



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 16, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

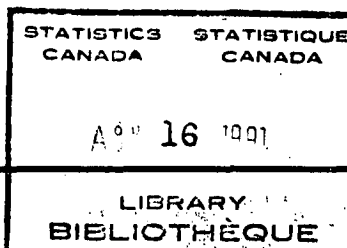
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, July 1991** 2
In July, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.8%, down from the 6.3% increase reported in June.
- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, June 1991** 9
Exports and imports both rebounded in June, after having fallen substantially in May.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes, June 1991	10
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, August 1991	10
Structural Steel Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1991	10
Precast Concrete Price Indexes, First Half 1991	11
Telephone Statistics, June 1991	11
Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index, 1986 = 100	11
Soft Drinks, July 1991	11
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	
Other Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric Industry	11
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries	12
Concrete Pipe Industry	12
Other Concrete Products Industries	12
Gypsum Products Industry	12
Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry	12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: August 19-23

14

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

NOT FOR LOAN
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

July 1991

National highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada edged up by 0.1% between June and July to a level of 126.8 (1986=100). This rise was smaller than the monthly increases of 0.5% recorded in both May and June. Increases in Housing (0.3%) and Transportation (0.5%) accounted for most of the upward pressure while a decline of 0.6% in the Food index dampened the overall increase.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.2% in July following accelerating increases of 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.4% reported for the months of April, May and June, respectively.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between July 1990 and July 1991 was 5.8%, down from the advance of 6.3% reported in June which was in line with the rates reported since February. The compound annual rate of increase for July, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (April to July) was 3.2%, approximately the same as recorded in May and June.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.6% in July following a sharp rise of 1.9% in June. The latest change resulted from a drop of 0.9% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores, and a small rise of 0.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

The 0.9% decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was largely due to a drop of 11.9% in the Fresh Vegetables index. Seasonally lower prices for salad-type vegetables such as cucumbers (-22.6%), lettuce (-49.2%) and tomatoes (-12.3%) accounted for most of the downward pressure. By contrast, the price of potatoes rose by 15.1%, dampening the fall in the Fresh Vegetables index.

Some of the overall downward movement in the Food index was limited by seasonally higher prices for fresh fruit, mostly for apples, citrus fruits and pears. Prices of bananas fell in response to increased supplies.

There were other mixed movements in the components of the Food index; for example, beef and cereal prices went down while prices for pork, poultry, cured meat, prepared and ready cooked meat went up.

Over the 12-month period, July 1990 to July 1991, the Food index rose by 5.4%, down sharply from the 6.8% and 6.3% rises reported for June and May. The rise in July resulted from increases of 3.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 10.4% 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 0.3% in July, up from the marginal 0.1% rise observed in June. The major contributors were Housing (0.3%) and Transportation (0.5%). Increases in the Clothing (0.3%) and in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.2%) indexes also contributed to the latest change.

Most of the 0.3% rise in the Housing index resulted from higher prices for rented, owned and traveller accommodation as well as for piped gas. The Rented Accommodation index rose by 0.2% in July, continuing a series of monthly increases that ranged between 0.2% and 0.3% since September 1990. The rise in the Owned Accommodation index reflected higher maintenance and repair charges and increased prices for new homes, moderated by a fall in mortgage interest costs. Higher summer rates for hotels and motels were reflected in a 4.8% increase in the Traveller Accommodation index. Higher prices for piped gas were reported, mainly in Southwestern Ontario. Finally, rate increases for electricity were observed in some cities in Newfoundland and Alberta. Some dampening effects came from lower long-distance telephone charges, mainly in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and from a drop in the prices of selected household textiles.

The Transportation index advanced by 0.5% as a result of increases of 0.2% in Private Transportation and 3.2% in Public Transportation. In the first component, the termination of *price wars* in the major urban centres of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta led to a 1.7% increase in gasoline prices. Automobile insurance premiums rose in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta. These increases were offset, in part, by lower prices for vans and tires and by a fall in automobile repair charges. Much of the increase in the Public Transportation index was due to a rise of 5.0% in air fares, mainly attributable to seasonal hikes in fares to European and Caribbean destinations but also due to a few domestic fare increases. Widespread advances were also noted for city bus fares and, to a lesser extent, for interurban bus fares.

The Clothing index rose by 0.3% in July, interrupting three months of continuous declines. All types of clothing except Men's Wear contributed to the increase: Women's Wear (0.5%), Girls' Wear (1.1%) and Boys' Wear (1.8%). By contrast, the Men's Wear index fell by 0.2%, as lower prices for pants, furnishings and footwear were mostly offset by higher prices for suits. In the Women's Wear index, higher prices were registered for blazers, dresses and sportswear while the Footwear index dropped.

Most of the 0.2% rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index came from a 0.5% increase in the prices of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, mostly attributable to tax increases introduced in Quebec on July 1.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index rose by 0.1% while the index for Health and Personal Care registered no change. The movement in the first resulted from higher admission charges to football games, dampened by a fall in the prices of some recreational vehicles. In the Health and Personal Care index, the impact of higher charges for prescribed medicines and prescription eye glasses, including contact lenses, was entirely offset by a drop in prices of some personal care supplies.

Over the 12-month period, July 1990 to July 1991, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 6.0%, down slightly from the increase of 6.1% reported for June.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index moved upwards by 0.2% in July, the same rate as in June. Between July 1990 and July 1991, the increase was 5.9%, down from the 6.2% advance posted in June.

Goods and Services

The Goods index decreased 0.1% in July compared to a rise of 0.6% in June. The impact of an increase of 0.2% in the Semi-Durable Goods index was more than offset by a fall of 0.2% in the Durable Goods index. The Non-Durable Goods index registered no change while the Services index increased by 0.3% in July, slightly higher than the rise of 0.2% in June.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change July 1991 from	
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	June 1991	July 1990
All-items	126.8	126.7	119.8	0.1	5.8
Food	123.5	124.3	117.2	-0.6	5.4
All-items excluding food	127.6	127.2	120.4	0.3	6.0
Housing	124.9	124.5	119.4	0.3	4.6
Clothing	129.0	128.6	117.3	0.3	10.0
Transportation	119.1	118.5	117.4	0.5	1.4
Health and personal care	129.0	129.0	120.5	0.0	7.1
Recreation, reading and education	129.5	129.4	120.8	0.1	7.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	163.4	163.0	137.2	0.2	19.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.9	78.9	83.5		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	167.9				

Between July 1990 and July 1991, the Goods index increased by 5.6% following a 6.0% advance in June. Similarly, the rise in the Services index moderated to 6.1% compared to an increase of 6.7% reported in June.

City Highlights

Between June and July, changes in the All-items indexes for which CPIs are published ranged from declines of 0.2% in Quebec City and Victoria to an increase of 0.9% in Regina. In Quebec City, a sharp decline in the Food index and more moderate drops in the Housing and Transportation indexes explained the overall change. In Victoria, changes reported in Food, Clothing and Transportation were lower than national averages. The relatively sharp rise in Regina was explained by a significant increase in its Transportation index due, principally, to a rise in gasoline prices following the end of "price wars" in that market.

Between July 1990 and July 1991, increases in city CPIs fluctuated between 4.5% in Toronto to 7.7% in Montreal.

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

St. John's

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. A large part of the upward pressure originated in the Food index, where higher prices for fresh produce, chicken and dairy products were recorded. A slight advance was registered in the Housing index, as higher household operating expenses and increased charges for electricity and traveller accommodation were largely offset by lower prices for household textiles and decreased charges relating to owned accommodation. A considerable dampening effect resulted from a decline in the Clothing index. Lower transportation charges (tires, maintenance and repairs, and the purchase of vans) and a decline in prices for personal care supplies also exerted a notable downward influence. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh fruit, chicken, restaurant meals, soft drinks, sugar and dairy products, explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Increased transportation charges, most notably for vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, and vehicle maintenance and repairs, also

exerted a considerable upward impact. The Housing index remained unchanged, as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation were offset by declines in prices for household textiles and lower charges for electricity. Lower prices for personal care supplies and clothing moderated the overall advance. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.6%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. A rise in the Food index contributed a large upward influence, as higher prices were recorded for fresh fruit, sugar, pork, soft drinks and turkey. Increased transportation charges (most notably air fares) also contributed considerably to the overall increase. Advances in recreational expenses and cigarette prices were also observed. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies. The Housing index remained unchanged, as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation were offset by declines in owned accommodation charges and by lower prices for household textiles. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.2%, reflecting advances in the Transportation and Food components (the remaining five major components registered declines). Within Transportation, advances in vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, and gasoline prices accounted for most of the rise. The Food index rose largely as a result of higher prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, sugar, restaurant meals, dairy products and soft drinks. Offsetting influences came from a decline in the Clothing index, followed by a drop in the Housing component. The latter reflected lower prices for household textiles, decreased charges for long-distance telephone calls and lower charges for owned accommodation. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.8%.

Quebec City

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food, Housing and Transportation indexes. Within Food, most of the downward pressure resulted from lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, beef, sugar, cereal and bakery products, and soft drinks. The decline in the Housing index was mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. The Transportation index fell as a result of lower prices for vans, and

decreased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. The overall decline was partly offset by increased charges for alcoholic beverages and higher prices for clothing. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.5%.

Montreal

The All-items index posted no change overall, as declines in two of the major components offset advances in the remaining five. The largest downward influence originated in the Food index, where lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, soft drinks, cereal products, sugar and dairy products were recorded. A minor decline was registered in the Health and Personal Care index, due to lower prices for personal care supplies. The main source of upward pressure came from the Housing index which advanced in response to increased charges for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and a rise in household furnishings and equipment costs. Price increases for alcoholic beverages, local transit, air travel and recreational equipment were also reported. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.7%.

Ottawa

The All-items index was unchanged as a decline in the Food index offset advances in the remaining six major components. Lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, bakery products, beef and dairy products were mainly responsible for the decline in the Food index. The greatest offsetting effect came from a rise in the Clothing index, followed by an advance in the Transportation component. The rise in the latter was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation were largely moderated by declines in household textile prices and owned accommodation charges. Advances were also recorded in prices relating to personal care supplies, recreational expenses and alcoholic beverages from stores. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.9%.

Toronto

Higher prices for clothing and increased housing charges, most notably for traveller, rented and owned accommodation, explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. In Transportation, higher air fares also exerted a considerable upward pressure. The Food index declined slightly, reflecting lower prices for

fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, lower prices for cereal products, prepared meats, fish, dairy products and sugar. The overall decline in the Food index was moderated by higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit, bakery products, pork and beef. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects were observed. The largest downward influence was registered by the Food index, where lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef and bakery products were recorded. Price declines for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and clothing were reported as well. The greatest upward influence was registered by the Housing index, and was largely attributable to higher household operating expenses and a rise in charges for traveller, rented and owned accommodation. Price increases for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were also noted. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index advanced 0.3%, as the Transportation index was influenced by higher prices for gasoline and, to a lesser extent, by higher air fares and by increased charges for inter-city bus travel. Increased Housing charges were also observed for traveller, owned, and rented accommodation, although these were partially offset by decreased charges for long-distance telephone calls and lower prices for household textiles. Increased charges for eye care and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products also contributed to the latest change. The overall advance was partially slowed by price declines for food and clothing. The decline in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, and sugar, while the Clothing index reflected lower prices for men's wear. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Regina

Higher prices for gasoline, resulting from an end to "price wars" and a return to regular price levels accounted for most of the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Charges for local and inter-city bus travel also advanced. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation, and higher prices for household textiles were largely offset by lower prices for long-distance telephone calls and decreased charges for

owned accommodation. A decline in the Food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and beef, exerted a notable dampening effect. Lower prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.9%.

Saskatoon

Most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index was associated with a rise in gasoline prices resulting from a return from *price wars*. Bus fares for inter-city and local travel were up as well. Moderating these advances were declines in the Food, Housing, and Health and Personal Care indexes. Lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, beef, cured meats, cereal products and sugar were responsible for the decline in the Food index. Within Housing, much of the downward pressure resulted from decreased charges for owned accommodation, lower prices for household furnishings, and a decline in household operating costs. A price decline for personal care supplies caused the Health and Personal Care index to fall. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Edmonton

Higher prices for gasoline (return from *price wars*), increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher air fares accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Housing index also exerted a notable upward impact, and was largely due to increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation. Declines were observed in charges for long-distance telephone service and for owned accommodation. A fall in the Food index had a notable dampening effect, and largely reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, cereal and bakery products, beef and dairy products. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.7%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.7%. Much of the advance was associated with higher prices for gasoline (return from *price wars*) and increased premiums for vehicle insurance. Further upward pressure resulted from a rise in the Housing index, reflecting higher charges for traveller accommodation and, to a lesser extent, increased charges for owned and rented

accommodation. Moderating these advances were declines in long-distance telephone charges and lower prices for household textiles. The Food index fell, mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, cured and prepared meats, chicken and pork. Prices for personal care supplies were down as well. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.4%.

Vancouver

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major components. The largest downward impact resulted from a fall in the Food index, where lower prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, and soft drinks were observed. Other notable price declines were reported for men's wear and personal care supplies. Lower prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were also noted. The overall decline was partially offset by a rise in the Housing index due to increased charges for traveller, owned and rented accommodation. In addition, the Transportation index went up as price increases for gasoline, local transit and air travel were noted. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Victoria

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward influence came from the Food index, where lower prices were registered for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, chicken, pork and soft drinks. The Transportation index declined as well, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were recorded. Lower recreational expenses and a decline in the Clothing index also contributed to the downward movement. A rise in the Housing index partly offset these declines, and was mainly attributable to increased charges for traveller accommodation, and, to a lesser extent, to a rise in rented accommodation costs. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the July 1991 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	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
July 1991 index	121.7	122.4	117.8	127.0	114.1	125.0	126.3	139.1
% change from June 1991	0.1	1.2	0.1	-1.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1990	6.8	8.4	5.4	10.2	2.0	7.9	5.8	14.3
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1991 index	126.1	128.9	118.8	121.9	114.9	132.5	128.8	183.2
% change from June 1991	0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.6	-1.3	0.1	0.0
% change from July 1990	7.6	8.0	5.7	10.5	3.0	7.0	6.6	23.1
Halifax								
July 1991 index	125.1	130.6	118.7	125.1	115.7	128.2	124.2	169.8
% change from June 1991	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.2
% change from July 1990	5.6	5.7	4.8	9.3	1.8	8.0	3.4	14.5
Saint John								
July 1991 index	124.6	125.9	119.9	125.4	114.9	126.8	123.6	180.9
% change from June 1991	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1990	6.8	5.7	5.9	9.5	3.2	6.8	5.0	23.7
Quebec City								
July 1991 index	125.4	120.8	124.6	134.3	112.6	128.5	128.7	160.0
% change from June 1991	-0.2	-1.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8
% change from July 1990	7.5	4.5	6.4	16.5	1.6	6.4	11.5	19.8
Montreal								
July 1991 index	127.3	122.9	126.7	133.8	115.0	129.4	131.8	163.3
% change from June 1991	0.0	-1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.8
% change from July 1990	7.7	4.2	6.3	16.0	2.1	7.9	11.6	22.9
Ottawa								
July 1991 index	126.3	121.2	124.1	128.6	120.4	134.0	130.6	160.9
% change from June 1991	0.0	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
% change from July 1990	5.9	4.9	5.1	8.2	2.3	5.8	7.7	18.4
Toronto								
July 1991 index	129.6	126.7	129.2	129.2	121.8	133.6	131.9	160.7
% change from June 1991	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1990	4.5	6.0	2.3	6.9	0.7	7.2	6.5	18.7
Thunder Bay								
July 1991 index	125.1	120.2	122.1	126.8	120.2	124.0	129.1	168.2
% change from June 1991	0.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-1.1	0.2	0.2
% change from July 1990	5.8	4.7	6.5	6.9	0.4	5.2	5.6	21.3
Winnipeg								
July 1991 index	125.4	124.4	121.7	126.3	120.1	128.3	128.9	161.1
% change from June 1991	0.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
% change from July 1990	5.3	4.0	5.5	6.1	2.0	5.9	5.4	15.4
Regina								
July 1991 index	127.0	129.0	117.8	133.1	126.4	139.7	127.7	162.0
% change from June 1991	0.9	-0.9	0.1	-0.2	5.7	-0.5	0.1	0.4
% change from July 1990	5.9	6.8	4.3	13.9	0.0	6.1	6.6	18.4

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
Saskatoon								
July 1991 index	126.0	128.6	118.9	132.2	120.4	149.4	125.3	151.6
% change from June 1991	0.3	-1.2	-0.2	-0.2	4.1	-0.7	0.2	0.3
% change from July 1990	5.5	7.6	3.5	13.7	1.1	4.3	5.0	14.8
Edmonton								
July 1991 index	125.2	122.2	120.5	126.4	119.4	126.6	129.0	176.0
% change from June 1991	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.1	2.3	-0.2	0.2	0.0
% change from July 1990	5.7	6.3	4.5	9.4	1.6	6.5	6.6	19.5
Calgary								
July 1991 index	125.5	122.0	121.2	127.6	118.2	125.6	128.1	174.1
% change from June 1991	0.7	-0.4	0.9	0.0	2.7	-0.8	-0.1	0.1
% change from July 1990	6.4	7.2	5.2	9.1	2.8	6.5	6.4	17.6
Vancouver								
July 1991 index	123.9	124.7	119.7	121.2	122.7	122.4	126.6	151.4
% change from June 1991	-0.1	-1.3	0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.3
% change from July 1990	5.2	7.4	3.1	8.4	1.2	8.2	6.7	14.2
Victoria								
July 1991 index	124.1	124.5	119.0	122.8	122.8	122.1	129.1	152.0
% change from June 1991	-0.2	-1.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0
% change from July 1990	5.6	6.7	4.2	9.7	1.9	5.4	6.2	13.8

¹ For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

June 1991

Canada's exports increased by \$118 million in June to reach \$11.8 billion. Reversing the behaviour shown in May, machinery and equipment exports rose by \$159 million to \$2.4 billion, due primarily to an increase for aircraft. There were smaller monthly increases for exports of agricultural and fishing products and "other consumer goods". Most of the offset to the June increase in exports came from energy products, for the most part resulting from a combination of lower prices and reduced volumes. The automotive sector also contributed to moderate the upsurge in machinery and equipment: car exports rose for the fourth month in a row (\$29 million), but trucks and parts, which had shown buoyancy in April and May, fell by \$63 million and \$3 million, respectively.

Total imports climbed by \$436 million to a level of \$11.0 billion in June. Most of the increase in imports was accounted for by imports of machinery and equipment (up \$381 million). Advances were noted for all major components within the sector, the largest being a \$196 million increase for imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment. Also contributing to the overall increase in imports was a \$46 million increase for automotive products, the fourth consecutive monthly increase for the sector. At \$2.6 billion, automotive products imports were at their highest level since August 1990, aside from the exceptionally high figure recorded in January 1991.

The larger increase in imports relative to exports in June resulted in a decline of \$317 million in the trade balance, which fell to \$875 million, the lowest since January 1991. Canada's trade surplus with the United States fell to \$1.2 billion in June. A surplus was registered as well with non-OECD countries (\$41 million), while deficits were registered with all other major trading partners.

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

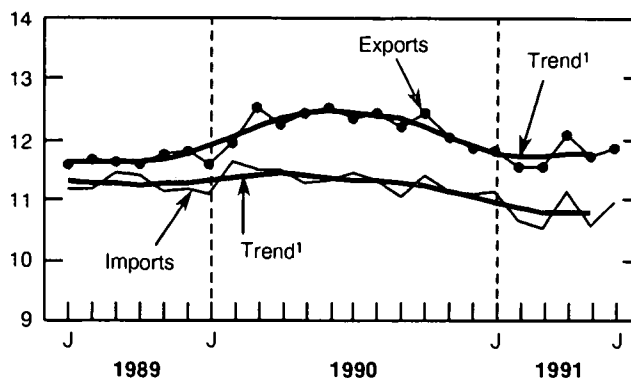
Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian*

Merchandise Trade

Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis

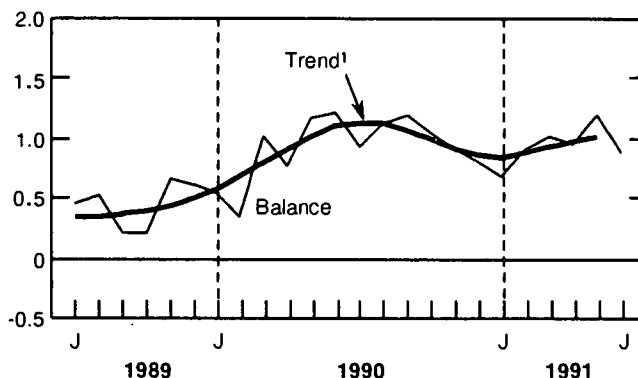
Billions of dollars



Merchandise Trade Balance

Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



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

International Trade (65-001P, \$10/\$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the June 1991 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 Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

June 1991

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 1991 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 1991 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 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (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. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

August 1991

Highlights

- In May 1991, Canadian Level I airlines' passenger-kilometre numbers were at their lowest level for the month of May since 1980.
- In 1990, general aviation accounted for 66% of all aircraft movements recorded at Transport Canada towered airports.
- Preliminary data reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. indicate that 64% of the passengers carried on domestic

scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1990, up from 61% in 1989. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 68% of total volume in 1990, which represents an increase of less than one percentage point compared to a year earlier.

- During the fourth quarter of 1990, the average fare paid by the air passengers on all city-pairs in the domestic southern sector rose 10% over the previous year to reach \$196.
- Total inter-provincial and intra-provincial traffic increased marginally from 1989 to 22 million passengers in 1990.

The Vol. 23, No 8 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Structural Steel Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Second Quarter 1991

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1991 for fabricated structural steel in place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show a decrease of 0.3% from the first quarter of 1991 and a decrease of 6.4% from one year ago.

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales tax is included (as before).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

First Half 1991

Price indexes for the first half of 1991 for precast concrete in place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show a decrease of 6.9% from the second half of 1990 and a decrease of 5.6% from the first half of 1990.

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales tax is included (as before).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Telephone Statistics

June 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,101.7 million in June 1991, down 1.0% from June 1990.

Operating expenses were \$817.8 million, a decrease of 2.7% from June 1990. Net operating revenue was \$283.9 million, an increase of 4.0% from June 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$8.30/\$83), is scheduled for release the week of August 26. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (CTPPI)

1986 = 100

This is to announce the availability of price index numbers on a 1986 time base. The new CANSIM matrix number is 2021. The new CANSIM series

Databank (D) numbers have been assigned so as to permit users to derive the new number by adding 61,550 to the old one.

While the 1981 = 100 series were available only from 1981 forward, the 1986 = 100 series incorporate the movements of the historical 1976 = 100 series from 1976 to 1981.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2021.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information regarding these changes please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607) or Andrew Baldwin (613-951-9610), Prices Division. ■

Soft Drinks

July 1991

Data on soft drinks for July 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

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

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other textile products industries including tire cord fabric industry (SIC 1998) totalled \$694.0 million, up 3.3% from \$671.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5438.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries (SIC 2950) totalled \$6,716.4 million, down 4.2% from \$7,013.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5511.

The data for this industry will be released *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Concrete Pipe Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled \$248.3 million, down 9.5% from \$274.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Other Concrete Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other concrete products industries (SIC 3549) totalled \$643.4 million, up 12.9% from \$569.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6854.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the gypsum products industry (SIC 3593) totalled \$441.7 million, down 17.3% from \$534.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6862.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled \$466.3 million, up 1.8% from \$458.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6863.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 44-250**

(Canada: \$35.00; United States: US\$42.00; Other Countries: US\$49.00).

**Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags
Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended June
1991.**

Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: \$6.75/\$27.00; United States:
US\$8.00/US\$32.00; Other Countries:
US\$9.50/US\$38.00).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International
Trade, June 1991.**

Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$10.00/\$100.00; United States:
US\$12.00/US\$120.00; Other Countries:
US\$14./US\$140.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1991. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Chief, Author Services, Publications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.



1010072587

The Daily, August 16, 1991

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 19 to 23
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
August		
19	Sales of Natural Gas	June 1991
22	Retail Trade	June 1991
22	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1991
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	June 1991
23	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 5 - Grain Stocks at July 31	
23	International Travel Account	April-June 1991
