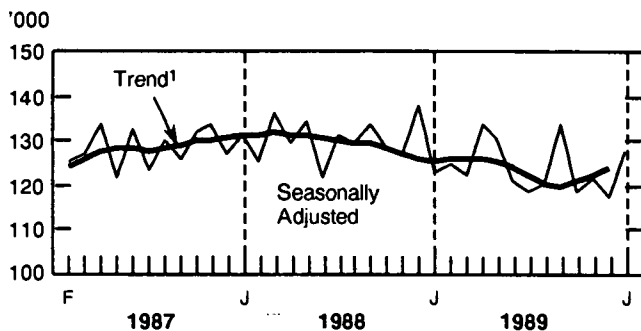
January 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 127,000 units in January 1990, a sharp increase of 8.8% over the revised December 1989 level. In January, higher sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (+18.2%) and passenger cars (+4.4%). The increase in January sales was largely due to incentives, including cut-rate financing on selected models.
- The increase in new motor vehicle sales in January 1990 is in contrast to generally declining sales during 1989, averaging about 1.1% on a monthly basis.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a modest decline of 0.2% in January 1990 to 56,000 units, following a 4.6% gain in December. Sales of imported passenger cars increased 15.0% to 28,000 units, following two consecutive monthly declines.

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



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

Note to Users

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.

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 91,000 units in January 1990, up 7.7% over the January 1989 level. Commercial vehicle sales recorded a 14.6% gain, while passenger car sales increased 3.9%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars increased 11.6% over their level in January 1989, as a notable gain in Japanese car sales (+24.6%) more than offset a sales decline for imports from "other countries" (-20.8%). North American passenger cars recorded a modest 0.3% increase over the year-earlier level.
- The overseas manufacturers' share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 34.4% in January 1990, from 32.1% a year earlier. The overseas manufacturers' share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 65.6% from 67.9% in January 1989.
- Six provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in January 1990 than in January 1989. Declines were recorded in Prince Edward Island (-16.0%), Nova Scotia (-9.3%), Newfoundland (-4.3%) and New Brunswick (-0.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of May. 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
January 1990

	Seasonally Adjusted			
	October 1989 ^r	November 1989 ^r	December 1989 ^r	January 1990 ^p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	118,447 -11.5	121,233 + 2.4	116,987 -3.5	127,244 + 8.8
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	51,631 -18.3	53,239 + 3.1	55,698 + 4.6	55,572 -0.2
Overseas	26,569 + 2.0	25,963 -2.3	23,983 -7.6	27,585 + 15.0
Total	78,200 -12.4	79,202 + 1.3	79,681 + 0.6	83,158 + 4.4
Commercial Vehicles	40,247 -9.6	42,031 + 4.4	37,305 -11.2	44,086 + 18.2
	Unadjusted			
	January 1990	Change 1990/89	January 1990	Change 1990/89
	Units	%	\$(000)	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	91,288	+ 7.7	1,716,753	+ 11.0
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	37,082	+ 0.3	619,356	+ 6.0
Japan	15,549	+ 24.6	252,995	+ 26.8
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	3,954	-20.8	92,344	-19.3
Total	56,585	+ 3.9	964,695	+ 7.4
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	29,452	+ 11.9	647,252	+ 13.1
Overseas	5,251	+ 32.8	104,806	+ 38.1
Total	34,703	+ 14.6	752,058	+ 16.0

Estimates of Labour Income

December 1989

Highlights

The 1989 preliminary annual estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$352.7 billion, a 9.3% increase over 1988.

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for December 1989 increased 0.4% over November. This increase was less than the average monthly change of 0.8% recorded in the preceding 11 months.
- Wages and salaries in education and related services posted a strong increase of 2.3% over the November level, due in part to larger than usual special payments in December. Increases in wages and salaries were also noted in commercial and personal services (1.8), mines, quarries and oil wells (0.8%) and federal administration and other government offices (0.8%).
- A second consecutive monthly decline in wages and salaries was recorded in provincial administration (-0.7%); decreases also occurred in forestry (-0.9%), and local administration (-0.5%).

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Note to Users:

With the release of the December 1989 preliminary estimates of labour income, monthly revisions have been made back to January 1989.

These revisions consisted in the main of macro-level adjustments to the Canada aggregates of Labour Income, Supplementary Labour Income and Wages and Salaries. Revisions were also made to the industrial and provincial estimates of wages and salaries, but were not of the same magnitude as those made at the national level. As a result, differences exist between the summation of the industries and/or provinces when compared to the Canada totals.

These revisions have been made to reflect the impact of new payroll information for 1988 received from Revenue Canada-Taxation showing that the wages and salaries levels were underestimated for 1988 and correspondingly 1989. Due to the annual revision policy of the System of National Accounts these adjustments were made only to 1989 and consequently the year-over-year growth rates should be interpreted very carefully.

These inconsistencies will be corrected in the upcoming annual revision of the labour income estimates, the results of which will be released in early July 1990.

For further information regarding these revised estimates, please call Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049) or Jean Lambert (613-951-4564), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

- In December, all provinces recorded changes of less than 1.0% in wages and salaries, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad which showed increases of 1.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	December 1989 ^P	November 1989 ^r	October 1989 ^f	December 1988
Unadjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	167.4	188.0	236.3	163.2
Forestry	189.3	215.4	231.3	184.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	619.8	622.3	626.8	592.2
Manufacturing industries	5,446.1	5,474.4	5,502.1	5,126.1
Construction industry	1,698.2	1,968.0	2,126.1	1,518.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,492.9	2,510.4	2,548.1	2,317.0
Trade	3,785.9	3,703.8	3,647.1	3,493.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,358.2	2,332.2	2,330.3	2,099.9
Commercial and personal services	3,940.2	3,981.1	3,998.0	3,517.7
Education and related services	2,286.9	2,296.2	2,258.1	2,115.0
Health and welfare services	1,776.3	1,759.0	1,749.7	1,657.6
Federal administration and other government offices	851.0	838.6	842.7	786.0
Provincial administration	649.9	658.1	663.5	613.3
Local administration	564.5	556.2	549.5	529.2
Total wages and salaries	27,081.0	27,360.7	27,568.5	24,713.9
Supplementary labour income	2,930.3	2,958.7	2,980.8	2,719.8
Labour income	30,011.3	30,319.4	30,549.3	27,433.7
Seasonally Adjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	212.3	212.1	212.3	202.3
Forestry	207.7	209.5	207.2	203.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	631.7	626.7	625.1	602.4
Manufacturing industries	5,546.9	5,535.8	5,503.5	5,217.8
Construction industry	1,892.8	1,884.9	1,873.7	1,687.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,533.6	2,518.5	2,534.3	2,354.1
Trade	3,683.2	3,670.2	3,644.6	3,398.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,396.2	2,379.6	2,356.0	2,129.6
Commercial and personal service	4,028.5	3,959.7	3,914.8	3,592.6
Education and related services	2,262.6	2,211.5	2,184.1	2,091.4
Health and welfare services	1,778.5	1,766.6	1,765.9	1,658.8
Federal administration and other government offices	865.1	858.3	851.7	798.7
Provincial administration	653.8	658.3	662.1	617.3
Local administration	550.2	552.9	553.3	513.9
Total wages and salaries	27,449.4	27,339.9	27,153.1	25,028.3
Supplementary labour income	2,970.1	2,958.3	2,938.1	2,752.9
Labour income	30,419.6	30,298.2	30,091.2	27,781.2

^P Preliminary estimates^r Revised estimates^f Final estimates

New Housing Price Index

January 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 153.5 in January, up 0.5% over December 1989. Advances in Victoria (5.2%), Vancouver (3.2%), Edmonton (1.9%), London (1.5%), Calgary (1.3%), St. Catharines-Niagara (0.9%), Ottawa-Hull (0.6%) and Hamilton (0.5%) contributed to this monthly increase.

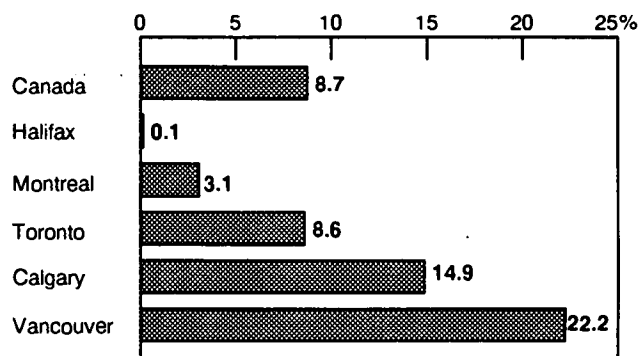
Between December 1989 and January 1990, the estimated House Only and Land Only Indexes both increased 0.5%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 8.7% higher than the year-earlier level.

On a yearly basis, Vancouver showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (22.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, January 1990



The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) 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

	January 1990	December 1989	January 1989	% change	
				January 1990/ December 1989	January 1990/ January 1989
Canada Total	153.5	152.8	141.2	0.5	8.7
Canada (House Only)	152.1	151.3	143.3	0.5	6.1
Canada (Land Only)	163.5	162.7	140.8	0.5	16.1
St. John's	124.5	125.4	117.8	-0.7	5.7
Halifax	135.8	135.8	135.6	-	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.9	141.9	137.9	-	2.9
Quebec City	172.2	172.2	163.5	-	5.3
Montreal	174.9	174.5	169.6	0.2	3.1
Ottawa-Hull	160.0	159.1	150.6	0.6	6.2
Toronto	214.0	214.1	197.1	-0.0	8.6
Hamilton	199.3	198.3	183.3	0.5	8.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	194.3	192.6	172.7	0.9	12.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	200.3	199.5	185.0	0.4	8.3
London	182.7	180.0	165.9	1.5	10.1
Windsor	141.3	141.3	129.2	-	9.4
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	142.1	141.6	137.2	0.4	3.6
Winnipeg	135.6	135.6	135.2	-	0.3
Regina	121.2	121.3	119.0	-0.1	1.8
Saskatoon	113.4	113.4	112.8	-	0.5
Calgary	119.7	118.2	104.2	1.3	14.9
Edmonton	109.8	107.7	97.0	1.9	13.2
Vancouver	104.0	100.8	85.1	3.2	22.2
Victoria	88.6	84.2	77.9	5.2	13.7

¹ The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

Focus on Canada – Women and the Labour Force

1986 Census

Women and the Labour Force, a study in the **Focus on Canada Series**, analyzes changes in the social, demographic and economic characteristics of female Canadians in the labour force. Analysis concentrates on the composition of the female labour force - the way in which women who are in the labour force are distributed according to such factors as age, marital status, and income. In addition, *Women and the Labour Force* studies changes in women's employment patterns by industry and occupation.

Highlights

- In 1986, women constituted 42.6% of the total employed labour force, up from 40.1% in 1981.
- The labour force participation of married women rose to 57.4% in 1986, from 37% in 1971. Never-married women, with a participation rate of 65.2%, were thus only somewhat more likely than married women to be in the labour force in 1986.
- Participation rates are highest for women in the 20-24 year age group, gradually declining until age 55, where the rate drops sharply. Between the ages of 20 and 44, the rate remains over 70%.
- The highest labour force participation rates for women occurred in the Yukon (72.4%) and Alberta (62.5%). Only two provinces had participation rates of less than 50% – Newfoundland (48.4%) and New Brunswick (49.9%).
- In 1986, only 24.8% of women with less than a Grade Nine education were in the labour force, compared with 81.3% of those with a university degree.
- The percentage of the female labour force employed in the trade and community, business, and personal service industries increased to 61.6% in 1986, from 55.7% in 1971.
- In the manufacturing industry, women make up 19.0% of managers, 8.3% of machining occupations, 64% of clerical workers, and 36% of product fabricating and assembling occupations.
- Clerical, sales and service occupations had the largest gains in numbers of women workers over the period 1971 to 1986 – 1,330,990 more women were employed in these occupations in 1986 than in 1971.
- Both in 1971 and 1986, the three occupations in which the most women were employed were secretaries, bookkeepers, and salespersons.
- The percentage of the female employed labour force who worked mainly part-time increased to 32.6% in 1985, from 29% in 1970.

Women and the Labour Force 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 and Housing. *Women and the Labour Force* is a bilingual publication illustrated with a series of graphs and charts.

Focus on Canada – Women and the Labour Force (98-125, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release or about other titles in the Focus on Canada Series, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales

February 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 66 077 tonnes for all types of sugar in February 1990, comprising 61 379 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 698 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 138 560 tonnes: 129 231 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 329 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 76 327 tonnes in February 1989, of which 69 770 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 557 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 151 061 tonnes: 137 476 tonnes in domestic sales and 13 585 tonnes in export sales.

The February 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$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. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

January 1990

Pulpwood receipts totalled 4 264 103 cubic metres in January 1990, a decrease of 3.4% from 4 412 781 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 575 099 cubic metres, up 7.3% over 4 264 078 cubic metres in January 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 972 129 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from 8 986 913 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 22 259 350 cubic metres, an increase of 4.1% over 21 382 452 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

January 1990

In January 1990, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 130,839,493 fare passengers, an increase of 0.3% over the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed an increase of 2.9%. Operating revenues totalled \$101,874,740, up 4.7% over December 1989 and up 8.8% over January 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,230,093 fare passengers, down 19.1% from the previous month and down 10.2% over the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$19,749,885, a 10.8% decrease from the December 1989 operating revenues, but an increase of 16.2% over January 1989.

All 1989 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The January 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Electric Storage Batteries

January 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 210,559 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in January 1990, a decrease of 19.4% from 261,166 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The January 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipping in Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: \$34; Other Countries: \$41).

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

**Focus on Canada – Women and the Labour
Force, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 98-125
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

**User's Guide to the Quality of 1986 Census Data:
Coverage, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 99-135E
(Canada: \$23; Other Countries: \$24).

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
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The Daily, March 9, 1990

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 12 to 16
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
March		
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1990
12	Farm Product Price Index	January 1990
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1990
16	The Consumer Price Index	February 1990
