



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 18, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **The Consumer Price Index, April 1990** 3
In April, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.0%, down from the 5.3% rate reported in March.

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To obtain further information on these files or place an order, contact Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

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MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

April 1990

National Highlights

All-Items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.1% between March and April to reach a level of 156.4 (1981=100). This is a slowdown from rates of 0.8%, 0.6%, and 0.3% registered for January, February and March respectively. Five of the major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% (Recreation, Reading and Education; Clothing) to 1.2% (Health and Personal Care). The two remaining major component indexes, Food and Transportation, fell by 0.8% and 0.3% respectively.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.1% compared to the increases of 0.8%, 0.5% and 0.3% reported for January, February and March respectively.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between April 1989 and April 1990 was 5.0%, down from the 5.3% rise observed in March. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (January to April) was 3.4%, down sharply from the 6.4% increase reported for the three-month period ending in March.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.8% in April following a rise of 0.2% in March. This decline resulted from a fall of 1.3% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores offset, in part, by a rise of 0.6% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

A large proportion of the 1.3% decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was due to a decrease of 17.7% in the index for Fresh Vegetables. The vegetable price declines were mainly for salad-type vegetables (tomatoes, lettuce, celery, cucumbers and cabbages) as supplies from traditional import sources have been augmented by supplies from Florida crops which were replanted after the December frost. Storage-type vegetables (potatoes, carrots and onions) continued to register seasonal price increases. Price declines were also observed for fresh fruit (mostly bananas and oranges), selected dairy products, turkey and breakfast cereal. Sporadic

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.

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

price wars in grocery stores located in Western Canada have also contributed to lower food prices. Part of the downward pressure was offset by higher prices for beef, veal, pork, chicken, prepared and ready-cooked meat, eggs, bakery products, concentrated fruit juices and carbonated beverages.

Over the 12-month period, April 1989 to April 1990, the Food index rose 3.9%, down noticeably from the 5.0% increase reported for March. The latest rise was made up of increases of 3.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 5.0% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 0.2%, down from the increase of 0.4% observed in March. The largest contribution to this month's result came from a 0.4% rise in the Housing index. Increases of 1.2% in the Health and Personal Care index and 0.7% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index also made notable contributions. A decline of 0.3% in the Transportation index was a partial offset.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change April 1990 from	
	April 1990	March 1990	April 1989	March 1990	April 1989
All-items	156.4	156.3	149.0	0.1	5.0
Food	145.2	146.3	139.8	-0.8	3.9
All-items excluding food	159.5	159.2	151.6	0.2	5.2
Housing	157.5	156.9	150.5	0.4	4.7
Clothing	139.5	139.3	134.7	0.1	3.6
Transportation	155.5	156.0	147.0	-0.3	5.8
Health and personal care	158.3	156.5	150.7	1.2	5.0
Recreation, reading and education	155.9	155.8	150.0	0.1	3.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	228.5	227.0	204.6	0.7	11.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	63.9	64.0	67.1		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1971 = 100	370.5				

The dominant contributor to the increase in the Housing index was a rise of 0.5% in the Owned Accommodation index which was mostly due to increased mortgage interest costs. Higher prices for new homes and increased rents also contributed significantly to the latest change. Rate increases were observed for water, electricity and telephone services. Prices of furniture rose sharply as previously discounted prices returned to regular levels. Moderate increases were observed in the prices of child-care services, pet food, detergent and soap, and paper products. A relatively small proportion of the overall increase was offset by a drop in the prices of fuel oil, piped gas and household textiles.

The Health and Personal Care index rose by 1.2%, largely owing to a rise of 5.6% in dental care charges following the release of new suggested fees by Dental Associations. Higher prices of non-prescribed medicines and selected personal care supplies contributed slightly to the overall rise.

The 0.7% rise in the index for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages resulted from price increases of 0.7% for alcoholic beverages and 0.5% for cigarettes. Beer prices rose in Saskatchewan and the Yukon while the price of wine rose in three Atlantic provinces, Saskatchewan and Québec. Prices of liquor also rose in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. Provincial tax increases in Prince Edward Island, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories accounted for the rise in cigarette prices.

Increases in the Clothing index (0.1%) and the Recreation, Reading and Education index (0.1%) contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. In the first index, a rise of 0.7% in the Women's Wear index was offset to a large extent by a fall of 0.7% in the Men's Wear index. In the second index, price increases noted in the purchase and operation of recreational vehicles and newspapers were offset substantially by a fall in the prices of selected home entertainment equipment.

The fall of 0.3% in the Transportation index resulted from declines in both the Private and Public Transportation sub-components which fell by 0.3% and 1.2% respectively. A large part of the decline in the Private Transportation component was due to lower prices for new cars as manufacturers' rebate programs were expanded. Tire prices also fell sharply. At the same time, higher charges were registered for automobile repairs and increases were noted for gasoline prices, drivers' licence fees (Manitoba) and auto insurance premiums (Alberta). In the Public Transportation group, air fares fell by an average 3.1%, largely due to seasonal declines on some southern routes. An increase in inter-city bus fares in several cities slowed the overall decline.

Over the 12-month period, April 1989 to April 1990, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 5.2%, down slightly from the increase of 5.4% reported for March.

Goods and Services

The Goods index fell by 0.3% in April following a rise of 0.3% in March. The Services index, by contrast, rose by 0.5%, up slightly from the 0.4% increase in March. Between April 1989 and April 1990, the Goods index rose by 4.4%, down from 4.9% in March, while the Services index rose by 5.7%, the same rate as reported for March.

City Highlights

Between March and April changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.3% in St. John's to a rise of 0.9% in Charlottetown/Summerside. Declines in the Housing and Transportation indexes explained the decrease in the index for St. John's. Higher than average increases in the Housing and Clothing indexes accounted for the above average movement in Charlottetown/Summerside.

Between April 1989 and April 1990 increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.8% in Quebec City to 7.1% in Calgary.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.3%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major components. The largest downward effect originated in the Housing index, where a decline in the prices of household furnishings and equipment more than offset increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. The Transportation index declined overall, mainly reflecting lower prices for new cars. The Food index was also down, as lower prices for beef, poultry, fresh produce and dairy products were observed. The prices of home entertainment equipment declined. Moderating these declines were higher prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores and increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.9%. A large part of the upward impact originated from higher prices for cigarettes, reflecting an increase in provincial taxes. Increased charges for owned accommodation, combined with higher prices for furniture and increased household operating expenses, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances were

observed in the prices of women's wear, recreational equipment and dental care. The Transportation index declined overall, as lower prices for new cars more than offset higher prices for gasoline (tax increase) and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs. The Food index was down, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Halifax

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in the Food, Clothing and Transportation indexes offset advances in the remaining four major component indexes. The decline in the Food index was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce. The fall in Transportation reflected lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares. These declines were largely offset by higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher charges for electricity and for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores. Higher prices for newspapers, recreational equipment, personal care supplies and dental care services were also observed. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.5%, reflecting advances in all seven major component indexes. The largest impact came from a rise in the Housing index, where increased household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were observed. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for fuel oil, were noted as well. A rise in the Transportation index reflected higher prices for gasoline (tax increase) and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Other notable advances were observed in charges for dental care, wine and liquor purchased from stores, and recreational equipment. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.0%.

Quebec City

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food, Clothing, Transportation and Recreation indexes. Lower prices for fresh produce and chicken caused the decline in the Food index, while the fall in the Transportation index was due to lower prices for new cars. Declines in the prices of home

entertainment equipment and recreational equipment accounted for the drop in the Recreation index. Lower prices for men's wear caused the Clothing index to fall. Largely offsetting these declines were increased prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores, and higher charges relating to housing (most notably increased mortgage interest costs and higher prices for furniture). Higher charges for dental care were observed as well. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Montreal

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. Lower overall food prices, particularly for fresh produce, poultry and soft drinks, exerted a notable downward influence. A fall in the Transportation index also had a considerable dampening effect, as declines in new car prices and air fares more than offset higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Lower prices for men's wear were noted as well. Higher prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores and increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies were noted. The Housing index rose, reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for fuel oil. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Ottawa

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, resulting from a number of offsetting movements. Among those factors exerting a downward pressure were decreased transportation charges, especially due to lower new car prices and air fares. The prices of recreational and home entertainment equipment declined. The Food index fell overall, due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and turkey. A rise in the Housing index exerted a notable upward influence. Advances were observed in charges relating to owned accommodation, water, rented accommodation, and household furnishings and equipment. Increased charges for dental care services and higher prices for women's and girls' wear also had a considerable upward impact. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. Most of the downward movement resulted from declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. The decline in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce,

cured and prepared meats, and beef. The Transportation index fell due to price declines for new cars, gasoline, and air travel. A rise in the Housing index exerted a notable upward impact, as advances were observed in owned and rented accommodation charges, household operating expenses, and furniture prices. Higher charges for dental care and personal care supplies also had a considerable upward influence. Higher charges for recreational equipment and travel tours were also observed. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.2%. Among the main contributors were declines in the Food and Clothing indexes. Within Food, price declines were observed for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, cereal products, poultry and bakery products. The Clothing index fell due to lower prices for men's wear. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for furniture, increased household operating expenses and higher charges for rented accommodation. Advances were also noted in charges for dental care and personal care supplies. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for gasoline and vehicle repairs were completely offset by lower prices for new cars and a decline in air fares. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. Declines in the Food, Transportation and Clothing indexes exerted a downward impact. Within Food, lower prices were observed for fresh produce, beef, chicken and soft drinks. The Transportation index declined due to lower prices for new cars, gasoline and air travel, partially offset by increased fees for drivers' licences and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. The Clothing index fell slightly, as lower prices for men's wear more than offset higher prices for women's and children's wear. A rise in the Housing index exerted a considerable upward influence, as advances in charges for owned accommodation, electricity and telephone services were observed. Quotations for rented accommodation and furniture were up as well. Recreational expenses increased, as did the prices of dental care services and non-prescribed medicines. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Regina

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Among the main upward contributors were higher prices for beer, wine and liquor purchased from stores, increased charges for owned accommodation, and advances in household operating expenses. Higher prices for recreational equipment and for home-entertainment equipment had a notable upward impact as well. The Food index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for restaurant meals, pork, chicken, cereal products and prepared meats. Increased charges for dental care were also noted. Some offset resulted from a decline in the Transportation index due to lower prices for new cars. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Saskatoon

Increased housing charges and higher prices for alcoholic beverages contributed notably to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, higher charges were observed for water, household operation, owned accommodation and rented accommodation. The rise in the alcoholic beverages index reflected higher prices for beer, wine and liquor purchased from stores. Charges for prescribed medicines and dental care advanced as well. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in the Transportation and Food indexes. The former was associated with lower prices for new cars. Within Food, lower prices for fresh produce, beef and bread more than offset higher prices for chicken, pork, cereal products, cured and prepared meats, and eggs. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Edmonton

A rise in the Housing index, reflecting advances in new house prices, electricity rates and rented accommodation charges, explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The Transportation index also exerted an upward impact, as advances in gasoline prices (the result of provincial tax increases), vehicle insurance premiums and vehicle maintenance and repair charges were observed. These advances were partially offset by lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares. Higher prices for cigarettes (increase in provincial taxes) also had a notable upward influence. Charges for dental care and women's wear were up as well. The Food index declined overall, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables and beef. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.7%. An advance in the Housing index, reflecting increased charges for electricity, higher mortgage interest costs and higher prices for new homes, had a major upward influence. Charges for rented accommodation and furniture were up as well, while charges for natural gas declined. Higher food prices also had a notable impact, as increased prices for soft drinks, beef, restaurant meals and chicken were observed. Cigarette prices were up (the result of a provincial tax increase), as were charges for dental care and women's wear. Higher prices for gasoline (reflecting provincial tax increases), combined with increased charges for vehicle insurance and vehicle maintenance and repairs caused the Transportation index to rise. These advances were partly offset by lower prices for new cars and a decline in air fares. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 7.1%.

Vancouver

An advance in the Housing index accounted for a major part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The Housing index reflected increased charges for owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased charges for rented accommodation. Higher prices for men's and women's wear also had a notable upward impact. Increased charges for dental care, higher prices for gasoline (provincial tax increase), and a rise in vehicle maintenance and repair charges were observed as well. Declines in new car prices and air fares moderated these advances. The Food index fell slightly, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and milk more than offset higher prices for beef, poultry, pork, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 6.1%.

Victoria

Price increases for owned accommodation, household operations, furniture and rented accommodation explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for home-entertainment equipment, dental care and personal care supplies had a considerable upward influence. Higher prices for clothing and cigarettes were also observed. The Food index fell, as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken and milk more than offset higher prices for beef, bakery products, pork and restaurant meals. A decline in Transportation reflected lower prices for

new cars and decreased air fares (offset partially by higher prices for gasoline and a rise in charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs). Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Order the April 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.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

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								
April 1990 index	148.2	131.6	145.2	146.5	149.8	151.4	153.3	211.2
% change from March 1990	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.1	-0.2	0.8
% change from April 1989	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.4	6.5	3.6	3.7	9.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1990 index	147.8	138.2	141.3	130.4	141.3	167.5	160.4	249.4
% change from March 1990	0.9	-0.1	0.8	1.4	-0.3	1.3	0.5	6.6
% change from April 1989	5.8	5.8	4.4	1.6	5.1	8.5	3.7	20.1
Halifax								
April 1990 index	153.8	143.1	151.5	133.1	150.3	163.9	162.2	238.6
% change from March 1990	0.0	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.2	0.7
% change from April 1989	5.3	6.3	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.6	14.8
Saint John								
April 1990 index	153.5	144.8	153.4	132.8	147.4	153.0	158.7	256.1
% change from March 1990	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.6
% change from April 1989	5.0	5.8	3.9	2.9	3.8	4.8	3.3	16.9
Quebec City								
April 1990 index	154.5	144.2	159.4	138.5	148.8	159.1	141.1	224.8
% change from March 1990	-0.2	-1.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.0	-0.4	2.0
% change from April 1989	3.8	1.4	4.6	3.4	3.3	4.4	1.7	12.2
Montreal								
April 1990 index	156.7	147.9	159.6	137.6	155.4	157.8	149.2	226.2
% change from March 1990	-0.1	-1.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	1.8	0.0	1.6
% change from April 1989	4.0	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.7	3.3	13.0
Ottawa								
April 1990 index	157.3	140.6	161.8	142.2	158.9	165.4	153.5	222.8
% change from March 1990	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-1.1	1.3	-0.4	0.0
% change from April 1989	5.1	3.9	5.5	4.4	5.4	5.3	2.9	10.6
Toronto								
April 1990 index	164.5	151.1	170.7	146.6	161.3	166.5	160.8	225.1
% change from March 1990	-0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.4	-0.9	1.3	0.1	0.0
% change from April 1989	5.1	3.2	4.8	4.3	6.3	6.7	5.0	10.2

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
Thunder Bay								
April 1990 index	154.0	140.6	151.7	138.3	159.2	157.8	154.6	220.4
% change from March 1990	-0.2	-2.4	0.4	-0.2	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.2
% change from April 1989	3.9	1.7	2.8	3.1	5.6	3.2	3.1	11.5
Winnipeg								
April 1990 index	153.9	139.1	153.9	138.8	152.1	152.5	160.7	245.5
% change from March 1990	0.0	-1.0	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0
% change from April 1989	4.8	5.6	3.2	3.0	6.1	2.8	4.1	11.4
Regina								
April 1990 index	151.8	137.8	150.3	134.9	151.6	175.9	153.9	224.5
% change from March 1990	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4
% change from April 1989	5.5	5.3	2.9	3.7	12.6	3.0	2.8	10.9
Saskatoon								
April 1990 index	152.6	137.3	151.2	138.7	149.4	187.9	155.6	214.0
% change from March 1990	0.1	-1.0	0.7	0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.1	1.6
% change from April 1989	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.5	7.9	5.3	3.3	10.0
Edmonton								
April 1990 index	148.9	142.7	138.5	135.5	153.3	158.4	153.8	249.7
% change from March 1990	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.4
% change from April 1989	5.2	2.5	5.7	3.3	5.9	4.7	3.4	14.2
Calgary								
April 1990 index	148.6	140.8	139.1	132.4	153.4	161.1	153.1	244.9
% change from March 1990	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.1	2.0
% change from April 1989	7.1	9.1	6.8	3.4	7.0	5.8	4.2	13.8
Vancouver								
April 1990 index	150.6	143.0	143.3	135.1	160.8	144.4	161.3	210.9
% change from March 1990	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
% change from April 1989	6.1	8.0	5.8	1.8	7.6	3.9	3.9	8.3
Victoria²								
April 1990 index	120.4	119.6	113.4	117.1	121.8	119.9	128.7	153.7
% change from March 1990	0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.3	1.3	0.5	0.2
% change from April 1989	5.3	4.1	5.6	2.3	6.5	3.7	5.1	8.7

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

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

April 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 162 122 thousand square metres in April 1990, a decrease of 10.2% from the 180 677^r thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to April 1990 domestic shipments totalled 683 851^r thousand square metres, down 6.1% from the 728 179^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The April 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

March 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,101.3 million in March 1990, up 4.1% from March 1989.

Operating expenses were \$802.5 million, an increase of 2.9% from March 1989. Net operating revenue was \$298.9 million, an increase of 7.5% over March 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.90/\$79) is scheduled for release the week of May 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Wool Production and Supply

1989

Wool production in Canada in 1989 is estimated at 1 316 900 kilograms, up 8% from 1988, at 1 206 800 kilograms. Wool prices decreased by 14% from \$1.94 per kilogram in 1988 to \$1.67 per kilogram in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1184-1186.

The 1989 issue of *Wool Production and Supply* (\$15), a statistical bulletin, is available by contacting Guy Gervais (613)-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact B. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Hospital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report

1988-89

Statistics from the Preliminary Annual Report of Hospitals are now available for the 1988-89 reporting year. These provide key data elements on hospital utilization and expenditures. Utilization variables include patient-days, occupancy, separations, admissions and average length of stay. Related to expenditures are figures for paid hours, salaries and benefits, medical and surgical supplies and drug costs. The data are compiled by province and hospital type and size. Although these statistics are preliminary, they nevertheless provide a reasonably accurate portrayal of costs and utilization of Canadian general and allied special hospitals.

For more information, contact Peter Mix (613-951-1650), Health Care Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

March 1990

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the first quarter of 1990 are now available.

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025,\$6.75/\$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

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

Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry (SIC 3561) totalled \$834.0 million, down 4.8% from \$875.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.

The data will be released later in Catalogue 44-250. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Lime Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the Lime Industry (SIC 3581) totalled \$180.2 million, up 16.2% from \$156.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859.

The data will be released later in Catalogue 44-250. See "How to Order Publications".

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, February 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182.00; United States: US\$21.80/US\$218.00; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255.00).

Wholesale Trade, February 1990.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144.00; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173.00; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202.00).

Touriscope: International Travel - Advance Information, March 1990.

Catalogue number 66-001P

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

Juristat Service Bulletin: Vol. 10, No. 7 - Conjugal Violence Against Women, 1988.

Catalogue number 85-002

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Daily**

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
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The Daily, May 18, 1990

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 22 - 25
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
23 - June 8	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1990
25	Retail Trade	March 1990
25	Security Transactions with Non-residents	March 1990
25	Building Permits	March 1990
25	International Travel Account	First Quarter 1990
