



The Daily

Statistics Canada

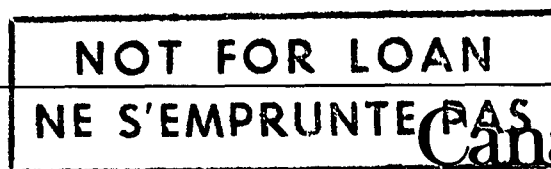
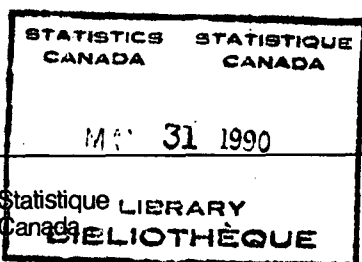
Thursday, May 31, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, March 1990** 3
Gross domestic product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, rose 0.1% in March, following a similar gain in February and a decline of 0.1% in January.
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1990** 6
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$501.23, up 4.9% over a year earlier.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, April 1990** 10
The IPPI showed a slight decrease of 0.1% in April, keeping the annual rate of change under 1% for a sixth consecutive month (0.1% in April).
- **Raw Materials Price Index, April 1990** 12
The RMPI was down 3.3% in April, falling for the first time this year.
- **Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1990** 13
Farm cash receipts dropped 3% to \$5.8 billion for the period January-March 1990.
- **Net Farm Income, 1989 (Preliminary)** 15
Total Canadian net farm income reached a record level in 1989 as grain stocks were rebuilt. Realized net income fell 12% as a result of higher expenses.
- **Farm Capital Value, July 1, 1989** 17
The value of farm capital in Canada rose for the first time since 1982, to reach \$111 billion at July 1, 1989.
- **Farm Debt Outstanding, December 31, 1989 (Preliminary)** 19
Canadian farm debt fell 3% in 1989, the third consecutive yearly decrease.
- **Construction in Canada, 1990** 20
Intended capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach \$90.6 billion in 1990, up 5.9% over the latest estimate for 1989.

(continued on page 2)



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending May 26, 1990	22
Deliveries of Major Grains, March 1990	22
Major Appliances, April 1990	22
Gypsum Products, April 1990	22
Preliminary Marine Transport Statistics for Canadian Ports - Domestic and International Shipping, January-June 1989	23
Direct Program Payments in Agriculture, 1989	23
Annual Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1989	23
Processed Fruits and Vegetables, December 1989	23
Construction Price Indexes, 1986 = 100	23
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, January-April 1990	24

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

25

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: June 1990

26

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

March 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, rose 0.1% in March, following a similar gain in February and a decline of 0.1% in January. Output of goods advanced 0.2% in March, while production of services was unchanged.

GDP edged ahead 0.2% in the first quarter of 1990, following gains of 0.8% in the third quarter and 0.4% in the fourth quarter of 1989.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production advanced for the second consecutive month in March, following a decline in January when motor vehicle manufacturers implemented massive production cutbacks. Goods output fell 0.1% in the first quarter, following a similar decline in the fourth quarter of 1989. This was a slowdown from an average quarterly growth rate of 0.6% in the first three quarters of 1989. The pickup in goods production in the last two months of the first quarter was aided by motor vehicle manufacturers returning closer to normal operating rates. Construction and mining industries also contributed to the growth in March. These gains were partly offset by a drop in output by public utilities. Manufacturing edged down 0.1% in March, as the recovery in automotive products was outweighed by widespread declines elsewhere in manufacturing.

Production of motor vehicles and parts advanced 11.2% in February and 5.8% in March, following a plunge of 18.7% in January when plant shutdowns were widespread in both Canada and the U.S.. Although operating rates had recovered substantially by March, when output in Canada was only 4.4% below December, production fell 10.3% in the first quarter as a whole. Exports of automobiles advanced substantially in February and March, following a large decline in January, and units sold domestically gained 6.3% in March.

Construction output rose 1.0% in March, following substantial gains in the previous two months, and resulted in a gain of 2.6% for the first quarter. The

March advance was led by non-residential building activity, especially industrial projects. Residential construction rose more moderately, mostly due to increased single-family dwelling activity.

Mining output gained 0.9% in March, mainly due to a 2.1% advance in the production of crude oil and natural gas, its first increase since November. Although production of crude dominated the gain, petroleum exports and pipeline throughput were virtually unchanged in the month. Natural gas exports rose substantially in March, following marginal gains in the previous two months, and gas distribution by public utilities recorded its first increase since December. Pipeline throughput was also higher for the first time in several months.

Despite the increase in gas distribution by public utilities, output for this industry fell 1.8% in March because of a substantial decline in the generation of electric power. Output of electric power now stands at its lowest level since August 1986. Ongoing problems with low water levels and unusually mild weather in the first quarter reduced electric power generation in the last few months, including March. Exports of electricity to the U.S. have plummeted nearly 70% since last summer and 50% since January. Utilities' output declined 4.5% in the first quarter.

Services-producing Industries

Services production was unchanged in March, following a decline of 0.1% in February and a gain of 0.2% in January. Declines in finance, insurance and real estate, and wholesale trade were offset by gains in transportation and storage, and other service industries. In the first quarter overall, services output rose 0.4%, compared to gains of 0.9% in the third quarter and 0.8% in the fourth quarter of 1989.

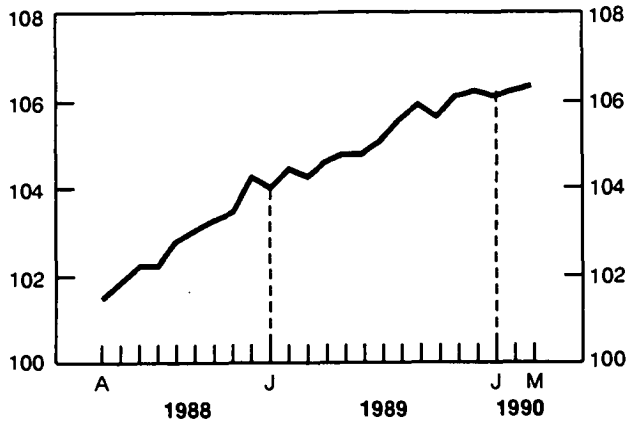
Output of the finance, insurance and real estate industry fell 0.4% in March, its fourth consecutive decline. Lower activity by real estate agents was the major contributor to the weakness, as a slide in housing sales that began last October accelerated in March. Stock exchanges and security brokers also contributed to the March decline, extending a downtrend that has been evident for several months. These trends resulted in a 0.4% decline in output for the finance, insurance, and real estate group in the first quarter, compared to gains of 1.9% in the third quarter and 1.1% in the fourth quarter of 1989.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

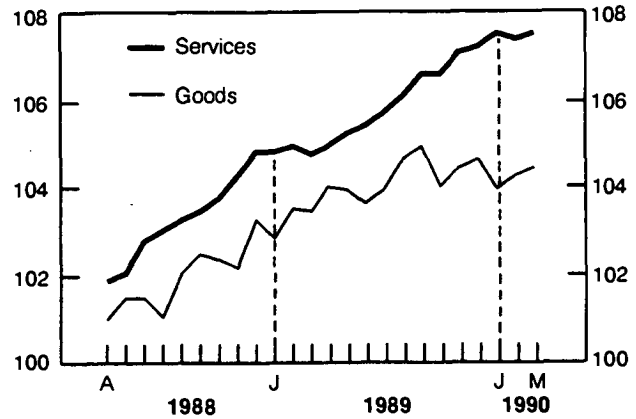
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



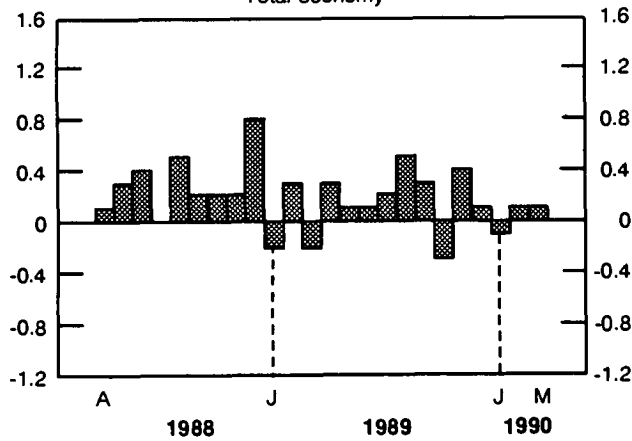
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



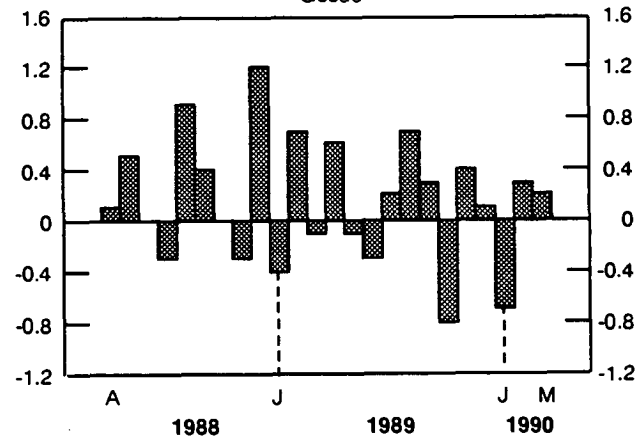
% change

Total economy



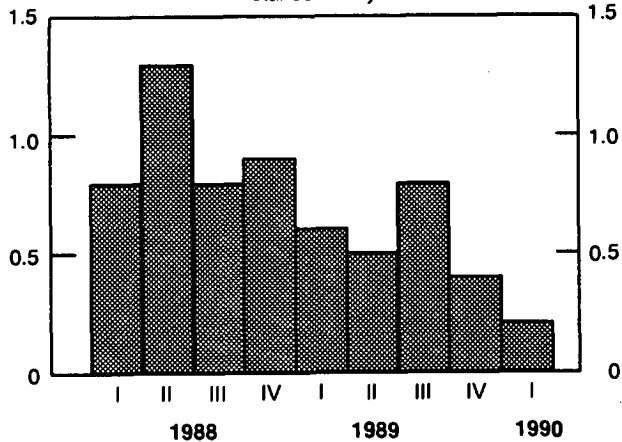
% change

Goods



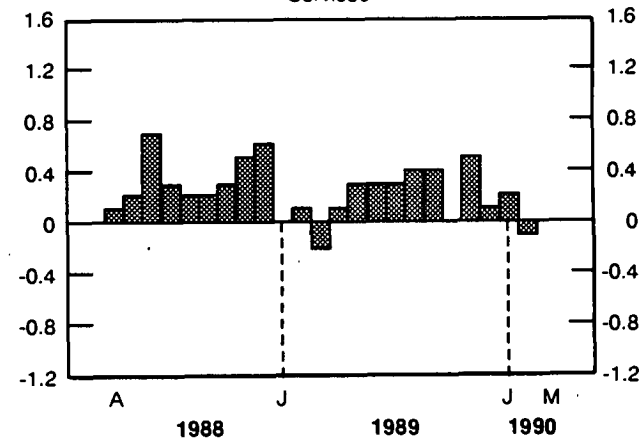
% change
by quarter

Total economy



% change

Services



Wholesale trade fell 0.6% in March, after gaining 1.2% in February and falling 0.6% in January. Output rose 1.2% in the first quarter, following a 0.4% decline in the fourth quarter of 1989. In March, lower sales of food, lumber, and hardware were partly offset by increased sales of motor vehicles and industrial machinery.

Output by the transportation and storage industry rose 1.2% in March, mainly due to a large increase in railway transport. Rail shipments of motor vehicles and parts rose substantially for the second consecutive month. Increased carloadings of coal also contributed to the gain in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

Order the March 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121), scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1989		1990		
	March	December	January	February	March
Total Economy	408,237.6	416,085.1	415,545.1	415,925.8	416,378.7
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	9,201.2	9,914.1	10,000.6	10,010.2	10,020.6
Fishing and trapping industries	724.8	541.4	620.0	630.6	642.0
Logging and forestry industry	2,738.3	2,753.8	2,792.4	2,780.4	2,787.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,441.1	22,995.5	23,118.0	23,026.8	23,232.0
Manufacturing industries	78,144.8	78,507.3	77,633.4	77,803.1	77,755.4
Construction industries	31,806.8	32,477.1	32,870.4	33,532.8	33,860.4
Transportation and storage industries	19,199.4	19,289.7	19,585.6	19,334.7	19,574.6
Communication industries	13,543.5	14,589.8	14,792.4	14,804.4	14,835.6
Other utility industries	11,580.1	12,177.5	11,293.2	11,064.0	10,863.6
Wholesale trade industries	25,374.5	25,609.5	25,456.4	25,769.4	25,616.5
Retail trade industries	26,060.1	26,479.1	26,664.4	26,477.8	26,477.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,413.1	61,559.6	61,501.2	61,341.6	61,125.6
Community, business and personal services	41,895.0	43,197.9	43,184.7	43,180.8	43,279.8
Non-business Sector					
Mining industries	7.2	69.5	66.0	70.8	80.4
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	330.5	341.4	333.6	336.0	340.8
Transportation industries	1,575.8	1,575.8	1,597.2	1,610.4	1,624.8
Communication industries	46.8	44.4	43.2	45.6	45.6
Water systems industry	564.1	572.5	571.2	574.8	578.4
Insurance and other finance industry	417.3	432.9	439.2	439.2	441.6
Government service industries	24,393.3	24,831.4	24,847.2	24,932.4	24,993.6
Community and personal services	37,731.9	38,076.9	38,086.8	38,112.0	38,154.0
Special Aggregations					
Business Sector	343,122.7	350,092.3	349,512.7	349,756.6	350,071.5
- goods	157,637.1	159,366.7	158,328.0	158,847.9	159,161.6
- services	185,485.6	190,725.6	191,184.7	190,908.7	190,909.9
Non-business Sector	65,114.9	65,992.8	66,032.4	66,169.2	66,307.2
-goods	619.3	690.0	685.2	693.6	706.8
-services	64,495.6	65,302.8	65,347.2	65,475.6	65,600.4
Goods producing industries	158,256.4	160,056.7	159,013.2	159,541.5	159,868.4
Services producing industries	249,981.2	256,028.4	256,531.9	256,384.3	256,510.3
Industrial production	113,785.3	114,370.3	112,729.8	112,587.5	112,557.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,206.0	33,458.5	33,406.4	33,203.7	33,087.8
Durable manufacturing industries	44,938.8	45,048.8	44,227.0	44,599.4	44,667.6

Employment, Earnings and Hours

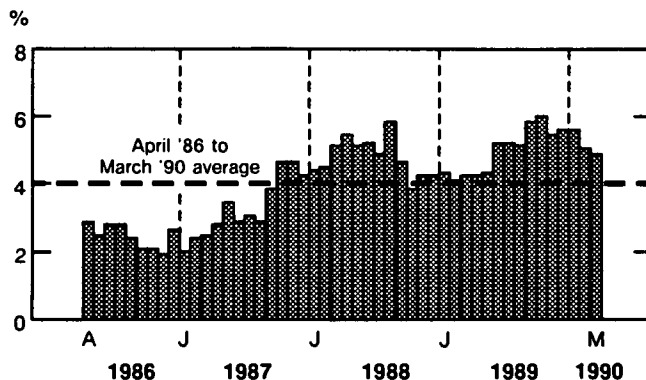
March 1990 (Unadjusted Data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary March 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$501.23, an increase of 0.5% over February. Average weekly earnings increased by 4.9%² (\$23.20) over March 1989. The growth in earnings has been decelerating since October 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,142,000, up by 90,000 (+0.9%) over the February 1990 level. Compared to March 1989, employment was down by 22,000 (-0.2%). This represents the third consecutive year-over-year decline in employment.

Year-over-year Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate - Canada



Provincial and Territorial Highlights

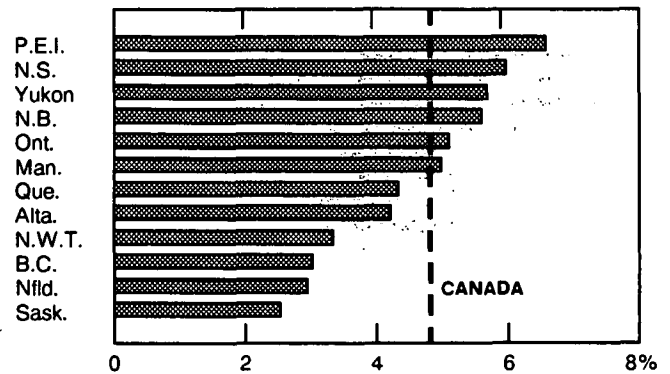
- Earnings growth on a year-over-year basis in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Yukon was higher than the national average.
- Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Yukon recorded year-over-year declines in employment.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The March 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings
March 1989 - March 1990



Employment, Earnings and Hours

March 1990

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of Employees*					
	March 1990 ^P	Feb. 1990 ^r	March 1989	March 1990/89	Jan.-Dec. 1989/88	Jan.-Dec. 1988/87
	(thousands)			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	10,142.5	10,052.7	10,164.1	-0.2	2.3	1.6
Goods-producing industries	2,436.4	2,426.1	2,540.1	-4.1	1.6	1.7
Forestry	44.4	45.9	50.3	-11.7	-0.3	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	146.6	144.5	147.9	-0.9	-6.8	2.1
Manufacturing	1,808.8	1,811.9	1,915.5	-5.6	0.8	1.0
Construction	436.6	423.8	426.4	2.4	6.6	4.0
Service-producing industries	7,706.0	7,626.6	7,624.0	1.1	2.5	1.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	849.4	848.0	826.8	2.7	3.4	0.9
Trade	1,866.5	1,823.0	1,825.7	2.2	1.3	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	644.9	641.3	638.6	1.0	0.4	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,655.6	3,624.7	3,644.9	0.3	3.4	0.7
Public administration	689.6	689.7	688.0	0.2	2.7	1.3
Newfoundland	139.3	139.1	137.3	1.4	2.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	34.4	34.3	34.3	0.5	1.2	5.6
Nova Scotia	286.9	286.1	283.9	1.1	4.9	2.4
New Brunswick	215.5	214.4	212.9	1.2	3.4	3.0
Quebec	2,466.9	2,441.9	2,514.0	-1.9	1.0	1.6
Ontario	4,159.2	4,130.3	4,210.1	-1.2	2.3	0.6
Manitoba	376.8	378.4	386.3	-2.5	-0.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	297.2	294.8	295.6	0.6	0.8	2.0
Alberta	983.4	975.9	948.2	3.7	3.6	3.4
British Columbia	1,153.5	1,128.4	1,112.0	3.7	4.5	3.1
Yukon	9.7	9.4	9.9	-2.2	6.8	6.6
Northwest Territories	19.7	19.7	19.6	0.3	2.1	7.1

^P preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

* all employees

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

March 1990

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average Weekly Earnings *					
	March 1990 ^p	Feb. 1990 ^r	March 1989	March 1990/89	Jan.-Dec. 1989/88	Jan.-Dec. 1988/87
	(dollars)			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	501.23	498.64	478.03	4.9	5.0	4.8
Goods-producing industries	623.14	615.07	586.30	6.3	5.4	4.8
Forestry	659.27	642.07	655.54	0.6	6.0	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	858.95	867.71	824.47	4.2	6.5	6.2
Manufacturing	602.25	594.62	566.53	6.3	5.1	4.9
Construction	626.81	613.46	584.31	7.3	6.3	4.3
Service-producing industries	462.69	461.61	441.96	4.7	4.8	4.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	625.56	622.31	618.55	1.1	4.1	4.1
Trade	368.56	365.03	353.16	4.4	5.6	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	536.28	530.45	520.33	3.1	4.2	5.0
Community, business and personal services	424.69	424.13	400.68	6.0	4.9	5.2
Public administration	649.49	652.26	611.31	6.2	4.6	4.6
Newfoundland	477.52	476.03	462.69	3.2	4.9	4.8
Prince Edward Island	415.03	410.80	391.61	6.0	5.6	4.7
Nova Scotia	450.25	447.97	425.77	5.7	3.6	4.5
New Brunswick	458.34	451.98	433.89	5.6	5.1	3.4
Quebec	487.19	485.93	464.55	4.9	4.2	5.4
Ontario	524.75	522.26	497.43	5.5	5.5	5.8
Manitoba	458.58	453.61	437.37	4.8	5.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	432.59	433.23	420.51	2.9	3.5	1.3
Alberta	498.91	497.39	478.70	4.2	4.7	2.8
British Columbia	502.30	496.30	486.37	3.3	5.4	2.9
Yukon	608.96	608.69	567.16	7.4	5.2	8.4
Northwest Territories	677.27	668.32	654.25	3.5	6.9	1.8

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

* for all employees

Industrial Product Price Index

April 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) edged down 0.1% to 131.4 in April 1990, from March's revised level of 131.5. This decrease follows two increases registered at the start of the year. The largest increase this month was shown by meat, fish and dairy products (0.5%), which was followed by a 0.3% increase for beverages. These were more than offset by the impact of the decreased value of the American dollar on a number of product groups and an estimated decline of 0.4% for petroleum and coal products. A majority of the decreases registered this month were the result of the 1.2% decrease in April 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 (-0.6%) and paper and paper products (-0.8%)).

Since April 1989, the IPPI has risen 0.1%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has been decelerating and has remained under 1% for the last six months. The intermediate goods index continued to show an almost steadily declining rate of annual change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -1.8% in April 1990. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -8.7% in April 1990. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.8% in April 1989 and now hovering around 3% (3.0% in April). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.9%.

Highlights

- The index for meat, fish and dairy products rose 0.5% in April, due to increases of 0.7% for meat

products and 1.0% for fish products. This mainly reflected higher prices for fresh or frozen pork (1.0%), beef and veal (0.8%), as well as for fish fillets, steaks, groundfish (3.1%).

- The index for beverages showed an increase of 0.3% in April, mainly due to a rise of 0.5% for alcoholic beverages. This mainly reflected the jump of 4.6% registered for whiskey for export. During the last 12 months, the beverages index has risen 3.3%.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index fell 0.4% during the past month, largely as a result of lower prices for fuel oils and other fuel. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has risen 11.4%.
- With an increase of 3.7% in April, the index for aluminum products was the only group to show an increase as the primary metal products index edged down 0.1%. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 13.1%, with decreases ranging from 40.1% for nickel products to 3.6% for other non-ferrous metal products, but only 2.4% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The April 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available towards the end of June. 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 April 1990 ²	April 1990/ March 1990	April 1990/ April 1989
% change				
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	131.4	-0.1	0.1
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products ³	89.3	134.6	-0.1	-0.9
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.7	-0.2	-1.8
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	123.4	0.0	-8.7
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	129.1	-0.2	0.4
Finished goods	38.4	137.1	-0.1	3.0
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	142.6	0.4	3.0
Capital equipment	10.2	138.7	-0.3	2.2
All other finished goods	17.9	133.7	-0.1	3.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	129.8	0.5	2.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	132.4	0.2	0.5
Beverages	1.9	161.1	0.3	3.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	173.4	0.1	5.6
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.8	0.0	0.7
Textile products	2.4	122.4	0.0	1.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	131.5	0.2	3.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	130.2	-0.2	3.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	148.8	0.1	4.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	142.4	-0.8	-1.9
Printing and publishing	2.4	162.2	-0.1	2.5
Primary metal products	8.8	122.5	-0.1	-13.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	137.7	0.1	1.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	138.5	-0.1	2.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.8	-0.6	0.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	136.4	0.1	-0.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	145.9	0.1	2.3
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	104.5	-0.4	11.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	131.3	0.2	-4.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.9	0.2	0.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	81.9	-1.2	-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.

Raw Materials Price Index

April 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) declined 3.3% between March and April 1990, to a preliminary level of 101.6. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 0.2%. Of seven components of the RMPI, three fell in April, three rose and one did not change. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 7.6%, mainly as a result of an estimated 8.6% decrease in crude mineral oil prices and a 4.9% drop in prices for natural gas.
- The non-ferrous metals index was down by 2.2%. Lower prices for concentrates of copper (-5.5%) and lead (-10.5%), and precious metals (-6.5%) were partially offset by higher prices for concentrates of zinc (10.8%) and some non-ferrous scraps.
- The animal and animal products index was up 0.2%, mainly as a result of higher prices for cattle for slaughter (0.9%), and hogs (0.6%).

Yearly Change

Between April 1989 and April 1990, the RMPI decreased 0.8%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 3.3% and outweighed an increase in the mineral fuels index. The main contributors to the yearly change were:

- The vegetable products index declined 6.3%, due to lower prices for grains (-13.0%), oilseeds (-13.2%), and citrus and tropical fruits (-13.8%). A partially offsetting effect came from higher prices for fresh vegetables (7.0%) and unrefined sugar (22.2%).
- The ferrous materials index was down 10.9%, as both of its components decreased (iron ore by 6.4% and iron and steel scrap by 17.8%).
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 18.0%, as prices for almost all metals fell (the majority of them by a double-digit percentage). Only prices for lead concentrate rose, by 31.4%.
- The mineral fuels index was up 3.8%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 4.6%.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (34.7%), cattle for slaughter (2.2%), fish (6.7%) and shellfish (13.6%) were largely responsible for a 5.3% rise in the animal and animal products index.

Available on CANSIM matrix 1980.

The April 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/ \$182) will be available towards the end of June. 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)

Index	Relative Importance	Index April 1990 ¹	% change	
			April 1990/ March 1990	April 1990/ April 1989
Raw materials total	100	101.6	-3.3	-0.8
Mineral fuels	45	88.1	-7.6	3.8
Vegetable products	11	91.3	0.0	-6.3
Animal and animal products	20	118.4	0.2	5.3
Wood products	8	134.0	1.0	1.4
Ferrous materials	2	99.3	-0.3	-10.9
Non-ferrous materials	11	105.3	-2.2	-18.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	133.6	0.1	-1.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	112.9	-0.2	-3.3

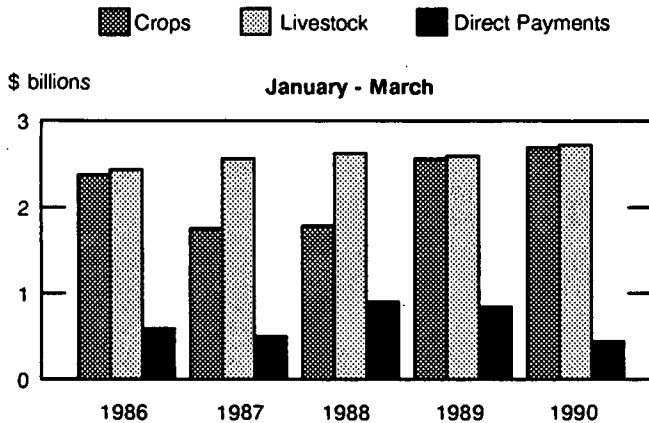
¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-March 1990

Farm cash receipts for January-March 1990 dropped 3% from the corresponding period a year earlier, to \$5.8 billion. Higher crop and livestock receipts did not offset a 50% drop in direct program payments.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Highlights

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments dropped 50% to \$422 million during the first quarter of 1990. Although a decline was registered in all programs, the drop in payments under crop insurance and the Western Grain Stabilization Act accounted for over two-thirds of the \$414 million decline.

- Crop insurance payments dropped 32% to \$224 million, compared to the previous five-year average of \$199 million. Payments during the first quarter of 1989 reached a record \$331 million, as payments were still being made to compensate for the 1988 drought.
- Payments under WGSA followed the historical disbursement pattern and were nil during the first quarter of 1990. As 1989 was the only year in which a payment was made under this program during the first quarter, the lack of payments in the first quarter of 1990 represents a \$176 million drop.

Note to Users:

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603).

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts rose 5% to \$2.7 billion. The increase can be attributed to wheat receipts, which almost doubled and more than compensated for a drop in the liquidation of deferred grain receipts, and a decline in canola receipts.

- Wheat receipts reached \$582 million, an increase of 96% over the previous year's \$296 million level, which was the lowest in nine years. The increase in wheat receipts was due to a 115% rise in marketings, as they returned to more normal levels. The low marketings during the first quarter of 1989 reflected the 1988 drought-reduced production and limited supply available for sale.
- The liquidation in 1990 of receipts for grain sold in 1989 dropped 17% to \$507 million. At \$610 million, 1989 liquidations were at their highest level since 1985.
- Canola receipts declined to \$209 million, due to lower marketings (-16%) and prices (-9%). While prices dropped for all grains and oilseeds, canola and oats were the only two crops for which marketings also declined. In the case of canola, the marketings dropped from a first quarter record in 1989. Lower production in the fall of 1989 contributed to the lowest beginning supply for a crop year over the last five years.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal products receipts rose 4% to \$2.7 billion, on the strength of higher cattle and hog receipts in the first quarter of 1990. The other major livestock items remained fairly stable, with the exception of turkey receipts, which rose 11%, and egg receipts, which dropped 7%.

- Cattle receipts rose 10% to \$938 million, as a result of an 11% increase in marketings. Prices remained relatively unchanged (-1%), as most of the rise in marketings was due to exports of both slaughter and feeder cattle to the United States.
- Receipts for hogs increased 9% to reach \$459 million, due entirely to a strengthening of prices (+12%), as marketings fell 3%. Hog prices had reached their lowest point since the second quarter of 1980 during the first quarter of 1989. The price for the first quarter of 1990 is still 6% below the 10-year average for the same period.
- A 10% increase in marketings was primarily responsible for the 11% rise to \$123 million in turkey receipts.

- Egg receipts dropped 7%, as prices dropped 4% and marketings 3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

Order the January-March 1990 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$11/\$44), scheduled for release June 11. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging service.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-March
(millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	% Change 1990/1989
Newfoundland	13.6	13.6	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	65.3	71.4	9.3
Nova Scotia	76.0	71.8	-5.5
New Brunswick	63.1	64.9	2.8
Quebec	772.2	771.5	-0.1
Ontario	1,372.9	1,305.2	-4.9
Manitoba	585.2	584.3	-0.2
Saskatchewan	1,490.8	1,405.9	-5.7
Alberta	1,287.0	1,249.2	-2.9
British Columbia	275.1	288.1	4.7
Canada	6,001.2	5,825.9	-2.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Net Farm Income

1989 (Preliminary)

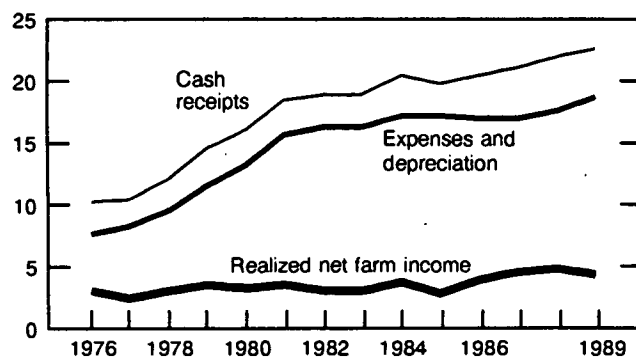
- Total net farm income rose 34% to a record \$4.8 billion in 1989, due to rebuilding of farm-held grain stocks.
- Realized net income fell to \$4.1 billion, as expenses increased more than receipts.

The record \$4.8 billion total net income was the result of higher grain inventories at December 31st and, consequently, a large increase in the value of inventory change. Previously the record was \$4.4 billion in 1986. On-farm grain stocks in 1989 returned to normal levels, following the 1988 drought which reduced crop production in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. In 1989, total net income in Saskatchewan increased six-fold, Manitoba tripled, and Ontario was up 13%.

Realized net income (which does not account for the value of inventory change) fell 12% from the 1988 record, to \$4.1 billion in 1989. If the effect of inflation in the general economy is removed, then realized net income was down 16%. The decrease was primarily due to increased expenses (+6%), which more than offset an increase in cash receipts (+2%). Realized net income fell in the four western provinces, Ontario and Nova Scotia. The remaining provinces showed increases, particularly Prince Edward Island where increased potato receipts caused realized net income to double.

Cash Receipts, Expenses and Depreciation, Realized Net Farm Income, 1976-1989

Billions of dollars



Note to Users:

The upcoming release of Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603, June 1990) will contain an experimental production (value-added) account for agriculture. The information will be presented by province from 1981 to 1989.

Farm Cash Receipts

- Farm cash receipts for 1989 rose 2% to \$22.5 billion.
- Crop receipts increased for the second consecutive year to \$8.4 billion, their highest level since 1984.
- Receipts from livestock operations rose 1% to a record \$10.8 billion, while direct program payments dropped 2% to \$3.3 billion.

Higher crop receipts were responsible for most of the increase in 1989 total receipts. A rise in Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, liquidation of deferred grain tickets and increased barley receipts offset declines in wheat and oilseed receipts.

CWB payments were responsible for over 74% of the increase in crop receipts, as they rose from \$342 million to \$633 million in 1989. Higher export prices allowed for larger final payments on the 1987/88 crop (August 1 to July 31) and an interim payment on the 1988/89 crop. Receipts for grain sold in 1988 but deferred and cashed in 1989 were 41% higher than a year earlier, at \$610 million.

Barley receipts also contributed significantly to the higher crop receipts. Both higher prices and marketings were responsible for the 34% increase in barley receipts, which reached \$683 million in 1989. Barley prices stood at their highest level in four years, primarily due to tight North American feed grain supplies as a result of the 1988 drought.

Wheat receipts, which accounted for about 33% of crop receipts over the 1984 to 1988 period, fell 17% to \$2.2 billion. A 16% increase in prices could not offset the 5.7 million tonne (26%) drop in marketings. Drought-reduced production in 1988 lowered the supplies available for delivery in 1989.

Livestock receipts rose 1% to a record high of \$10.8 billion. All major livestock and livestock products increased or remained stable relative to the previous year. The livestock items showing significant declines were receipts from fur production and honey.

Increases ranging from 8% to 10% were registered for turkeys, hens and chickens and eggs. Higher prices, due primarily to the rise in the feed cost component in cost-of-production formulas, were responsible for a large part of the higher receipts for the feather industry.

Cash receipts remained relatively unchanged for cattle and calves, and hogs, as higher marketings generally offset lower prices. Dairy products rose marginally (less than 1%), as higher prices more than offset a 3% drop in marketings.

Fur receipts dropped 28% to \$42 million, as prices of fox pelts fell 46% and mink pelts 37%, due to over-supply.

Direct program payments dropped to \$3.3 billion from their 1988 peak of \$3.4 billion. Lower payments to producers under the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) and the drawing to an end of payments under the Special Canadian Grain Program (SCGP) were responsible for the decline. Partly offsetting these declines were higher crop insurance and tripartite payments and payments under programs established as a result of the 1988 drought.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges rose for the second consecutive year (6%) to 18.6 billion.
- Large increases in total machinery expenses, crop and hail insurance premiums, interest expenses and wages contributed most heavily to the rise in 1989 farm expenses.
- Direct rebates to farmers decreased by \$58 million to \$373 million in 1989.

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges for 1989 rose by 6%, to a record high of \$18.6 billion. This increase follows declines in 1986 and 1987 and a 4% increase in 1988. Increases in 1989 expenses ranged from 4% to 6% in the eastern provinces and from 5% to 9% in the western provinces. If the effect of inflation in the general economy is removed, total farm operating expenses and depreciation charges rose by 2% in 1989.

The largest contributors to the \$1.1 billion increase in expenses included total machinery expenses, crop and hail insurance premiums, interest

expenses and wages. Total machinery expenses, the largest expense item, rose by 8% in 1989. There were major increases in machinery fuel expenses in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where there was a combination of higher prices and higher fuel consumption following the return to more normal growing conditions after the 1988 drought. Crop and hail insurance premiums jumped by 55%, due to increased premium rates and increased participation. Interest expenses rose by 5%, as an 11% increase in the average interest rate was partially offset by a decline in average debt outstanding. Wages were 5% above the 1988 level. Commercial feed, the second largest expense item, rose by 3%. Total depreciation was up 3%, as a 12% increase in depreciation on buildings was moderated by a 2% increase in depreciation on machinery.

Direct rebates to farmers decreased by 13% to \$373 million, resulting primarily from lower property tax and interest rebates in Ontario and from lower federal fuel rebates in most provinces. Rebates have declined annually since reaching a peak of \$518 million in 1986.

Value of Inventory Change

- The value of inventory change was \$696 million in 1989, up from the year-earlier level of -\$1.1 billion.

The value of inventory change for crops was \$730 million, as producer-owned inventories were built up for major grains and oilseeds with the exception of barley, flaxseed, and canola. Stocks which had been severely depleted after the 1988 drought (53% in the case of wheat) were brought up to more normal levels at December 31st, 1989.

The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was \$69 million, due to an increase in cattle and calf inventories. Hog inventories were down for the first time since 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603, series 90-001, \$21/\$42) is expected to be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8707) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. □

Net Farm Income

	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	(\$ millions)										
1988											
Total Cash Receipts	54	206	312	253	3,479	5,664	2,064	4,415	4,408	1,140	21,995
Operating Expenses After Rebates	42	155	211	181	2,385	3,992	1,435	2,754	2,862	856	14,873
Net Cash Income (1-2)	12	51	101	72	1,094	1,672	629	1,661	1,546	284	7,122
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	60	57	14	22	26	9	198
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	276	584	272	688	667	90	2,641
Realized Net Income (3 + 4 - 5)	10	35	81	56	878	1,145	372	995	905	202	4,679
Value of Inventory Change	0	9	0	-10	12	-133	-219	-818	44	23	-1,092
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	10	44	81	46	891	1,012	152	177	948	225	3,587
1989											
Total Cash Receipts	58	256	315	272	3,649	5,663	2,102	4,475	4,509	1,164	22,462
Operating Expenses After Rebates	45	163	222	190	2,507	4,155	1,540	3,057	3,054	904	15,837
Net Cash Income (1-2)	13	93	93	82	1,142	1,508	562	1,417	1,455	260	6,625
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	59	57	14	22	26	8	197
Depreciation Charges	2	18	25	20	284	624	281	679	698	93	2,723
Realized Net Income (3 + 4 - 5)	11	78	72	66	918	941	295	760	783	176	4,099
Value of Inventory Change	1	-6	-2	-10	-4	206	139	349	19	5	696
Total Net Income (6 + 7)	12	72	70	55	913	1,147	434	1,109	802	180	4,795

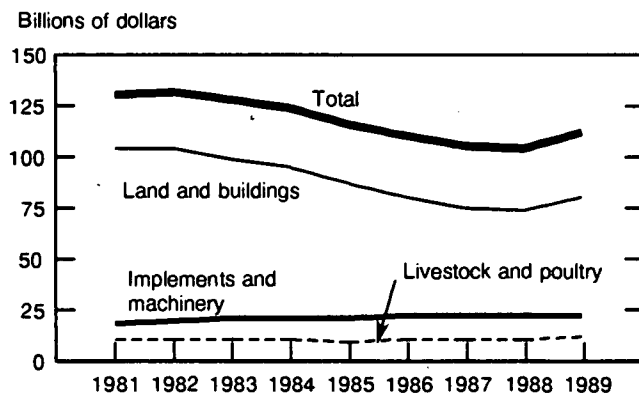
Farm Capital Value

July 1, 1989

- Canadian farm capital value increased 7% in 1989 to \$111 billion, following six years of declining values.

- The value of land and buildings was up 9% over 1988 levels, driven by rising land values in Ontario.
- Gains in the value of machinery (1%) and livestock (4%) were modest.

Value of Farm Capital, July 1, 1981 to 1989 Canada



The value of farm capital at July 1, 1989 was \$111 billion, up \$7.4 billion over 1988. This increase ends a downward trend observed throughout most of the 1980s. The growth in the value of farm capital coincides with a 3% decline in the level of agricultural debt, resulting in an overall reduction in farm financial stress.

Eliminating the effects of inflation in the general economy, the real 1989 value of farm capital (in constant 1981 dollars), increased for the first time this decade (2%). From 1981 to 1988, the real value of farm capital declined by an average of 6% per year. Current levels of real farm capital are comparable to values recorded in the mid-1970s.

The increase in farm capital value was led by a 9% rise in the value of farm land and buildings, which totalled \$79.8 billion in 1989. Land and buildings accounted for 72% of the value of farm capital.

Ontario had the largest increase in the value of land and buildings (21%), due to rising land values in Southwestern and South Central Ontario and perhaps a reflection of the strong economy in Ontario. Moderate increases of 1% to 5% occurred in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec. In Western Canada, land and building values increased by 6% in Manitoba, 11% in Alberta, and 4% in British Columbia, but were unchanged in Saskatchewan.

In 1989, the value of **implements and machinery**, at \$21.0 billion, rose 1%, due to an increase in the value of autos and trucks. The value of all other machinery, which represents 78% of the total value of implements and machinery, remained unchanged in 1989. Increased investment in farm machinery was offset by the capital which was retired,

resulting in no change in capital value.

The value of **livestock** increased 4% to \$10 billion in 1989. Capital value of cattle and calves rose 4% in 1989 due to a 3% increase in the value per head, while the value of hogs remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 90-001, \$21/\$42) is expected to be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact May Holmes (613-951-2442) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Current Values of Farm Capital

July 1

	Livestock and Poultry	Land and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total
(\$ thousands)				
1988				
Newfoundland	14,933	81,233	15,279	111,445
Prince Edward Island	77,868	481,744	169,132	728,744
Nova Scotia	129,064	651,247	187,689	968,000
New Brunswick	93,141	475,778	181,238	750,157
Quebec	1,514,928	6,034,833	2,174,103	9,723,864
Ontario	2,130,326	18,636,840	3,697,607	24,464,773
Manitoba	816,514	5,633,511	2,281,965	8,731,990
Saskatchewan	1,453,559	17,109,733	5,964,734	24,528,026
Alberta	2,868,235	19,302,672	5,408,932	27,579,839
British Columbia	588,964	4,593,808	696,453	5,879,225
Canada	9,687,532	73,001,399	20,777,132	103,466,063
1989				
Newfoundland	15,153	82,695	15,239	113,087
Prince Edward Island	78,540	506,795	166,796	752,131
Nova Scotia	130,961	675,343	190,286	996,590
New Brunswick	95,441	478,633	177,762	751,836
Quebec	1,594,739	6,227,948	2,226,370	10,049,057
Ontario	2,146,539	22,625,124	3,751,134	28,522,797
Manitoba	861,305	5,971,522	2,345,278	9,178,105
Saskatchewan	1,544,461	17,126,843	5,849,667	24,520,971
Alberta	2,974,685	21,329,453	5,592,942	29,897,080
British Columbia	602,287	4,754,591	714,082	6,070,960
Canada	10,044,111	79,778,947	21,029,556	110,852,614

Farm Debt Outstanding

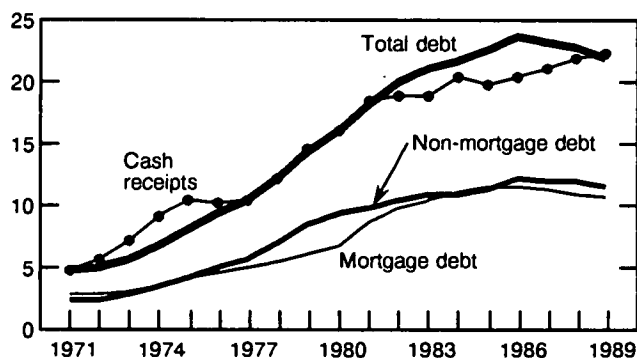
December 31, 1989 (Preliminary)

- Canadian farm debt, at \$22 billion, dropped 3% in 1989 and is now \$1.6 billion below the 1986 peak.
- Decreases in advance program payments and in debt outstanding to federal government agencies and to Saskatchewan's Production Loan Program account for much of the drop in farm debt.
- For the first time since 1981, debt outstanding was below farm cash receipts.

At \$22 billion, Canadian farm debt outstanding at December 31, 1989 was \$1.6 billion, 7% below the 1986 record high of \$23.6 billion. The 3% decline from 1988 continues a trend towards lower levels of farm debt. Throughout the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, debt trended towards higher levels. The turnaround from rising levels of debt is partially the result of increased caution on the part of both farmers and lenders.

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31 Canada

Billions of dollars



Note to Users:

Changes to this preliminary data should be expected when the data are finalized in November 1990.

Three major factors contributed to the fall in debt. Few advances were made under the Prairie Advance Payments Act, as advances were held pending legislation which was announced December 18, 1989. This had the effect of lowering debt outstanding at December 31, 1989 by \$346 million. Secondly, the amounts owed to federal government agencies (principally the Farm Credit Corporation) decreased \$333 million, to only \$3.8 billion in 1989. The third factor affected only Saskatchewan. Amounts outstanding to the Agriculture Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan's Production Loan Program decreased by \$194 million.

The overall decrease in debt followed a year in which Canadian realized net farm income fell 12% and total net farm income (which accounts for the value of inventory change) jumped 34% to a record high. Farm capital values increased in 1989 following several years of decline.

When compared to farm cash receipts over time (see graph), it can be seen that debt outstanding trended below total cash receipts during the early 1970s; was similar in the late 1970s; and was much higher up until 1988. As a result of rising cash receipts and falling debt, the level of debt is below cash receipts for the first time since 1981.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement 1 (21-603, series 90-001, \$21/\$42) is expected to be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mark Elward (613-951-2445) or May Holmes (613-951-2442), Agriculture Division. □

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31

	1987	1988	1989	1989/1988
		(\$ millions)		%
Chartered Banks	8,680	8,665	8,762	1.1
Federal Gov't. Agencies	4,552	4,148	3,815	-8.0
Provincial Gov't. Agencies	3,865	3,691	3,534	-4.3
Credit Unions	2,537	2,656	2,665	0.3
Insurance, Trust and Loan Cos.	95	129	133	3.1
Private Indiv. and Others	2,986	3,027	3,018	-0.3
Advance Payments Programs	473	411	66	-83.9
Canada Total	23,188	22,726	21,997	-3.2

Construction in Canada 1990

Intended capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach \$90.6 billion in 1990, up 5.9% over the latest estimate for 1989.

Highlights**Building Structures**

- Total expenditures on new building construction are expected to rise by 3.2% (\$2.0 billion) in 1990. This anticipated increase is due in large part to increases in residential building (\$1.4 billion, 3.6%) and in institutional buildings (\$0.5 billion, 12.2%). The overall increase is somewhat moderated by an expected decrease in industrial buildings (-9.4%).
- Growth in residential construction will be led by an increase in other residential construction (\$1.8 billion or 10.7%), which represents estimates for alterations and improvements to existing housing. In contrast, there is an anticipated decline of \$594 million (-3.8%) in the construction of new single-detached homes.

Engineering Structures

- Expenditures on new engineering construction are expected to increase by 12.8% (\$3.0 billion), as the result of anticipated increases in new construction for gas and oil facilities (\$1.5 billion, 28.4%), electric power facilities (\$911 million, 19.0%), waterworks and sewage (\$304 million, 13.2%) and marine construction (\$146 million, 35.5%).

Note to Users

These data by type of structure for construction supplement the construction data in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1990 (61-205), which was released in the DAILY and on CANSIM on March 7, 1990.

- The anticipated increase in gas and oil facilities will be largely fueled by an increase of \$753 million (24.7%) in oil and gas wells, a \$343 million (33.0%) increase in gas pipelines and a \$318 million (59.8%) advance in oil refineries.
- Planned expenditure increases in electric power construction will be driven almost exclusively by a 34.8% (\$858 million) increase in electric power generating plants.

Provincial Detail**Building Structures**

- All provinces, with the exception of Quebec (-\$298 million), New Brunswick (-\$45 million), and Nova Scotia (-\$3 million) will take part in the expected increase in new construction for building structures in 1990. British Columbia is projected to show the largest increase (\$1,304 million, 16.6%), due to an anticipated \$939 million gain in residential construction.

Engineering Structures

- A decline of \$65 million in British Columbia is expected to be the only decrease for new construction in engineering structures. All other provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (12.1%) and Ontario (4.9%), exceed the national average increase of 12.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2849, 2850, 2855-2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1988-1990 (64-201, \$37) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Jesus Dominguez (613-951-9816), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Total Value of Construction Work Purchased – New and Repair by Type of Structure, Canada
1988-1990^{1,2}
millions of dollars

Type of Structure	1988			1989			1990		
	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total
Construction – Total	77,353	13,518	90,871	85,528	14,537	100,066	90,554	15,433	105,987
Building Construction – Total	55,046	8,839	63,885	61,763	9,513	71,276	63,739	10,156	73,895
Residential	34,917	4,019	38,936	38,682	4,440	43,122	40,058	4,906	44,963
Industrial	2,887	955	3,842	3,305	959	4,264	2,995	1,006	4,001
Commercial	12,034	2,082	14,116	13,934	2,220	16,154	13,886	2,290	16,175
Institutional	3,374	1,166	4,540	3,733	1,222	4,954	4,187	1,253	5,441
Other building construction	1,835	617	2,452	2,109	672	2,781	2,613	702	3,315
Engineering Construction – Total	22,307	4,679	26,986	23,766	5,024	28,790	26,816	5,277	32,093
Marine construction	407	96	504	412	111	523	559	118	677
Road, highway and airport runways	4,258	1,463	5,721	4,753	1,574	6,327	4,852	1,617	6,469
Waterworks and sewage systems	2,106	371	2,477	2,308	434	2,742	2,612	457	3,069
Dams and irrigation	348	50	398	438	54	492	504	56	560
Electric power construction	3,740	458	4,198	4,792	498	5,290	5,703	546	6,249
Railway, telephone and telegram	2,012	1,078	3,090	2,186	1,108	3,294	2,258	1,118	3,376
Gas and oil facilities	6,648	640	7,288	5,313	693	6,006	6,820	777	7,597
Other engineering construction	2,788	523	3,311	3,563	553	4,116	3,509	588	4,097

¹ Actual expenditures 1988, preliminary actual 1989, intentions 1990.

² In the Statistics Canada report *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, the total value of construction work purchased is given as \$90,869.7 million for 1988, \$100,063.8 million for 1989 and \$105,986.1 million for 1990.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending May 26, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 26, 1990 totalled 298 183 tonnes, an increase of 0.7% over the preceding week's total of 296 125 tonnes, but down 2.4% from the year-earlier level of 305 438 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 5 823 782 tonnes, a decrease of 10.8% from 6 530 509 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

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

Deliveries of Major Grains

March 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from March 1989, except in the case of wheat and durum where marketings increased significantly.

Deliveries for March 1989 and March 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	767.1	989.9
• Durum wheat	70.9	200.1
• Total wheat	838.0	1190.0
• Oats	111.2	66.5
• Barley	557.0	402.7
• Rye	16.1	22.6
• Flaxseed	36.4	31.4
• Canola	541.5	272.8
• Total	2100.2	1986.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The March 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Major Appliances

April 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 157,888 units in April 1990, down 21.4% from 200,771 units in March 1990 and down 20.7% from the 199,201 units sold in the same month of 1989.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to April 1990 amounted to 685,411 units, a 7.5% decrease from 740,917 units for the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The April 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Gypsum Products

April 1990

Manufacturers shipped 19 802 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April 1990, down 12.7% from the 22 687 thousand square metres shipped in April 1989 and down 20.5% from the 24 902 thousand square metres shipped in March 1990.

Year-to-date shipments were 86 685 thousand square metres, a decrease of 6.8% from the January to April 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The April 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Marine Transport Statistics for Canadian Ports: Domestic and International Shipping

January-June 1989

Shipping activity at Canadian ports in the first half of 1989 posted a 2.9% decrease from year-earlier levels. Tonnage handled at Canadian ports totalled 174.2 million tonnes for the period January-June 1989, compared to 179.4 million tonnes for the first six months of 1988. Lower grain shipments affected a number of key Canadian ports, including Thunder Bay domestically, and Vancouver on the international side. Forest products and gasoline were among the commodities which posted tonnage increases. Vancouver remains the country's busiest port in terms of overall traffic. Montreal posted a slight decline in tonnage, although the majority of container traffic for the first half of 1989 moved through this St. Lawrence River port.

This marks the first time in recent years that Statistics Canada has published sub-annual statistics on port activity. Customized tabulations can be obtained for the entire first half, or by quarter.

Annual statistics for 1989 will appear in the publication *Shipping in Canada* (54-205, \$41), which will be available later this year. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613 951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture 1989

Net direct payments received by agricultural producers in 1989 were \$3.0 billion, an 11% decline from 1988. The decrease reflected a \$100 million drop in payments made to producers and a \$254 million increase in premiums paid by producers.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producers paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture Economic Statistics Supplement 1 (21-603E, Series 90-001, \$21/\$42) is scheduled for release in June.

For further information in this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Mark Elward (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual Production of Poultry and Eggs 1989

The production, disposition and farm value by province for turkey meat, chicken meat, stewing hen and eggs are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1139, 1140, 1141, 1144.

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

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

December 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for December 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables- Monthly* (32-011, \$5/\$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Highway Construction Price Indexes are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2039.

For further information on the Highway Construction Price Indexes, contact Marie St-Amour (613-951-3374), Prices Division.

Selected Financial Indexes are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

Indexes of Average Hourly Earnings, Excluding Overtime, in Building Construction are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2040 and 2041.

For further information on the Selected Financial Indexes and the Indexes of Average Hourly Earnings, Excluding Overtime, in Building Construction, contact Elvira Marinelli (613-951-3376), Prices Division.

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

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

January-April 1990

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1981 = 100) are now available for the period January to April 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

The April 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,
January 1990.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada \$5.60/\$56.00; United States:
US\$6.70/\$67.00; Other Countries US\$7.80/\$78.00).

Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 5:
Broadcasting Statistics - Radio and Television
(Excluding CBC), 1989.

Catalogue number 56-001

(Canada: \$8.20/\$49.00; United States:
US\$9.85/US\$59.00; Other Countries:
US\$11.50/US\$69.00).

Retail Trade, February 1990.

Catalogue number 63-005

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

Canada's International Investment Position, 1987.

Catalogue number 67-202

(Canada: \$37.00; United States: US\$44.00; Other
Countries: US\$52.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1990.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385.00; United States:
US\$46.20/US\$462.00; Other Countries:
US\$53.90/US\$539.00).

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: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually;
Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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.



1010042618

The Daily, May 31, 1990

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JUNE 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
4-8	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1990
6	Help-wanted Index	May 1990
8	Labour Force Survey	May 1990
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1990
8-13	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1990
11	New Housing Price Index	April 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	April 1990
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1990
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1990
15	The Consumer Price Index	May 1990
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 1990
20	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)	First Quarter 1990
20	Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1990
20	Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1990
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1990
21	Retail Trade	April 1990
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1990
22	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1990
22-27	Wholesale Trade	April 1990
25-28	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	First Quarter 1990
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	April 1990
26	Building Permits	April 1990
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1990
28	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1990 (Final Data)
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1990
29	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1990
29	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1990
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1990
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1990
29	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	March 1990
29	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4, Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	

The July 1990 release schedule will be published on June 29, 1990. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.