

The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

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- **National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1989 (Preliminary)** 3
Credit market debt of non-financial private corporations grew 16% in 1989, pushing their debt-to-equity ratio up for the second consecutive year.
- **New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1990** 7
Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales increased by 6.3% over February 1990.
- **Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes, First Quarter 1990** 9
The non-residential construction price index increased 0.9% to 125.4 (1986 = 100).

(Continued on page 2.)

Travel-log - Touriscope

Spring 1990 Issue

The Spring issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

The feature article reveals the most current situation on the "Great White North" invasion south of the border. In 1989 Canadians set an all-time record for travel south of the border, especially travel lasting less than 24 hours.

This release also includes a look at Hong Kong, now Canada's fifth most important overseas market; recreation patterns; ownership of boats; the Pacific region travel market; the distribution of the population north of the border; and a look at how a beer company found international travel data helpful.

The Spring issue of *Travel-log - Touriscope* (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications"

For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

National Balance Sheet Accounts

1989 (Preliminary)

Credit Market Summary

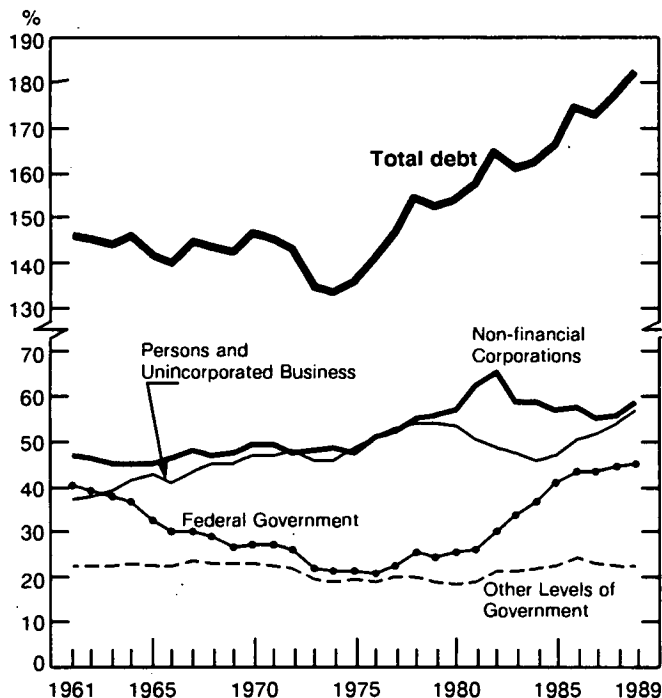
Credit market debt of **domestic non-financial sectors** reached \$1,208 billion at the end of 1989, with \$110 billion raised on financial markets in 1989. There was considerable demand for short-term funds, reminiscent of borrowing patterns early in the decade in the face of rising interest rates. The prime rate on business loans moved up about 375 basis points in the last two years, following a fairly consistent downward trend since the end of the 1981-82 recession.

Note to Users: Users are advised that the National Balance Sheet Accounts incorporate significant revisions to the capital stock components of the national wealth (released in *The Daily* on May 10, 1989). These revisions were the result of new service lives in the estimates for non-residential structures and machinery and equipment in many industries.

Sharp growth in credit market debt in 1989 was attributable to non-financial private corporations, whose debt grew by 16%. This resulted in a rise in their debt-to-equity ratio in 1989 as in 1988, after having declined steadily over the previous five years.

Acceleration in indebtedness was evident in the ratio of total credit market debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which rose to 1.82, up sharply from 1.73 at year-end 1987. This rise is one of a series on a steep upward trend that began in the mid-1970s. The growth in the overall debt-to-output ratio reflects, among other things, the incidence of government deficits, the substitution of debt for equity in corporate sector external financing and the increased borrowing activity of households.

Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-Financial Sectors to Gross Domestic Product



National Balance Sheet

Total assets on the national balance sheet - the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets - amounted to \$5,272 billion at the end of 1989, or about eight times the 1989 GDP. This represents roughly an 8% increase over last year. The ratio of financial assets-to-non-financial assets (the financial interrelations ratio) has risen markedly from 1983 on, rising from 1.20 in 1983 to 1.47 at the end of 1989. This reflects an economy that has expanded while relying more heavily on its financial system than in the past.

National wealth, defined as the economy's tangible assets, reached \$2,132 billion by year-end 1989 - reproducible assets of \$1,750 billion and land of \$320 billion. Reproducible assets grew by 8% over 1988, with housing and consumer durables continuing to grow more rapidly than the other components. National net worth of \$1,903 billion is a more restricted measure of wealth - one adjusted for the nation's net foreign liabilities of \$229 billion. An increase in net worth of \$160 billion was comprised of national saving of \$80 billion, with the balance resulting mainly from revaluations of assets and liabilities.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth of the Major Sectors

Total assets of the **personal sector** grew at about the same pace as last year, with the rate of growth in tangible assets somewhat smaller than that of financial assets. Changes in the sector's net financial investment are consistent with declines in the savings rate and significant increases in debt-financed expenditures. Borrowing in the form of mortgages and consumer credit continued at about the same level as 1988, making for six years of strong growth. The sector's liabilities in these forms reached \$335 billion at the end of 1989. New borrowing via consumer credit and mortgages in the year increased the level of such debt by 11%, down from 13% for 1988. While the rate of increase moderated, growth in these forms of debt exceeded gains in income; consumer credit and mortgage debt, combined, reached 75% of personal disposable income, compared to 73% at the beginning of the year. These increases, however, were accompanied by a rise in the value of consumer durables and housing on the sector's balance sheet.

Liabilities of **non-financial corporations** grew somewhat more rapidly during 1989 than in previous years, consistent with the firming of capital expenditure as well as reduced profits (internal funds). For the non-financial private corporations sector, credit market debt rose to \$314 billion, with strong growth in short-term paper issues and funds raised through negotiated loans showing renewed strength. A shift into short-term debt was accentuated by a low level of share issues in 1988, following the October 1987 drop in share prices; share issues recovered in 1989 to about the average level of the years 1985-87.

Measured by total assets, the **federal government's** growth has been the weakest among the major non-financial sectors in the economy. As a result of a number of years of debt growth outpacing asset growth, net worth is negative in this sector. Changes in the liabilities of this sector were related to interest rate movements and borrowing requirements

for the year. Credit market debt of the federal government reached \$295 billion in 1989, an 8% increase compared to 11% in 1988. Outstanding Treasury bills rose 27%, while federal bonds (including Canada Savings Bonds) declined.

Other levels of government had \$147 billion of credit market debt outstanding by year-end 1989, with provincial government bonds comprising the largest single component. Following four years of steady growth in liabilities (at about 11.0% per year), the total debt of this group of sectors increased at a slower pace since 1987.

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by domestic **financial institutions** (the financial intermediation ratio) remained at about the same level in the first half of the decade, but rose sharply from 1985 through 1989. Approximately 70% of credit market debt is held as assets by financial institutions, and the growth of the various intermediaries reflects the rise in indebtedness of non-financial sectors. In aggregate, financial institutions increased financial assets by 9% during 1989. The growth of near-banks' financial assets was considerably above this average at 13%; mortgages and loans grew significantly among the assets of credit unions and caisses populaires and trust companies.

In 1989, **non-resident sector** assets (Canada's liabilities) totalled \$457 billion. However, the proportion of federal government credit market debt held as assets in this sector rose sharply from about 15% in 1987 to 19% in 1988 and 21% in 1989; this was due largely to significant increases in Treasury and Canada bills (1988) and federal bonds (1989) held by non-residents.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775 and 777-794.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-9043), Financial Flow Accounts Section, Economic Conditions, Integration and Wealth Accounts Division. □

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Major Sectors, Year-End 1989

(Billions of Dollars)

	Persons and Un- incorp'd Business (1)	Non-Fin- ancial Corpo- rations (2)	Financ- ial Insti- tutions (3)	Govern- ments (4)	Rest of the World (5)	Total, All Sectors (1 to 5)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
Total Assets	2,060	1,272	1,403	550	457	5,742	5,285
Tangible Assets	970	853	51	258	-	2,132	2,132
Residential Structures	487	80	5	1	-	573	573
Non-Res. Structures	33	366	30	196	-	626	626
Machinery and Equipment	12	178	8	10	-	209	209
Consumer Durables	221	-	-	-	-	221	221
Inventories	14	107	-	-	-	121	121
Land	202	122	9	49	-	382	382
Financial Assets	1,091	418	1,352	292	457	3,610	3,153
International Reserves	-	-	3	17	-	20	20
Currency and Deposits	390	54	48	17	63	572	509
Consumer Credit	-	2	91	-	10	93	93
Trade Receivables	-	105	6	3	33	123	113
Loans	-	9	198	18	20	259	226
Short-term Paper	40	27	101	20	-	207	187
Mortgages	11	7	285	4	162	307	307
Bonds	69	7	184	79	-	501	339
Insurance and Pensions	288	-	-	-	148	288	288
Claims	-	155	284	117	18	703	555
Shares	235	7	95	4	-	359	341
Foreign Investments	-	1	23	-	-	24	24
Other Financial Assets	58	45	35	15	2	155	153
Liabilities, Net Worth	2,060	1,272	1,403	550	457	5,742	5,285
Liabilities	386	1,065	1,384	548	227	3,610	3,383
International Reserves	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
Currency and Deposits	-	-	542	2	28	572	544
Consumer Credit	93	-	-	-	-	93	93
Trade Payables	10	91	2	9	10	123	112
Loans	40	137	29	19	33	259	226
Short-term Paper	-	53	19	135	-	207	207
Mortgages	242	64	1	-	-	307	307
Bonds	1	136	40	324	-	501	501
Insurance and Pensions	-	-	287	1	-	288	288
Claims	-	159	96	22	102	378	277
Shares	-	376	307	-	-	684	684
Foreign Investments	-	-	-	-	24	24	-
Other Liabilities	-	49	60	35	11	155	144
Net Worth	1,674	207	19	2	229	2,132	1,903

* The National Balance Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets/liabilities (which is also the net worth of the rest of the world sector with the sign reversed).

All data are in current dollars. The figures may not balance, due to rounding.

- Nil.

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Credit Market Summary Table
(Millions of Dollars)*

	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Persons and Unincorporated Business	257,585	294,547	335,066	375,710
Consumer Credit	65,512	75,038	84,392	93,001
Bank Loans	10,927	11,756	15,767	15,798
Other Loans	12,835	14,879	17,664	24,225
Mortgages	167,088	191,889	216,275	241,812
Bonds	1,223	985	968	874
2. Non-financial Private Corporations	220,813	239,387	271,311	313,628
Bank Loans	80,056	78,647	80,958	88,650
Other Loans	22,080	26,224	30,271	39,998
Short-term Paper	26,589	33,013	45,140	51,306
Mortgages	36,832	42,442	51,899	62,643
Bonds	55,256	59,061	63,043	71,031
3. Non-financial Government Enterprises	74,175	73,919	75,315	76,452
Bank Loans	6,027	4,813	5,597	4,707
Other Loans	5,096	4,905	4,224	4,310
Short-term Paper	435	1,217	1,738	1,635
Mortgages	1,202	1,201	1,188	1,183
Government of Canada Bonds	444	638	1,042	1,245
Provincial Government				
Bonds	56,303	57,026	58,397	60,249
Municipal Government Bonds	228	228	246	243
Other Canadian Bonds	4,246	4,009	2,883	2,880
4. Federal Government	220,411	246,673	274,310	295,419
Bank Loans	-	654	-	-
Other Loans	4,226	4,824	3,402	2,567
Treasury Bills	70,990	75,594	96,346	121,340
Bonds	145,195	165,601	174,562	171,512
5. Other Levels of Government	122,215	131,320	138,481	146,831
Bank Loans	1,992	2,207	2,092	2,218
Other Loans	11,987	13,382	14,539	14,288
Short-term Paper	11,315	12,643	11,560	13,990
Mortgages	80	80	80	80
Provincial Government				
Bonds	68,743	73,981	79,651	84,638
Municipal Government Bonds	27,473	28,453	29,994	31,067
Other Canadian Bonds	625	574	565	550
6. Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors	895,199	985,846	1,094,483	1,208,040
Consumer Credit	65,512	75,038	84,392	93,001
Bank Loans	99,002	98,077	104,414	111,373
Other Loans	56,224	64,214	70,100	85,388
Treasury Bills	70,990	75,594	96,346	121,340
Short-term paper	38,339	46,873	58,438	66,931
Mortgages	205,202	235,612	269,442	305,718
Bonds	359,930	390,438	411,351	424,289

* The Credit Market Summary Table compresses the detail in the sector balance sheets by aggregating sectors and by excluding non-market instruments.

- Nil.

New Motor Vehicle Sales

March 1990

Highlights

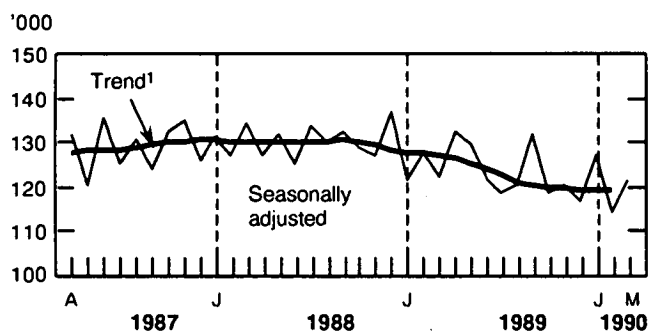
Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 121,000 units in March 1990, an increase of 6.3% over the revised February 1990 level. In March, higher sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (+11.7%) and passenger cars (+3.7%).
- The 6.3% increase in March followed a sharp 9.9% decline in February and an 8.7% gain in January 1990.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars increased 4.5% in March 1990 to 53,000 units, following a decline of 7.5% in February. Sales of overseas passenger cars increased 2.1% to 27,000 units, following a decline of 4.1% in February 1990.

gain of 5.3%, while passenger car sales increased by 1.0%.

- The March increase in passenger car sales comprised an increase of 1.0% for North American passenger cars and a gain of 0.9% for imported passenger cars. The increase in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 2.5% rise in Japanese car sales. Partly offsetting this increase was a 4.9% decrease in cars imported from "other countries".
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 25.9% in March 1990, from 25.5% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of manufacturers from "other countries", as their market share declined to 6.5% from 6.9% in March 1989.
- Six provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in March 1990 compared to March 1989. Declines were recorded in Newfoundland (-18.0%), Nova Scotia (-12.7%), Manitoba (-6.5%) and Quebec (-0.8%).
- For the first quarter of 1990, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 0.4% from the same period last year, to 319,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down 2.9% to 138,000 units, while imported passenger car sales increased 2.7% to 70,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 112,000 units during this period, up 0.9% over a year earlier.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1990



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

1989 Final Data

- The final estimate of total new motor vehicle sales in Canada for 1989 amounted to 1.5 million units, a decline of 5.2% from 1988.

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.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 139,000 units in March 1990, up 2.4% over the March 1989 level. Commercial vehicle sales recorded a

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

Note to Users:

Data users should note that unadjusted monthly new motor vehicle sales data for 1989 have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have also been revised for the period January 1986 to February 1990 and incorporate the latest unadjusted data as well as updated trading day adjustment factors.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
March 1990

	Seasonally Adjusted			
	December 1989 ^r	January 1990 ^r	February 1990 ^r	March 1990 ^p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	116,627 -3.1	126,736 8.7	114,235 -9.9	121,399 6.3
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,552 3.0	54,926 0.7	50,822 -7.5	53,101 4.5
Overseas	24,377 -4.3	27,354 12.2	26,221 -4.1	26,760 2.1
Total	78,929 0.6	82,280 4.2	77,043 -6.4	79,861 3.7
Commercial Vehicles	37,698 -10.1	44,457 17.9	37,192 -16.3	41,538 11.7
	Unadjusted			
	March 1990	Change 1990/1989	January- March 1990	Change 1990/1989
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	139,409	2.4	319,280	-0.4
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	62,444	1.0	137,962	-2.9
Japan	23,865	2.5	55,459	8.6
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,979	-4.9	14,348	-15.3
Total	92,288	1.0	207,769	-1.1
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	39,699	3.9	93,316	-1.3
Overseas	7,422	13.6	18,195	13.7
Total	47,121	5.3	111,511	0.9

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

First Quarter 1990

Price indexes of non-residential construction in Canada rose 0.9% to 125.4 (1986=100) in the first quarter of 1990, consistent with increases of 0.7% in the two previous quarters. However, the 4.5% year-over-year rise was the smallest yearly change since the second quarter of 1986.

Halifax continued a slow climb, with increases of 0.9% over the previous quarter and 3.7% over the same period last year. Contractors reported that a lack of demand for construction work and a feeling of near-term uncertainty in the Halifax area are contributing to prices holding steady.

Although still busy, there appears to be a slowdown in price escalation in Montreal, with an increase of 0.4% over the previous quarter and 2.9% over one year ago (the smallest increase since the second quarter of 1984).

The easing of price increments is also evident in Ontario: Ottawa with a 1.3% quarterly and 5.5% annual increase and Toronto with a 0.8% quarterly and 4.1% annual increase. In Ottawa, the annual rate of change peaked in the second quarter of 1989 at 9.2%, and has now fallen to 5.5%. The last time Toronto had an annual increase of 4.1% or less was in 1985. Both areas continue to be busy, and results from impending labour negotiations may affect prices later this year.

In Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver prices continued to rise, partly because of steady demand and also in reaction to the very low price levels of the mid-1980s. The quarterly increases of 1.7%, 1.7% and 1.9% and annual ones of 7.7%, 7.5% and 7.2% for these cities were the largest across the country in this time period.

This bulletin marks the first release of price index numbers on a 1986 = 100 time base.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 (replacing 414) and 2043 (replacing 415). The new CANSIM series Databank (D) numbers have been assigned in a manner which permits users to derive the new code by adding a constant number to the D number for the old series. To ascertain the equivalent series on a new time base, add 220,300 to the old price index series D number. For example, the seven-city composite series on a 1981 = 100 base was D477101 and on a 1986 = 100 base it will be D 697401 (477101 + 220300 = 697401).

For further information regarding these changes, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607) or S. Seymour (613-951-9608), Prices Division.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications". □

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

First Quarter 1990

(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							Canada
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	
Quarterly Indexes								
1989								
First Quarter	107.0	114.0	116.6	125.2	113.4	114.3	113.9	120.0
Second Quarter	109.1	115.8	119.9	127.5	116.5	116.8	116.6	122.4
Third Quarter	109.8	116.2	120.1	128.4	119.0	119.6	118.2	123.3
Fourth Quarter	110.0	116.8	121.4	129.3	120.1	120.9	119.8	124.3
1990								
First Quarter	111.0	117.3	123.0	130.3	122.1	122.9	122.1	125.4
Percentage Change								
Third/Second Quarter 1989	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.4	0.7
Fourth/Third Quarter 1989	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8
First Quarter 1990/ Fourth Quarter 1989	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9
First Quarter 1990/1989	3.7	2.9	5.5	4.1	7.7	7.5	7.2	4.5

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Employment

September 1989

Highlights

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in local governments grew 3.6% (11,500) since September 1988, to 333,000 employees. Between September 1980 and September 1989, local government employment grew at an annual average rate of 1.9%.
- Ontario remains the largest municipal employer of all the provinces with 47% of all employees, up from 43% in 1980. Over this same period, Ontario's share of Canada's population rose by less than one percentage point, to 36.5%.
- Local government employment accounts for some 27% of all government employment in Canada. Since 1980, local government employment growth has outpaced that of both the federal (+0.6%) and the provincial (+0.3%) levels.
- By far the largest proportion of local government employees work in the transportation, protection, recreation and environment related activities, reflecting the principal expenditure areas for this level of government. Many components of local government employment are subject to significant seasonal fluctuations, and the summer months traditionally see substantial hiring of recreation as well as road and street workers.
- Total remuneration for local governments for the period September 1988 to September 1989 was estimated at \$9 billion, which represents 24% of total remuneration for government employees during the same period.
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, local governments employed some 2.5% of the total employed labour force in Canada, up slightly from 2.4% in September 1980.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2725 (for local government services monthly data by province and territory) and 2726 (for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and under major urban area).

Note to Users:

Local government includes municipalities, boards, commissions and conservation authorities but excludes local schools, hospitals and enterprises.

Data are also available through special tabulation.

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

For more information on this release, contact André Jacques (613-951-1843) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

March 1990

Canadian firms produced 193 260 cubic metres of construction type plywood during March 1990, an increase of 5.4% over the 183 307 cubic metres produced during March 1989.

January-to-March 1990 production totalled 548 457 cubic metres, an increase of 1.9% over the 538 237 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) 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. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

March 1990

Canadian firms produced 191 633 cubic metres of waferboard in March 1990, an increase of 9.9% over the 174 358 cubic metres produced in March 1989. Particleboard production reached 115 032 cubic metres, up 0.9% over 114 057 cubic metres the

previous year. Production of fibreboard for March 1990 was 8 413 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 0.4% from the 8 444r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in March 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 549 011 cubic metres, up 12.7% over the 487 026 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 310 797 cubic metres, up 3.7% from the 299 606r cubic metres for January-to-March 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 23 963 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 4.7% over the 22 883r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$5/\$50) 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. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

March 1990

At March 31, 1990, the estimates on the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled \$432 million, up \$76 million (21%) over December 1989, but down \$167 million (28%) from March 31, 1989. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

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

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

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey

Summary Tabulations, Quarters One to Four, 1988 and 1989

Second Quarter 1989, Revised

Third Quarter 1989, Preliminary

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking industry for quarters one to four of 1988 and 1989 (summary tabulations), the second quarter of 1989 revised, and the third quarter 1989 preliminary are now available.

The data will be published in the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol 6, No. 3 (50-002, \$9.40/\$75), available in mid-May. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

May 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at May 1, 1990 and revised figured for April 1, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1990.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61.00; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73.00; Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, April 1990.

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2.70/27.00; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32.00; Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38.00).

Footwear Statistics, March 1990.

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States: US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries: US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

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