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MAJOR RELEASE

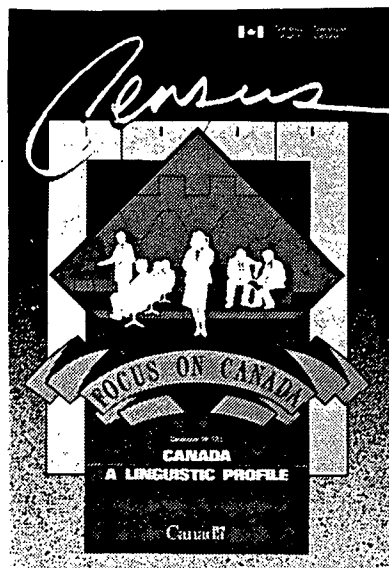
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● **Consumer Price Index, December 1989**

3

In December, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.1%, down slightly from the 5.2% rate reported in November.

(continued on page 2)



Canada: A Linguistic Profile
1986 Census

Language diversity, language mobility and bilingualism are among the facets that make up Canada's linguistic situation. Linguistic diversity is increasing as a result of changes in immigration patterns. More persons are reporting a mother tongue other than English or French, particularly in the Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal metropolitan areas. The proportion of francophones in Quebec is continuing to increase, as is the proportion of anglophones in the rest of Canada. However, in all regions of the country, persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French have tended to adopt English as their home language.

Bilingualism is rising in Canada. In the past 15 years, more Canadians have been learning the other official language. However, bilingualism varies significantly among the provinces. The majority of bilingual people are found in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. Data have also shown that bilingualism is making greater advances among people under 25 years of age. In Canada, bilingualism continues to be more common

among persons whose mother tongue is French than among persons whose mother tongue is English.

Canada - A Linguistic Profile is one in the **Focus on Canada Series**, a series devoted to social trends and issues derived from the results of the 1986 Census of Population. *Canada - A Linguistic Profile* was prepared by Robert Bourbeau, professor at the Department of Demography, University of Montreal.

Canada - A Linguistic Profile (98-131, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or any of the titles in the **Focus on Canada Series**, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



Statistics
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport, October 1989	10
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1989	10
Footwear Statistics, November 1989	10
Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Fourth Quarter 1989	10
1987 Census of Manufactures:	
Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and Fixture Industry	11
Heating Equipment Industry	11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

12

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: January 22-26

14

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

December 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada fell by 0.1% between November and December, resulting in an index level of 153.6 (1981=100) for December. This was the first monthly decline since January 1983. This decline followed a rise of 0.3% posted in November. Three of the major component indexes rose, two remained unchanged and two fell. Declines of 0.6% in the Food Index and 0.8% in the Clothing Index more than offset the combined advances in the indexes for housing (0.1%), recreation, reading and education (0.2%) and health and personal care (0.3%).

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items Index rose 0.2%, down from the increase of 0.5% in November.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between December 1988 and December 1989, was 5.1%, down slightly from the 5.2% rise in November. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (September to December) was 4.0%, the same as that for the three-month period ending in November.

Food

The Food Index fell 0.6%, following a decline of 0.1% observed in November. The latest change resulted from a drop of 0.9% in the index for food purchased from stores, offset, in part, by a rise of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

Most of the 0.9% decline in the index for food purchased from stores was attributable to a 12.1% fall in the Fresh Vegetables Index. Much of this fall came from lower prices for salad-type vegetables (celery, cucumbers, lettuce and tomatoes) as supplies from American and Mexican sources increased. Soft drink and turkey prices fell, as retailers engaged in seasonal promotional pricing.

Over the 12-month period, December 1988 to December 1989, the Food Index rose 3.4%, less than the 3.7% rate observed in November. The latest increase resulted from advances of 2.8% in the index for food purchased from stores and 4.9% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items Excluding Food Index remained unchanged, following a rise of 0.4% in October and November. Increases in the Housing Index (0.1%), the Recreation, Reading and Education Index (0.2%) and the Health and Personal Care Index (0.3%) were offset by a drop of 0.8% in the Clothing Index. The Transportation and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Indexes did not change.

Much of the 0.1% rise in the Housing Index was attributable to a 0.5% advance in owned accommodation charges, due largely to higher mortgage interest costs and increased prices for new houses. Greater than average price increases for new houses were reported in the urban centres of St. Catharines, Kitchener and London, as well as in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Rented accommodation charges also rose. Offsetting a large part of these upward effects was the combined impact of lower seasonal rates on traveller accommodation and a drop in the prices of pet food, furniture, household textiles, detergent and soap, and tableware and flatware.

The Recreation, Reading and Education Index rose 0.2%, as increases were observed in the prices of photographic goods, home-entertainment equipment, and in the fees paid for the use of recreational facilities.

The Transportation Index remained unchanged, as the effect of a drop of 0.5% in the more heavily-weighted Private Transportation component was offset by a rise of 4.2% in the Public Transportation category. The fall in the former component resulted from lower prices for new cars, lower seasonal rates on automobile rentals, and a drop in gasoline prices. The rise in the Public Transportation Index resulted from increases in air fares, mostly of a seasonal nature, and from rail fares returning to normal after discounts initiated in September and October.

A decline of 0.8% in the Clothing Index offset the above increases in the All-items Excluding Food Index. The indexes for Women's Wear and Men's Wear each declined by 0.9%, while the Clothing Materials Index fell 3.7%. These declines were the result of widespread promotional activity.

Over the 12-month period, December 1988 to December 1989, the All-items Excluding Food Index advanced 5.5%, down slightly from the increase of 5.6% reported for November.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change Dec. 1989 from	
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All-items	153.6	153.7	146.1	-0.1	5.1
Food	141.1	141.9	136.5	-0.6	3.4
All-items excluding food	157.0	157.0	148.8	0.0	5.5
Housing	155.0	154.8	147.5	0.1	5.1
Clothing	135.5	136.6	131.6	-0.8	3.0
Transportation	153.6	153.6	143.9	0.0	6.7
Health and personal care	155.0	154.5	147.8	0.3	4.9
Recreation, reading and education	154.7	154.4	148.7	0.2	4.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	224.3	224.2	201.9	0.0	11.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	65.1	65.1	68.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	363.9				

Goods and Services

The Goods Index fell 0.4% in December, following a rise of 0.4% in November. The Services Index rose 0.3%, up slightly over the 0.2% increase posted the month before. Between December 1988 and December 1989, the Goods Index increased 4.4% (4.7% in November), while the Services Index advanced 6.0%, up from the 5.8% reported for the previous month.

City Highlights

Between November and December, changes in the All-items Indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from a fall of 0.5% in Montreal, to a rise of 0.5% in Calgary. The significant fall in Montreal was associated with greater than average declines in its Food and Clothing Indexes. Calgary's above average result was due to greater than average increases in its indexes for housing, transportation, and recreation, reading and education.

Between December 1988 and December 1989, increases in the All-items indexes for cities varied from 4.0% in Quebec City and Montreal to 6.8% in Calgary.

Annual Averages

The annual average of the All-items Index for Canada advanced 5.0% in 1989, up noticeably from the rise of 4.1% noted for 1988. The increase in the latest year was the largest since the 5.8% rise posted for 1983. In 1989, increases in the major component

indexes ranged from 3.7% for food, to 9.3% for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. In addition to the moderate rise in the Food Index, lower than average increases were registered for clothing (4.1%), recreation, reading and education (4.4%), and health and personal care (4.4%). Along with the sharp rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index, higher than average increases were observed for housing (5.3%) and transportation (5.1%).

**Percentage Change in the Annual Average,
Canada and Cities, 1989**

Canada	5.0
Toronto	6.3
Thunder Bay	5.0
Ottawa	5.0
Winnipeg	4.7
Saint John	4.7
Halifax	4.7
Victoria	4.5
Edmonton	4.5
Regina	4.5
Montreal	4.5
Vancouver	4.4
Saskatoon	4.0
Quebec City	4.0
Calgary	3.9
Charlottetown/Summerside	3.8
St. John's	3.6

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

St. John's

The All-items Index rose 0.1%, due mainly to advances in the Housing component and to a lesser extent to increases in the Food and Recreation Indexes. Within housing, price advances were observed for household furnishings, owned accommodation, fuel oil, household operating expenses, and rented accommodation. The rise in the Food Index largely reflected higher prices for beef, pork, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, and milk. The Recreation Index was up as a result of higher prices for both home-entertainment equipment and recreational equipment. The Transportation Index advanced slightly, as higher air fares more than offset lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. Lower clothing prices and declines in personal care supply costs exerted a notable dampening effect. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items Index fell 0.3%, due mainly to a sharp decline in the Clothing Index. The Food Index also fell overall, as lower prices for soft drinks and fresh vegetables were recorded. Partly offsetting these declines were increased charges for electricity and for rented and owned accommodation. The Transportation Index advanced marginally, as higher air fares were almost completely offset by lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for automobile rentals. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.6%.

Hallfax

The All-items Index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Advances in charges for rented and owned accommodation, household operating expenses, and household equipment prices explained a large part of the rise. Higher food prices also had a notable upward impact, particularly for cereal and bakery products, pork, sugar, beef, coffee and tea, and fresh fruit. A rise in the Transportation Index, reflecting higher fares for air and rail travel, also exerted an upward influence. Lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals moderated the rise in the Transportation Index. Clothing prices declined. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.3%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Advances in the Transportation Index led the upward movement, as higher prices for air and rail travel and increased charges for vehicle rentals were observed. The prices of recreational and home-entertainment equipment, fees for recreational facilities, and the cost of reading materials advanced. Increases were also observed in the prices of tobacco products, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Offsetting these advances were lower overall food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, eggs and turkey. Lower prices for clothing, household furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and fuel oil also exerted a further downward effect. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.7%.

Quebec City

The All-items Index fell 0.4%, as declines were observed in five of the seven major component indexes. The major downward contribution came from a decline in overall food prices, most notably for fresh produce, bakery products, pork and beef. Lower clothing prices also exerted a considerable dampening effect. The Transportation Index fell on average, as lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals more than offset higher air fares. Partially offsetting these declines were higher charges for owned accommodation, and increased prices for cigarettes and for beer purchased from stores. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.0%.

Montreal

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a fall of 0.5% in the All-items index. A large part of the downward impact originated in the Food index, which mainly reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables. Lower clothing prices had a considerable downward influence as well. The Housing Index declined overall, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation more than offset advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, higher fuel oil prices and a rise in household operating expenses. The Transportation Index fell slightly, as declines in vehicle rental charges and in new car prices more than offset higher air fares. Partially offsetting these declines were advances in recreational expenses and higher prices for

newspapers and for beer purchased from stores. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.0%.

Ottawa

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, as a number of offsetting movements were observed. The major factor exerting an upward pressure was a rise in the Housing Index, reflecting advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, higher prices for household furnishings and increased fuel oil prices. Other notable advances were observed in cigarette prices and in the cost of home-entertainment equipment. Offsetting these advances were declines in the Food, Clothing and Transportation components. Within food, most of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and poultry. The Transportation Index also declined, as lower vehicle rental charges and decreased prices for new cars more than offset a rise in air fares. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.2%.

Toronto

The All-items Index rose by a marginal 0.1%, as lower food prices virtually offset increases in five of the other major component indexes. The decline in the Food Index was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and turkey. The largest upward contributor was noted in the Transportation Index, reflecting higher air fares and increased vehicle registration fees (these advances were moderated by lower prices for gasoline, new cars and vehicle rentals). The Housing index rose slightly, as advances in the costs of rented and owned accommodation, furniture, household equipment and fuel oil were noted. Also contributing an upward impact were higher prices for personal care supplies and increased recreational charges. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, as advances in four of the major components were completely offset by declines in the remaining three. The largest upward thrust came from the Transportation Index, where higher prices for air and rail travel were observed. Other notable increases were registered in the costs of personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, and cigarettes. Charges for rented and owned accommodation, household operation, and household

furnishings advanced as well. Declines in the prices of food, clothing, recreational equipment and home-entertainment equipment totally offset these advances. Within Food, most of the downward movement reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products and turkey. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.0%.

Winnipeg

The All-items Index fell 0.2%, as declines were observed in four of the seven major components. The Food Index was down on average, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, beef and soft drinks. The decline in the Clothing Index was due to lower prices for men's and women's wear. The Housing Index fell as well, as price declines for household furnishings and equipment and for traveller accommodation more than offset increased rented and owned accommodation charges. A rise in the Transportation Index exerted a notable upward influence, and was largely due to higher fares for air and rail travel. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.4%.

Regina

Declines in the Food, Clothing and Transportation Indexes explained the 0.4% fall in the All-items Index. The Food Index fell largely as a result of lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, poultry and fresh fruit. The decline in the Transportation Index reflected lower prices for gasoline and new cars, partially offset by higher fares for air and rail travel. The Clothing Index was down, as a result of lower prices for men's and women's wear. Exerting an offsetting upward influence were higher furniture prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Prices for recreational equipment, cigarettes and personal care supplies were up as well. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.6%.

Saskatoon

The All-items Index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food, Clothing and Recreation Indexes. Within food, most of the downward movement was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks, although prices for fresh fruit, bakery products, beef and poultry declined as well. The Clothing Index fell as a result of lower prices for men's and women's wear. The decline in the Recreation Index was due to lower prices for recreational and home-entertainment equipment. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in the Transportation and Housing

components. Within transportation, higher fares for air and rail travel and increased charges for parking were observed. The Housing Index was up as a result of higher prices for furniture and increased charges for rented accommodation. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.5%.

Edmonton

The All-items Index rose by a marginal 0.1%. An increase in the Housing Index, reflecting higher charges for owned accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings, accounted for the largest upward impact. The Transportation Index also advanced, as higher fares for air and rail travel were observed (these advances were partially offset by declines in vehicle rental charges and lower prices for new cars). Advances were also recorded in the prices of clothing and cigarettes. A decline in the Food Index, mainly reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, price declines for fresh fruit, turkey and cured meats, had a notable dampening effect. Since December 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Calgary

The All-items Index rose 0.5%, with advances in the Housing, Transportation and Recreation Indexes accounting for most of the rise. Within housing, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were noted, along with higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Overall transportation costs were up, as higher fares for air and rail travel more than offset lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. The rise in the Recreation Index was largely due to higher prices for home-entertainment equipment. The Food Index advanced slightly, reflecting higher prices for chicken, cereal and bakery products, and beef. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 6.8%.

Vancouver

The All-items Index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices and increased housing charges. Within the Food Index, higher

prices were noted for chicken, fresh vegetables, beef, restaurant meals, soft drinks, cereal products and fresh fruit. The Housing Index rose, as a result of increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and a rise in the prices of household textiles. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of air and rail travel, gasoline, and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, vehicle rentals, new cars and alcoholic beverages. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.4%.

Victoria

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, resulting from a number of offsetting movements. The largest upward impact came from the Transportation Index, as increased air fares and higher gasoline prices were noted. Advances in the costs of personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also exerted a considerable upward influence. The Food Index was up, on average, as higher prices were observed for chicken, restaurant meals, beef, pork, dairy products, fresh fruit, sugar and cereal products. Completely offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear and a decline in the prices of alcoholic beverages. The Housing Index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were offset by lower prices for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and equipment, and fuel oil. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the December 1989 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89). See "How to Order Publications".

For further 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								
Dec. 1989 index	145.8	127.7	143.4	142.7	148.7	148.1	153.1	207.1
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.0
% change from Dec. 1988	4.3	2.0	3.1	4.5	7.4	2.4	5.3	8.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Dec. 1989 index	144.1	133.1	139.0	127.2	140.8	157.7	159.0	231.2
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1988	4.6	2.7	4.2	3.3	5.4	3.4	3.6	13.6
Halifax								
Dec. 1989 index	151.0	137.6	148.6	131.4	149.8	161.8	160.5	234.6
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1988	5.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.9	5.0	3.5	15.3
Saint John								
Dec. 1989 index	149.9	137.2	150.4	131.3	145.1	149.6	157.9	250.0
% change from Nov. 1989	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	4.7	1.4	3.8	4.8	5.5	4.6	3.2	19.8
Quebec City								
Dec. 1989 index	152.2	141.3	157.6	133.7	147.8	155.2	141.3	218.3
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.4	-1.5	0.4	-2.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
% change from Dec. 1988	4.0	1.1	5.3	2.0	4.5	3.3	3.1	9.6
Montreal								
Dec. 1989 index	154.0	143.7	158.0	132.5	153.9	153.1	148.8	220.7
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.5	-1.4	-0.1	-2.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.3
% change from Dec. 1988	4.0	2.4	3.9	2.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	10.9
Ottawa								
Dec. 1989 index	154.7	135.2	159.9	137.7	157.9	160.0	153.3	220.5
% change from Nov. 1989	0.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4
% change from Dec. 1988	5.2	2.0	6.0	3.4	5.3	5.4	4.5	11.1
Toronto								
Dec. 1989 index	161.9	147.5	168.4	142.9	159.5	162.5	158.8	223.1
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0
% change from Dec. 1988	5.9	4.3	6.1	4.2	6.9	6.7	4.4	10.6
Thunder Bay								
Dec. 1989 index	152.3	139.2	150.4	134.5	157.8	155.0	154.2	217.9
% change from Nov. 1989	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-1.2	0.3	1.2	-0.3	0.3
% change from Dec. 1988	5.0	4.2	4.6	2.6	6.0	3.9	4.0	12.0
Winnipeg								
Dec. 1989 index	151.5	135.5	151.6	134.9	150.4	152.8	159.1	243.0
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2	0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.6	5.7	4.9	3.1	11.4

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
Regina								
Dec. 1989 index	148.4	133.2	149.7	131.0	142.4	176.1	152.7	220.9
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.4	-2.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.7	7.4	4.4	2.3	13.2
Saskatoon								
Dec. 1989 index	149.6	133.7	149.3	134.7	144.2	184.5	155.1	209.7
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.2	-1.3	0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.4	0.1
% change from Dec. 1988	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.4	8.6	4.9	3.7	10.7
Edmonton								
Dec. 1989 index	146.0	139.0	135.4	131.9	151.8	155.3	153.1	241.3
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	5.4	2.4	4.6	2.2	10.2	6.2	3.7	10.8
Calgary								
Dec. 1989 index	145.1	135.5	135.6	128.8	151.1	159.1	151.9	238.5
% change from Nov. 1989	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	6.8	8.2	5.4	2.3	10.7	5.7	4.0	12.8
Vancouver								
Dec. 1989 index	147.2	138.8	140.2	131.3	157.1	143.5	160.2	204.4
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	0.9	0.3	-1.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	-0.8
% change from Dec. 1988	5.4	3.0	5.8	1.4	9.5	3.4	3.8	6.8
Victoria²								
Dec. 1989 index	118.0	116.5	111.3	113.9	120.1	116.9	127.6	148.1
% change from Nov. 1989	0.0	0.2	0.0	-1.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	-0.7
% change from Dec. 1988	5.4	3.5	5.2	2.2	9.2	2.1	5.1	6.3

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

² December 1984 = 100

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

October 1989

In October, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 1.1% from the same period last year, to 14 518 743 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 142 607 834 m³, were up 1.6% over 1988.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 11.4% compared to October 1988, while pipeline imports rose 56.4% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 were down 6.8% from 1988 levels, while imports were up 40.7%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in October rose 0.1% over 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 17.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

November 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 904 300 cubic metres of lumber and ties in November 1989, a decrease of 3.3% from the 3 004 700 cubic metres produced in November 1988.

January-to-November 1989 production was 33 183 100 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.2% from the 33 913 700 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The November 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Footwear Statistics

November 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,935,745 pairs of footwear in November 1989, an increase of 6.0% over the 2,770,754^r pairs produced a year earlier.

January-to-November 1989 production totalled 31,673,517 pairs of footwear, down 1.3% from 32,078,704^r pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The November 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

Fourth Quarter 1989

For the quarter ending December 31, 1989, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet (of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less) totalled 2 078 296 square metres, for a value of \$16,252,130. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 810 013 square metres for a value of \$14,766,829.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The December quarterly 1989 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$4.50/\$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and Fixture Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixture industry (SIC 2692) totalled \$799.0 million, up 9.7% over \$728.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Heating Equipment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the heating equipment industry (SIC 3071) totalled \$595.9 million, up 6.5% over \$559.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

**The
Daily**

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Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, December 1989.

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(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

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Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, November 1989.

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(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No 2: **Telecommunication Statistics**, Third Quarter, 1989.

Catalogue number 56-001

(Canada: \$7.80/\$47; Other Countries: \$9.30/\$56).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1989.

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(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

Focus on Canada: Canada - A Linguistic Profile, 1986 Census

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The Daily, January 19, 1990

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Publications are scheduled to be released on the following dates.
(Révisions des dates de publication sont sujettes à changement)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
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January		
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1989
24	Retail Trade	November 1989
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1989
25	Wholesale Trade	November 1989
26	Building Permits	October 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	November 1989
