



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 20, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, March 1990** 3
In March, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.3%, down from the 5.4% rate reported in February.
- **Violent Offences by Young Offenders, 1986-87 to 1988-89** 10
In 1988-89, over 13% of all cases recorded in youth courts involved a violent offence as the principal charge.

(Continued on page 2)

Juristat Bulletin: Drug Trafficking 1988

Drug trafficking is one of the most lucrative and problematic criminal activities worldwide. The police reported 18,314 trafficking offences in 1988, a 46% increase since 1979. The total number of trafficking offences reached a 10-year high in 1987 (18,411), then decreased slightly in 1988.

British Columbia reported the highest provincial trafficking offence rate since 1986 (98 offences per 100,000 population). Ontario reported the highest percentage of total trafficking offences over the past 10 years (40% in 1988).

Offences for trafficking in cocaine have increased steadily since 1979. Cocaine offences accounted for 32% of total trafficking offences in 1988, compared to 4% in 1979. In contrast, offences for trafficking in cannabis have declined as a proportion of total trafficking offences, from 67% in 1979 to 51% in 1988.

Drug Trafficking, 1988 (Vol. 10, No. 4, \$3.70/\$37), released today, examines the volume and nature of trafficking offences reported by the police and looks at the judicial response to trafficking charges in Canadian courts. An overview of Canada's drug legislation is also provided.

For more information on this *Juristat Bulletin*, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Canadian Economic Observer April 1990

The April issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The April issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in March and articles on measuring change with longitudinal data and the distribution of wealth in Canada and the United States. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

March 1990

National Highlights

All-Items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.3% between February and March to reach a level of 156.3 (1981=100). This was a moderate rise compared to the monthly increases of 0.8% and 0.6% observed for January and February respectively. All seven major components registered increases ranging from a low of 0.2% for Food to a high of 0.9% for Clothing. The increases in Housing (0.3%) and Clothing were the two largest contributors to the rise in the All-items index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.3% compared to the increases of 0.8% and 0.5% reported for January and February.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between March 1989 and March 1990 was 5.3%, down marginally from the 5.4% rise observed in February. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (December to March) was 6.4%, up from the 5.8% increase reported for the three-month period ending in February.

Food

The Food index edged up by 0.2% in March following the 0.9% observed in February. The latest rise was comprised of increases of 0.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 0.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

The 0.1% rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from opposing price movements for several commodities. A substantial part of the upward pressure resulted from increases of 5.3% for Fresh Fruit and 4.9% for Chicken. The rise in the Fresh Fruit index was related, in part, to lower supplies of grapefruit due to frost damage but also to seasonal reductions in supplies of other fruits. Orange prices were returned to higher levels following specials during the previous month. Chicken prices rose as extensive promotional pricing which had

prevailed, mostly in Quebec and British Columbia, came to an end. A major proportion of the downward pressure resulted from a decline of 5.9% in the Fresh Vegetables index. Lower prices for salad-type vegetables, due to replanted crops from Florida, as well as ample supplies from California and Mexico more than offset higher prices for storage-type vegetables. Lower prices were also observed for beef, fish, eggs, selected dairy and bakery products, pasta products and soft drinks.

Over the 12-month period, March 1989 to March 1990, the Food index rose by 5.0%, up marginally over the increase of 4.9% reported for February. The latest advance was comprised of increases of 5.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 4.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-Items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.4% in March, down slightly from the rise of 0.5% observed in February. Approximately 30% of the latest increase was explained by the 0.3% rise in the Housing index, while a further one-quarter of the total change resulted from the increase of 0.9% in the Clothing index. Important contributions to the overall result were also made by increases in the Transportation (0.3%) and Recreation, Reading and Education (0.6%) indexes.

A large proportion of the rise in the Housing index was due to a 0.4% increase in the Owned Accommodation index associated mainly with a 0.8% gain in mortgage interest costs. Prices of new houses also rose slightly as sharp increases observed in Southwestern Ontario, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Victoria were partly offset by a decline in Toronto. Some upward pressures also came from higher charges for rented accommodation, selected paper and textile products, maintenance and repair of household furnishings and equipment, and electricity.

Increases of 0.9% in the Women's Wear index and 1.2% in the Men's Wear index were the major contributors to the 0.9% rise in the Clothing index. The latest increases were attributable partly to the introduction of the new seasonal lines of clothing and partly to the end of some promotional pricing. At the same time, the index for Clothing Materials rose 0.7%.

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

| | Indexes | | | Percentage change March 1990 from | |
|--|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | March 1990 | February 1990 | March 1989 | February 1990 | March 1989 |
| All-items | 156.3 | 155.8 | 148.5 | 0.3 | 5.3 |
| Food | 146.3 | 146.0 | 139.3 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| All-items excluding food | 159.2 | 158.6 | 151.1 | 0.4 | 5.4 |
| Housing | 156.9 | 156.4 | 149.7 | 0.3 | 4.8 |
| Clothing | 139.3 | 138.1 | 135.2 | 0.9 | 3.0 |
| Transportation | 156.0 | 155.6 | 146.4 | 0.3 | 6.6 |
| Health and personal care | 156.5 | 155.8 | 149.6 | 0.4 | 4.6 |
| Recreation, reading and education | 155.8 | 154.9 | 149.7 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages | 227.0 | 226.3 | 204.1 | 0.3 | 11.2 |
| Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981 | 64.0 | 64.2 | 67.3 | | |
| All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100 | 370.3 | | | | |

The Transportation index climbed by 0.3% as the Private Transportation sub-component edged up by 0.1% while the Public Transportation sub-component advanced by 2.1%. Upward pressure on the first index resulted from a 1.7% rise in gasoline prices due, in part, to the termination of price wars in some Ontario cities, and in, part to provincial tax increases in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Higher automobile rental charges were also observed as were increases in automobile insurance premiums in Manitoba. The introduction of manufacturers' rebates on some North American model light trucks caused the automotive vehicles index to fall. The Public Transportation increase was due to a rise of 4.5% in the Air Transportation index resulting from fare increases on selected domestic routes combined with seasonally higher fares for overseas and southern destinations.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index advanced 0.6% due to a 4.7% seasonal price increase on package holidays, largely to Florida destinations. This caused the Recreation index to climb by 0.5%. The Reading index rose by 1.1% due to higher prices for some daily newspapers and for selected books.

Increases in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index (0.3%) and the Health and Personal

Care index (0.4%) added modestly to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The first reflected higher prices charged by manufacturers for alcoholic beverages and a rise in cigarette taxes in British Columbia. The advance in the Health and Personal Care index was due to higher prices for prescribed medicines, prescribed eye glasses and several personal care commodities. The addition of several personal care items to the provincial sales tax base in Prince Edward Island was a major factor in the increase for these items.

Over the 12-month period, March 1989 to March 1990, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 5.4%, down slightly from the 5.5% increase reported for February.

Goods and Services

The Goods index rose 0.3% in March following a 0.5% increase in February. The increase in the Services index also slowed down to 0.4% in March from 0.6% in February. Between March 1989 and March 1990, the Goods index was up 4.9% (the same as in February), while the rise in the Services index moderated slightly (5.7% compared to the 6.0% increase posted in February).

City Highlights

Between February and March movements in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from no change in Saint John to a rise of 0.6% in Victoria. In Saint John, declines in the indexes for Clothing, Transportation, and Recreation, Reading and Education led to the below average result. In Victoria, larger than average increases were registered in the indexes for Food, Clothing, and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages.

Between March 1989 and March 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities varied from 4.5% for Quebec City and Montreal to 6.4% for Calgary.

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

St. John's

Higher prices for women's wear and for beer purchased from stores explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices, particularly for beef, fresh produce and restaurant meals, also contributed a notable upward impact. The Housing index was up, reflecting advances in mortgage interest costs, new house prices, rented accommodation charges and household operating expenses. The costs of package holiday trips and reading materials advanced as well. Lower prices for automotive vehicles (due to rebates) caused the Transportation index to decline. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Most of the upward impact originated in the Housing and Personal Care indexes. A large part of these advances were the result of the extension of the 10% provincial tax to items (such as household and personal care supplies) that were previously exempted from the sales tax. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for household textiles also exerted an upward influence. Higher prices for beer purchased from stores were observed as well. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear and a decline in the prices of fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Halifax

A rise in the Housing index, reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher fuel oil prices and increased household operating expenses, explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices (most notably for fresh fruit, sugar and chicken) had a considerable upward impact, as did increased recreational charges and higher prices for reading materials. Charges for personal care supplies rose as well. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline were offset by declines in the prices of automotive vehicles (due to rebates). The Clothing index declined, mainly due to lower prices for men's wear. Between March 1989 and March 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.0%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in three of the major component indexes completely offset advances in the remaining four. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were lower prices for men's wear, decreased prices for automotive vehicles (due to rebates), and declines in recreational expenses. A rise in the Housing index, reflecting advances in household operating expenses, increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings, exerted a considerable offsetting effect. Charges for personal care supplies and eye care advanced, as did overall food prices. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Quebec City

Higher clothing prices, increased charges for package holiday trips, and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Household operating expenses and owned accommodation charges were up as well. The Transportation index advanced slightly, as higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares were almost totally offset by a decline in the prices of automotive vehicles (due to rebates). The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and beef more than offset higher prices for chicken, prepared meats, fresh fruit and sugar. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Most of the upward impact originated in the Transportation, Clothing and Recreation indexes. Within Transportation, advances were observed in vehicle rental charges, gasoline prices, and air fares. Price increases in the Women's and Men's Wear indexes contributed equally to the rise in Clothing. The Recreation index was up due to higher prices for package holiday trips. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges were observed for owned accommodation and for household textiles. The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for beef and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for chicken, prepared meats, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Ottawa

Advances in the Clothing, Recreation, Food and Housing indexes explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The Clothing index reflected new seasonal lines. Higher prices for package holiday trips caused the Recreation index to rise. The Food index was up, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, poultry, restaurant meals and soft drinks. A rise in rented and owned accommodation charges, combined with higher household operating expenses, accounted for the movement in the Housing index. Higher prices for personal care supplies, reading materials and liquor purchased from stores were observed as well. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Advances in the Transportation and Clothing indexes exerted a major upward effect. Higher prices for gasoline and air fares explained the rise in Transportation, while higher prices for men's wear accounted for the advance in the Clothing index. Higher prices for package holiday trips, increased mortgage interest costs and higher charges for rented accommodation also had a considerable upward influence. The Food index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, restaurant meals, prepared meats, cereal products and beef. Higher prices were also noted for liquor purchased from stores. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Thunder Bay

Increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for package holiday trips, recreational equipment and reading materials also exerted a considerable upward impact. The Food index rose moderately, as higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, fresh fruit and soft drinks were observed. Price increases were also observed for women's and girls' wear, and for liquor purchased from stores. The Transportation index fell slightly, as lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) offset higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation and Housing components accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in Transportation was mainly due to advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Higher charges for owned and rented accommodation explained the rise in the Housing component. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores and increased clothing prices had a considerable upward influence. The Food index was up marginally, as higher prices for beef and fresh fruit were largely offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables. Prices for package holiday trips and reading materials advanced as well. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Regina

Higher prices for gasoline explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The Food index was up overall, as higher prices for beef, fresh fruit and soft drinks more than offset lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken and bakery products. Increased charges relating to owned accommodation, rented accommodation, and household furnishings and equipment were observed as well. Prices for reading materials also advanced. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.2%, with higher food prices having a major upward impact. Within the Food index, higher prices were observed for fresh fruit, beef, cured and prepared meats, sugar, soft drinks, eggs and restaurant meals. Higher prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and for personal care services also had a notable upward influence. Increased charges for rented accommodation and for household operating expenses were also observed. In addition, prices for reading materials advanced. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for automotive vehicles and decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and recreational services. Prices for household furnishings and equipment also declined. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Edmonton

A rise in the Housing index, reflecting advances in electricity rates, new house prices, mortgage interest costs, and rented accommodation charges, explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The Food index also exerted an upward impact, as higher prices for beef, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and fresh fruit were observed. Clothing prices were up as well. The Transportation index declined overall, as lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) more than offset higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares. Between March 1989 and March 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.0%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.3%. The Housing index exerted a major upward influence, as increased charges relating to owned accommodation and rented accommodation were observed. Advances were also noted in household operating expenses and in the price of household textiles. Higher prices for clothing and for reading materials also had an upward impact. Advances in gasoline prices, air fares and vehicle rental charges resulted in a rise in the Transportation index. These advances were partly offset by lower prices for automotive vehicles. The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for soft drinks, fresh vegetables, fish, poultry and sugar more than offset higher prices for fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 6.4%.

Note to Users

Converting to 1986 = 100 Time Base

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) series will be converted from its existing 1981 = 100 time base to a 1986 = 100 time base. This is in keeping with a Statistics Canada decision to convert all major economic time series to a common 1986 = 100 time base.

The converted CPI series on the 1986 = 100 base will appear for the first time with the release of the June CPI on July 20, 1990. At that time, conversion factors will be made available to users wishing to maintain a 1981 = 100 time series. As a service to users, the All-items indexes for Canada and the published cities will be published in this publication on a 1981 = 100 time base replacing the 1971 = 100 series now provided. The new converted series will also appear in the CANSIM data bank with new identifying numbers and the existing 1981 = 100 series will be terminated on CANSIM with the data for May 1990.

The only difference between the new converted series and the old one is that the level of the new one will be lower, but movements or percentage changes between any two given months or years will remain the same other than small differences due to rounding. The following table shows an example.

| Canada All Items | 1981 = 100 | 1986 = 100 |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| 1986 | 132.4 | 100 |
| 1989 | 151 | 114 |
| % change 1986-89 | 14 | 14 |

For more information on this time base conversion please call or write Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 (Tel: 613-951-9606 or 613-951-3353).

Vancouver

Advances in the Housing, Clothing and Food indexes accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, the upward movement came mainly from higher owned accommodation charges, combined with increased rented accommodation costs and higher household operating expenses. The rise in Clothing was largely due to higher prices for men's and women's wear. The Food index advanced overall, as higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit, restaurant meals, cereal products and soft drinks were noted. Higher prices for wine and cigarettes (the latter due to an increase in provincial taxes) were observed as well. The Transportation index declined, reflecting lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Victoria

Among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the All-items index were advances in the Housing, Food and Clothing components. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, and higher household operating expenses. The Food index rose as a result of higher prices for fresh produce and chicken, while the Clothing index was up due to higher prices for men's and women's wear. Higher prices for wine and cigarettes (the latter reflecting an increase in provincial taxes) also had a notable upward impact. Charges for reading materials and personal care

supplies were up as well. The Transportation index advanced marginally, as higher air fares were almost completely offset by lower prices for automotive vehicles (due to rebates) and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the March 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89).

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

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

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

| | All-items | Food | Housing | Clothing | Transportation | Health and Personal care | Recreation Reading and Education | Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| St. John's | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 148.6 | 132.0 | 146.2 | 146.5 | 150.5 | 149.8 | 153.6 | 209.6 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| % change from March 1989 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 8.5 |
| Charlottetown/Summerside | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 146.5 | 138.3 | 140.2 | 128.6 | 141.7 | 165.4 | 159.6 | 233.9 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.6 | -1.2 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| % change from March 1989 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 3.7 | 12.8 |
| Halifax | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 153.8 | 144.1 | 151.1 | 133.2 | 150.6 | 162.5 | 161.9 | 236.9 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| % change from March 1989 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 14.8 |
| Saint John | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 152.8 | 144.7 | 152.5 | 132.6 | 146.8 | 151.3 | 158.4 | 254.6 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -1.0 | -0.2 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| % change from March 1989 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 20.0 |
| Quebec City | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 154.8 | 147.0 | 158.9 | 138.9 | 149.1 | 157.6 | 141.6 | 220.3 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.3 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| % change from March 1989 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 10.4 |
| Montreal | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 156.8 | 150.1 | 159.2 | 138.0 | 155.9 | 155.0 | 149.2 | 222.6 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| % change from March 1989 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 11.7 |
| Ottawa | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 157.3 | 140.7 | 161.2 | 142.0 | 160.7 | 163.2 | 154.1 | 222.8 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| % change from March 1989 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 10.6 |

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres - Concluded

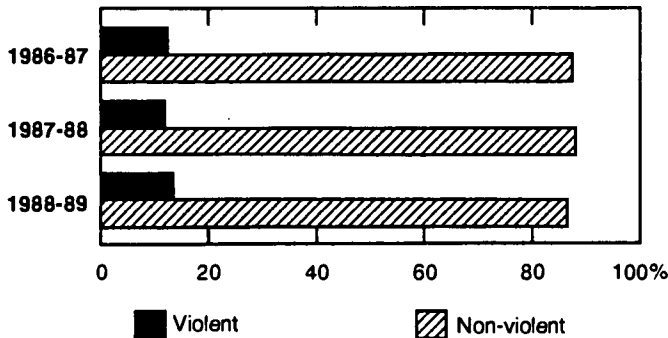
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

| | All-items | Food | Housing | Clothing | Transportation | Health and Personal care | Recreation Reading and Education | Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Toronto | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 164.6 | 152.3 | 170.1 | 146.0 | 162.8 | 164.3 | 160.6 | 225.1 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| % change from March 1989 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 10.3 |
| Thunder Bay | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 154.3 | 144.0 | 151.1 | 138.6 | 159.2 | 154.7 | 154.5 | 219.9 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | -0.1 | -1.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| % change from March 1989 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 11.3 |
| Winnipeg | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 153.9 | 140.5 | 152.9 | 139.0 | 152.8 | 151.8 | 160.1 | 245.4 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| % change from March 1989 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 11.4 |
| Regina | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 151.6 | 137.7 | 150.0 | 134.8 | 152.1 | 175.5 | 153.1 | 221.5 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| % change from March 1989 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 13.1 |
| Saskatoon | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 152.5 | 138.7 | 150.1 | 138.6 | 150.9 | 187.4 | 155.5 | 210.7 |
| change from February 1990 | 0.2 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| % change from March 1989 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 11.0 |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 148.1 | 143.4 | 137.5 | 135.2 | 152.2 | 156.4 | 153.8 | 243.9 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | -0.6 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| % change from March 1989 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 11.5 |
| Calgary | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 147.5 | 138.9 | 138.0 | 132.2 | 152.6 | 160.8 | 153.2 | 240.2 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| change from March 1989 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 11.9 |
| Vancouver | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 150.3 | 143.1 | 142.7 | 134.6 | 160.8 | 144.1 | 161.3 | 210.7 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| % change from March 1989 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 |
| Victoria² | | | | | | | | |
| March 1990 index | 120.2 | 120.3 | 112.9 | 116.7 | 122.2 | 118.4 | 128.1 | 153.4 |
| % change from February 1990 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| % change from March 1989 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 8.6 |

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).

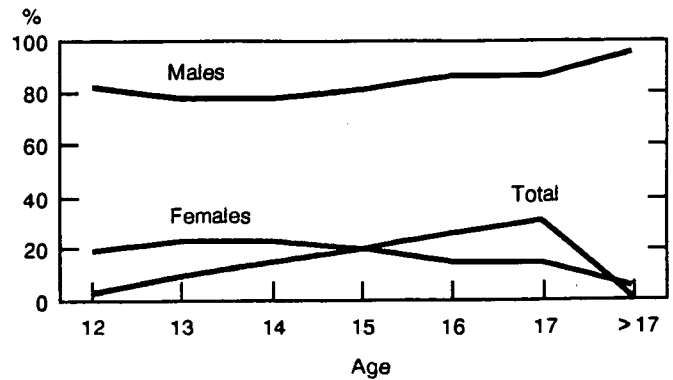
² December 1984 = 100

Cases Involving Violent and Non-violent Offences as the Principal Charge



Note: Data exclude Ontario and N.W.T. The principal charge is the most serious charge for a case upon entering the youth court process.

Young Persons Appearing in Youth Courts for Violent Offences, 1988-89



Note: Data excludes Ontario and N.W.T.

Violent Offences by Young Offenders

1986-87 to 1988-89

In 1988-89, over 13% of all cases recorded in youth courts involved a violent offence as the principal charge. Youth courts have primary responsibility for the administration of the Young Offenders Act covering young people charged with federal offences and aged between 12 and 17 years old (up to the 18th birthday). (Court data from Ontario and the Northwest Territories are not included.)

Highlights

- Between 1986-87 and 1988-89, the caseload related to violent offences increased by 10%, compared to an increase of 3% for all cases brought before youth courts during that period.
- The majority of young persons appearing before youth courts for violent offences in 1988-89 were males (83%); 89% were between 14 and 17 years of age. This profile corresponds with the general profile of all young persons charged with a federal offence (in 1988-89, 84% were males and 88% were between 14 and 17 years old).
- Approximately 72% of all violence-related cases heard in youth courts from 1986-87 to 1988-89 resulted in guilty findings.

- Of those cases with guilty findings during the three-year period, 27% of offenders received, as the most serious disposition, secure or open custody (usually from one to six months); 53% a term of probation (typically of seven to 12 months); 8% a fine; and 5%, a community service order.

This *Juristat Bulletin* is the second in a series prepared by the Youth Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The Youth Court Survey (YCS) generates statistical information on three types of counts: charges, cases and persons. The YCS is intended to be a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts in provinces and territories participating in this survey. Please note that Ontario and Northwest Territories are not covered in the analysis presented in this *Juristat*; also, other jurisdictions may be under-reporting their charge counts. Therefore, data collected by the YCS must be interpreted as indicative rather than as definite measures of volume and case characteristics.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (85-002, \$3.70/\$37), *Violent Offences by Young Offenders, 1986-87 to 1988-89* is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Chantale Cousineau-Mahoney (613-951-6647) or Bert Soubliere (613-951-6649), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending April 14, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 14, 1990 totalled 272 819 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% over the preceding week's total of 254 665 tonnes, but down 14.1% from the year-earlier level of 317 551 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 4 029 954 tonnes, a decrease of 13.5% from 4 660 494 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

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

Tobacco Products

March 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.24 billion cigarettes in March 1990, an 18.3% decrease from the 5.19 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989.

January-to-March 1990 production totalled 12.01 billion cigarettes, down 11.2% from 13.52 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Domestic sales in March 1990 totalled 2.18 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 52.2% from the 4.56 billion cigarettes sold in March 1989.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 10.37 billion cigarettes, down 8.8% from the 1989 cumulative amount of 11.37 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

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

February 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 778 300 cubic metres of lumber and ties in February 1990, an increase of 2.7% over the 2 704 600 cubic metres produced in February 1989.

January-to-February 1990 production was 5 797 300 cubic metres, an increase of 1.1% over the 5 733 100 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

First Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data reported by three major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair - indicate that 59.6% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1989, down from 61.9% for the corresponding period in 1988. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65.6% of total volume in 1989; the comparable figure for the first quarter of 1988 was 66.3%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization - 66.3% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first quarter of 1989. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 22, No. 4 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 Lisa Di Pi  tro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

February 1990

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

The February 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of May 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Local Government Long-term Debt

March 1990

Estimates on the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at March 1990 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene 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). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, April 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), January 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No.4, **Drug Trafficking**, 1988.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.40/\$44).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No.5, **Violent Offences by Young Offenders**, 1986-87 to 1988-89.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.40/\$44).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 23 to 27
(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| <hr/> | | |
| April | | |
| 24 | Monthly Survey of Manufacturing | February 1990 |
| 25 | Department Store Sales and Stocks | February 1990 |
| 25 | Unemployment Insurance Statistics | February 1990 |
| 26 | Security Transactions with Non-residents | February 1990 |
| 27 | Retail Trade | February 1990 |
| 27 | Field Crop Reporting Series – No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31 | |

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