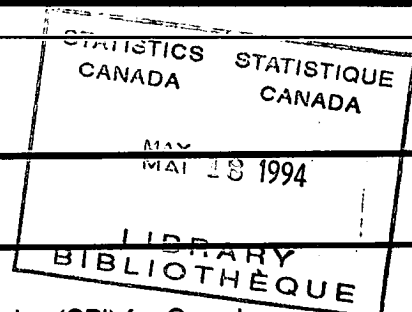


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 18, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, April 1994**

Between April 1993 and April 1994, the all-items consumer price index (CPI) for Canada rose 0.2%, the same rate of increase as was reported in February and March.

2

- **Trade patterns: Canada-United States, the manufacturing industries, 1989-1992 update**

Canada's performance in the U.S. market continued to improve; its total market share increased from 2.6% to 2.7% over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period.

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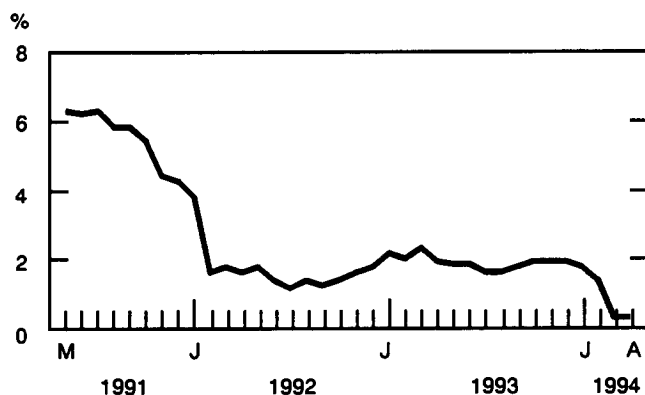
Consumer price index

April 1994

All-Items

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose by 0.2% on average; the same rate of increase reported in February and March. Declines in cigarette prices since February played a major role in bringing down the yearly rates of increase.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



If cigarette prices had not been reduced but the prices of all other goods and services behaved as they did, the yearly rate of increase for April would have been 1.5%, the same rate of increase as in February and March.

After decreases of 0.8% in February and 0.2% in March, the consumer price index increased by 0.1% in April to 130.2 (1986 = 100). Large price increases in transportation, food, and health and personal care were partly offset by decreases in the costs of housing, tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Movements of the major components

Transportation charges rose 0.5% in April, mainly a result of increased gasoline prices. After four months of uninterrupted declines from October 1993 to January 1994, due to excess supplies of crude oil on the international market, the price of gasoline

turned around in February and continued to increase in April. The preliminary raw material price index for mineral fuel showed a sharp rise in April. The return to regular prices in Edmonton, Calgary and Victoria outweighed price declines in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Prices of other components (such as air transportation and purchase of automotive vehicles) played an important role in the price increases for transportation.

After two consecutive declines, food prices rose by 0.4% on average in April. The rise in the latest month came largely from higher prices for food purchased from stores, though prices of restaurant meals rose as well. Low-fat milk prices, which had declined in March in Ontario, returned to usual levels in April. Further, consumers paid higher prices for bakery products, bread in particular, and higher prices for carbonated beverages and beef. At the same time, grocery stores sold poultry products and several varieties of fresh fruit and vegetables at lower prices in April than in March.

Other price increases were recorded for health and personal care, as well as for recreation and reading. Higher charges were recorded for: dental care, toilet preparations and cosmetics, purchase and operation of some recreational vehicles, newspapers and magazines.

The cost of housing, after a decline of 0.1% in March, retreated a further 0.4% in April. Homeowners saw the price of accommodation fall by 0.8%. This was the sixth consecutive decline and one of the largest since 1975. Price declines in materials for home repairs and maintenance, piped gas and, to a lesser extent, mortgage interest costs all contributed to the decline in the cost of housing. Piped gas prices declined sharply in Ontario, the Prairies and in British Columbia. Fuel oil prices also fell in several cities. A further downward movement was registered for appliance prices. On the other hand, tenants faced a 0.2% rise for rental accommodation.

Prices of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages fell by 0.6%, with most of the decline due to a 1.5% drop in cigarette prices. All provinces experienced declines, with the largest in Nova Scotia following that government's decision to reduce taxes on cigarettes at the beginning of April. As a result of all these tax reductions, the price of cigarettes at the Canada level was 39.5% lower in April 1994 than in April 1993.

After three decreases and three consecutive increases, clothing prices diminished slightly in April. Most of this was due to lower prices for women's dresses and jewellery.

Special aggregates

Energy

The price of energy declined by 0.4% from April 1993 to April 1994 and by 0.1% from March to April. Recent price declines in piped gas rates (-6.9%) and fuel oil (-0.9%) more than outweighed price increases for gasoline (+1.8%) and electricity (+0.4%) in April.

All-items excluding food and energy

Between April 1993 and April 1994, the index has risen by 0.1%, down from rates of increases of 2.1% and 1.7% in December and January respectively. Except for the 1.0% drop in February, the all-items excluding food and energy index continued to decline at a rate of 1/10th of a percentage point a month since the beginning of this year.

Goods and services

Between April 1993 and April 1994, the goods index declined by 1.0%, following year-to-year declines of 1.1% and 1.2% in February and March respectively. By contrast, the services index grew by 1.5% since April 1993, in line with year-to-year increases ranging from 1.5% to 1.8% since January 1994.

The goods index edged up 0.1%, but the services index declined by 0.1% between March and April.

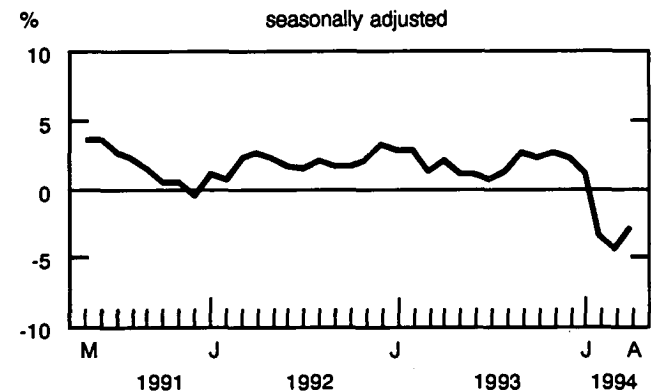
Seasonally adjusted

The all-items CPI rose by 0.2% in April following declines in January (-0.2%) and February (-0.9%) and no change in March. The compounded annual rate of change for the all-items index in the latest three-month period (from February to April) fell by 3.0% after declines of 3.6% in February and 4.5% in March.

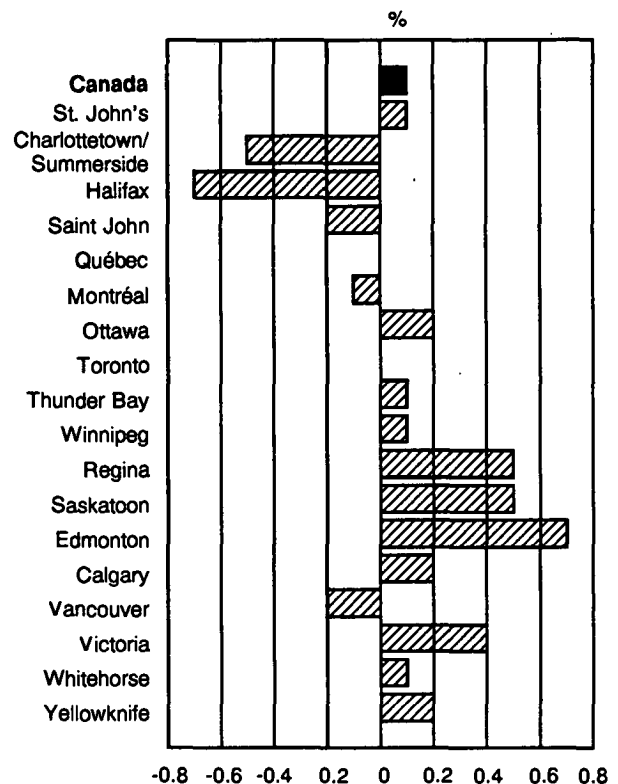
City indexes

In cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the all-items index varied from a decline of 0.7% in Halifax to a rise of 0.7% in Edmonton. The decline in Halifax was due mainly to a sharp drop in the prices of tobacco products (-18.8%); the rise in Edmonton was mainly attributable to a major turnaround in gasoline prices (+14.8%).

Three-month percentage changes at annualized rates



Percentage change in the all-items index March 1994 to April 1994



Consumer price index and its major components
 1986 = 100

	April 1994	March 1994	April 1993	March 1994 to April 1994	April 1993 to April 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	130.2	130.1	129.9	0.1	0.2
Food	123.0	122.5	122.1	0.4	0.7
Housing	128.0	128.5	127.8	-0.4	0.2
Clothing	133.4	133.6	131.6	-0.1	1.4
Transportation	130.1	129.4	124.2	0.5	4.8
Health and personal care	136.9	136.2	134.6	0.5	1.7
Recreation, reading and education	138.3	138.2	134.4	0.1	2.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	141.3	142.2	171.5	-0.6	-17.6
All-items excluding food	131.8	131.9	131.7	-0.1	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	132.6	132.7	132.5	-0.1	0.1
Goods	124.2	124.1	125.5	0.1	-1.0
Services	137.3	137.4	135.3	-0.1	1.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.8	76.9	77.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.4				

Since April 1993, movements in the all-items city indexes fluctuated between a decline of 1.5% in Montréal and an increase of 2.5% in Whitehorse.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index
St. John's

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose by 1.5%, up from the rise of 1.3% in March. On a monthly basis, prices were up 0.1%, largely due to higher transportation costs. The Newfoundland budget added 0.8 cents per litre to the tax on gasoline. The budget also increased the costs of drivers' licences and vehicle registrations. Increased air fares and higher prices for trucks and vans added to the overall advance. Decreased charges for food, housing and clothing had a notable moderating effect.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Over the period from April 1993 to April 1994, consumer prices fell by 0.2%, down from no change in March. On a monthly basis prices fell 0.5%, largely due to lower prices for cigarettes. A drop in food prices was recorded, particularly for fresh

produce and chicken. Housing charges also fell, particularly for owned accommodation, electricity and fuel oil.

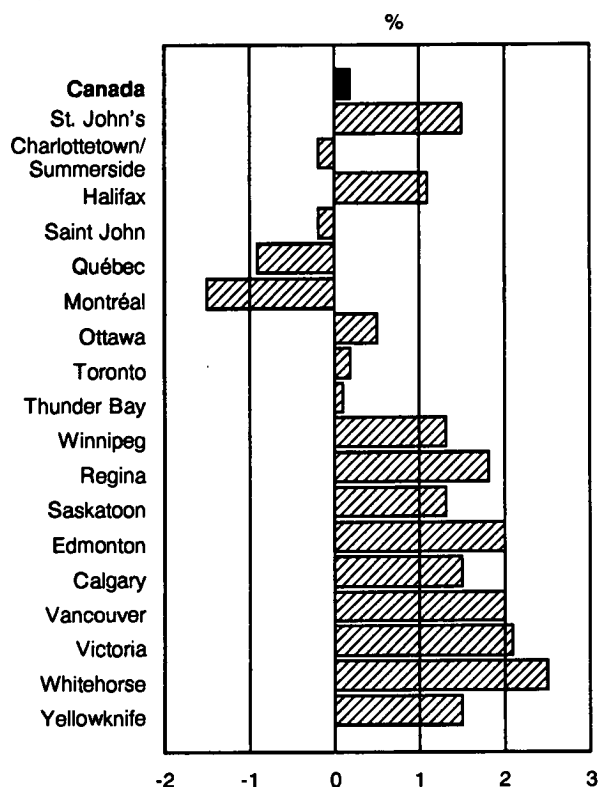
Halifax

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 1.1%, down from the 2.1% increase in March. A monthly decline of 0.7% was recorded and reflected declines in four of the seven major components. Lower prices for cigarettes had a dominant downward impact, reflecting declines in provincial and federal taxes. Decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for women's wear and personal care supplies were also noted.

Saint John

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices fell 0.2%, compared to March, when prices were up 0.2% on a year-over-year basis. On a monthly basis, prices fell 0.2%. Most of this decline originated in the housing component, where decreased charges were recorded for owned accommodation, fuel oil and furniture. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for new cars, clothing and liquor.

**Percentage change in the all-items index
April 1993 to April 1994**



Québec

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices were down 0.9% in April. This compared to a drop of 1.0% in March. On a monthly basis prices remained unchanged overall, reflecting a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting a downward impact were decreased housing charges (new houses, mortgage interest costs, fuel oil and appliances) and lower prices for women's wear, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Offsetting these declines were higher prices for gasoline, automotive vehicles and air fares. In addition, higher prices were reported for personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, and dental care.

Montréal

Since April 1993, consumer prices have fallen by 1.5%. This compares to a drop of 1.7% in March. On a monthly basis, prices fell 0.1% as five of the seven major components declined. Decreased

housing charges (household furnishings and equipment, fuel oil, mortgage interest costs) and a drop in food prices (fresh fruit, beef, chicken, pork) explained most of the monthly decline. Prices for women's wear, home entertainment equipment and alcoholic beverages declined as well.

Ottawa

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose 0.5%, up slightly from the 0.3% increase in March. On a month-to-month basis, prices were up 0.2%. Most of the monthly advance was due to higher prices for household furnishings, increased charges for gasoline and air travel, and higher food prices (most notably for soft drinks, fresh vegetables, beef, cereal products and pork).

Toronto

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 0.2% in April, after dropping 0.1% in March. On a monthly basis, prices remained unchanged overall as a number of offsetting effects took place. Higher prices for food were recorded (most notably for low-fat milk, fresh fruit, beef, bakery products and soft drinks). Increased transportation costs were also noted, particularly for gasoline, air travel and automotive vehicles. Charges for dental care advanced as well. Offsetting these advances were decreased housing charges and lower prices for clothing and cigarettes.

Thunder Bay

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose 0.1%, up from a 0.2% decline in March. On a monthly basis, prices rose 0.1%. Much of this advance was due to higher food prices (beef, bread, fresh vegetables, restaurant meals) and increased transportation costs (air fares, automotive vehicles and highway bus fares). In addition, higher prices were recorded for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, dental care, men's wear and women's wear.

Winnipeg

Since April 1993, consumer prices have risen 1.3%, down from the 1.5% increase in March. On a monthly basis the CPI rose 0.1%, largely due to higher food prices (fresh fruit, bakery products, beef, soft drinks). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for automotive vehicles, air fares and gasoline. Prices for men's wear and women's wear advanced as well. A fall in housing charges had a major moderating effect.

Regina

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices were up 1.8% in April, down from the 2.7% rise in March. On a monthly basis prices rose 0.5%, reflecting higher prices for food (particularly for chicken, beef, fresh fruit and soft drinks) and increased transportation costs (automotive vehicle purchase, gasoline and air fares). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for electricity and furniture. Prices for men's wear advanced as well.

Saskatoon

In April 1994, consumer prices stood 1.3% above their level in April 1993. This movement was down from the 1.8% increase in March. On a monthly basis, prices rose 0.5%. Increased housing charges (most notably for electricity, household textiles and owned accommodation) had a major impact on the monthly movement, as did higher food prices (particularly for beef, chicken, fresh fruit and soft drinks). Further upward pressure came from the transportation component, reflecting higher prices for air fares, vehicle purchases and gasoline.

Edmonton

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose 2.0%, up from the 1.7% rise in March. On a monthly basis prices rose 0.7%, with most of the upward impact coming from higher gasoline prices. Additional upward pressure came from price increases for beef, men's wear, alcoholic beverages and dental care.

Calgary

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 1.5% in April, down from the 2.0% increase in March. On a monthly basis prices were up 0.2%, largely due to higher gasoline prices. In addition, prices increased for air travel, personal care supplies, dental care and men's wear. At the same time, lower prices for alcoholic beverages were observed.

Vancouver

In April 1994, consumer prices stood 2.0% above their level in April 1993. In March, the year-over-year increase was 2.4%. On a monthly basis prices dropped 0.2%, reflecting lower prices for piped gas and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Partly offsetting these declines were increased transportation costs (automotive vehicle purchase, vehicle maintenance and repairs, and air fares) and higher prices for clothing and food.

Victoria

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices rose 2.1%, up from the 1.7% advance in March. On a monthly basis prices were up 0.4%, with the greatest contribution coming from the transportation component, where prices increased for gasoline, automotive vehicles, vehicle maintenance and repairs, and air travel. Additional upward pressure came from increased charges for electricity, furniture, household textiles and rented accommodation. Prices increased for dental care, personal care supplies and clothing as well.

Whitehorse

In April 1994, consumer prices were 2.5% higher than a year earlier, up from the 2.2% rise in March. On a monthly basis, prices rose 0.1% despite declines in four of the seven major components. Higher food prices (most notably for fresh produce, bread, beef, eggs and soft drinks) exerted the greatest upward impact. Additional upward pressure came from the transportation component, where advances in air fares, highway bus fares and vehicle purchases were recorded. Price increases for beer and liquor were also noted.

Yellowknife

Between April 1993 and April 1994, consumer prices increased 1.5%, up from the 1.2% rise in March. On a monthly basis prices rose 0.2%, largely due to increased transportation charges and higher food prices. Within the transportation component, advances were recorded for air fares, vehicle purchases, and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Higher prices for chicken, soft drinks, dairy products and fresh vegetables accounted for the rise in the food component. In addition, prices increased for household operating expenses, household furnishings and equipment, prescribed medicines and dental care.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The April 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

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

The CPI rent index

Further information on the subject of the rent sub-component within the CPI can be found in the technical note "The CPI rent index", prepared by René Van Diepen, which is in the April 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100), now available.

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								
April 1994 index	125.5	117.9	117.7	135.2	128.2	128.2	138.6	147.0
% change from March 1994	0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	1.6	-0.2	0.4	0.3
% change from April 1993	1.5	1.2	-0.8	1.6	7.9	-0.2	5.5	-2.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1994 index	128.2	129.7	120.6	132.9	122.1	142.0	137.2	151.8
% change from March 1994	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.4	0.2	-0.5	0.4	-5.9
% change from April 1993	-0.2	2.0	-0.4	4.0	3.7	2.3	2.1	-19.2
Halifax								
April 1994 index	128.1	132.3	119.9	131.2	125.5	131.1	135.2	152.7
% change from March 1994	-0.7	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	0.2	-8.3
% change from April 1993	1.1	3.0	0.0	1.3	6.0	0.8	4.2	-10.9
Saint John								
April 1994 index	126.5	128.1	120.2	134.9	122.5	133.0	132.6	145.6
% change from March 1994	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
% change from April 1993	-0.2	1.7	-0.7	1.7	2.2	0.6	3.0	-15.6
Québec								
April 1994 index	127.8	120.1	127.2	138.0	120.5	137.8	140.6	127.8
% change from March 1994	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	-0.5
% change from April 1993	-0.9	0.7	-0.3	0.9	2.6	1.1	2.2	-24.5
Montréal								
April 1994 index	129.0	120.4	130.7	137.9	123.6	138.7	143.4	124.7
% change from March 1994	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.2
% change from April 1993	-1.5	-0.7	-0.1	1.0	3.8	1.6	1.9	-28.5
Ottawa								
April 1994 index	130.7	125.1	128.6	133.3	131.0	144.1	137.6	135.5
% change from March 1994	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
% change from April 1993	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.0	5.1	2.6	2.7	-17.9
Toronto								
April 1994 index	131.5	123.4	130.6	131.4	134.3	139.3	139.0	132.6
% change from March 1994	0.0	1.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	-0.5
% change from April 1993	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	6.3	1.2	2.5	-19.8
Thunder Bay								
April 1994 index	128.9	119.7	127.4	136.6	132.3	131.5	136.1	130.7
% change from March 1994	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.1
% change from April 1993	0.1	-1.1	0.7	3.5	5.9	1.6	2.4	-23.2
Winnipeg								
April 1994 index	131.6	130.9	125.5	135.9	129.6	136.4	140.1	156.1
% change from March 1994	0.1	0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.4
% change from April 1993	1.3	1.7	0.7	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.4	-5.9
Regina								
April 1994 index	133.4	133.2	122.2	141.3	137.3	146.8	135.7	166.1
% change from March 1994	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
% change from April 1993	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	4.5	1.4	2.7	-6.1

Consumer price indexes for urban centres—continued

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								
April 1994 index	131.5	131.1	121.5	140.2	130.3	159.2	135.8	154.9
% change from March 1994	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
% change from April 1993	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.1	-4.4
Edmonton								
April 1994 index	129.1	114.1	125.3	128.5	130.0	133.5	138.9	175.9
% change from March 1994	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.5	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.3
% change from April 1993	2.0	3.5	1.3	-0.5	3.8	0.8	4.4	-3.0
Calgary								
April 1994 index	128.8	117.0	123.4	129.5	126.7	133.2	138.8	179.3
% change from March 1994	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	0.6	2.2	1.3	-0.1	-0.4
% change from April 1993	1.5	2.2	0.3	-0.5	3.9	1.6	3.8	-1.0
Vancouver								
April 1994 index	133.7	130.7	126.0	130.7	142.0	132.9	138.2	163.5
% change from March 1994	-0.2	0.2	-1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
% change from April 1993	2.0	1.8	0.7	3.3	4.5	3.6	4.1	-2.8
Victoria								
April 1994 index	132.1	130.6	123.2	131.8	138.7	132.2	136.8	165.9
% change from March 1994	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1
% change from April 1993	2.1	1.1	0.8	2.6	5.6	3.5	3.1	-0.5
Whitehorse								
April 1994 index	127.5	121.4	125.6	129.3	119.5	130.0	128.1	162.0
% change from March 1994	0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2
% change from April 1993	2.5	2.8	1.7	-1.4	2.8	3.7	1.5	7.9
Yellowknife								
April 1994 index	128.1	122.7	120.8	131.3	126.0	124.8	133.1	165.4
% change from March 1994	0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	-0.1
% change from April 1993	1.5	4.8	-0.1	-1.4	4.2	1.1	2.7	-0.2

¹ For intercity indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer prices and price indexes (62-010, \$20/80).

Trade Patterns: Canada-United States, the manufacturing industries

1989-1992 update

Overview

Following a period of strong economic growth, Canada was hit by a recession in the second quarter of 1990, which continued in 1991. It was followed by a drawn-out recovery that started in 1992. The goods-producing sector bore the brunt of the downturn, and the manufacturing sector was the hardest hit (its output declined as early as the second quarter of 1989). The downturn in the U.S. economy—though beginning later and recovering earlier—also felt the pinch in its manufacturing sector.

Despite a strengthening Canadian dollar vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar over the period (reaching a peak of US\$0.8727 over 1991-92), Canada's exports in manufactures continued to climb and imports peaked above pre-recession levels.

Combined Canadian and U.S. market supply shrank

Over the 1989-90 to 1991-92 period, the supply of manufactures in the combined market shrank by \$7 billion, with the U.S. market increase of \$5 billion

Note to users

The data in this release are presented as averages of the two-year periods (1989-1990 and 1991-1992). All values are expressed in current U.S. dollars.

more than offset by the \$12 billion decline in the size of the Canadian market.

Canadian manufacturers continued to make gains in the U.S. market

From 1989-90 to 1991-92, the value of manufactured goods available to the U.S. market increased by \$5 billion (see Table 1). Canada accounted for \$3 billion of the increase; the U.S. supply to its own market declined by \$15 billion.

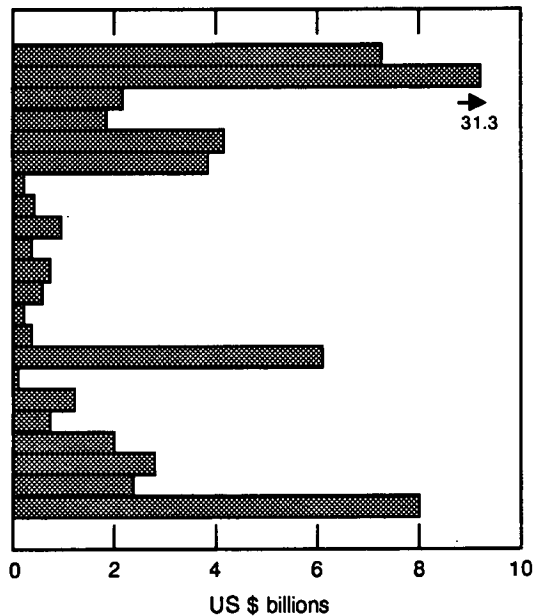
The value of manufactures supplied to the U.S. market by all other countries increased by \$17 billion over the period. China, Mexico and Japan contributed the largest increases.

Canada's performance in the U.S. market continued to improve; its total market share increased from 2.6% to 2.7% over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period. In 1989-1991, as shown in the published study, Canada held a market share of 2.6%, having stood at 2.3% in 1981-83.

Manufacturing Industries: summary of changes in supply

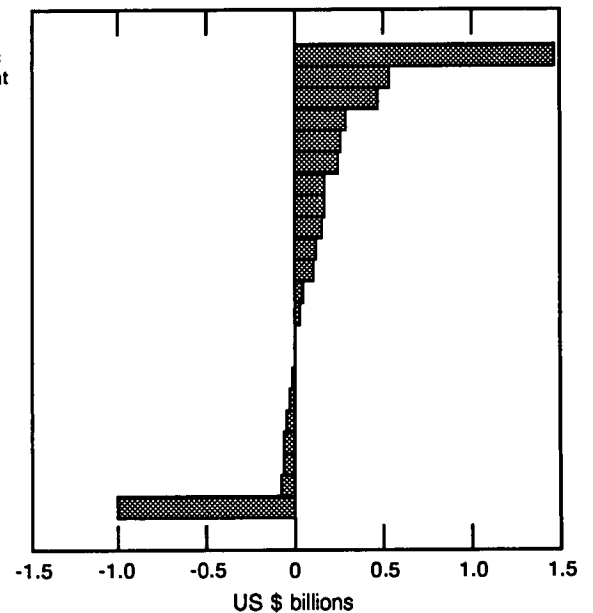
	U. S. market				Canadian market			
	Total	Supplier			Total	Supplier		
		Canada	United States	Other		Canada	United States	Other
US \$ billions								
1989-1990	2,905	75	2,513	317	261	164	69	28
1991-92	2,910	78	2,498	334	249	146	74	29
Change	5	3	-15	17	-12	-18	5	1
		Market share				Market share		
		%				%		
1989-1990		2.6	86.5	10.9		62.7	26.4	10.9
1991-92		2.7	85.9	11.4		58.7	29.6	11.7
Change		0.1	-0.6	0.5		-4.0	3.2	0.8

U.S. Imports from Canada (1991-92)

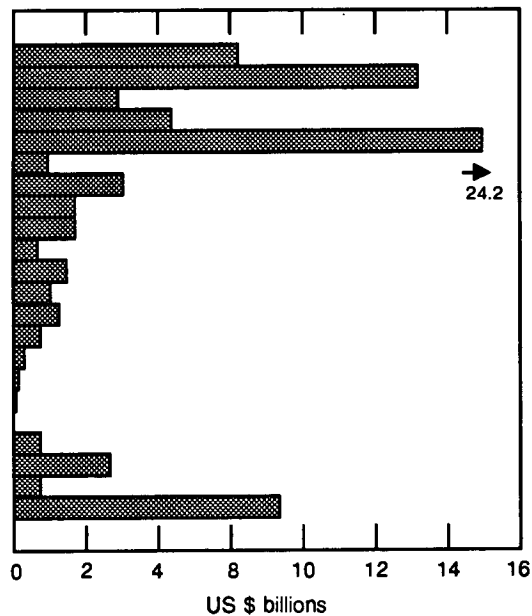


U. S. market

Change in U.S. Imports from Canada (1989-1990 to 1991-92)

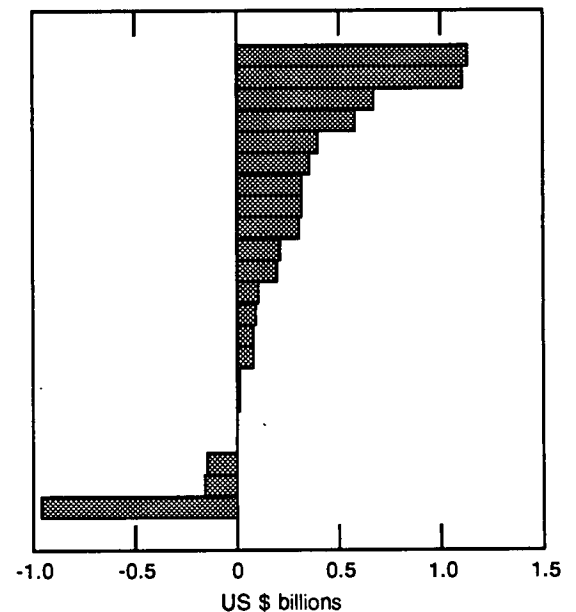


Canada's Imports from United States (1991-92)



Canadian market

Change in Canada's Imports from United States (1989-1990 to 1991-92)



Other countries as a whole also gained share in the U.S. market over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period. While Japan increased its market share to 3.2%, up 0.1 percentage points, the Newly Industrialized Countries or the NICs (Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore) lost market share, down to 2.0%. Mexico's share increased from 0.7% to 0.9% over the period. The European Community was also a gainer in the U.S. market, reaching a market share of 2.9% in 1991-92. In contrast, U.S. domestic industry posted an overall loss of 0.6 percentage points in its own market; it recorded an 85.9% market share in 1991-92, down from its 1989-1990 level of 86.5%.

Over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period, Canadian producers made gains in 14 of the 22 manufacturing industries (see Table 2). The largest gains were made by the rubber and primary metals industries. Three industries reported losses: leather, paper and allied products, and fabricated metal products. Five industries showed no change in market share.

Although the United States was an overall loser in its own market, gains were made by three industries: beverages, paper and allied products, and refined petroleum. Seventeen industries reported losses; the largest were in the electrical and electronic products, the toys and the precision instruments industries (other manufacturing). Two industries maintained market share. The number of winners and losers varied from one country to another (see Table 2).

The United States made gains in 21 manufacturing industries

Total supply to the Canadian market stood at \$249 billion in 1991-92, of which \$146 billion or over half (58.7%) was provided domestically. The United States supplies almost 30% of Canadian demand, while all other countries contribute the remaining 12%.

Over the 1989-1990 to 1991-92 period, the increases in supply by the United States and other countries to Canada did not offset the decline sustained by domestic producers. Accordingly, the Canadian market shrank by \$12 billion.

Canadian producers continued to lose their share in the Canadian home market over the period, down 4.0 percentage points to 58.7% in 1991-92. On the

other hand, over the short period, the United States improved its performance in the Canadian market, up 3.2 percentage points to a market share of 29.6%.

Japan experienced overall gains in the Canadian market. Its market share went from 3.1% in 1989-1990 to 3.7% in 1991-92. Also improving their performances were Mexico, the NICs and the European Community. Mexico recorded a 0.9% market share in 1991-92, comparable to what it attained in the U.S. market. A smaller gain by the NICs of 0.1 percentage points brought their share to 2.1% in 1991-92. The European Community increased its market share to 4.4% in the latter period, up 0.1 percentage points.

Canadian producers lost share in 20 of the 22 domestic industries. The largest losses were recorded in the furniture, paper and allied products, and textile products industries. The beverages and refined petroleum industries managed to make moderate gains.

The United States was a share winner in 21 industries. The largest gainers were the following industries: furniture, paper and allied products, textile products, and primary metals. One industry, refined petroleum, lost market share.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services Section (613-951-9647, fax 613-951-0117), International Trade Division.

Updated data are available

The database of merchandise trade statistics on an industry basis that was first presented in Trade patterns: Canada-United States, the manufacturing industries, 1981-1991 (65-504) has been updated. That study was about trade in manufactured goods for the period from 1981 to 1991.

The database comprises merchandise trade statistics on a common Canadian industry basis SIC-E (the 1980 standard industrial classification) and not as normally broken down by the harmonized commodity coding system. Statistics on domestic shipments in Canada and the United States, as well as on imports by Canada and the United States from third countries, are provided by industry for all years from 1981 to 1992.

The update includes highlights on the trading patterns for southbound and northbound trade for the period from 1989 to 1992. The data and cross tabulations can be obtained from Client Services, International Trade Division.

Number of Industries and change in market share for selected countries

	Market share		Gains	Losses	No change	Largest gainers	Largest losers
	1989-1990	1991-92					
	%	%					
Canadian market							
Canada	62.7	58.7	2	20	—	beverages	furniture
United States	26.4	29.6	21	1	—	furniture	refined petroleum
Japan	3.1	3.7	10	5	7	transportation equipment	primary textiles
Newly Industrialized Countries	2.0	2.1	8	5	9	furniture	leather
European Community	4.3	4.4	12	8	2	electrical and electronic	leather
Mexico	0.5	0.9	12	4	6	transportation	primary metals
U.S. market							
Canada	2.6	2.7	14	3	5	rubber	leather
United States	86.5	85.9	3	17	2	beverages	electrical and electronic
Japan	3.1	3.2	8	6	8	electrical and electronic	rubber
Newly Industrialized Countries	2.1	2.0	6	9	7	electrical and electronic	leather
European Community	2.8	2.9	7	8	7	chemical and chemical products	leather
Mexico	0.7	0.9	15	4	3	electrical and electronic	primary metals

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales advance release

April 1994

Department store sales including concessions for April totalled \$1,005 million, up 0.3% from April 1993. Sales for the major department stores were \$508 million (-0.6%), while sales for the junior category were \$497 million (+1.2%).

This advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data that will be published in the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Periodical publishing

1992-93

Although the number and circulation of periodicals published in Canada dropped slightly in 1992-93 from the previous year, revenues accruing to them showed improvement. Total revenues of 1,400 Canadian periodicals advanced 2% from 1991-92, to \$852 million. This total was slightly less than the pre-recession figures of \$866 million in 1990-91 and \$886 million in 1989-1990.

Subscription revenue accounted for much of the increase in total revenues, advancing 11% from the previous year, to \$204 million. In contrast, advertising revenue continued its downward trend, though at a slower rate, declining 1% from the previous year, to \$528 million in 1992-93. This represents a 7% drop since 1989-1990.

Preliminary data from the 1992-93 periodical publishing survey are available now. *Culture statistics: periodical publishing, 1992-93* (87-203, \$20) will be available in the fall.

For further information on this release, contact Fidelis Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Telephone statistics

March 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,197.7 million in March 1994, up 2.5% from March 1993.

Operating expenses totalled \$899.1 million, down 1.5% from March 1993. Net operating revenue totalled \$298.7 million, a 16.9% increase from March 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Shipments of rolled steel

March 1994

Rolled steel shipments for March 1994 totalled 1 228 436 tonnes, up 19.3% from 1 029 434 tonnes in February 1994 and up 4.1% from 1 180 095 tonnes in March 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of March 1994 totalled 3 319 673 tonnes, up 0.4% from 3 306 838 tonnes the previous year.

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

The March 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mushroom production

1993

Preliminary data for 1993 on the production and value of mushrooms are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

The June 1994 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003, \$26/\$104) will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables— monthly, March 1994.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$7/US\$70;
other countries: US\$8/US\$80).

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.



Employment, earnings and hours, February 1994.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$28.50/\$285; United States:
US\$34.20/US\$342;
other countries: US\$39.90/US\$399).

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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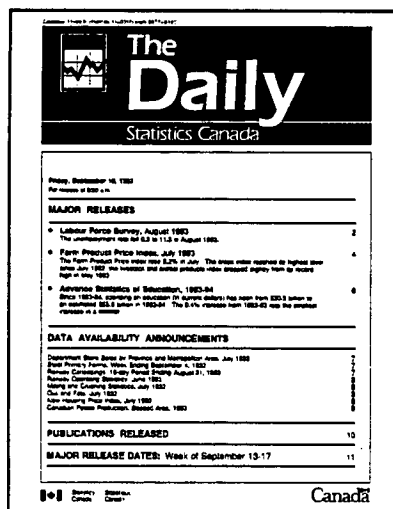
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$120; United States: US\$144; Other Countries: US\$168.)

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