



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Aug 17 1990

MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

July 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.5% between June and July reaching a level of 119.8 (1986=100). This was up slightly from the 0.4% increase reported for June. Six of the seven major component indexes posted advances ranging from 0.1% to 1.4%. A dominant proportion of the increase in the CPI resulted from the 1.4% advance in the Transportation index and a 0.7% increase in the Food index also made an important contribution. A fall of 0.1% in the Clothing index dampened the overall rise to a moderate extent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.4%, the same rate as that reported for the month of June.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between July 1989 and July 1990, was 4.2%, down slightly from the rise of 4.3% observed in June. This marked the fifth consecutive month in which the CPI registered declining rates of increase from the 5.5% posted in January and February of this year. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (April to July) was 4.5%, up from the increase of 2.7% registered for the two previous three-month periods ending in May and June.

Food

The Food index rose by 0.7% in July, down from the 1.4% increase for June. The index for Food Purchased from Stores rose by 0.6%, while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants advanced by 0.8%.

Much of the rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was associated with an increase of 6.6% in the Fresh Fruit index. Seasonally lower supplies of apples, bananas and citrus fruits accounted for the rise in the Fresh Fruit index. Higher prices were also observed for chicken, cured meat and ready cooked meat products. The price of chicken rose as extensive promotions featured the month before were terminated. The higher prices of cured and ready cooked meat products reflected the surge in the wholesale prices of pork witnessed in recent months.

A small proportion of the overall upward pressure on food prices was offset by declines in the prices of beef, pork and fresh vegetables.

Over the 12-month period, July 1989 to July 1990, the Food index rose by 3.9%, compared to the increase of 4.1% reported for June. The latest change resulted from increases of 3.7% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 4.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.4% in July, up slightly from the month before. The dominant factor in the latest rise was the 1.4% increase in the Transportation index. A considerably smaller proportion of the overall rise was due to a 0.2% increase in the Housing index. A moderate dampening effect resulted from a fall of 0.1% in the Clothing index.

The advance of 1.4% in the Transportation index was largely identified with a 14.0% increase in air fares followed by a 3.9% rise in automobile insurance premiums. The increase in air fares was largely due to seasonal increases on non-domestic flights. Premiums on automobile insurance rose primarily in Ontario. Price increases were also noted for new cars (reduction in manufacturers' rebates on some models), gasoline and tires. In addition, higher charges relating to the repair of automobiles were observed. Moderate fare increases were also noted for travel by local bus and taxi as well as for travel by bus between cities.

The Housing index edged up by 0.2% as several large offsetting price movements were reported. Much of the upward pressure resulted from a 6.1% rise in the Traveller Accommodation index reflecting the summer peak for hotel and motel rates. Other price increases were observed for rent, electricity, pet food and repair services for household furnishings and equipment. A fall in natural gas rates in some Ontario and Alberta cities, a drop in the prices of household textiles and no change in the Owned Accommodation index exerted a notable dampening effect. The impact of a 1.2% rise in the mortgage interest cost index was almost completely nullified by a fall of 1.7% in the prices of new homes most evident in Toronto and adjacent cities as well as in Vancouver. In addition, a rise in homeowners' maintenance and repair charges was offset by a fall in homeowners' insurance premiums.

Increases of 0.3% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, 0.2% in the Health and Personal Care index and 0.1% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index each contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The first index rose due to higher admission charges to football games and price increases for recreational and home entertainment equipment. The Health and Personal Care index reflected higher prices for prescribed medicines (caused by increases in dispensing fees), increased eye care charges and a rise in the prices of selected personal care supplies. The advance in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index resulted from the lagged effect of tax increases on cigarettes and increased prices for wines in Quebec and liquor in Manitoba.

The fall of 0.1% in the Clothing index exerted a moderate dampening effect. Declines of 0.6% in the indexes for Men's Wear, 0.3% for Boys' Wear and 0.9% for Girls' Wear were almost offset by an increase of 0.2% in the Women's Wear index. The overall price decline was largely associated with end of season sales on summer clothing.

Over the 12-month period, July 1989 to July 1990, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 4.2% compared to the increase of 4.4% registered in June.

Goods and Services

The Goods index edged up by 0.3% in July following a 0.6% increase observed in June. By contrast the Services index advanced by 0.8% in July compared to a rise of 0.2% posted for June. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the Goods index increased by a slower 3.2% compared to the 3.4% advance noted in June. The Services index advanced by 5.3%, down slightly from the 5.4% reported for June.

City Highlights

Between June and July, increases in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from 0.3% in Charlottetown/Summerside and Vancouver to 0.9% in Edmonton. In Charlottetown/Summerside, changes in five of the seven major component indexes were below the national average, and in Vancouver movements in six of the seven major components were less than average. In Edmonton, greater than average increases were recorded for the Food, Housing, Health and Personal Care and Recreation, Reading and Education indexes.

Between July 1989 and July 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.2% for Saint John to 5.4% in Calgary.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change July 1990 from	
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	June 1990	July 1989
All-items	119.8	119.2	115.0	0.5	4.2
Food	117.2	116.4	112.8	0.7	3.9
All-items excluding food	120.4	119.9	115.5	0.4	4.2
Housing	119.4	119.2	114.7	0.2	4.1
Clothing	117.3	117.4	114.2	-0.1	2.7
Transportation	117.4	115.8	113.0	1.4	3.9
Health and personal care	120.5	120.3	114.5	0.2	5.2
Recreation, reading and education	120.8	120.4	116.3	0.3	3.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	137.2	137.0	128.1	0.1	7.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	83.5	83.9	87.0		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1981 = 100	158.6				

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

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.7%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing, Transportation and Food components. Higher electricity charges caused the Housing index to rise, while advances in air fares and vehicle insurance premiums caused the Transportation index to increase. The Food index was up largely as a result of higher prices for fresh fruit, cured and prepared meat products, and pork. Charges for recreational equipment advanced, while prices for women's wear declined. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose by 0.3%. Advances in the Food and Transportation indexes were the main contributing factors. Within Food, most of the upward impact resulted from higher prices for restaurant meals and fresh fruit. Price increases were also noted for cured and prepared meat products, chicken, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Higher air fares and increased prices for gasoline were the main causes of the rise in the Transportation index. Vehicle maintenance and repair charges advanced as well. Higher prices for reading materials were also noted. In the Housing index, increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation were observed, but these were largely offset by lower charges for electricity and decreased expenses relating to household operation. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Hallifax

Advances in the Housing, Food, and Transportation components explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation were observed. The Food index was up largely as a result of higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meat products, and restaurant meals, while the rise in Transportation mainly reflected higher air fares. Charges for clothing advanced as well. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Saint John

Higher food prices, most notably for fresh produce, restaurant meals, cured and prepared meats, chicken and bakery products, explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher Transportation charges, particularly for air travel, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances in traveller and owned accommodation costs were noted as well. Prices for clothing were up, while charges for personal care supplies declined. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Quebec

A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, chicken, restaurant meals and beef, accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation also exerted a considerable upward influence. The Transportation index advanced, as increased air fares and higher prices for new cars and gasoline were noted. Higher prices for wine purchased from stores were observed as well. Prices for men's wear declined. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Montreal

Higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals and chicken, combined with increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Higher air fares and increased prices for new cars and gasoline also had a notable upward impact. Prices for wine purchased from stores advanced as well. Prices for men's wear and household textiles declined, exerting a notable downward impact. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index advanced 3.3%.

Ottawa

Higher transportation charges, most notably for air fares, vehicle insurance premiums, gasoline prices, and vehicle maintenance and repair costs, were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased shelter charges for owned, traveller and rented accommodation had a considerable upward impact, as did higher prices for restaurant meals and fresh fruit. Charges for recreational equipment advanced as well. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index rose 4.3%.

Toronto

A rise in the Transportation index, reflecting advances in vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, gasoline prices and vehicle maintenance and repair costs, accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for fresh fruit and restaurant meals also had a notable upward impact. Prices for men's and women's wear were up as well. The Housing index declined, as lower prices for new houses more than offset a rise in charges for rented and traveller accommodation. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Higher transportation charges were among the main contributing factors, as advances in air fares, vehicle insurance premiums, vehicle maintenance and repair costs and local bus fares were observed. Higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals were reported, as were increased charges for recreational equipment. Prices of clothing and personal care supplies were up as well, as were increased charges for traveller accommodation. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Winnipeg

A sharp rise in the Food index explained much of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. The Food index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, beef, prepared meat products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. A rise in the Housing index also had a notable upward impact, as increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation were observed. Advances in clothing prices and higher charges for recreational equipment were noted as well. The Transportation index fell slightly, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset higher air fares and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Regina

Higher transportation costs, notably for air travel, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, and increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation explained a large part of the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. The Food index also advanced, as higher prices for fresh produce, beef, prepared meats and chicken were observed. Recreational expenses and charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Saskatoon

A rise in the Transportation index accounted for a large proportion of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, advances were observed in air fares, gasoline prices and vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Increased charges for traveller accommodation and higher overall food prices (particularly for restaurant meals, beef and chicken) also had a notable upward impact. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index rose 3.7%.

Edmonton

A rise in the Housing index, reflecting increased charges for traveller accommodation, owned accommodation and rented accommodation, as well as higher prices for basic telephone services, was one of the main contributing factors in the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Increased air fares and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and fresh fruit) also had a considerable upward influence. Higher charges for recreational equipment and increased prices for reading materials were observed as well. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.5%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing, Food and Transportation components. Within Housing, increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation were observed. Price increases for cereal and bakery products and fresh produce explained the rise in the Food index, while the rise in Transportation was mainly due to higher air fares. Charges for recreational equipment advanced, as did prices for personal care supplies. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index rose 5.4%.

Vancouver

Higher transportation charges and increased food prices explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index was largely due to higher air fares, and, to a lesser extent, to higher prices for gasoline. The Food index was up as a result of higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh fruit, fish, milk, cereal and bakery products, and eggs. Advances in recreational expenses were noted as well. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation were virtually offset by a decline in owned accommodation charges (largely due to lower prices for new houses). Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Victoria

Advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, increased air fares were the main contributor, although higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were also noted. The Housing index advanced largely due to higher shelter charges, particularly for traveller accommodation. Advances in recreational expenses and increased charges relating to eye care were observed as well.

Prices for men's and women's wear declined, exerting a notable dampening effect. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the July 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93.00).

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								
July 1990 index	113.9	112.9	111.8	115.2	111.9	115.9	119.4	121.7
% change from June 1990	0.7	0.7	1.1	-0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.5	1.8	4.9	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.6	2.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1990 index	117.2	119.3	112.4	110.3	111.5	123.8	120.8	148.8
% change from June 1990	0.3	1.2	0.0	-2.5	1.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1989	4.3	4.6	4.2	-1.7	3.0	8.2	3.6	11.2
Halifax								
July 1990 index	118.5	123.5	113.3	114.5	113.6	118.7	120.1	148.3
% change from June 1990	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1989	4.2	2.7	3.6	4.4	3.8	2.6	4.3	11.2
Saint John								
July 1990 index	116.7	119.1	113.2	114.5	111.3	118.7	117.7	146.3
% change from June 1990	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.7	1.7	3.8	2.5	6.2
Quebec								
July 1990 index	116.7	115.6	117.1	115.3	110.8	120.8	115.4	133.6
% change from June 1990	0.6	1.9	0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
% change from July 1989	3.7	3.1	4.6	1.9	2.0	5.0	1.9	10.6
Montreal								
July 1990 index	118.2	118.0	119.2	115.3	112.6	119.9	118.1	132.9
% change from June 1990	0.4	0.9	0.4	-0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4
% change from July 1989	3.3	2.3	3.7	1.9	2.3	4.7	3.1	9.9
Ottawa								
July 1990 index	119.3	115.5	118.1	118.9	117.7	126.7	121.3	135.9
% change from June 1990	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	-0.1	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1989	4.3	5.0	4.7	3.1	2.8	5.8	3.4	5.8
Toronto								
July 1990 index	124.0	119.5	126.3	120.9	121.0	124.6	123.9	135.4
% change from June 1990	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
% change from July 1989	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	5.4	7.0	4.7	5.3

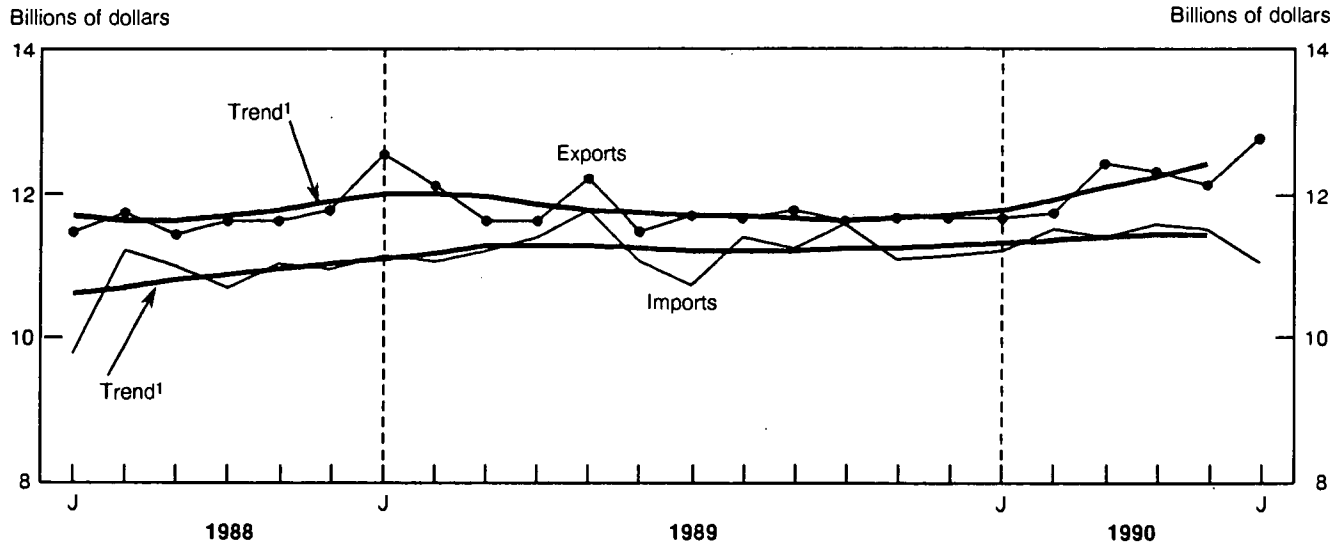
Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres - Concluded

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

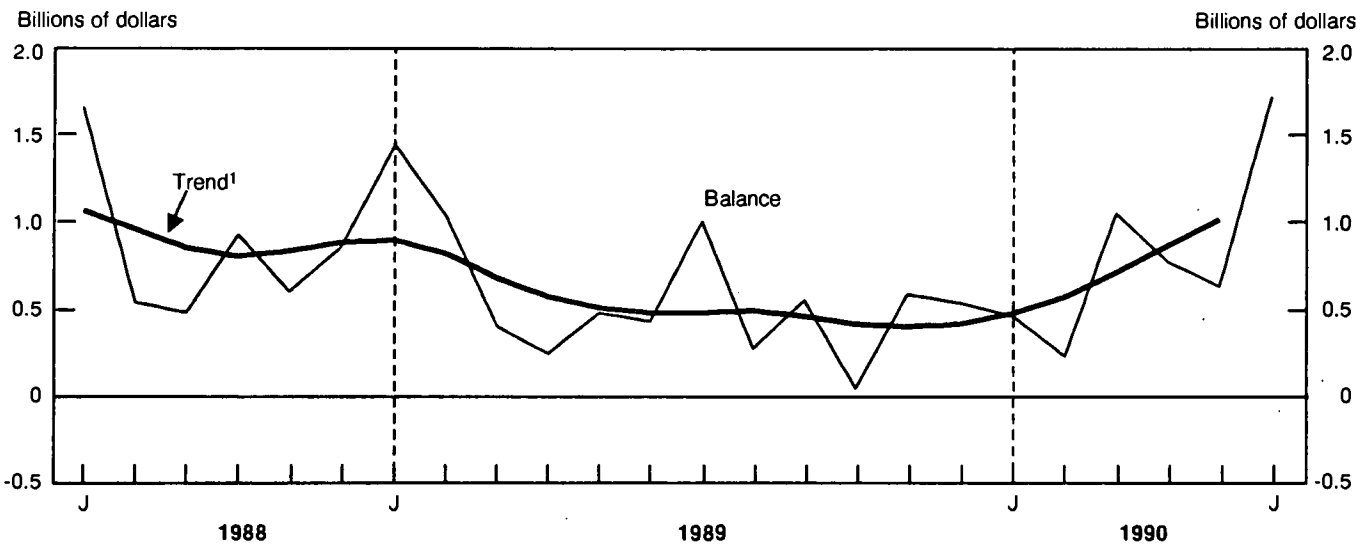
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Thunder Bay								
July 1990 index	118.2	114.8	114.6	118.6	119.7	117.9	122.2	138.7
% change from June 1990	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.7	4.4	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.5	3.6	6.1
Winnipeg								
July 1990 index	119.1	119.6	115.4	119.0	117.8	121.1	122.3	139.6
% change from June 1990	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
% change from July 1989	3.8	6.3	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.7	4.6	3.6
Regina								
July 1990 index	119.9	120.8	112.9	116.9	126.4	131.7	119.8	136.8
% change from June 1990	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.7	4.4	2.5	2.7	6.5	3.4	2.4	3.2
Saskatoon								
July 1990 index	119.4	119.5	114.9	116.3	119.1	143.3	119.3	132.1
% change from June 1990	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.5	-0.3	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.7	4.7	3.0	2.6	5.4	3.3	2.6	4.5
Edmonton								
July 1990 index	118.4	115.0	115.3	115.5	117.5	118.9	121.0	147.3
% change from June 1990	0.9	1.2	0.9	-0.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1989	4.8	3.9	6.3	2.0	3.4	4.8	3.6	7.1
Calgary								
July 1990 index	118.0	113.8	115.2	117.0	115.0	117.9	120.4	148.1
% change from June 1990	0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1989	5.4	5.6	6.3	2.7	4.4	4.0	4.5	6.9
Vancouver								
July 1990 index	117.8	116.1	116.1	111.8	121.3	113.1	118.6	132.6
% change from June 1990	0.3	0.5	0.1	-1.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1989	5.3	8.0	5.1	1.8	5.1	3.6	4.6	6.5
Victoria								
July 1990 index	117.5	116.7	114.2	111.9	120.5	115.8	121.6	133.6
% change from June 1990	0.4	0.0	0.6	-1.7	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1989	5.2	5.9	5.5	2.0	4.7	6.0	4.0	7.1

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, \$18.00/\$72.00).

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



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

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade

June 1990

Preliminary figures show Canadian merchandise exports reached a new high in June, a total of \$12.8 billion. This is an increase of 5.3% or \$639 million over the revised export figures for May, which were down \$181 million from April. Overall, exports for the first half of 1990 show an increase of 2.1% over the first half of 1989 and 4.3% over the second half of 1989.

Imports dropped sharply in June, plunging \$456 million or 4.0% to total \$11.0 billion, the lowest level since July of last year. Imports in May were sluggish (-\$50 million), a reversal from the close to \$200 million gain in April. For the first half of 1990, imports totalled \$68.1 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion or 1.6% over the second half of 1989.

The contrary movements of merchandise imports and exports in June pushed Canada's trade balance to \$1.7 billion, \$1.1 billion higher than in May. The trade balance with the United States for June was nearly three times higher than the figure posted for May, climbing from \$833 million to \$2.2 billion. Conversely, deficits were posted with Canada's other principal trading areas, notably a \$130 million deficit with the E.E.C.

Note to Users:

Revisions to U.S. imports from Canada data, published in July of this year, have necessitated a revision to exports data for 1989.

These revisions impact on the commodity distribution and on the export totals (-\$623 million or 0.4% of total exports for 1989).

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

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

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the June 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182), available the first week of September, 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.

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, \$27.50/\$110). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period ending July 31, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.2% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also increased 2.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.0% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tobacco Products

July 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 1.69 billion cigarettes in July 1990, a 38.5% increase over the 1.22 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989.

Production for January to July 1990 totalled 26.30 billion cigarettes, down 7.3% from 28.36 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Domestic sales in July 1990 totalled 4.12 billion cigarettes, an increase of 5.6% over the 3.90 billion cigarettes sold in July 1989.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 25.78 billion cigarettes, down 5.5% from the 1989 cumulative amount of 27.27 billion cigarettes. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the July 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50), now available.

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

Telephone Statistics

June 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,113.9 million in June 1990, up 4.6% over June 1989.

Operating expenses were \$797.2 million, an increase of 1.5% over June 1989. Net operating revenue was \$316.7 million, an increase of 13.0% over June 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$8.30/\$83) is scheduled for release the week of August 27th. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Type Plywood

June 1990

Canadian firms produced 173 869 cubic metres of construction type plywood during June 1990, a decrease of 6.6% from the 186 117 cubic metres produced during June 1989.

January to June 1990 production totalled 1 090 371 cubic metres, an increase of 0.4% over the 1 085 778 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The June 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$55) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes

June 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 June 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 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.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The June 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)*, (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of September. 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 Production

August 1990

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available. Also available are 1989 tobacco data, and 1990 vegetable areas contracted by processors.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623-5624, 5627.

For further information, order the August issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (catalogue 22-003, \$18/72), available in late August.

For further information, contact L. Brazeau (613-951-3873), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

June 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for June 1990 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (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. ■

Pack of Processed Asparagus

1990

Data on pack of processed asparagus for 1990 are now available.

The publication *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation* (32-023, Vol.18, No.15, \$7.80/\$127) will be released at a later date.

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



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The Daily, August 17, 1990

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 20 - 24
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
20	Wholesale Trade	June 1990
21	Retail Trade	June 1990
22	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 5 - Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31	
23	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1990
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1990
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1990
23	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1990
24	Security Transactions with Non-residents	June 1990
24	International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1990

**The
Daily**

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