



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 20, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **The Consumer Price Index, June 1990** 2
In June, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.3%, down slightly from the 4.4% rate reported in May.
- **Retail Trade, May 1990** 9
Seasonally adjusted, retail sales decreased by 1.0% in May, the second consecutive monthly decline.
- **Sales of Natural Gas, May 1990** 11
Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during May 1990 totalled 3 657.1 million cubic metres, a 6.0% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, June 1990	12
Employment Dynamics - Canada and Provinces, 1987-88	12
Wage and Salary Earners - Canada and Provinces, 1988	12
1988 Annual Survey of Manufacturing	
Newsprint Industry	12
Motor Vehicle Industry	13
Railroad Rolling Stock Industry	13
Other Agricultural Chemical Industries	13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 14

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of July 23-27 15

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 16

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index, June 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.4% between May and June to reach a level of 119.2 (1986 = 100). This change was slightly lower than the 0.5% increase posted the month before. The latest change featured advances in six of the major component indexes ranging from 0.1% for Recreation, Reading and Education to 1.4% for Food which provided the largest contribution to the overall rise. The Health and Personal Care index declined by 0.1%.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.4%, up from the increase of 0.3% reported for May.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between June 1989 and June 1990, was 4.3%, down slightly from the 4.4%¹ increase registered in May. This slowing was essentially attributable to the sharp rise in the CPI between May and June 1989 caused mainly by Federal and provincial tax increases. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (March to June) was 2.7%, the same increase as observed for the three-month period ending in May.

Food

The Food index advanced by 1.4% in June, a marked acceleration from the moderate 0.3% rise observed in May. The latest performance resulted from a partly seasonal increase of 1.9% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores, slightly dampened by a rise of 0.2% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

Increases in the indexes for Meat (3.0%), Fresh Fruit (8.3%) and Fresh Vegetables (6.8%) were the most important contributors to the jump in the index for Food Purchased from Stores. In the case of meat, the prices of beef and pork rose by 2.1% and 9.3% respectively as the beef market responded to seasonal increases in demand, while the demand for

Note to Users

Users of Consumer Price Index (CPI) information are reminded that with the release of the CPI for June 1990 the time base has been changed from 1981=100 to 1986=100. As a result, index levels are changed but the percentage change between any two periods are the same other than due to rounding.

For further information on the time base conversion contact your local Statistics Canada Advisory Services office or the Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 (613-951-9606, 951-3349, 951-3353).

pork rose sharply at a time of low supplies. Higher prices, on average, were also reported for cured meat products (7.1%) and ready cooked meat products (4.6%). The rise in the Fresh Fruit index was largely a reflection of seasonally reduced supplies, particularly for apples, citrus fruits, and pears. The latest increase in the Fresh Vegetables index was associated with sharp rises in the prices of celery, tomatoes and potatoes as prices of fresh vegetables tend to reach a seasonal high in June.

Over the 12-month period, June 1989 to June 1990, the Food index rose by 4.1%, considerably faster than the 3.4%¹ increase reported for May. The latest change resulted from advances of 4.0% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 5.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by a moderate 0.3% in June compared to the 0.6% increase reported for the previous month. Much of the latest rise was explained by increases of 0.3% in Transportation, 0.6% in Clothing and 0.2% in Housing.

The Transportation index rose by 0.3% as both the Private Transportation and Public Transportation indexes increased by 0.3%. The advance in the Private Transportation index was associated with seasonal increases in auto rental charges (5.1%) and

¹ The conversion to 1986 = 100 has caused some previously published percentage changes to round to slightly different values.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
 (1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change June 1990 from	
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	May 1990	June 1989
All-items	119.2	118.7	114.3	0.4	4.3
Food	116.4	114.8	111.8	1.4	4.1
All-items excluding food	119.9	119.6	114.8	0.3	4.4
Housing	119.2	119.0	114.1	0.2	4.5
Clothing	117.4	116.7	113.6	0.6	3.3
Transportation	115.8	115.4	111.7	0.3	3.7
Health and personal care	120.3	120.4	113.9	-0.1	5.6
Recreation, reading and education	120.4	120.3	116.1	0.1	3.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	137.0	136.7	127.5	0.2	7.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	83.9	84.2	87.5		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1981 = 100	157.8				

risers in gasoline prices (0.9%) and parking rates (2.6%) in some cities. The Public Transportation index rose largely because of a seasonal increase of 5.6% in rail fares.

The Clothing index advanced by 0.6% as the Women's Wear index and the Men's Wear index rose by 0.3% and 1.6% respectively. The latter index reflected higher prices for men's suits, pants, accessories and footwear. The Women's Wear index reflected price increases for sports wear, jeans, foundation garments, hosiery and lingerie. A fall in the prices of jewellery for both men and women provided a small dampening effect.

The Housing index rose by 0.2% in June as several opposing price movements were observed. Upward pressures originated from higher mortgage interest costs, rents and electricity rates as well as from higher prices for furniture, horticultural goods, and cleaning and polishing supplies. Much of the downward pressure came from a drop of 0.6% in the prices of new homes (mainly in Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria), in maintenance and repair charges and in home insurance premiums. Price declines were also noted for detergent and soap, household textiles and household equipment.

Changes in the indexes for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.2%), Recreation, Reading and Education (0.1%), and Health and Personal Care (-0.1%) each contributed modestly to the change in the All-items excluding Food index. The first index mainly reflected higher prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (beer in Alberta, wines in

Manitoba and Alberta, and liquor in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta). The increase in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was largely due to higher movie admission charges and increased newspaper prices. The Health and Personal Care index fell, largely due to lower prices for selected personal care supplies. These provided a small moderating influence on the overall rise in the All-items excluding Food index.

Over the 12-month period, June 1989 to June 1990, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 4.4%, down from the 4.6% increase reported for May.

Goods and Services

The Goods index moved up by 0.6% in June following a 0.4% rise in May. At the same time, the Services index edged up by 0.2% compared to the 0.5% increase posted in May. Between June 1989 and June 1990, the Goods index climbed 3.4%, slightly faster than the 3.2% rise in May. In contrast, Services registered a slowdown, rising by 5.4% in the latest period compared to 5.8%¹ the month before.

City Highlights

Between May and June, increases in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from 0.3% in Halifax, Saint John, Montreal and Ottawa to 0.7% in Thunder Bay and Calgary. Lower than average increases were observed mainly

in the Food indexes for Halifax, Saint John and Montreal and mainly in the Housing index for Ottawa. In Thunder Bay, increases above the national average were posted in the Food and Housing indexes. In Calgary, greater than average advances were noted in the indexes for Food, Transportation and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages.

Between June 1989 and June 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.3% for St. John's to 5.8% in Calgary and Vancouver.

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

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.4%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing component. The rise in the Housing index was largely due to higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for owned accommodation. Advances in the Food and Clothing indexes also had a notable upward impact. Higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks explained the rise in the Food index. Declines in the prices of personal care supplies, home entertainment equipment, and recreational equipment had a dampening effect. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Advances in the Food and Clothing indexes explained most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were observed for fresh produce, pork, chicken, bakery products, sugar and soft drinks. Higher prices for men's wear caused the Clothing index to rise. Also exerting a considerable upward effect were advances in vehicle rental charges and increased prices for gasoline. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Within the Housing component, charges relating to owned accommodation, household furnishings and household operation advanced, but these advances were largely offset by decreased charges for electricity. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Halifax

Higher prices for men's and women's wear, and increased transportation charges (most notably for gasoline, vehicle rentals and parking), accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Advances in reading, recreation and education expenses were also observed. The Food index rose

slightly, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, pork, cured and prepared meats, and beef. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well. Rented accommodation charges were up, while owned accommodation charges declined. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.3%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing and Clothing components. Within Housing, most of the advance was due to increased charges for owned accommodation, and, to a lesser extent, to higher charges for rented accommodation and increased prices for household equipment. Higher prices for men's and women's wear explained the rise in Clothing. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, sugar, soft drinks, pork, cured meats and prepared meats, also exerted an upward impact. Declines in recreational and home entertainment equipment charges exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Quebec

The All-items index rose 0.4%, mainly reflecting advances in the Food, Transportation, Housing and Clothing components. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for fresh produce, pork, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Higher prices for gasoline and increased rental charges for automobiles accounted for the rise in the Transportation index. Most of the rise in the Housing index was explained by advances in owned accommodation charges and higher prices for furniture. Higher prices for men's wear caused the Clothing index to advance. Prices for personal care supplies were up as well. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Montreal

Advances in the Food, Housing, Clothing and Transportation components accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices for fresh produce, beef, pork and prepared meats were observed. Increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings were responsible for the rise in the Housing index. Higher prices for men's wear, and to a lesser extent women's wear, explained the rise in Clothing. The Transportation index advanced due to

higher prices for gasoline. From June 1989 to June 1990, the All-items index rose 3.4%.

Ottawa

Higher overall food prices and increased charges for men's and women's wear were among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, much of the increase was due to higher prices for fresh produce, bakery products, cured and prepared meats, and beef. Increased transportation costs (particularly higher charges for vehicle rentals and increased prices for gasoline) also had a notable upward impact. Recreational expenses were up as well. Rented and owned accommodation charges advanced, while prices for household furnishings and equipment declined, causing the Housing index to remain unchanged. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Higher food prices and increased charges relating to transportation were the major contributors to the rise. Within Food, much of the increase was due to higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, beef, pork and soft drinks. The Transportation index advanced as a result of higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle rentals. Price increases for men's wear also had an upward impact. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well. Within Housing, rented accommodation charges advanced, but were more than offset by lower prices for new houses and decreased charges for household furnishings and equipment. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Thunder Bay

Advances in the Food and Housing indexes explained most of the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, much of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh produce, pork, prepared meats, beef and soft drinks. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned accommodation and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for household equipment. Advances were also noted in the prices of men's wear and in selected recreational expenses. Train fares were up, while gasoline prices declined. Charges for personal care supplies were down as well. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices and increased transportation charges were the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for pork, fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, beef, soft drinks and restaurant meals explained the rise in the Food index. Advances in vehicle rental charges, gasoline prices, and train fares accounted for the rise in the Transportation index. Higher prices for men's wear and increased recreational expenses were observed as well. Within Housing, advances in rented and owned accommodation charges and higher household operating expenses were moderated by declines in the prices of household furnishings. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Regina

Higher food prices and increased housing charges accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, pork and beef. The Housing index reflected higher mortgage interest costs, increased household operating expenses, and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Advances in charges for train travel, gasoline, and parking were also noted. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.5%. A rise in the Food index exerted the largest upward influence, as higher prices for fresh produce, beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, and cereal and bakery products were observed. A rise in the Housing index, particularly for household furnishings and equipment, and for mortgage interest costs, was also observed. Charges for train travel, vehicle rentals and home entertainment equipment advanced as well. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Edmonton

Advances in the Food and Housing indexes explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, much of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh produce, prepared meats and pork. The rise in the Housing index mainly reflected higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased mortgage interest costs, and higher charges for rented accommodation. Higher

prices for alcoholic beverages (particularly for those purchased from stores) also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances in the prices of men's and women's wear, and increased charges for vehicle rentals and train travel were observed as well. Between June 1989 and June 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Calgary

The 0.7% rise in the All-items index was largely explained by advances in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, higher prices were observed for fresh produce, beef, pork, and prepared meats. The Transportation index was up as a result of higher prices for gasoline and increased fares for train travel. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages (particularly from stores) also had a considerable upward influence. A rise in the Housing index added to the overall change, as advances were observed in rented and owned accommodation charges, and in the prices of household furnishings. Clothing prices were up, while charges for personal care supplies declined. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Vancouver

Higher food prices (especially for fresh produce, beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and cereal products) explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for rented accommodation, owned accommodation and

electricity were also observed. Advances were noted in the prices of men's and women's wear, in vehicle rental charges and in train fares. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Victoria

An advance in the Food index was the main contributor to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, cereal products, dairy products, beef and pork were responsible for the rise in Food. Increased transportation charges, most notably for vehicle rentals and train fares, also had a considerable upward influence. Higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies were noted as well. Within Housing, increased charges were observed for rented accommodation, electricity, household furnishings and equipment, and household operation. These advances were largely moderated by a decline in charges relating to owned accommodation. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the June 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.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
June 1990 index	113.1	112.1	110.6	115.4	110.6	115.5	118.8	121.7
% change from May 1990	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
% change from June 1989	3.3	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1990 index	116.9	117.9	112.4	113.1	110.3	124.1	120.4	148.8
% change from May 1990	0.4	0.9	-0.1	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0
% change from June 1989	4.7	4.6	4.5	2.9	3.6	8.8	3.3	11.4
Halifax								
June 1990 index	117.8	122.5	112.7	113.6	112.8	118.5	119.7	148.3
% change from May 1990	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
% change from June 1989	4.4	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.2	4.2	11.2
Saint John								
June 1990 index	116.0	117.2	112.9	113.8	110.5	119.0	117.3	146.3
% change from May 1990	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.0
% change from June 1989	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.5	1.9	4.5	2.2	9.1
Quebec								
June 1990 index	116.0	113.5	116.6	116.2	110.3	120.7	115.0	133.1
% change from May 1990	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.3	0.0
% change from June 1989	3.5	1.2	4.7	3.7	1.8	5.6	1.4	10.1
Montreal								
June 1990 index	117.7	116.9	118.7	116.3	111.7	119.7	117.8	132.4
% change from May 1990	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
% change from June 1989	3.4	1.9	3.6	3.7	2.4	4.9	2.8	9.7
Ottawa								
June 1990 index	118.7	114.9	117.8	118.9	116.2	126.8	120.5	135.9
% change from May 1990	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from June 1989	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.0	2.7	5.8	2.8	6.3
Toronto								
June 1990 index	123.3	119.0	126.5	120.1	118.0	124.5	123.6	135.3
% change from May 1990	0.5	2.1	-0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
% change from June 1989	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.9	8.1	4.7	6.0
Thunder Bay								
June 1990 index	117.5	114.1	114.4	118.2	118.0	116.9	121.4	138.7
% change from May 1990	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	-0.8	0.4	0.1
% change from June 1989	3.7	4.3	3.5	4.9	2.4	3.5	3.2	6.4
Winnipeg								
June 1990 index	118.6	117.7	115.0	118.6	117.9	120.7	121.9	139.5
% change from May 1990	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.5	0.4	0.1
% change from June 1989	4.9	5.9	3.4	4.5	6.6	4.2	4.5	5.8

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.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
June 1990 index	119.1	119.8	112.3	116.8	124.8	130.8	119.2	136.8
% change from May 1990	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.2
% change from June 1989	3.8	5.0	2.5	4.0	6.4	3.6	1.9	3.2
Saskatoon								
June 1990 index	118.8	118.6	114.5	116.1	117.3	143.8	119.3	132.1
% change from May 1990	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
% change from June 1989	3.9	4.8	3.1	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.0	4.4
Edmonton								
June 1990 index	117.4	113.6	114.3	115.7	116.2	118.3	120.2	147.3
% change from May 1990	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.3	2.4
% change from June 1989	4.4	2.3	6.0	2.8	3.7	5.1	3.0	7.3
Calgary								
June 1990 index	117.4	112.8	114.7	117.1	114.2	117.1	119.8	148.1
% change from May 1990	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	-1.6	-0.1	2.1
% change from June 1989	5.8	6.7	6.6	3.3	4.9	4.4	4.3	7.9
Vancouver								
June 1990 index	117.5	115.5	116.0	113.7	120.1	113.1	118.0	132.6
% change from May 1990	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
% change from June 1989	5.8	8.5	5.8	2.2	5.7	3.9	4.1	6.8
Victoria								
June 1990 index	117.0	116.7	113.5	113.8	118.8	115.3	120.8	133.6
% change from May 1990	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
% change from June 1989	5.5	6.5	5.9	2.5	5.2	6.8	3.7	7.2

¹ For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$18/\$72).

Retail Trade

May 1990

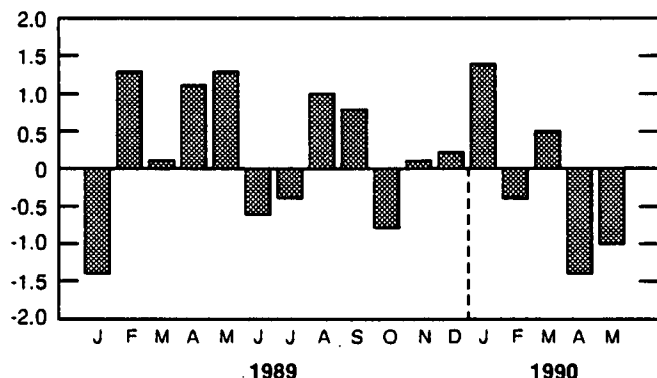
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales declined 1.0% in May to \$16.1 billion, following a 1.4% decrease in April 1990. Excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail sales decreased 1.3% in May, following a 0.1% increase in April.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted

% monthly change



- Retail sales have remained relatively weak during 1990, except for a 1.4% gain in January. In the last four months sales declined 0.6% a month on average.
- The May decline was broadly based, with 11 of the 16 trade groups recording lower sales. The most significant sales decreases, in order of dollar

impact, were reported by general merchandise stores (-3.1%), supermarkets and grocery stores (-1.2%), and automotive parts, accessories and services (-2.6%).

- The major trade groups have shown sizable month-to-month fluctuations in the last several months. The 3.1% decline in sales reported by general merchandise stores followed a modest 0.4% gain in April. The 1.2% decrease by supermarkets and grocery stores followed a 1.6% increase in April. Gasoline service station sales increased 1.0% in May, following a 1.4% decline in April.
- For the second consecutive month, most provinces posted sales declines. In May, the decreases ranged from 3.3% in Newfoundland, to 0.2% in Ontario. New Brunswick registered an increase of 0.9%, while sales were virtually unchanged in Manitoba. The Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded an increase of 1.5%.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first five months of 1990 amounted to \$76.4 billion, up 3.2% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2399 (seasonally adjusted) and 2400 (unadjusted).

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

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

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

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	May 1989	April 1990 ^r	May 1990 ^p	May 1990/1989	May 1989	Feb. 1990 ^r	March 1990 ^r	April 1990 ^r	May 1990 ^p	May/April 1990	May 1990/1989
Canada	millions of \$			%	millions of \$					%	%
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,485	3,286	3,611	3.6	3,451	3,491	3,451	3,506	3,465	-1.2	0.4
All other food stores	291	295	311	6.8	287	300	300	305	299	-2.0	4.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	697	747	800	14.8	713	763	773	791	802	1.4	12.6
Shoe stores	180	159	173	-3.7	169	173	171	170	161	-5.0	-4.7
Men's clothing stores	190	160	188	-1.0	186	186	180	179	179	-0.1	-3.5
Women's clothing stores	338	333	355	4.8	331	345	351	348	340	-2.2	2.9
Other clothing stores	379	348	358	-5.7	404	368	383	379	374	-1.5	-7.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	750	669	720	-4.0	796	774	773	761	761	0.1	-4.4
Household furnishings stores	222	194	219	-1.2	217	209	218	212	212	-0.1	-2.2
Recreational and motor vehicle dealers	4,754	4,088	4,413	-7.2	3,745	3,610	3,745	3,504	3,500	-0.1	-6.5
Gasoline service stations	1,217	1,141	1,260	3.5	1,182	1,200	1,208	1,191	1,203	1.0	1.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,084	990	1,119	3.3	948	1,052	1,033	1,002	976	-2.6	3.0
General merchandise stores	1,704	1,549	1,666	-2.2	1,728	1,741	1,722	1,729	1,675	-3.1	-3.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	693	606	778	12.2	623	660	665	679	684	0.7	9.7
Other durable goods stores	449	386	467	4.0	462	480	477	470	475	1.0	2.8
All other retail stores	1,019	895	1,029	1.0	955	1,028	1,008	1,009	961	-4.7	0.7
Total, all stores	17,452	15,845	17,466	0.1	16,196	16,380	16,459	16,236	16,069	-1.0	-0.8
Total excluding rec. and motor vehicle dealers	12,698	11,757	13,053	2.8	12,451	12,770	12,714	12,732	12,568	-1.3	0.9
Department store type merchandise	5,602	5,151	5,724	2.2	5,628	5,699	5,713	5,718	5,664	-1.0	0.6
Regions											
Newfoundland	321	288	318	-1.1	293	304	300	296	286	-3.3	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	72	63	71	-0.4	66	68	68	66	66	-0.7	-0.9
Nova Scotia	563	510	561	-0.3	532	550	545	530	519	-2.2	-2.6
New Brunswick	426	395	443	4.1	401	410	415	409	413	0.9	2.9
Quebec	4,553	4,053	4,485	-1.5	4,035	4,064	4,034	3,966	3,933	-0.8	-2.5
Ontario	6,580	5,821	6,484	-1.5	6,195	6,049	6,139	6,044	6,033	-0.2	-2.6
Manitoba	619	574	623	0.7	587	591	584	583	584	--	-0.5
Saskatchewan	556	507	548	-1.4	519	514	517	517	505	-2.4	-2.7
Alberta	1,730	1,589	1,712	-1.1	1,633	1,642	1,645	1,635	1,593	-2.6	-2.5
British Columbia	1,988	2,005	2,172	9.3	1,922	2,094	2,139	2,112	2,073	-1.8	7.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	45	42	49	8.7	44	45	46	46	47	1.5	7.3
Yukon	20	17	21	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northwest Territories	25	25	28	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Sales of Natural Gas

Preliminary Data
May 1990

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during May 1990 totalled 3 657.1 million cubic metres, a 6.0% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in May 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from May 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 743.8 million cubic metres (-2.4%); commercial sales, 603.2 million cubic metres (-3.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 310.0 million cubic metres (-7.9%).

Year-to-date figures for the first five months of 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 27 513.6 million cubic metres, a 4.7% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 7 785.7 million cubic metres (-5.2%); commercial sales, 6 389.6 million cubic metres (-5.6%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 13 338.4 million cubic metres (-4.0%).

The May 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.70/\$127) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas - Preliminary Data May 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53 932	98 120	299 384	4 685	456 121
Ontario	360 896	228 688	670 371	126 237	1 386 192
Manitoba	45 199	42 600	18 393	910	107 102
Saskatchewan	41 227	23 570	2 797	89 395	156 989
Alberta	155 288	129 232	864 040	-	1 148 560
British Columbia	87 290	81 033	125 420	108 412	402 155
May 1990 - Canada	743 832	603 243	1 980 405	329 639	3 657 119
May 1989 - Canada	761 954	621 819	2 206 380	302 272	3 892 425
% change	-2.4	-3.0	-7.9		-6.0
Year-to-date Canada 1990	7 785 704	6 389 552	11 336 171	2 002 182	27 513 609
Year-to-date Canada 1989	8 211 260	6 765 041	12 133 833	1 767 308	28 877 442
% change	-5.2	-5.6	-4.0		-4.7

Note: Revised figures will be available in the *Gas Utilities* publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

June 1990

For the quarter ending June 30, 1990, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet of up to 3.175 millimetres in thickness totalled 1 885 126 square metres, for a value of \$16,604,008. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 2 126 099 square metres, for a value of \$17,804,379.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The June 1990 quarterly issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$4.75/\$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Employment Dynamics – Canada and Provinces

1987-1988

In Canada, although small firms with less than 20 employees accounted for only 21.6% of total employment in 1988, they contributed a dramatic 44.3% of the total employment growth between 1987 and 1988.

Special tabulations on Employment Dynamics according to *firm size, industry, and life status* for two reference years at both the national and provincial levels are now available for 1987-1988 and prior years. Based on T4 payroll information, the data offer a comprehensive longitudinal assessment of payroll, business count, and an employment measure calculated by dividing firm payroll by industry/provincial average annual earnings as derived from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). The database covers 912,153 firms that had paid employees in 1988.

Information at the national or provincial 1-digit SIC level is available through the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres for \$100 each.

For other special tabulations, contact Michel Cormier at (613-951-3746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Wage and Salary Earners – Canada and Provinces

1988

Women in general across Canada during 1988 accounted for 43% of total payroll, while women in the personal services industry accounted for 73% of payroll. Men in Canada over 45 years of age accounted for 14% of all employment (including part-time and full-time); however 49% of them were found in large firms with greater than 500 employees.

Special tabulations on Wage and Salary Earners according to *age, sex, business size, and industry* at both the national and provincial levels are now available for 1988 and prior years. The data are derived from T4 administrative data and offer information on payroll, firm counts, and an employment measure representing every person participating in the work force during a given year. The database covers 912,153 firms and 14.0 million people in 1988.

Information at the National SIC1 level is available through the Statistics Canada Regional Centres for \$100 each.

For other special tabulations, contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Newsprint Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled \$9,393.3 million, up 10.0% over \$8,537.4 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, \$35). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Motor Vehicle Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled \$46,790.4 million, up 19.7% over \$39,093.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5550.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railroad Rolling Stock Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of production for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled \$1,095.4 million, down 5.7% from \$1,161.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Agricultural Chemical Industries

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled \$488.6 million, down 25.5% from \$655.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874.

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

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, April 1990.

Catalogue number 32-011

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

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1990.

Catalogue number 36-004

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

Farm Product Price Index, May 1990.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71.00; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85.00; Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99.00).

Touriscope - International Travel - Advance Information, May 1990.

Catalogue number 66-001P

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

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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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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)
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 23 - 27
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
July		
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	May 1990
24	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1990
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1990
26	Building Permits	May 1990
26	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Revised Intentions 1990
26	Security Transaction with Non-residents	May 1990
27	Farm Input Price Index	Second Quarter 1990
27	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	April 1990



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The Daily, July 20, 1990

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