



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 27, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail Trade, February 1990** 3
Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$16.3 billion in February 1990, a decrease of 1.1% from January 1990.
- **Crime Statistics, 1989 (Preliminary Data)** 5
Only one-quarter of all robberies involved the use of firearms in 1989, down from the nearly 40% reported in 1977, when the gun control provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act were passed.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, March 1990** 7
The RMPI rose 1.3% in March, primarily as a result of higher prices for non-ferrous metals.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, March 1990** 8
The IPPI showed a slight decrease of 0.1% in March, bringing the annual rate of change to 0.2%.

(Continued on page 2)

Income and Expenditure Accounts - Note to Users

Data for the Income and Expenditure Accounts will be rebased to 1986 = 100 as of June 20, 1990 at 10:00 a.m. Although the data are not yet released, Series Directory Listings are available.

The CANSIM matrices are 6828-6838 (quarterly) and 6840-6845 (for annual information).

For further information on this release, contact Earl Scott (613-951-3809), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

STATISTICS CANADA
STATISTIQUE CANADA

APR 27 1990

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

NOT FOR LOAN
NE S'EMPRUNTER



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1989	10
Livestock Report, April 1, 1990	10
Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3 - Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1990	10
Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1990	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

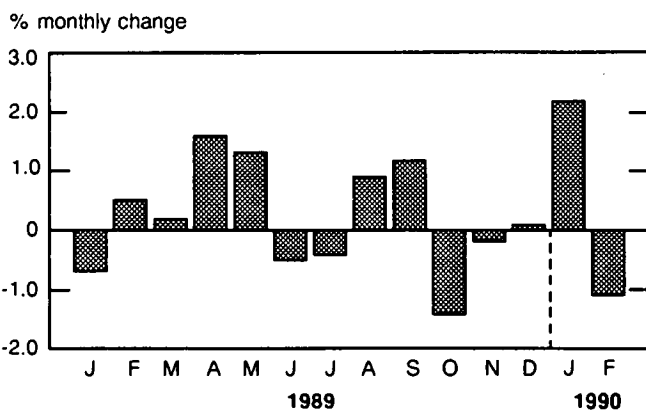
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: April 30 - May 4, 1990	12
---	----

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade

February 1990

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales decreased 1.1% in February 1990, to \$16.3 billion. Excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased 0.9% in February, following a 0.8% gain in January.
- The 1.1% decline in February followed an increase of 2.2% in January and a marginal gain of 0.1% in December 1989.
- The overall decline in February was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases

reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers (-7.7%) and household furniture and appliance stores (-4.8%). Partly offsetting these decreases were gains by other semi-durable goods stores (+6.1%), supermarkets and grocery stores (+0.9%) and other durable goods stores (+6.5%).

- The 7.7% decline in sales reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers followed a 7.0% increase in January 1990. The 1.0% increase reported by gasoline service stations followed a decline of 3.9%. General merchandise stores increased by 0.9%, the third consecutive monthly increase.
- Provincial growth rates varied considerably, with gains ranging from 3.0% in Prince Edward Island to 0.1% in Quebec. Notable declines were recorded in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-3.0%), Alberta (-2.7%) and Ontario (-2.6%).

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first two months of 1990 amounted to \$26.6 billion, up 5.6% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2399 (seasonally adjusted) and 2400 (not seasonally adjusted).

The February 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14.40/\$144) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

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

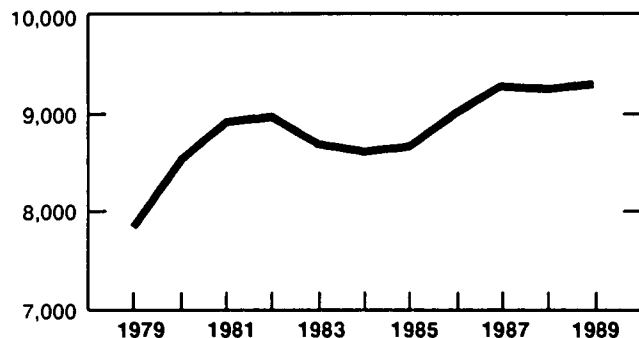
Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region
February 1990.

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990 ^r	Feb. 1990 ^p	Feb. 1990/ 1989	Feb. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990 ^r	Feb. 1990 ^p	Feb./ Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990/ 1989
Canada	millions of \$			%	millions of \$					%	%
Supermarkets and grocery stores	2,980	3,139	3,063	2.8	3,351	3,398	3,398	3,414	3,444	0.9	2.8
All other food stores	240	255	257	6.9	283	283	298	301	302	0.4	6.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	640	732	687	7.4	702	746	735	756	755	-0.2	7.5
Shoe stores	92	133	103	11.8	155	161	164	174	173	-0.2	12.0
Men's clothing stores	108	134	110	1.9	180	185	187	182	183	0.8	1.7
Women's clothing stores	215	267	232	7.8	317	335	337	347	342	-1.4	7.7
Other clothing stores	243	284	242	-0.2	360	387	376	361	361	0.0	0.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	615	710	611	-0.7	768	789	764	803	764	-4.8	-0.5
Household furnishings stores	161	171	163	1.3	207	209	193	205	209	1.6	1.1
Recreational and motor vehicle dealers	2,945	3,022	2,928	-0.6	3,586	3,618	3,635	3,888	3,588	-7.7	0.0
Gasoline service stations	954	1,079	1,038	8.8	1,084	1,190	1,217	1,170	1,182	1.0	9.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	687	848	785	14.2	919	975	971	1,032	1,051	1.8	14.3
General merchandise stores	1,161	1,251	1,209	4.1	1,682	1,720	1,733	1,736	1,752	0.9	4.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	444	470	491	10.7	601	635	638	628	666	6.1	10.9
Other durable goods stores	359	367	357	-0.4	488	499	501	456	485	6.5	-0.5
All other retail stores	735	735	757	3.0	1,026	998	996	1,045	1,054	0.9	2.7
Total, All Stores	12,579	13,598	13,032	3.6	15,708	16,125	16,144	16,496	16,311	-1.1	3.8
Regions											
Newfoundland	225	237	240	7.0	287	298	300	300	307	2.3	7.1
Prince Edward Island	48	50	49	0.9	66	66	67	65	67	3.0	1.0
Nova Scotia	384	441	438	13.9	488	526	538	544	557	2.3	14.1
New Brunswick	306	331	325	6.3	387	407	402	409	412	0.9	6.5
Quebec	3,079	3,242	3,179	3.2	3,906	3,990	3,997	4,042	4,046	0.1	3.6
Ontario	4,847	5,124	4,828	-0.4	6,023	6,068	6,075	6,158	6,000	-2.6	-0.4
Manitoba	440	487	470	6.7	552	579	583	585	589	0.6	6.8
Saskatchewan	424	457	417	-1.6	522	512	511	526	515	-2.1	-1.5
Alberta	1,286	1,410	1,344	4.5	1,560	1,609	1,618	1,678	1,633	-2.7	4.7
British Columbia	1,506	1,782	1,706	13.3	1,832	2,045	2,041	2,096	2,078	-0.9	13.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories											
Territories	34	37	36	7.2	43	46	45	47	46	-3.0	6.8
Yukon	13	15	13	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	20	22	23	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. Figures not available.

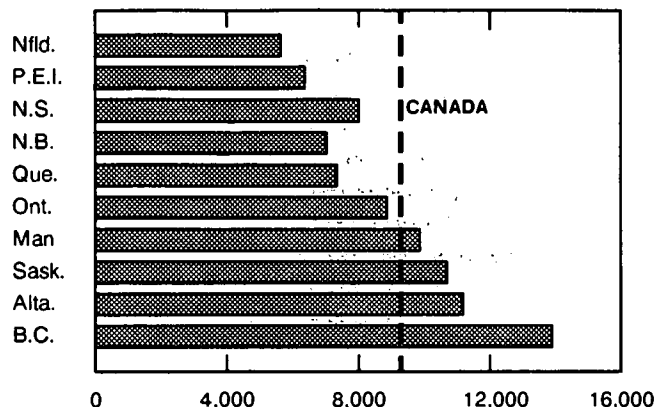
Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada 1979-1989

Rate per 100,000 population



Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1989

Rate per 100,000 population



Crime Statistics

1989 (Preliminary Data)

The number of Criminal Code offences reported by police forces in 1989 increased 1.6% over the previous year, the fifth consecutive year in which an increase has been recorded. The corresponding crime rate (the number of offences per 100,000 population) increased by less than 1% over 1988 and was 4% higher than the average for the 1984-1988 period.

Violent Crimes

Violent crimes, which continue to account for approximately 10% of all Criminal Code offences, rose 7% over the previous year. In terms of rate per 100,000 population, the violent crime rate was 6% higher than 1988 and 18% above the previous five-year average. Since 1977, yearly increases have been recorded in both the number and rate of violent crimes.

In 1989, minor assaults accounted for over one-half of all violent crimes. In comparison, homicides accounted for less than 1%. These patterns have remained consistent over time.

A trend away from the use of firearms in robberies has occurred ever since the passage of the gun control provisions of the 1977 Criminal Law Amendment Act. For example, in 1989, only one-quarter of all robberies involved the use of a firearm, down from the nearly 40% reported in 1977.

Property Crimes

Property crime offences, which comprise approximately 60% of all Criminal Code offences, decreased for the second consecutive year. The only property crime category to record an increase between 1988 and 1989 was theft of motor vehicles, which increased 12%. The 1989 property crime rate was 2% below the 1988 rate and 3% lower than the 1984-1988 average.

Nearly one in four property crimes reported in 1989 were break and enter violations. This pattern has been consistent over time. In most instances, property crime offences occur without being observed by the victim; consequently, a description of the suspect may not be available and the chances of solving the crime are reduced. This is reflected in clearance rates showing that only 27% of property crime offences were solved by the police in 1989.

In contrast, violent crime offences, where there is usually a face-to-face confrontation between suspect and victim, enable police to have a better description of the suspect and thus a better chance of solving the crime. This is reflected in the statistics: in 1989, nearly 75% of all violent crimes in Canada were solved by the police.

Narcotic and Drug Offences

In 1989, police reported that narcotic and drug offences increased 12% from 1988.

While cannabis offences continue to account for the majority of drug offences reported, they have been declining as a percentage of total drug violations. By 1989, cannabis offences declined to 61% of all drug offences, down from the nearly 80% recorded in 1984. In contrast, the number of cocaine

offences has increased significantly over the last five years, including a 50% increase between 1988 and 1989. As a result, cocaine offences now represent one-quarter of all drug offences, up from 8% in 1984.

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Preliminary Crime Statistics for Canada 1989

	Number of Actual Offences ¹			Rate of Actual Offences ²		
	1989	1988	Five-year Average 1984-1988	1989	1988	Five-year Average 1984-1988
Crimes of violence	248,907	232,699	205,243	949	898	807
Crimes against property	1,446,417	1,458,821	1,438,668	5,517	5,630	5,663
Other crimes	735,426	700,899	628,270	2,805	2,705	2,471
Criminal Code (Total)	2,430,750	2,392,419	2,272,181	9,271	9,233	8,940
Federal statutes on narcotics and drugs	67,374	60,357	58,084	257	233	229
Other federal statutes	38,302	37,265	38,732	146	144	153
Provincial statutes	361,119	366,138	373,280	1,377	1,413	1,470
Municipal by-laws	99,162	101,628	100,747	378	392	396
TOTAL	2,996,707	2,957,807	2,843,025	11,430	11,415	11,188

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.

² Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1, 1984-1989 population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

Raw Materials Price Index

March 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Material Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) rose 1.3% between February and March 1990, to a preliminary level of 105.0. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased by 2.0%. Six out of seven components rose, while one declined. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The non-ferrous metals index was up 6.8%, as prices for some base metals rose significantly: copper by 13.6%, lead, 27%, nickel, 32% and zinc, 10.2%. Precious metals were down 6.2% for the month.
- The vegetable products index rose 2.1%, as prices increased for potatoes (20.6%), cocoa, coffee and tea (10.9%), and oilseeds (1.6%). This is the third monthly rise of the index after it decreased through the last seven months of 1989. Lower prices for citrus and tropical fruits, down 21.2%, offset the monthly increases.
- The index for ferrous metals was the only one recording a monthly decrease. Prices were down for both iron ore (-1.8%) and iron and steel scrap (-1.1%).

Annual Change

Between March 1989 and March 1990, the RMPI increased 3.7%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 4.2%. While three

components rose, four decreased. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 17.8%, due to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 22.5%.
- An increase in the prices for hogs, 28.3%, was almost entirely responsible for the 3.7% rise in the animal and animal products index.
- The vegetable products index declined 6.7%, as most commodity indexes were down: grains (-14.7%), oilseeds (-15%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-18.3%). However, the index for unrefined sugar was up 25.0% and potato prices were higher by 9.8%.
- Indexes for both ferrous and non-ferrous metals declined: ferrous (-10.7%) and non-ferrous (-18.8%). With the exception of prices for lead, prices for all metals and scraps declined, some of them quite significantly: iron and steel scrap by 17.9%, copper concentrates by 14.8%, nickel concentrates by 50.2%, and zinc concentrates by 24.7%. The price index for lead was 45.6% higher than a year ago.

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

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

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index March 1990	% Change	
			March 1990/ February 1990	March 1990/ March 1989
Raw Materials Total	100	105.0	1.3	3.7
Mineral fuels	45	95.3	0.3	17.8
Vegetable products	11	91.2	2.1	-6.7
Animal and animal products	20	118.2	0.5	3.7
Wood	8	133.4	1.0	1.3
Ferrous materials	2	99.8	-1.6	-10.7
Non-ferrous metals	11	107.7	6.8	-18.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	133.3	0.3	-1.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	113.1	2.0	-4.2

1. These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index

March 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) edged down 0.1% to 131.6 in March 1990, from February's revised level of 131.7. This decrease follows two increases registered since the start of the year.

The largest increase this month was showed by the primary metal products (2.6%), while increases of 0.3% were shown for meat, fish and dairy products and for petroleum and coal products. These were more than offset by the impact of the decreased value of the American dollar on a number of product groups and a decline of 1.1% for printing and publishing. A majority of the decreases registered this month were the result of the 2.3% decrease in March (following a 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 (-1.1%) and paper and paper products (-1.4%).

Since March 1989, the IPPI has risen 0.2%, while in February it was showing an increase of 0.4%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has been declining during the last 12 months. The intermediate goods index continued to show an almost steadily declining rate of yearly change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -1.8% in March 1990. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals (despite the increase in March), which contributed to lowering the yearly rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -9.0% in March 1990. 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% (3.2% in March). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.8%.

Highlights

- After an almost steady decline since the beginning of 1989, the primary metal products index jumped 2.6% in March, mainly in response to price increases of 34.3% for nickel products, of

10.2% for copper and copper alloy products and of 5.3% for other non-ferrous metal products. With a decrease of 5.6%, aluminum products helped moderate the overall increase. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 15.1%, with decreases ranging from 46.4% for nickel products to 6.7% for other non-ferrous metal products, but only 1.8% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 0.3% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for gasoline. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 13.6%.
- The index for meat, fish and dairy products edged up 0.3% in March, due to an increase of 0.8% registered by the primary meat products component. This mainly reflected higher prices, up 2.7%, for pork, fresh or frozen.
- The index for printing and publishing fell 1.1% in March, due mainly to a decrease of 1.8% for commercial printing. This reflected price reductions of 7.9% for tags and labels, printed or plain and of 1.3% for business accounting records.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The March 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of May. 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 March 1990 ²	March/February 1990	March 1990/1989
% Change				
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	131.6	-0.1	0.2
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products ³	89.3	134.8	-0.1	-0.8
Intermediate goods	61.6	128.1	0.1	-1.8
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	124.0	0.9	-9.0
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	129.3	-0.2	0.5
Finished goods	38.4	137.2	-0.1	3.2
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	142.2	0.1	2.7
Capital equipment	10.2	139.1	-0.5	2.7
All other finished goods	17.9	133.8	-0.1	3.8
Aggregation by Commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	129.6	0.3	1.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	132.0	0.0	0.3
Beverages	1.9	160.5	-0.1	3.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	173.3	0.2	5.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	136.0	0.5	0.9
Textile products	2.4	122.2	0.1	1.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	131.6	0.2	3.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	129.4	-0.1	2.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	149.0	0.3	4.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	143.7	-1.4	-0.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	162.0	-1.1	2.3
Primary metal products	8.8	122.9	2.6	-15.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	137.9	-0.1	1.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	138.7	0.0	2.7
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.6	-1.1	1.1
Electrical and communication products	5.0	137.1	-0.3	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	145.8	0.0	2.2
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	105.1	0.3	13.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	130.8	0.1	-5.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.9	-0.2	1.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	82.8	-1.5	-12.3

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.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses

1989

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter increased to 13 975 tonnes at January 1, 1990 from 13 876 tonnes a year earlier, while stocks of cheddar cheese decreased to 28 745 tonnes from 36 411 tonnes.

Stocks of skim milk powder decreased to 9 462 tonnes at January 1, 1990 from 12 432 tonnes a year earlier and stocks of concentrated milk increased to 10 700 tonnes from 3 340 tonnes.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat decreased to 26 548 tonnes at January 1, 1990, from 34 852 at January 1, 1989 and stocks of frozen meats decreased from 32 313 tonnes at January 1, 1989 to 29 191 tonnes at January 1, 1990.

For further information, order the 1989 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, \$32) or contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division. ■

Livestock Report

April 1, 1990

Total pig numbers in Canada, at April 1, 1990 at an estimated 10,578,500 head were down 3% from a year earlier at 10,861,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,061,000 head, showing a decrease of 2% from a year earlier at 1,087,800.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1990 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$16.50/\$66) will be available May 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Field Crop Reporting Series: No.3 - Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1990

The estimates of the stocks of Canadian wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, soybeans and corn at March 31, 1990 will be released April 27, 1990 at 15:00 hrs. Data on stocks held both on farms and in commercial positions are included. This report provides information on the quantities of grains and oilseeds available for export and domestic use for the remainder of the 1989-90 crop year.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

February 1990

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 387 kilotonnes in February 1990, down 1.7% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 11 694 kilotonnes, up 1.6%.

Exports in February fell 11.7% from February 1989 to 2 139 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 4 514 kilotonnes, 25.4% below last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 328 kilotonnes, a difference of 5.2% from February 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin,
Vol. 18, No. 17, **Pack of Processed Broccoli**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,
March 1990.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February
1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, October-
December 1989.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: \$7.25/\$29; Other Countries: \$8.75/\$35).

**Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for
Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan
Areas**, June 1, 1988 (Component Method),
Catalogue number 91-212
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

**Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3 - Stocks of
Canadian Grain at March 31, 1990.**
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$76 a year; Other Countries: \$91 a year).
Available today at 3 p.m.

How to Order Publications

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

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the
Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide
full information on publications required (catalogue
number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics
Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa,
Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and
Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other
booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in
operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line
(1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers
for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and
services.*

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Published under the authority of the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the Minister of Supply and Services Canada.



1010036085

The Daily, April 27, 1990

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 30 - May 4
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1990
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1990
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1990
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	January 1990
May		
1-4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1990
2	Wholesale Trade	February 1990
2	Building Permits	February 1990
4-7	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1990