



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 15, 1990

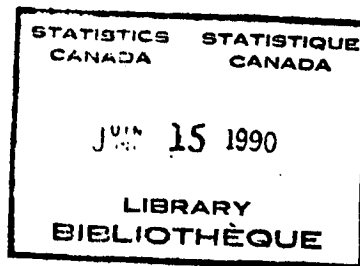
For release at 10:00 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

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 In May, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.5%, down from the 5.0% rate reported in April.
- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based), April 1990** 9  
 Exports dropped sharply in April.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Consumer Price Index

May 1990

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.5% between April and May to attain a level of 157.2 (1981=100). This change was noticeably higher than the 0.1% rise observed for the month before; it resulted from increases in six of the major component indexes, ranging from 0.2% for Transportation to 3.1% for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages. The Clothing index fell by 0.6%, imparting a small moderating influence on the overall index. Advances in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and in the Housing index (0.4%) were major contributors to the latest rise in the All-items index.

In seasonally adjusted terms the All-items index rose by 0.2%, a slightly faster rate compared to the 0.1% rise reported in April, but still below the rates for January through March.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between May 1989 and May 1990, was 4.5%, down from the rise of 5.0% reported for April. This slowing of the annual rate is largely due to the fact that the federal tax increases on cigarettes and gasoline in the 1989 budget are no longer reflected in the 12-month change of the CPI. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (February to May) was 2.3%, down from the 3.4% increase observed for the three-month period ending in April and the lowest such rate since October 1987.

##### Food

The Food index rose by 0.3% in May following a sharp 0.8% decline in April. The latest rise resulted from increases of 0.2% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 0.5% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

A large part of the 0.2% increase in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was due to advances in the indexes of Fresh Fruit (3.4%) and Fresh Meat (1.1%). The former was due largely to lower seasonal supplies of apples and oranges and higher prices for bananas. The latter rose in response to higher prices for beef and pork which were partly associated with

increases in seasonal demand for barbecue cuts. Higher prices were also observed for turkey (as Easter promotions ended) and cured meat. A considerable proportion of the overall increase was dampened by lower promotional prices for selected bakery and dairy products and carbonated beverages and by price declines for eggs and fresh vegetables.

Over the 12-month period, May 1989 to May 1990, the Food index climbed by 3.5%, down from the increase of 3.9% observed in April. The latest change was made up of increases of 2.8% 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 advanced by 0.6%, up markedly from the rise of 0.2% reported for April. The largest contributions to this month's increase originated from increases of 3.1% in the indexes for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and 0.4% for Housing. Considerably smaller proportions of the increase resulted from advances in the indexes for Recreation, Reading and Education (0.6%), for Health and Personal Care (0.8%), and for Transportation (0.2%). The fall of 0.6% in the Clothing index partly dampened the upward pressure.

Over two-thirds of the 3.1% rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was due to a 5.5% rise in the Tobacco Products index which resulted mainly from cigarette tax increases in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The Alcoholic Beverages index rose by a slower 1.5%. A combination of higher taxes, increased markups by provincial distributing authorities and hikes in manufacturers' costs were responsible.

The 0.4% rise in the Housing index resulted mainly from increases in the indexes for Owned Accommodation (0.4%), for Traveller Accommodation (4.3%) and for Electricity (2.0%). The advance in the first index resulted from offsetting movements: higher mortgage interest costs and home maintenance and repair charges were dampened by a fall in new house prices mainly in Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria. The Traveller Accommodation index reflected seasonal increases in hotel and motel rates. Higher electricity rates were observed mainly in Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Alberta. Price increases were also registered for rented accommodation, household textiles and selected household equipment.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change May 1990 from	
	May 1990	April 1990	May 1989	April 1990	May 1989
All-items	157.2	156.4	150.5	0.5	4.5
Food	145.6	145.2	140.7	0.3	3.5
All-items excluding food	160.4	159.5	153.3	0.6	4.6
Housing	158.2	157.5	151.1	0.4	4.7
Clothing	138.6	139.5	135.6	-0.6	2.2
Transportation	155.8	155.5	148.6	0.2	4.8
Health and personal care	159.6	158.3	151.1	0.8	5.6
Recreation, reading and education	156.8	155.9	151.1	0.6	3.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	235.5	228.5	218.9	3.1	7.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	63.6	63.9	66.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	372.4				

The impact made by increases in each of the indexes for Recreation, Reading and Education (0.6%), Health and Personal Care (0.8%) and Transportation (0.2%) was relatively modest. In the first index, higher prices were reported for summer sporting and athletic equipment, photographic goods, recreational activities, and admission to movies and baseball games. In the Health and Personal Care index, higher prices were observed for non-prescribed medicines, selected personal care supplies and hair grooming services. The small rise in the Transportation index resulted from opposing price movements. Higher prices were reported for gasoline and increases were noted in auto insurance premiums and auto registration fees (Alberta). Local commuting charges also rose in some cities. A large part of the upward impact was offset by lower prices for vehicles as enhanced rebate programs were observed.

The Clothing index fell by 0.6% as both the Women's and Men's Wear indexes fell by 1.1%. Heavy price discounts offered by several large clothing stores were largely responsible. At the same time, however, charges for clothes cleaning and laundering services rose.

Over the 12-month period, May 1989 to May 1990, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 4.6%, down sharply from the 5.2% advance registered for April.

**Goods and Services**

The Goods index rose by 0.4% in May following a decline of 0.3% observed in April. At the same time, the Services index increased by 0.5%, the same rate as reported in April. Between May 1989 and May 1990, the Goods index rose by a slower 3.2% compared to the advance of 4.4% noted in April. In contrast the Services index advanced by 5.9%, up from the 5.7% increase posted the month before.

**City Highlights**

Between April and May, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% in Saint John to a rise of 0.6% in Montreal and Halifax. The smaller than average change in Saint John resulted from a decline in its Food index and less than average changes in all its other major component indexes. The above average rise in Montreal resulted from larger increases in its indexes for Food, Housing and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages, and a lower than average decline for the Clothing index. In Halifax, significantly above average increases for the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and the Transportation indexes resulted in the greater than average advance.

Between May 1989 and May 1990 increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.3% for Quebec City to 5.9% for Calgary.

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

**St. John's**

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. Lower prices for men's and women's wear caused the Clothing index to decline. The Transportation index fell, as decreased charges for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) were only partially offset by a rise in gasoline prices. The Food index fell marginally, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit, prepared meats, beef, milk, and pork. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher charges for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, and higher prices for beer and liquor served in licensed premises. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.4%.

**Charlottetown/Summerside**

The All-items index remained unchanged overall. A decline in the Clothing index exerted a downward impact. The Food index declined, as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, bakery products and sugar were observed. Lower prices for personal care supplies were noted. Offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased charges for electricity, and higher charges for rented and traveller accommodation. Prices for household textiles and appliances were up. Higher prices for recreational equipment and increased fees for the use of recreational facilities also contributed. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as lower prices for automotive vehicles were offset by higher prices for gasoline and increased fees for vehicle insurance. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

**Halifax**

Higher prices for cigarettes (rise in provincial taxes) explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for vehicle insurance and higher prices for gasoline (higher provincial taxes) also had a considerable upward influence. Advances were observed in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Charges for rented and traveller accommodation were up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear, automotive vehicles (the result of rebates), and personal care supplies. The Food index

remained unchanged overall. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

**Saint John**

The All-items index fell 0.2%, as declines were observed in the Clothing, Food and Transportation components. The decline in Food was largely due to lower prices for beef, sugar, soft drinks, fresh vegetables and bakery products. Lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) caused the Transportation index to fall. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, and increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation. Advances in the prices of recreational equipment and increased charges for the use of recreational facilities also contributed a considerable upward impact. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

**Quebec**

Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages (mainly reflecting a rise in provincial taxes) were among the main contributing factors in the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Advances in electricity charges and mortgage interest costs also had a notable impact. Increased charges for recreational activities and for personal care supplies and services were noted as well. Declines in the Food, Clothing and Transportation indexes exerted a considerable dampening effect. Lower prices for bakery products, chicken and fresh vegetables caused the decline in the Food index. Within Transportation, lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) more than offset a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. The decline in Clothing reflected lower prices for men's and women's wear. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

**Montreal**

Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages (mainly due to provincial tax increases) explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher charges for electricity, increased mortgage interest costs and higher overall food prices also had a notable upward impact. Within Food, much of the upward movement reflected higher prices for chicken, pork, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Advances were also observed in recreational and reading expenses and in charges for personal care supplies and services. Price declines for men's and women's wear and automotive vehicles (the latter due to

manufacturers' rebates) exerted a dampening effect. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

### Ottawa

Advances in traveller accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs and rented accommodation charges, combined with higher prices for cigarettes (reflecting provincial tax increases), explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services had a notable impact as did higher prices for recreational equipment and increased fees for recreational facilities. A decline in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for men's and women's wear, while a decline in automotive vehicle prices (manufacturers' rebates) caused the Transportation index to fall. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh fruit, beef and poultry were offset by lower prices for bakery products, soft drinks and fresh vegetables. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

### Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for cigarettes (higher provincial taxes) and increased housing charges. Within Housing, advances were observed in mortgage interest costs, and in charges for household furnishings and equipment. Rented accommodation charges were up, while new house prices declined. A rise in gasoline prices more than offset lower prices for automotive vehicles (the latter reflecting manufacturers' rebates). The Food index was up, as higher prices for beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals were observed. Advances in recreational and reading expenses and higher prices for personal care services also had a notable upward impact. Clothing prices fell. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

### Thunder Bay

Higher prices for cigarettes (resulting from provincial tax increases) and higher overall food prices (most notably for restaurant meals, fresh fruit, beef, chicken and soft drinks) accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Advances in recreational expenses and increased charges for personal care supplies and services exerted an upward impact as well. Higher housing charges, particularly relating to mortgage interest, traveller accommodation, household furnishings, water and rent were noted. Between May 1989 and May 1990, the All-items index rose 3.5%.

### Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation, Housing, and Health and Personal Care components explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, higher prices for gasoline and increased fares for local bus travel were noted. These advances were dampened somewhat by a decline in the prices of automotive vehicles resulting from manufacturers' rebates. The rise in the Housing index reflected higher charges for traveller accommodation, increased mortgage interest costs and higher prices for household furnishings. Higher prices for personal care supplies and services explained the rise in the Health and Personal Care index. Food prices rose as well, most notably for chicken, bakery products, restaurant meals and pork. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

### Regina

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, as declines in three of the major components virtually offset advances in the remaining four. The largest upward contribution came from the Recreation index, where higher prices were observed for recreational equipment and for fees for the use of recreational facilities. Advances in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, combined with higher prices for cigarettes and for personal care supplies, also had a notable upward influence. Higher food prices, most notably for pork, beef, prepared meats, fresh produce, eggs, turkey and restaurant meals, were observed as well. Declines in the Clothing, Transportation and Housing indexes exerted a considerable offsetting effect. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

### Saskatoon

The All-items index rose slightly (0.1%). The largest upward contributions originated in the Housing and Recreation indexes. Within Housing, advances were observed in traveller accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs and household textile prices. The advance in Recreation largely reflected higher prices for recreational equipment and increased fees for recreational facilities. Higher prices for food (particularly beef, bakery products, fresh fruit and pork) and increased charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also contributed a considerable upward influence. Declines in the Clothing and Transportation indexes exerted a large moderating influence. The latter reflected lower prices

for automotive vehicles, due to manufacturers' rebates. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

#### Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Most of the upward impact originated in the Housing and Transportation indexes. Within Housing, increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation, and higher mortgage interest costs were observed. The rise in Transportation was due to higher prices for gasoline and increased fees for vehicle registration. Higher food prices also exerted a considerable upward influence, as price increases for beef, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals were observed. Charges for personal care supplies and services were up, as were prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Clothing prices fell. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

#### Calgary

Increased housing charges (most notably relating to mortgage interest, traveller accommodation, household furnishings and equipment and rent) explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Advances in recreational expenses, increased charges for personal care supplies and services, and higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also contributed considerably to the overall rise. The Transportation index rose slightly, as higher vehicle registration fees were largely offset by lower prices for automotive vehicles (manufacturers' rebates). Declines in the Food and Clothing indexes exerted a noticeable dampening effect. The decline in Food was largely due to lower prices for beef, fresh produce, chicken, soft drinks, and bakery products. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.9%.

#### Vancouver

A rise in the Housing index due to increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation, higher mortgage interest costs and a rise in prices for household furnishings and equipment, explained a

large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages (from stores and from licensed premises) also contributed a notable upward influence. Increased recreational expenses and higher charges for men's wear and clothing services were observed as well. The Food index rose slightly, as higher prices for fresh produce, sugar and restaurant meals were offset, to a large extent, by lower prices for dairy products, cereal products, beef and chicken. The Transportation index fell slightly due to lower prices for automotive vehicles (manufacturers' rebates). Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

#### Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.4%. An advance in the Housing index, due to higher charges for traveller accommodation, increased mortgage interest costs, higher fuel oil prices and increased charges for rent, was one of the main contributors. Advances in alcoholic beverage prices (both from stores and in licensed premises) also contributed a considerable upward influence. The Food index rose as well, mainly reflecting higher prices for fresh produce and bakery products. Increased recreational charges were also noted. Moderating these advances were declines in the prices of personal care supplies and automotive vehicles (the latter due to manufacturers' rebates). Between May 1989 and May 1990, the All-items index rose 5.1%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940, 1850-1859.**

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

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

### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
May 1990 index	148.2	131.5	145.4	144.3	149.7	152.2	153.3	212.5
% change from April 1990	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-1.5	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
% change from May 1989	3.4	2.7	2.8	1.7	5.5	3.0	3.6	5.1
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
May 1990 index	147.8	137.8	141.6	129.0	141.3	166.5	161.2	252.1
% change from April 1990	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.5	1.1
% change from May 1989	4.8	4.8	4.5	-0.6	4.7	8.5	3.7	12.3
<b>Halifax</b>								
May 1990 index	154.8	143.1	151.6	130.8	151.3	163.2	162.8	257.2
% change from April 1990	0.6	0.0	0.1	-1.7	0.7	-0.4	0.4	7.8
% change from May 1989	4.7	5.6	3.7	1.0	5.1	2.8	3.5	11.6
<b>Saint John</b>								
May 1990 index	153.2	143.8	153.5	130.2	147.2	153.7	159.2	257.2
% change from April 1990	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	-2.0	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
% change from May 1989	3.9	4.6	3.7	0.5	2.9	5.9	3.1	9.1
<b>Quebec City</b>								
May 1990 index	155.3	143.7	160.5	138.2	148.6	160.7	141.9	235.5
% change from April 1990	0.5	-0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.6	4.8
% change from May 1989	3.3	-0.3	4.7	3.3	2.5	4.7	1.5	10.2
<b>Montreal</b>								
May 1990 index	157.7	148.9	160.5	137.0	155.1	158.4	150.1	236.8
% change from April 1990	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.6	4.7
% change from May 1989	3.6	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.2	5.2	2.9	9.6
<b>Ottawa</b>								
May 1990 index	157.8	140.6	162.5	140.9	158.7	167.5	154.3	228.6
% change from April 1990	0.3	0.0	0.4	-0.9	-0.1	1.3	0.5	2.6
% change from May 1989	4.7	3.9	5.6	3.1	4.3	6.6	2.7	6.4
<b>Toronto</b>								
May 1990 index	165.2	151.6	171.2	145.1	162.0	167.9	161.8	231.4
% change from April 1990	0.4	0.3	0.3	-1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.8
% change from May 1989	4.5	3.5	4.6	1.8	5.3	7.5	4.8	6.1
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
May 1990 index	154.8	142.0	151.9	138.2	159.0	159.2	155.7	228.2
% change from April 1990	0.5	1.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.7	3.5
% change from May 1989	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.4	5.0	4.5	2.9	6.6
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
May 1990 index	154.5	139.6	154.3	138.9	152.9	155.5	161.4	246.9
% change from April 1990	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.6
% change from May 1989	4.3	5.3	3.3	2.4	5.5	4.3	4.0	5.6
<b>Regina</b>								
May 1990 index	151.9	137.9	150.2	134.4	151.4	176.4	154.4	225.3
% change from April 1990	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
% change from May 1989	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.3	8.0	2.7	2.3	3.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

**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.<sup>1</sup>

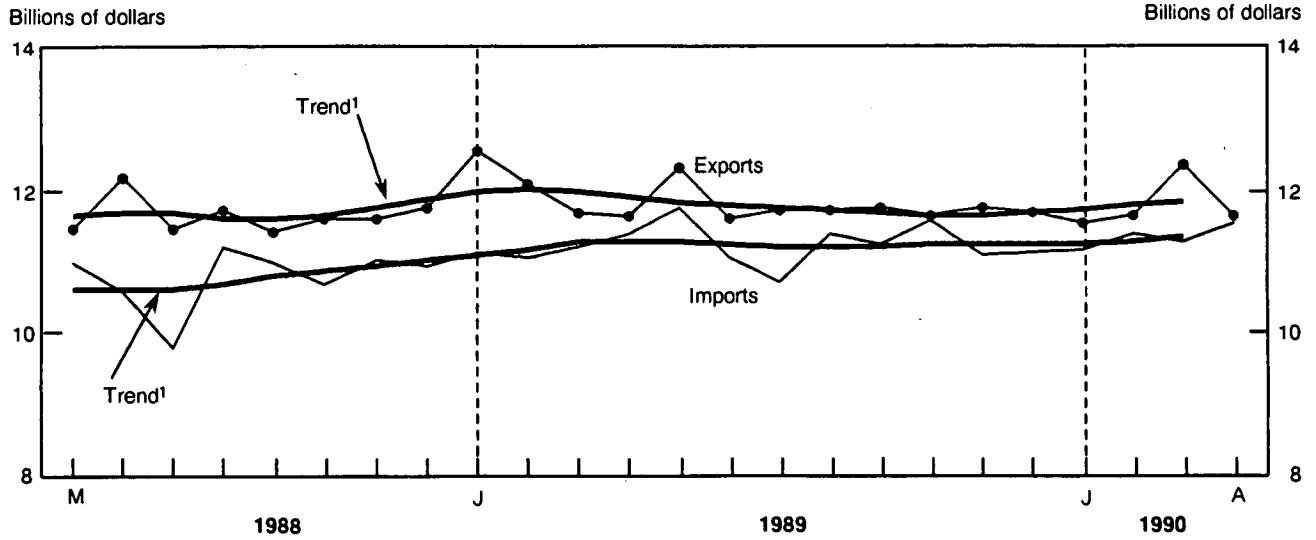
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
May 1990 index	152.8	137.5	151.6	138.3	149.2	187.9	156.3	214.7
% change from April 1990	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3
% change from May 1989	3.9	3.8	3.3	2.4	6.6	4.7	2.9	4.6
<b>Edmonton</b>								
May 1990 index	149.7	143.2	139.4	134.6	154.9	159.2	154.1	250.7
% change from April 1990	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
% change from May 1989	4.4	1.3	6.1	1.4	4.9	5.0	2.9	7.1
<b>Calgary</b>								
May 1990 index	149.0	139.6	140.0	131.7	153.6	163.7	154.4	246.7
% change from April 1990	0.3	-0.9	0.6	-0.5	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.7
% change from May 1989	5.9	6.1	7.0	1.9	5.6	5.9	4.5	7.5
<b>Vancouver</b>								
May 1990 index	151.2	143.2	144.3	135.6	160.6	144.6	162.1	214.3
% change from April 1990	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.5	1.6
% change from May 1989	5.5	6.7	5.9	1.5	6.5	3.7	3.8	6.8
<b>Victoria<sup>2</sup></b>								
May 1990 index	120.9	120.2	114.1	117.2	121.7	119.6	129.3	157.1
% change from April 1990	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	2.2
% change from May 1989	5.1	4.4	5.7	1.7	5.5	6.5	4.3	7.4

<sup>1</sup> 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, \$18/\$72).

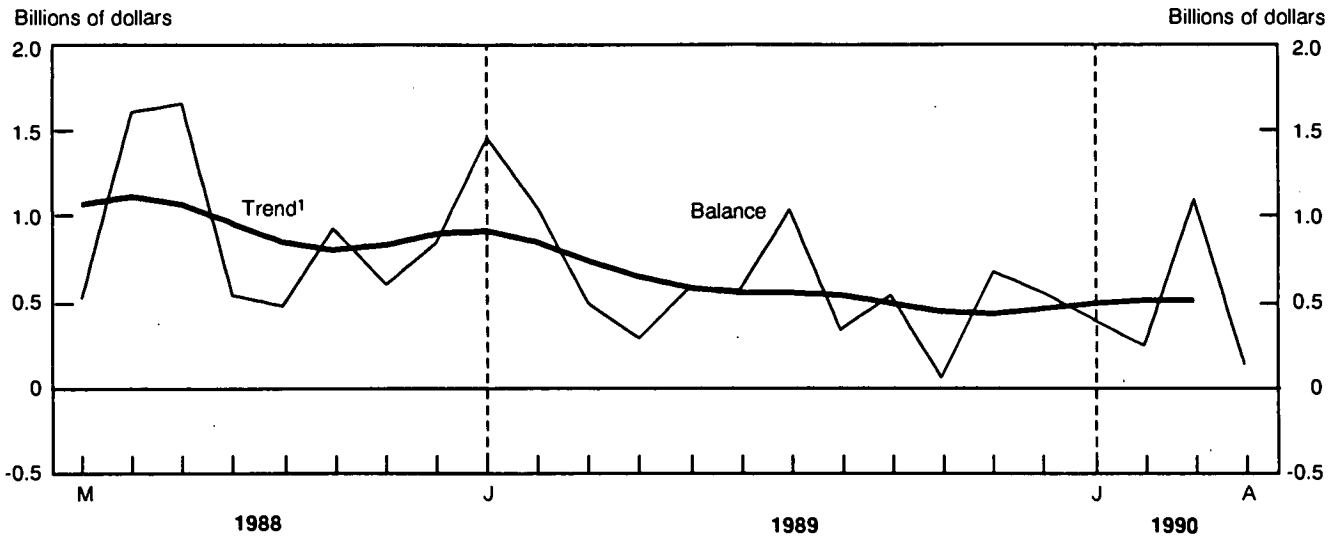
<sup>2</sup> December 1984 = 100 The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100) ■



**Merchandise Trade**  
(Seasonally Adjusted)  
Balance of Payments Basis



**Merchandise Trade Balance**  
(Seasonally Adjusted)  
Balance of Payments Basis



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

## **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based)**

April 1990

Merchandise exports fell by \$728 million (5.9%) from the March level, to \$11.6 billion in April. Exports for the first four months of 1990 totalled \$47.2 billion, an increase of \$366 million over the previous four months. The drop in exports is largely attributable to reduced exports of automotive products, which fell by nearly \$600 million in April.

Imports climbed by \$234 million or 2.1% in April, to \$11.5 billion, their highest level in the past seven months. In early 1990, imports remained relatively high, largely due to strong energy product imports observed since the beginning of the year and a recovery in imports of machinery and equipment in April.

According to preliminary data for April, Canada's trade balance posted a surplus of \$131 million, considerably lower than the revised March surplus of \$1.1 billion. The surplus with the United States fell to \$506 million, from the March level of \$1.6 billion. Automotive products, which customarily post a surplus, recorded a deficit of \$131 million in April.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685, 3686-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.**

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$10/\$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the April 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182), available the first week of July, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

### **Note to Users Re: Linking**

*Under the Canada-United States program of reconciliation of trade statistics, in effect from the early 1970s to the end of 1989, a large part of the difference between United States imports from Canada (compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census) and Canadian exports to the United States (compiled by Statistics Canada), was added to Canadian exports as a balance of payments adjustment. This adjustment, mostly attributable to non-receipt of export documents, was not distributed among the 63 commodities due to large differences in the commodity classification systems employed by both countries. Since 1989, however, both countries have implemented the Harmonized System of Coding and Classification which opened the way to the current data exchange program.*

*In January 1990, Canada replaced its collection of data on exports to the United States with imports from Canada data compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census, thus eliminating the problem of undercoverage of Canadian exports within each commodity grouping. This change did not impact on exports at the total level due to the reconciliation adjustment, but, it did result in breaks in series at the commodity level.*

*In order to provide users with continuous time series, the two sets of series were linked. Using data for 1989, the one year for which preliminary data compiled using both the Canadian and American procedures was available, monthly ratios of the American to Canadian data were computed for each major group. An average over the year was calculated and applied backwards to 1986 for each of the 63 commodity series. Furthermore, the new linked data were benchmarked to the old Canadian total, by month. Using this procedure, the new linked series preserve as much as possible the movement in the original series.*

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001). ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

January-March 1990

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at April 1, 1990 are now available as follows:

	Number	Annual Growth Rates
		(%)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>26,512,100</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Newfoundland	572,600	0.4
Prince Edward Island	130,500	0.6
Nova Scotia	890,200	0.6
New Brunswick	722,900	0.7
Quebec	6,749,400	1.0
Ontario	9,698,500	1.5
Manitoba	1,088,000	0.4
Saskatchewan	1,000,400	-0.7
Alberta	2,459,200	1.7
British Columbia	3,120,600	2.6
Yukon	25,800	1.1
Northwest Territories	54,000	1.6

*Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1 (quarterly population estimates); matrices 2, 3 and 397 (immigration); matrix 6516 (emigration); matrices 4, 5 and 6 (births, marriages and deaths); matrices 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration (Family Allowances)).**

The estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7.50/\$30) in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest regional reference centre or Demography Division; for vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact E. Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information Division; for other demographic estimates Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

### Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

March 1990

Preliminary financial data reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. for the first three months of 1990 show an operating loss of \$95.8 million, compared to an operating loss of \$107.8 million for the same period in 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.**

Preliminary data for the fourth quarter of 1989 indicate that almost 3.8 million revenue passengers travelling on regional and local scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 25 Canadian airports, up 14.8% compared to the fourth quarter of 1988.

Preliminary air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 2,220,270 passengers travelled between Canada and the United States during the third quarter of 1989, a drop of 5.2% from the third quarter of 1988.

Preliminary data reported by the three major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair, indicate that 59.6% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first two quarters of 1989, down from 61.9% for the corresponding period in 1988. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65.8% of total volume in 1989, which represents a decrease of 0.9 percentage point compared to the same period a year earlier.

The Vol. 22, No. 6 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

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## Export and Import Price Indexes

April 1990

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.**

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1990 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

The April 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

## Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey

1990

Results of the Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, conducted in May 1990, are now available. The survey provides estimates of fruit and vegetable areas planted at the provincial and regional levels for 1990. For tree fruits, grapes and berries, estimates are available for total cultivated area and bearing area. Vegetable and bearing fruit areas planted include detail on areas for the fresh and processing markets.

A report displaying the above information is available at a cost of \$25. Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

The survey results will be incorporated into the planted area series published in the October issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$18/\$72). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact John Heimbecker (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

## Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

June 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1990 and revised figures for May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1990 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.**

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

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

## Notifiable Diseases Annual Summary

1988

Notifiable Diseases Annual Summary 1988 data are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

**Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050122.**

For further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

## Soft Drinks

May 1990

Data on soft drinks for May 1990 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.**

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.70/\$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

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## **Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries, n.e.c.**

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the industrial inorganic chemical industries, n.e.c. (SIC 3711) totalled \$3,009.3 million, up 13.0% over \$2,662.1 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6870.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, \$35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

## **Greenhouse Industry**

1988 and 1989

Final 1988 and preliminary 1989 data for the greenhouse industry in Canada are now available. Information is available on the market structure, the state of demand and the production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and

total investment in the industry. Data on production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables are also available; the vegetable data (production and farm value) are available on CANSIM.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.**

For further information order the 1988/1989 issue of *Greenhouse Industry*, (22-202, \$26), available in July, or contact Ron Brzezinski (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Nursery Trades Industry**

1988 and 1989

Final 1988 and preliminary 1989 data for the nursery trades industry in Canada are now available in advance of the printed publication. Information is available on industry revenues and expenditures as well as the distribution of the revenues. Some data on internal structure are also included.

For further information order the *Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry* (22-203, \$22), available in July, or contact Les Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Construction Type Plywood**, April 1990.  
**Catalogue number 35-001**  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, March 1990.  
**Catalogue number 22-007**  
(Canada: \$13.80/\$138; United States: US\$16.60/US\$166; Other Countries: US\$19.30/US\$193).

**Juristat Service Bulletin**, Vol. 10, No. 9,  
**Preliminary Crime Statistics**, 1989.  
**Catalogue number 85-002**  
(Canada \$3.90/\$78; United States: US\$4.70/\$94;  
Other Countries US\$5.45/\$109).

### 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**

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of June 18 - 22**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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<b>Anticipated date(s) of release</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
<b>June</b>		
20	<b>National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)</b>	First Quarter 1990
20	<b>Balance of International Payments</b>	First Quarter 1990
20	<b>Financial Flow Accounts</b>	First Quarter 1990
20	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	April 1990
21	<b>Retail Trade</b>	April 1990
22	<b>Department Store Sales and Stocks</b>	April 1990
22-27	<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	April 1990

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