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- **The Consumer Price Index, August 1990** 3
 In August, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.1%, down slightly from the 4.2% rate reported in July.
- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, July 1990** 9
 The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents was 3% below the July 1989 level, while overnight trips by Canadian residents increased 9% during the same period.

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Federal Scientific Activities 1990-91
Activités scientifiques fédérales 1990-91

Canada

Federal Scientific Activities 1990-91

In 1990-91, the Federal Government is expected to spend about \$5.4 billion on scientific activities. This represents 3.7% of total federal budgetary expenditures, a slight increase from the 1989-90 level of \$5.1 billion, or 3.6% of total federal budgetary expenditures.

Federal Scientific Activities, 1990-91 presents federal government expenditures from 1984-85 to 1990-91 on science and technology by activity, science type, department or agency, sector of performance and region. In addition to expenditures, the publication also indicates the number of federal personnel involved in science and technology activities, the socio-economic objective to which the activities are being directed, and also a regional allocation of the activities being performed.

Federal Scientific Activities, 1990-91 (88-204, \$44 in Canada, US\$53 in the United States and US\$62 in Other Countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Bert Plaus (613-951-6347), Services, Science and Technology Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

August 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada remained unchanged between July and August at a level of 119.8 (1986=100). This followed a 0.5% increase reported for July. Five of the seven major component indexes posted advances ranging from 0.2% to 0.9% but these advances were offset by declines of 1.1% and 0.1% for the Food and Transportation indexes. Most of the upward pressure came from increases of 0.3% in the Housing index and 0.9% in the Clothing index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.2%, down from increases of 0.4% reported for the two previous months.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between August 1989 and August 1990, was 4.1%, down slightly from the rise of 4.2% observed in July. This marked the sixth 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 (May to August) was 4.1%, down from the increase of 4.5% registered for the previous three-month period ending in July.

Food

The Food index declined 1.1% in August following an increase of 0.7% in July. All of the decline came in the index for Food Purchased from Stores which fell 1.6% as the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants advanced by 0.2%.

The principal cause of the decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was a 14.9% drop in the index for Fresh Vegetables. The availability of the new domestic crops reduced prices for most vegetables. Price declines were also observed for fresh fruit, meat and baked goods. The small reduction in fresh fruit prices resulted from lower pear prices, as domestic supplies became available, and lower banana prices. Increased promotional pricing for selected meats and baked goods led to the slight declines in these indexes.

Over the 12-month period, August 1989 to August 1990, the Food index rose by 3.4%, compared to the increase of 3.9% reported for July. The latest change resulted from increases of 3.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 4.7% 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 0.2% in August, down from 0.4% the month before. The dominant factors in the latest rise were the 0.3% increase in the Housing index and the 0.9% increase in the Clothing index. A moderate dampening effect resulted from a fall of 0.1% in the Transportation index.

The Housing index rose by 0.3% as increases for rent and mortgage interest costs were partly offset by lower prices for new homes and homeowners' insurance. The Rent index rose 0.7%, largely reflecting regular annual increases in the province of Quebec. The Mortgage Interest Cost index advanced 1.3%. Offsetting these advances were a decline of 0.8% for new house prices, largely concentrated in Ontario, Calgary and Victoria, and a 0.7% drop in the index for homeowners' insurance.

The 0.9% rise in the Clothing index was led by the increase of 1.4% in the Women's Wear index. The end of summer sales and higher prices on new fall lines were the principal causes of this increase. Higher prices were concentrated in women's suits, dresses and blouses. The Men's Wear index rose a more moderate 0.3% as many sale prices were observed.

The slight decline in the Transportation index was due to a 0.5% decrease in automobile prices. The lower new car prices were due to an increase in manufacturers' rebates on some models. Partly offsetting the lower car prices was a 0.4% rise in the Gasoline index.

Increases of 0.2% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, 0.3% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and 0.2% in the Health and Personal Care index each contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The first index rose due to higher prices for recreation equipment, magazines and newspapers. The advance in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index resulted from increases for served alcoholic beverages primarily in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The Health and Personal Care index reflected higher prices for hair grooming services.

Over the 12-month period, August 1989 to August 1990, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 4.2%, the same rate of increase as reported for July.

Goods and Services

The Goods index declined 0.2% in August following a 0.3% increase observed in July. The Services index rose by 0.3% in August compared to a rise of 0.8% posted for July. Between August 1989 and August 1990, the Goods index increased by 3.2%, the same rate as reported for July, and the Services index also advanced at the same rate as in July, up 5.3%.

City Highlights

Between July and August, increases in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% in Toronto to a rise of 0.3% in St. John's, Charlottetown/Summerside, Winnipeg and Victoria. In Toronto, six of the seven major components had results below the national average. The above average results in St. John's and Charlottetown/Summerside resulted from increases in the Food index. A less than average decline in the

Food index and a rise in the Transportation index led to the greater than average movement in Victoria. The end of a gasoline price war was the major reason for the above average result in Winnipeg.

Between August 1989 and August 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.1% in Saint John to 5.4% in Calgary.

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

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.3%, with the greatest upward impact originating in the Clothing and Housing indexes. The rise in the latter mainly reflected higher mortgage interest costs and increased prices for household furnishings. Other notable advances were observed in charges for personal care supplies and services. The Food index was up overall, as higher prices for poultry, cured meats and fruit juice more than offset lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1990 from	
	August 1990	July 1990	August 1989	July 1990	August 1989
All-items	119.8	119.8	115.1	0.0	4.1
Food	115.9	117.2	112.1	-1.1	3.4
All-items excluding food	120.7	120.4	115.8	0.2	4.2
Housing	119.7	119.4	115.1	0.3	4.0
Clothing	118.4	117.3	115.0	0.9	3.0
Transportation	117.3	117.4	112.6	-0.1	4.2
Health and personal care	120.8	120.5	115.2	0.2	4.9
Recreation, reading and education	121.1	120.8	116.7	0.2	3.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	137.6	137.2	128.6	0.3	7.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	83.5	83.5	86.9		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1981 = 100	158.6				

Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges, notably for electricity and mortgage interest costs, and higher prices for women's wear explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices were also observed, particularly for chicken, soft drinks, fresh fruit, restaurant meals and cereal products. Increased prices for personal care supplies and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a notable upward influence. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Halifax

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. The Food and Transportation indexes registered declines, offsetting advances in four of the remaining major components. Within Food, much of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, bakery products, beef, dairy products and prepared meats. The Transportation index fell largely as a result of lower prices for gasoline and new cars. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for men's and women's wear, and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Prices for household furnishings and equipment were up as well. Advances were also observed in the prices of medicinal and pharmaceutical products and personal care supplies. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Saint John

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1% due mainly to a decline in the Food index, as well as to declines in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Food, much of the downward impact was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef and bakery products. The Transportation index fell due to lower prices for new cars, while the decline in the Housing index mainly reflected lower prices for household furnishings. Largely offsetting these declines were higher clothing prices and increased charges for personal care supplies and services. Prices for recreational equipment and reading materials advanced as well. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. A large part of the upward impact originated in the Housing index, as advances in rented and owned

accommodation charges were observed. Prices for household furnishings and equipment were up as well. Higher clothing prices also exerted a considerable upward influence. Charges for personal care services, reading materials and recreational equipment also advanced, as did the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. A decline in the Food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce, had a notable dampening effect. Prices for new cars declined as well. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were increased housing charges and higher prices for clothing. The rise in the Housing index mainly reflected increased charges for rented accommodation, and, to a lesser extent, higher charges for owned accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings. Advances were also observed in charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, as well as for certain recreational equipment and reading materials. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Higher clothing prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation explained much of the advance. Higher prices were also observed for recreational equipment, reading materials and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. A decline in the Food index (mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products and pork) moderated these advances. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Toronto

Declines in the Food and Transportation indexes explained a large part of the 0.2% fall in the All-items index. Within Food, much of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables as well as to lower prices for bakery products, prepared meats, beef and chicken. Lower prices for new cars caused the Transportation index to decline. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and increased charges for rented accommodation. Charges for personal care services and prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises advanced as well. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in three of the major components completely offset advances in the remaining four. The largest downward impact originated in the Food index, where declines were observed for fresh vegetables, bakery products, soft drinks, beef, pork, and prepared meats. The Transportation index fell, as lower prices for new cars were recorded. The Health and Personal Care index declined due to lower prices for personal care supplies. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased charges for owned accommodation, and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Prices for recreational equipment, movie admissions and reading materials advanced as well. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation, Housing and Clothing indexes accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline, as "price wars" were terminated. The Housing index reflected advances in owned accommodation charges, as well as higher prices for household furnishings and rented accommodation. Higher prices for men's and women's wear caused the Clothing index to rise. Prices for reading materials advanced as well. A notable dampening effect was exerted by a decline in the Food index. This decline was largely the result of lower prices for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks and prepared meat products. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Regina

The 0.1% decline in the All-items index mainly reflected declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, much of the decrease was due to lower prices for fresh produce, beef, chicken, prepared meat products and soft drinks. The decline in the Transportation index was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline. Largely offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for owned accommodation, household furnishings and household operating expenses. Advances were also observed in charges for recreational equipment, reading materials and alcoholic beverages. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Saskatoon

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a decline in the Food index offset advances in four of the other major components. Lower prices for beef, fresh produce, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, chicken and coffee caused the decline in the Food index. A rise in the Clothing index had a notable upward impact, as did increased charges for recreational equipment and higher prices for reading materials. Prices for alcoholic beverages also advanced. Slightly higher prices for gasoline and new cars were observed as well. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were offset by lower prices for household furnishings. The Health and Personal Care index also remained unchanged, as higher prices for personal care supplies and services were offset by lower prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.1%, as advances in five of the major components were largely offset by a decline in the Food index. A rise in the Housing index, reflecting advances in charges for owned and rented accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased household furnishings and equipment prices, exerted a considerable upward influence. Price advances for clothing, recreational equipment and reading materials also had a notable upward impact. Charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were up as well. The Food index declined, largely as a result of lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, beef, prepared meats, and dairy products. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.0%.

Calgary

Increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, higher prices for men's and women's wear, and a rise in prices for new cars and gasoline explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Charges for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products were up as well. Higher prices were also registered for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. A decline in the Food index had a considerable dampening effect, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, and beef were observed. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Vancouver

Advances in the Clothing and Housing components accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Clothing index was mainly due to higher prices for women's wear, while the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, in charges for personal care supplies and services, and in prices of gasoline. A considerable dampening effect was caused by a decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and chicken. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Victoria

Increased housing charges and higher clothing prices explained much of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, most of the increase was centred around owned and rented accommodation,

while the rise in the Clothing index was largely due to higher prices for women's wear. Higher prices were also observed for new cars and gasoline, for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, and for recreational equipment and reading materials. A decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, pasta products, chicken and beef, had a moderating impact. Declines in the prices of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, and personal care supplies also had a dampening effect. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the August 1990 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93).

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 ing	Hous- ing	Cloth-	Trans- porta- tion	Health and Per- sonal care	Recre- ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
August 1990 index	114.2	113.2	112.1	116.3	111.5	117.5	119.3	121.8
% change from July 1990	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	-0.4	1.4	-0.1	0.1
% change from August 1989	3.5	2.6	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1990 index	117.6	119.8	112.9	111.8	111.2	125.0	120.5	149.0
% change from July 1990	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	0.1
% change from August 1989	4.9	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.2	8.2	3.2	9.5
Halifax								
August 1990 index	118.5	123.1	113.4	115.9	113.2	119.3	120.2	148.3
% change from July 1990	0.0	-0.3	0.1	1.2	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1989	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.1	4.3	1.9	4.3	10.8
Saint John								
August 1990 index	116.6	118.1	113.1	116.0	111.1	119.6	118.0	146.3
% change from July 1990	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	1.3	-0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0
% change from August 1989	3.1	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	2.6	3.4
Quebec City								
August 1990 index	116.8	113.8	117.9	117.3	110.2	121.1	116.0	133.9
% change from July 1990	0.1	-1.6	0.7	1.7	-0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
% change from August 1989	3.9	3.2	4.7	2.8	1.9	4.0	2.2	10.7

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 ing	Hous- ing	Cloth-	Trans- porta- tion	Health and Per- sonal care	Recre- ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Montreal								
August 1990 index	118.4	116.5	120.0	117.3	112.3	118.7	118.5	133.4
% change from July 1990	0.2	-1.3	0.7	1.7	-0.3	-1.0	0.3	0.4
% change from August 1989	3.6	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.7	3.6	3.1	10.1
Ottawa								
August 1990 index	119.4	114.8	118.3	120.1	117.7	126.7	121.5	136.4
% change from July 1990	0.1	-0.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
% change from August 1989	4.3	5.6	4.6	3.2	3.0	4.9	3.1	5.8
Toronto								
August 1990 index	123.8	117.8	126.4	121.4	120.6	125.4	124.0	135.5
% change from July 1990	-0.2	-1.4	0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
% change from August 1989	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	5.3	6.2	4.4	5.2
Thunder Bay								
August 1990 index	118.2	113.4	114.9	119.9	119.5	117.8	122.4	139.0
% change from July 1990	0.0	-1.2	0.3	1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from August 1989	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.5	5.9
Winnipeg								
August 1990 index	119.4	117.6	115.8	120.3	119.4	121.1	123.0	139.6
% change from July 1990	0.3	-1.7	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
% change from August 1989	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.4	5.4	3.0	4.7	2.8
Regina								
August 1990 index	119.8	119.2	113.3	117.9	125.7	132.0	120.2	137.0
% change from July 1990	-0.1	-1.3	0.4	0.9	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
% change from August 1989	3.6	3.4	2.6	3.5	6.6	2.6	2.5	2.9
Saskatoon								
August 1990 index	119.4	118.3	114.9	117.2	119.2	143.3	119.7	132.5
% change from July 1990	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
% change from August 1989	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.5	5.9	3.8	2.7	3.2
Edmonton								
August 1990 index	118.5	113.9	115.7	116.3	117.5	119.6	121.6	148.2
% change from July 1990	0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
% change from August 1989	5.0	3.4	6.3	3.0	4.0	4.9	3.8	7.9
Calgary								
August 1990 index	118.2	113.3	115.6	117.7	115.3	119.5	120.4	149.0
% change from July 1990	0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.6
% change from August 1989	5.4	5.4	6.3	3.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	7.2
Vancouver								
August 1990 index	118.0	115.4	116.4	113.1	121.5	114.1	118.7	133.3
% change from July 1990	0.2	-0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5
% change from August 1989	5.1	6.1	4.9	2.5	5.8	4.2	4.4	6.8
Victoria								
August 1990 index	117.8	116.5	114.4	113.2	120.7	115.2	121.8	134.0
% change from July 1990	0.3	-0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.3
% change from August 1989	5.2	5.3	5.5	2.2	4.9	5.8	4.0	7.4

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).

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates show that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada totalled 2.6 million in July, 3.2% below the year-earlier level, and the lowest volume for the month since 1986.
- Overnight visits by residents of the United States decreased by 4.0% from the same month in 1989, marking the worst results for the month of July since 1980. In the case of other countries, a small drop (-0.1%) was registered from the same period in 1989.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a record level for the month with 2.5 million re-entries, 9.0% above a year ago. On a destination basis, overnight trips to the United States increased at a faster rate (9.3%) than visits to other countries (6.8%) in the month of July.
- During the seventh month of the year, same-day travel to the United States reached over 5.5 million short trips, 14.0% higher than during July 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

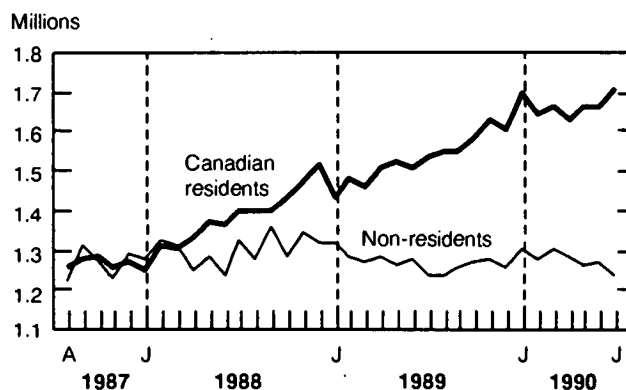
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the July volume of foreign overnight travellers to Canada decreased by 2.9% from the revised June level, continuing to follow the downward trend noted in recent months.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted numbers have been revised back to January 1987. Unadjusted overnight trips between Canada and the United States have been revised for the period July to December 1989.

- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents increased by 2.8% over the revised June level, reaching a record level in July. The upward trend in foreign overnight travel by Canadians, which had been brought to a halt at the beginning of 1990, seems to have resumed with the July results.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The July 1990 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in mid-September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1990

	July 1990 ^P	% Change 1990/1989	January- July 1990 ^P	% Change 1990/1989
Unadjusted				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,594,645	-3.2	8,511,929	0.3
United States	2,097,713	-4.0	6,836,148	-0.2
Other Countries	496,932	-0.1	1,675,781	2.6
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	2,543,427	9.0	11,704,994	10.8
United States	2,298,402	9.3	9,743,091	11.9
Other Countries	245,025	6.8	1,961,903	5.7
Total Number of Trips²				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	5,635,015	-4.7	21,414,040	-0.5
United States	5,105,334	-4.9	19,602,980	-0.6
Other Countries	529,681	-2.9	1,811,060	0.7
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	8,059,711	12.4	41,155,577	15.4
United States	7,814,686	12.6	39,193,674	15.9
Other Countries	245,025	6.8	1,961,903	5.7

1990

July ^P	June ^r	May ^r	April ^r
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Seasonally Adjusted

Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,228,643	1,265,486	1,256,110	1,278,798
United States	980,024	1,014,116	1,009,805	1,025,139
Other Countries	248,619	251,370	246,305	253,659
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,712,960	1,666,355	1,660,943	1,631,455
United States	1,440,511	1,400,878	1,398,565	1,374,694
Other Countries	272,449	265,477	262,378	256,761
Total Number of Trips²				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,071,813	3,153,915	3,132,461	3,173,664
United States	2,805,450	2,883,229	2,866,131	2,901,276
Other Countries	266,363	270,686	266,330	272,388
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,022,145	5,967,900	5,943,720	5,652,407
United States	5,749,696	5,702,423	5,681,342	5,395,646
Other Countries	272,449	265,477	262,378	256,761

¹ Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

² Includes same-day travel.

^P Preliminary.

^r Revised.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel

July 1990

Rolled steel shipments for July 1990 totalled 1 208 166 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the preceding month's total of 1 225 811 tonnes, but an increase of 28.8% over the year-earlier level of 937 720 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 7 655 712 tonnes, a decrease of 3.9% compared to 7 963 922 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The July 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

June 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$3.2 million in June 1990. Operating revenues of \$570.8 million were down \$41.8 million from the June 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 4.2% from June 1989. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 2.9% while freight car-kilometres increased by 1.0%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1990 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10.50/\$105) is to be released the fourth week of September.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Production of Eggs

July 1990

Canadian egg production in July 1990 was 40.2 million dozen, a 1.7% decrease from July 1989. The average number of layers decreased 2.7% between July 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,260 from 2,236.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

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. ■

Grain Consumption by Livestock and Poultry, Canada and Provinces

1989 (Livestock Feed Usage Study)

The primary objective of the Livestock Feed Usage Study, conducted from March through September 1990, was to develop 1989 provincial grain intake coefficients by class of livestock and poultry. This study was carried out by Statistics Canada, on a cost recovery basis, for Agriculture Canada.

Due to time constraints, it was decided that the provincial departments of agriculture should be asked to co-ordinate the development of coefficients for their respective provinces. Numerous other persons and organizations were also contacted for information, in an effort to collect data to be used in validating intake coefficients. Statistics Canada's role was to act as national co-ordinator, to provide the overall conceptual and methodological framework, and to review and evaluate the results in relation to check data.

Grain intake coefficients for the calendar year 1989 were developed for the following classes of livestock and poultry: beef cattle; dairy cattle; sheep and lambs; hogs; layers; chickens; and turkeys.

Based on the coefficients arrived at, grain consumption by livestock and poultry totalled 17 310 500 metric tonnes at the Canada level in 1989.

The methodology, results and other information regarding the Livestock Feed Usage Study are contained in a report entitled, *Grain Consumption by Livestock and Poultry, Canada and Provinces, 1989* (\$25).

To obtain a copy of this report or for further information concerning these data, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Cereal Grain Flour Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled \$998.8 million, down 3.4% from \$1,033.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 32-250, \$35.

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

Distillery Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled \$898.0 million, up 8.6% from \$827.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5403.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 32-251, \$35.

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

Brewery Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the brewery products industry (SIC 1131) totalled \$2,873.9 million, up 12.4% from \$2,557.6 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5404.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 32-251, \$35.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, July 1990.

Catalogue number 32-006

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

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended June 30, 1990.

Catalogue number 47-006

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27.00; United States: US\$8.00/US\$32.00; Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38.00).

Service Industry Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 4, Business Services, Preliminary Estimates 1988.

Catalogue number 63-015

(Canada: \$7.20/\$43.00; United States: US\$8.65/\$52.00; Other Countries: US\$10.00/US\$60.00).

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1988.

Catalogue number 81-222

(Canada: \$27.00; United States: US\$32.00; Other Countries: US\$38.00).

Federal Scientific Activities, 1990-91.

Catalogue number 88-204

(Canada \$44.00; United States: US\$53.00; Other Countries \$62.00).

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The Daily, September 14, 1990

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 17-21
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1990
19	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Second Quarter 1990
21	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1990
21	Retail Trade	July 1990
