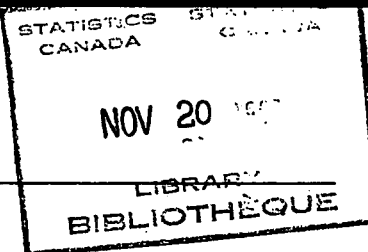


# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, November 20, 1987



### Major Releases

<b>Consumer Price Index, October 1987</b>	2
• The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.3%, down slightly from the rate of 4.5% reported in September.	
<b>Retail Trade, September 1987</b>	9
• Seasonally adjusted, retail sales increased by 0.6% over August.	
<b>Crude Oil and Natural Gas, August 1987</b>	12
• Domestic sales of natural gas increased for the second consecutive month, posting a gain of 10.1% over August 1986.	

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## Major Releases

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### Consumer Price Index

October 1987

#### National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.4% between September and October, attaining a level of 139.8 (1981=100). Five of the seven major component indexes registered increases, ranging from 0.1% to 0.9%. The housing index, which had the sharpest rise, was the dominant factor in the latest monthly increase. The upward pressure on the CPI was dampened to a small extent by declines in both the transportation, and health and personal care indexes.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose 0.3% in October following increases of 0.1% observed in both August and September.

In spite of the latest monthly increase, annual measures suggest a moderate deceleration in the CPI. The year-over-year increase between October 1986 and October 1987 was 4.3%, down slightly from the 4.5% increase in the two previous 12-month periods ending in August and September. In addition, the compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (July to October) has fallen to a 2.0% rise compared with an increase of 3.5% reported in the previous three-month period ending in September. This rate has declined for three consecutive months.

#### Food

After posting declines in the past two months, the food index increased by 0.2% in October. The latest change resulted from increases of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from stores and a gain of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The rise of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from stores reflected a number of offsetting price movements. The upward pressure on the index resulted from higher prices for selected fresh vegetables (notably salad-type), beef and chicken. Both beef and chicken prices have risen, in part, due to the

termination of "special" prices reported earlier. The combined impact of the higher prices was offset, to a considerable extent, by lower prices for selected fresh fruit (notably apples, following a bumper domestic crop), turkey, bacon, eggs, dairy and bakery products, coffee and tea, and fats and oils.

Over the 12-month period, October 1986 to October 1987, the food index has risen by 2.4%, indicating a slight deceleration from the increase of 2.6% posted in the previous 12-month period ending in September. Movements in both major sub-components of the food index have contributed to this modest slowing down. In the latest 12-month period, the index for food purchased from stores rose by 2.0% (2.3% in September) while the index for food purchased from restaurants increased by 3.3% (3.5% in September).

#### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.4% in October compared to 0.2% for September. The latest increase resulted from advances registered by four of the major component indexes offset, to a limited extent, by declines in the transportation index (down 0.4%) and the health and personal care index (down 0.1%).

The housing index rose by a rather sharp 0.9% in October. A large part of this was attributable to a 6.6% annual increase in property taxes. (By convention most property tax changes are recorded in the October index.) The rise in property taxes was the prime factor accounting for an increase of 1.6% in the index for owned accommodation. By contrast the index for rented accommodation increased by 0.4%. Household operation charges rose an average of 0.5%, largely due to higher charges associated with child care services. A noticeable rise in furniture prices caused the index for household furnishings and equipment to rise by 0.7%. Part of the overall advance in the housing index was offset by seasonally lower prices for traveller accommodation.

(continued on page 3)

**The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada**  
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Oct. 1987 from	
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
All-items	139.8	139.3	134.0	0.4	4.3
Food	132.4	132.1	129.3	0.2	2.4
All-items excluding food	141.9	141.4	135.4	0.4	4.8
Housing	140.4	139.2	134.7	0.9	4.2
Clothing	125.5	125.4	119.8	0.1	4.8
Transportation	141.3	141.8	133.7	-0.4	5.7
Health and personal care	140.9	141.0	134.5	-0.1	4.8
Recreation, reading and education	140.0	139.1	133.0	0.6	5.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	186.5	186.4	175.8	0.1	6.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.5	71.8	74.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	331.2				

The recreation, reading and education index rose by 0.6% in October, mainly due to higher seat prices for live spectator sport events and stage performances. In addition, increases were noted in the fees and dues associated with recreational facilities, in selected tuition fees, in the prices of toys and in newspaper subscription fees.

Higher prices for cigarettes and selected alcoholic beverages purchased from stores accounted for the 0.1% increase in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. The clothing index was also up 0.1%. The women's wear index rose by 0.2%, largely due to higher prices for coats, jackets, sportswear and footwear. The men's wear index fell by 0.4%, largely due to lower prices (attributable to promotions) for suits, sports jackets and dress shirts.

The transportation index fell by 0.4% as higher prices for new automobiles were more than offset by lower air fares. The increase in automobile prices reflected the impact of the termination of cash rebates offered by manufacturers. Seat sales combined with some seasonal price declines explained the large 14.5% drop in the air transportation index. Further downward pressure on the transportation index resulted from a small decline in

gasoline prices traceable to competitive "price wars" noted mainly in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The 0.1% decline in the health and personal care index resulted as lower prices for selected personal care supplies outweighed higher prices for selected pharmaceutical products.

Over the 12-month period ending in October the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.8%, down from the 5.1% increase reported in the 12-month period ending in September.

#### Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.4% in October compared to a decline of 0.1% in September while the services index advanced by 0.3% in October, following a 0.1% increase in September. Over the 12-month period, October 1986 to October 1987, the goods index accelerated slightly with an increase of 4.4% compared to the rise of 4.2% in September. By contrast the increase in the services index over the 12-month period ending in October was 4.3%, down from the rise of 4.9% posted in September.

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## City Highlights

Between September and October, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 0.2% for Winnipeg to a rise of 1.1% in Saint John. The decline in the all-items index for Winnipeg resulted largely from a greater than average decline in its transportation index (down 2.2%) combined with a drop in its food index (down 0.8%). The higher than average rise in the Saint John CPI resulted from significantly higher increases registered in most major components.

Between October 1986 and October 1987, increases in the all-items indexes by cities ranged from a low of 3.0% in Vancouver to a high of 5.3% posted in Toronto, Regina and Saskatoon.

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

#### St. John's

The all-items index rose 1.0%, with most of the upward impact originating from higher property taxes and increased prices for new cars (the latter was due to the discontinuation of certain manufacturers' rebates). Food prices also advanced, particularly for fresh vegetables. Clothing prices were up, as were the costs of recreational equipment and certain cultural and recreational services. Fuel oil prices also advanced. Lower air fares exerted a moderating effect. Between October 1986 and October 1987, the all-items index advanced 3.2%.

#### Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher property taxes and increased electricity charges. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for women's wear and increased costs for new cars (resulting from the termination of most manufacturers' rebates). Costs relating to recreational and home-entertainment equipment advanced, as did charges relating to cultural and recreational activities. Lower air fares, decreased prices for men's wear and lower overall food prices (most notably for cured and prepared

meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks) exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

#### Halifax

Higher property taxes, increased prices for men's and women's wear and advances in charges for recreational equipment and services were among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher food prices were also observed, particularly for fresh vegetables. Prices for new cars advanced, reflecting the end of most manufacturers' rebates. Lower air fares and decreased rates for traveller accommodation had a moderating effect. From October 1986 to October 1987, the all-items index advanced 3.1%.

#### Saint John

The all-items index rose 1.1%. Among the main contributors were higher owned accommodation costs (particularly for property taxes and maintenance and repairs) and higher overall food prices (most notably for chicken and fresh produce). Transportation costs also advanced, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and new cars (the latter due to the termination of certain manufacturers' rebates), but offset slightly by lower air fares. Prices for men's and women's wear and for recreational equipment were also up. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

#### Quebec City

Higher food prices (especially for beef, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals) and increased owned accommodation charges (particularly for property taxes) were among the main contributors in the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Costs relating to rented accommodation and household operation also advanced. New car prices were up, as most manufacturers terminated their rebates. Higher charges were also noted for recreational equipment and for cultural and recreational activities. Air fares declined, as did household furnishing and equipment costs. Between October 1986 and October 1987, the all-items index rose 3.7%.

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### Montreal

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher food prices (particularly for beef, chicken and fresh produce) and increased rented and owned accommodation charges (the latter reflecting increases in property taxes). Transportation costs were up, on average, as higher prices for new cars (reflecting the end of most manufacturers' rebates) were only partly offset by a decline in air fares. Recreational costs also advanced, due to higher prices for cultural and recreational services. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

### Ottawa

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher food prices, increased shelter charges and higher recreational expenses. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for chicken, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals, while the shelter index advanced due to increases in rental charges and property taxes. Increased costs for cultural and recreational activities coupled with higher prices for recreational and home-entertainment equipment explained the rise in the recreation index. Within the transportation component, higher prices for new cars (the result of the termination of most manufacturers' rebates) and increased taxi fares were more than offset by a decline in air fares. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

### Toronto

The all-items index rose by 0.1%, reflecting a large amount of offsetting price movements. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher owned accommodation costs (particularly property taxes) and increased charges for rented accommodation, household operation and household furnishings. Clothing and new car prices advanced, the latter caused by the termination of certain manufacturers' rebates. Cultural and recreational expenses were also up. Moderating these

advances were declines in gasoline prices and air fares, decreased costs for personal care supplies and lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment. The food index remained unchanged overall. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

### Thunder Bay

Advances in owned accommodation charges (reflecting higher property taxes and increased maintenance and repair costs), increased household furnishing and equipment costs and higher prices for new cars (the result of the termination of most manufacturers' rebates) explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Cultural and recreational expenses advanced, as did clothing prices. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in gasoline prices and air fares. Food prices also declined on average, as lower prices for poultry, cured and prepared meats, bakery products and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for beef, pork, cereal products, coffee, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

### Winnipeg

The all-items index fell by 0.2%, caused largely by declines in the food and transportation indexes. The decline in the food component was largely due to lower prices for beef and fresh fruit. The transportation index fell due to declines in gasoline prices and air fares (offset partly by higher prices for new cars, resulting from the end of most manufacturers' rebates). Also exerting a downward influence were decreased charges for traveller accommodation, lower prices for home entertainment equipment and decreased costs for household textiles. Partly counteracting these declines were higher shelter charges, particularly for property taxes, new home prices and rented accommodation. Expenses for cultural and recreational activities and prices for alcoholic beverages also rose. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

(continued on page 6)

### Regina

The all-items index increased by 0.1%. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher owned accommodation costs (most notably for property taxes and maintenance and repairs), increased recreational charges and higher fees for vehicle registrations and for drivers' licences. New car prices rose, because rebates from certain manufacturers ended. Advances were also observed in charges for rented accommodation and in the costs of wine and non-prescribed medicines. Largely moderating these advances were lower overall food prices and declines in gasoline prices and air fares. Clothing prices also declined, as did the costs of personal care supplies, traveller accommodation and household furnishings. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

### Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Increased shelter charges (particularly for property taxes) and higher household operating expenses, combined with advances in the cost of drivers' licences and increased vehicle registration fees explained a large part of this increase. Higher prices for new cars (end of most manufacturers' rebates) also exerted a considerable upward impact. Increased costs were also observed for prescribed medicines and for alcoholic beverages. Lower overall food prices, especially for turkey, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks, had a notable dampening effect. Also exerting a downward influence were decreased charges for traveller accommodation, lower prices for men's wear and gasoline, and a decline in air fares and personal care charges. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

### Edmonton

The all-items index fell 0.1%, mainly reflecting declines in the food, clothing and transportation components offset partially by a rise in the housing index. The decline in the food index was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce as well as to declines in the costs of pork, turkey, eggs and cereal products. The clothing index fell as a result of lower prices for

men's wear. Within transportation, lower air fares and decreased prices for gasoline more than outweighed higher prices for new cars (the latter was due to the discontinuation of most manufacturers' rebates). Partly offsetting these declines were increased shelter costs (particularly relating to property taxes), and higher charges for cultural and recreational services. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

### Calgary

Higher property taxes, increased recreation charges (particularly for cultural and recreational activities) and higher prices for gasoline and new cars (the latter reflecting the termination of most manufacturers' rebates) explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Advances in the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies also exerted an upward influence. Largely offsetting these advances were lower air fares, decreased traveller accommodation charges and lower prices for men's wear, household textiles and household equipment. Wine prices also declined. The food index fell as well, reflecting lower prices for bread, cured and prepared meats, cereal products, fresh vegetables, coffee and soft drinks. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

### Vancouver

The all-items index rose by 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher property taxes, increased costs for furniture and household equipment and higher prices for new cars (as most manufacturers' rebates were terminated). Advances were also noted in the costs of cigarettes, liquor purchased from stores, gasoline and certain cultural and recreational activities. Rented accommodation charges, household operating costs and taxi fares were also up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower air fares and traveller accommodation charges, decreased prices for men's and women's wear, and lower overall food prices, most notably for beef and fresh fruit. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

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## Victoria

Advances in property taxes, rented accommodation costs and charges relating to cultural and recreational activities explained a large part of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Also contributing to the rise were higher prices for new cars (as most manufacturers ended their rebates), increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and higher prices for gasoline and for non-prescribed medicines. Food prices advanced slightly, due to higher

prices for chicken, bread and restaurant meals. Air fares and traveller accommodation costs declined. From October 1986 to October 1987, the all-items index advanced 3.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the October 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. 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.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	136.8	122.4	137.2	134.1	137.1	139.8	138.4	182.3
% change from Sept. 1987	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	-0.3	1.4	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	3.2	1.4	3.5	5.3	2.5	5.0	6.0	2.9
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	133.1	123.7	130.4	121.1	132.7	144.4	144.6	185.4
% change from Sept. 1987	0.5	-0.2	1.1	0.2	-0.2	0.5	1.6	0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.6	5.8	4.8
<b>Halifax</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	137.0	121.2	138.0	123.2	137.2	145.4	146.4	193.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	3.1	1.7	2.0	4.2	2.6	4.6	5.3	8.3
<b>Saint John</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	138.6	130.7	141.8	122.7	135.5	138.4	144.8	186.1
% change from Sept. 1987	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.4	5.5	6.1	5.2	3.8
<b>Quebec City</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	141.2	133.8	144.1	126.7	140.9	143.3	131.1	188.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.6	1.4	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	3.7	2.1	3.1	4.8	5.1	6.0	4.7	4.0
<b>Montreal</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	142.2	135.7	144.5	125.5	144.3	140.8	136.8	188.8
% change from Sept. 1987	0.7	1.3	1.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.4	1.0	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	4.5	3.4	5.1	4.5	4.2	5.1	5.5	3.7

(continued on page 8)

### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

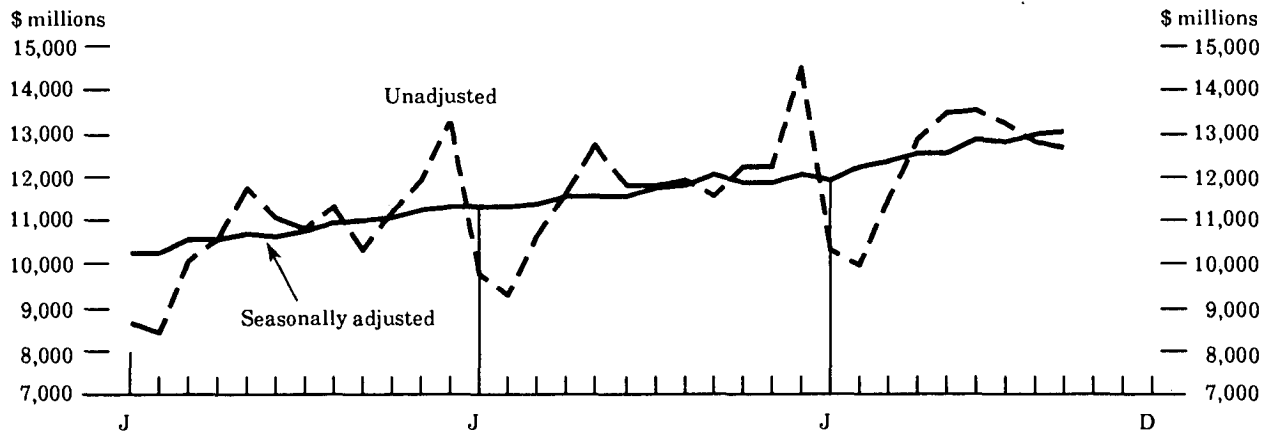
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>Ottawa</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	140.4	129.3	144.0	126.9	143.1	143.8	139.6	179.8
% change from Sept. 1987	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.8	1.5	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	4.0	1.7	3.4	5.7	5.4	6.9	6.6	4.5
<b>Toronto</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	143.9	136.2	147.2	129.5	145.3	143.3	140.7	182.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	-1.2	-0.8	0.3	0.2
% change from Oct. 1986	5.3	2.9	6.8	5.9	5.7	3.8	5.0	4.4
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	138.3	130.7	137.6	123.6	142.5	142.5	137.7	177.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.2	-0.4	1.2	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	3.4	0.9	1.9	4.0	7.5	3.5	5.0	6.0
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	136.8	123.8	139.2	124.4	132.1	135.6	145.0	203.7
% change from Sept. 1987	-0.2	-0.8	0.5	0.1	-2.2	0.3	0.6	1.5
% change from Oct. 1986	3.1	0.6	2.3	4.8	1.7	4.4	6.6	10.3
<b>Regina</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	136.2	124.0	139.5	121.3	126.6	166.1	142.2	183.4
% change from Sept. 1987	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.2
% change from Oct. 1986	5.3	4.3	2.8	4.9	5.5	22.5	8.1	7.6
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	138.0	125.5	139.2	124.7	131.3	171.5	142.9	179.0
% change from Sept. 1987	0.1	-0.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	5.3	4.1	3.0	4.8	3.8	29.9	6.8	7.4
<b>Edmonton</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	135.4	132.9	126.1	122.5	142.4	140.7	138.9	207.8
% change from Sept. 1987	-0.1	-1.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	4.7	2.6	2.0	4.7	7.2	3.2	6.4	17.5
<b>Calgary</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	133.8	130.4	124.1	118.7	144.4	144.6	138.3	202.7
% change from Sept. 1987	0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.3
% change from Oct. 1986	3.5	0.5	0.4	4.5	7.4	4.1	5.5	16.8
<b>Vancouver</b>								
Oct. 1987 index	134.6	129.9	128.6	123.6	141.5	133.9	145.9	174.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.2	-0.8	1.3	-0.3	-0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from Oct. 1986	3.0	0.7	2.0	2.3	7.2	2.1	3.6	5.5
<b>Victoria<sup>2</sup></b>								
Oct. 1987 index	107.6	108.1	102.6	106.7	108.0	107.4	115.2	126.4
% change from Sept. 1987	0.7	0.1	1.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3
% change from Oct. 1986	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.2	6.9	2.2	6.2	5.2

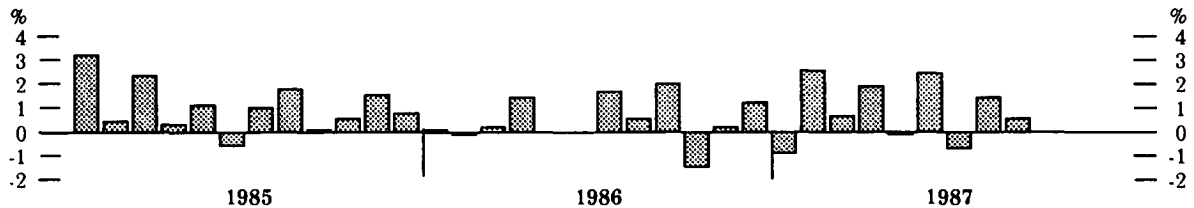
<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

<sup>2</sup> December 1984 = 100.

## Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



### Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



## Retail Trade

September 1987

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13,048 million in September 1987, an increase of 0.6% over the previous month's revised total of \$12,976 million.
- The increase in September extended the trend of generally rising retail sales observed since the beginning of 1987. During the January to September 1987 period, retail trade advanced on average by 1.0% on a monthly basis.
- The overall rise in September was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by pharmacies, patent

medicine and cosmetics stores (+3.7%), combination stores (+0.8%) and service stations (+1.5%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by department stores (-2.3%), motor vehicle dealers (-0.9%) and family clothing stores (-2.6%).

- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased by 0.9% in September 1987, following an increase of 1.0% in August.
- On a provincial basis, seven provinces posted sales increases in September, ranging from 6.1% in Prince Edward Island to 0.2% in both Manitoba and Nova Scotia. Decreases in sales occurred in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-5.9%), Alberta (-1.2%), Saskatchewan (-1.0%) and Quebec (-0.9%).

(continued on page 10)

### Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade for September 1987 rose 9.5% over the same month last year, totalling \$12,639 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first nine months of 1987 amounted to \$110,252 million, up 9.0% from the corresponding period in 1986.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over September 1986: food stores (+10.7%) and motor vehicle dealers (+5.9%). Department store sales, which totalled \$1,029 million in September 1987, were down slightly (-0.7%) on a year-over-year basis after having registered a 1.1% increase in August. Service station sales increased on a year-over-year basis for the sixth consecutive month.

- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in September 1987 compared to the corresponding month in 1986, with gains ranging from 17.0% in Newfoundland to 3.0% in Saskatchewan.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales increases were recorded: Toronto (+11.8%), Montreal (+8.4%), Winnipeg (+7.1%), and Vancouver (+5.9%).

(see table on page 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the second week of December. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

# Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 1987/ Sept. 1986	June 1987 <sup>r</sup>	July 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 1987/ Aug. 1987
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,976.2	2,217.3	2,149.0	8.7	2,247.5	2,184.5	2,240.5	2,258.3	0.8
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	580.1	734.7	686.7	18.3	672.1	666.6	676.6	687.5	1.6
All other food stores	214.1	243.4	230.4	7.6	238.0	246.3	237.0	238.9	0.8
Department stores	1,036.5	991.5	1,028.8	-0.7	1,085.1	1,060.4	1,080.7	1,056.1	-2.3
General merchandise stores	253.4	230.0	270.4	6.7	244.5	254.5	247.4	257.8	4.2
General stores	174.8	200.7	194.6	11.2	184.6	186.7	193.1	192.8	-0.2
Variety stores	95.0	87.9	87.1	-8.3	89.4	92.3	87.9	92.5	5.2
Motor vehicle dealers	2,416.6	2,601.8	2,546.6	5.3	2,760.6	2,687.5	2,771.3	2,747.2	-0.9
Used car dealers	71.4	84.8	88.3	23.5	80.2	81.9	84.1	85.6	1.8
Service stations	859.7	1,081.5	1,045.4	21.6	989.9	998.9	1,025.5	1,040.9	1.5
Garages	131.1	141.9	146.4	11.6	139.1	136.4	141.5	145.0	2.5
Automotive parts and accessories stores	246.7	268.7	283.1	14.7	284.0	288.5	287.8	293.7	2.1
Men's clothing stores	117.7	103.8	119.6	1.6	127.4	128.7	127.9	126.4	-1.2
Women's clothing stores	285.1	256.8	296.6	4.0	265.1	271.9	272.6	272.0	-0.2
Family clothing stores	191.9	192.1	190.7	-0.6	183.6	186.2	185.5	180.7	-2.6
Specialty shoe stores	23.8	23.4	25.7	7.9	22.1	22.8	24.4	22.9	-6.1
Family shoe stores	105.9	99.6	108.8	2.7	101.0	103.6	102.2	102.0	-0.2
Hardware stores	121.4	136.2	136.9	12.7	130.7	132.8	134.3	135.5	0.9
Household furniture stores	143.5	162.1	177.6	23.7	166.2	164.9	155.9	169.1	8.5
Household appliance stores	49.1	56.7	59.3	20.6	60.4	57.2	56.5	56.8	0.5
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	129.2	138.7	138.2	6.9	136.5	138.3	135.2	139.6	3.2
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	493.5	549.5	563.8	14.2	564.3	569.6	562.9	583.7	3.7
Book and stationery stores	64.7	76.5	76.9	18.8	76.6	77.9	77.4	78.9	1.9
Florists	37.3	39.6	44.2	18.7	49.6	48.7	49.0	51.8	5.8
Jewellery stores	70.3	83.2	82.6	17.5	96.7	98.2	97.9	103.9	6.1
Sporting goods and accessories stores	155.6	194.4	179.2	15.1	177.4	182.0	187.8	195.5	4.1
Personal accessories stores	176.1	213.4	192.6	9.3	182.1	190.2	197.3	197.3	--
All other stores	1,319.6	1,567.8	1,489.4	12.8	1,519.7	1,532.6	1,535.2	1,536.2	0.1
<b>All stores - Total</b>	<b>11,540.4</b>	<b>12,777.9</b>	<b>12,638.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>12,874.8</b>	<b>12,790.0</b>	<b>12,975.7</b>	<b>13,048.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

August 1987

### Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in August 1987 amounted to 8 414.0 thousand cubic metres, a 5.1% increase over August 1986.
- For the fourth time in as many months, crude oil exports increased, rising 4.1% over August 1986. Imports rose for the second consecutive month, posting a gain of 10.4%. On a cumulative basis, imports were up 10.6% over the same period a year earlier while exports rose 7.9%.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 5 648.1 million cubic metres, increased 21.9% over August 1986 – the largest increase since February 1985. Sales of natural gas, after registering 13 consecutive monthly decreases, posted their second gain in as many months, rising 10.1% over August 1986. Exports of natural gas increased for the eighth time this year, rising 48.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the first week of December. Contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	August 1987	% Change from August 1986	Jan.- Aug. 1987	% Change from Jan.- Aug. 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)				
<b>Crude oil and equivalent</b>				
Production	8 414.0	5.1	62 354.0	3.3
Exports	3 049.1	4.1	24 017.7	7.9
Imports	2 244.7	10.4	14 634.0	10.6
Refinery receipts	7 475.0	3.8	53 445.0	2.9
(millions of cubic metres)				
<b>Natural gas</b>				
Marketable production	5 648.1	21.9	48 668.9	5.0
Exports	2 111.6	48.7	16 920.5	28.5
Canadian sales	2 439.7	10.1	30 459.8	-5.4

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### **Surgical Procedures** 1983-84

Statistics on surgical procedures during the fiscal year 1983-84 can now be obtained in advance of the publication. Hospital separations and days of care are available by surgical procedure (Canadian Classification of Procedures), sex and five-year age groupings. Age/sex standardized rates per 100,000 population are also available.

*Surgical Procedures* (82-208) will be published early in 1988 and will contain data for both the 1983-84 and 1984-85 reporting years. For more information, contact W. Neil Palmer (613-951-8570), Health Care Section, Health Division.

### **Imports by Commodity** September 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for September 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718 and table 03000101.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the second week of December. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

**The  
Daily**

### **Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information**

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

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**Current Economic Indicators,**  
Vol. 3, No. 10, November 1987.

**Catalogue number 13-005**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:  
\$11/\$110).

**Steel Wire and Specified Wire  
Products,** September 1987.

**Catalogue number 41-006**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production and Shipments of Steel  
Pipe and Tubing,** September 1987.

**Catalogue number 41-011**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Cement,** September 1987.

**Catalogue number 44-001**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern  
Statistics,** August 1987.

**Catalogue number 63-011**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

**Science Statistics Service Bulletin,**  
Vol. 11, No. 10, The Provincial  
**Research Organizations,** 1986.

**Catalogue number 88-001**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

**Geographic Reference - Enumeration  
Area Reference Lists: Provincial  
Census Tracts, Quebec,** 1986 Census.

**Catalogue number 99-123**

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).

**Geographic Reference - Enumeration  
Area Reference Lists: Provincial  
Census Tracts, Ontario,** 1986 Census.

**Catalogue number 99-124**

(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*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, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

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

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## Major Release Dates: Week of November 23-27

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(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>November</b>		
23	Building Permits	September 1987
23	International Travel Receipts and Payments	Third Quarter 1987
23-26	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1987
23	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1987
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	September 1987
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1987
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1987

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