

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 31, 1990

CANADA CANADA

JAN 31 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, November 1989** 3
GDP increased 0.4% in November, following a 0.3% decline in October and a 0.4% gain in September.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1989** 6
The number of beneficiaries (adjusted for seasonal variations) who received regular benefits increased 1.2% to 887,000 in November.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, December 1989** 8
For the sixth consecutive month, the IPPI posted a month-to-month decline (-0.3%); its annual rate of change (0.2%) was the lowest since March 1987.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, December 1989** 10
The RMPI decreased by 0.9% in December.

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Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS): A Survey of Persons with Disabilities, 1986-87 - Microdata File 2

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) was a post-censal survey of persons with disabilities residing in households and institutions.

A second microdata file created from HALS data is now available. It contains approximately 17,400 non-identifiable records of **disabled adults** aged 15 and over residing in health-related institutions. Tabulations on this file are possible at the Canada level (excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories) and province level, and by type of institution consisting of two groupings: special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill, and all other institutions. The cost of this microdata file, including full documentation, is \$1,500.

The first microdata file of the series, which was released in May 1989, was created from the household survey questionnaires for adults. It contains approximately 132,000 non-identifiable records for disabled and non-disabled persons aged 15 years and over. The cost, including full documentation, is \$3,000.

A third microdata file, containing records for disabled children 14 years of age and under, will soon be available to complete the series.

To obtain further information or to order one of the microdata tapes described above, contact Janet Pantalone (613-951-0025), Post-Censal Surveys Program or your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Fourth Quarter 1989	11
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

November 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.4% in November, following a 0.3% decline in October and a 0.4% gain in September. Output in November was 2.3% above November of last year, while the October-November average was 0.3% above the third quarter level. Services producing and goods producing industries both advanced 0.4% in November.

Services Producing Industries

The advance in services production was widespread and followed a flattening of output in October, and gains of 0.4% in August and September. The November increase was led by finance, insurance and real estate industries, and by retail trade. Smaller increases occurred in most other services industries.

Moderate gains were widespread in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries.

Retail trade rose 0.9%, recovering part of a 1.5% decline posted in October. In contrast to recent months, only about a third of the change originated from new motor vehicle dealers. Most other retailers also recorded moderately higher activity.

Wholesale trade gained 0.6% in November, but remained below its September level. Higher output was reported by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, apparel and dry goods, food products and petroleum products.

Output of transportation and storage industries advanced 0.6%, led by air transport and pipeline transport. Increased charter passenger travel accounted for much of the growth in air transport. Pipeline transport was boosted by both domestic and export demand for natural gas.

Goods Producing Industries

Following a 0.9% decline in October, output of goods producing industries rose 0.4% in November, but still remained below the August level. Almost 70% of the growth in November originated in manufacturing.

Output in agriculture, forestry and fishing declined. Other goods producing industries recorded modest increases.

Manufacturing advanced 0.6% led by higher production of transportation equipment and electrical products. Output of metal fabricated products and primary metals also increased moderately in November.

The most substantial gain in manufacturing occurred in the office, store and business machines industry, where output jumped 3.5%, coinciding with a large increase in exports of office machines and equipment.

Manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and accessories (+2.7%) and motor vehicles (+4.1%) reported output gains. Passenger automobile production was up sharply in the month, while exports of both passenger and commercial vehicles rose. Unit sales of North American produced automobiles rose 3.0% in November, while sales of offshore-built units declined 2.7%.

Higher production of natural gas and crude petroleum, and increased oil and gas exploration led the mining, quarrying and oil well industry to a 1.0% gain. Exports of both crude petroleum and natural gas also increased. Gas distribution increased 5.9%, the largest month-to-month gain so far this year. Below-average temperatures throughout the month of November were cited as a major reason for increased natural gas consumption in both the residential and commercial markets.

Construction output rose 0.3%, with most of the gain originating in non-residential building construction. Residential construction was unchanged from October.

Output of the forestry industry declined 3.3% in November to the lowest monthly level of the year. The November decrease followed a 2.0% drop in October, and coincides with weakness in the wood and paper products industries as well as with sluggish growth in the construction industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The November 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

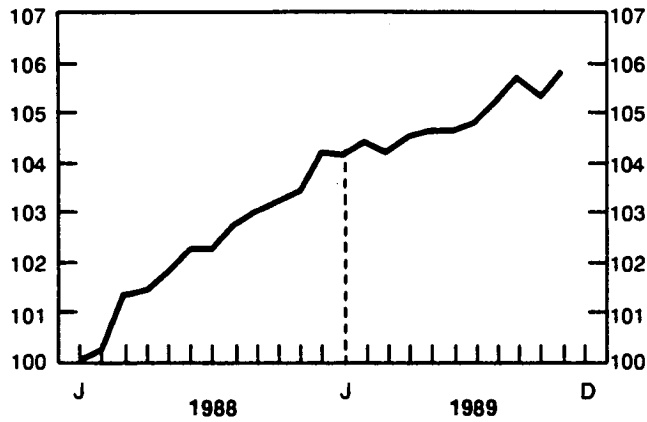
For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ☐

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates at 1981 Prices

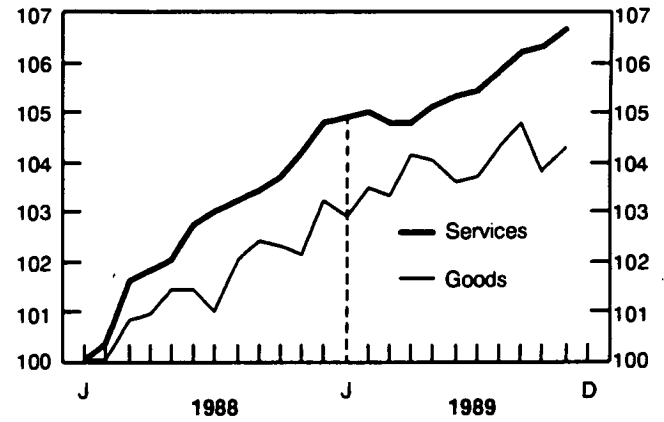
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



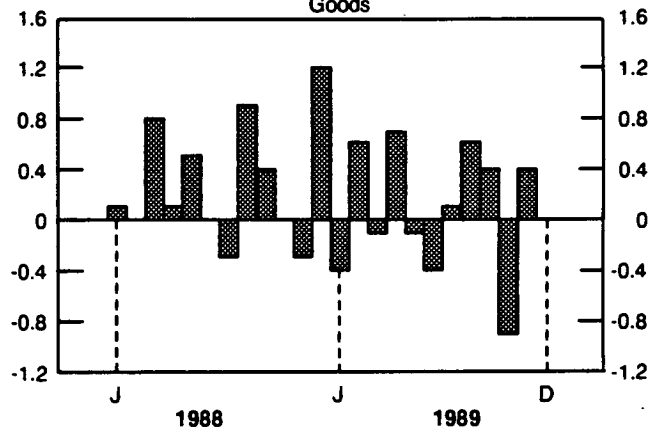
% change

Total economy



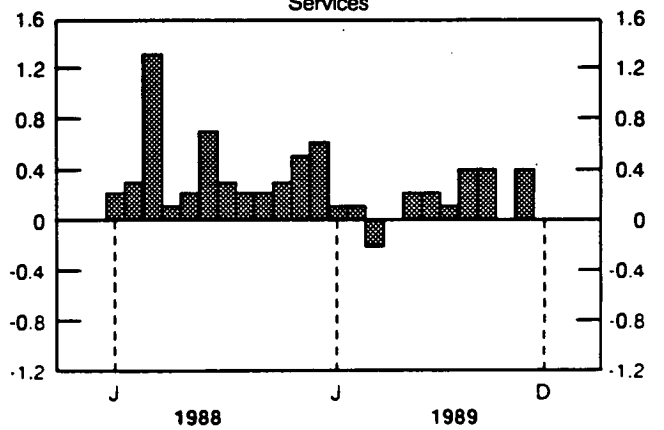
% change

Goods



% change

Services



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1988	1989			
	November	August	September	October	November
Total Economy	404,960.2	412,344.9	413,948.6	412,637.1	414,386.2
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	8,477.7	9,726.3	9,962.1	9,785.3	9,699.1
Fishing and trapping industries	725.2	556.8	584.4	531.6	499.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,767.7	2,719.2	2,757.6	2,703.6	2,613.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,908.3	22,908.0	23,392.3	22,774.7	23,005.4
Manufacturing industries	77,887.3	79,141.8	78,961.8	78,420.4	78,877.8
Construction industries	31,332.4	32,656.8	32,672.4	32,905.2	32,996.4
Transportation and storage industries	19,412.8	19,555.2	19,759.2	19,467.6	19,585.2
Communication industries	12,859.9	14,038.8	14,101.2	14,313.6	14,440.8
Other utility industries	11,449.7	11,334.0	11,352.0	11,145.6	11,248.8
Wholesale trade industries	25,370.2	25,496.4	25,370.4	25,144.8	25,288.8
Retail trade industries	26,022.9	25,774.3	26,201.5	25,816.6	26,047.1
Finance, insurance and real estate industries	59,468.2	60,866.4	61,292.4	61,458.0	61,752.0
Community, business and personal services industries	41,542.8	41,999.3	42,266.1	42,480.9	42,591.2
Non-business Sector:					
Mining industries	69.7	85.2	72.0	74.4	70.8
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	327.4	327.6	333.6	330.0	333.6
Transportation industries	1,571.7	1,580.4	1,588.8	1,582.8	1,587.6
Communication industries	49.2	44.4	46.8	48.0	44.4
Water systems industry	559.1	565.2	565.2	566.4	568.8
Insurance and other finance industry	417.4	428.4	433.2	433.2	435.6
Government service industry	24,095.8	24,586.8	24,577.2	24,658.8	24,670.8
Community and personal services industry	37,596.8	37,905.6	37,610.4	37,947.6	37,981.2
Special Aggregations					
Business sector:	340,225.1	346,773.3	348,673.4	346,947.9	348,645.4
- goods	155,548.3	159,042.9	159,682.6	158,266.4	158,940.3
- services	184,676.8	187,730.4	188,990.8	188,681.5	189,705.1
Non-business sector	64,735.1	65,571.6	65,275.2	65,689.2	65,740.8
- goods	676.8	698.4	685.2	688.8	687.6
- services	64,058.3	64,873.2	64,590.0	65,000.4	65,053.2
Goods producing industries	156,225.1	159,741.3	160,367.8	158,955.2	159,627.9
Services producing industries	248,735.1	252,603.6	253,580.8	253,681.9	254,758.3
Industrial production	112,922.1	114,082.2	114,391.3	113,029.5	113,819.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,143.6	33,374.4	33,423.6	33,388.8	33,370.8
Durable manufacturing industries	44,743.7	45,767.4	45,538.2	45,031.6	45,507.0

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

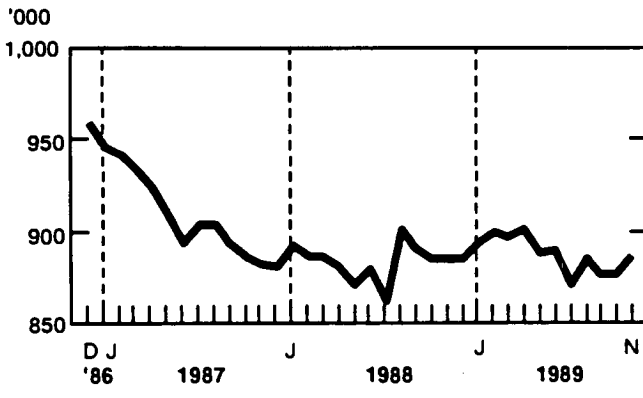
November 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ended November 18, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 887,000, up 1.2% over the preceding month.
- Between October and November 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 3.0% in Saskatchewan, 2.5% in Quebec, 2.0% in Nova Scotia, 1.5% in Manitoba, and 1.1% in Ontario. The number decreased in Newfoundland (-1.6%) and the Yukon (-1.2%). There were only small changes in the other jurisdictions.
- In November 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 1.6% from the preceding month, to \$967 million. The number of benefit weeks declined 1.1% to 4.4 million.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally Adjusted



¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Unadjusted

- In November 1989, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 963,000, up 2.0% over the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 5.2% to 495,000, while the number of female beneficiaries declined 1.3% to 469,000.
- Benefits paid during November 1989 totalled \$862 million², up 1.1% over November 1988. Since the start of 1989, payments to beneficiaries amounted to \$10,517 million, up 6.5% over the same period last year. The increase in the year-to-date benefits is attributable to a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment to \$214.87. The number of benefit weeks remained virtually unchanged at 48.9 million.
- A total of 346,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in November 1989, decreasing 6.6% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1989, the number of claims received totalled 2,863,000, down 1.5% from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The November 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), containing data for September, October, and November will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact Andre Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

□

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	November 1989	October 1989	September 1989	November 1988	% change November 1989/ October 1989
Seasonally Adjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	966,803	982,257	947,572	933,452	-1.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,387	4,437	4,374	4,430	-1.1
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	887^P	876^P	877^r	886^r	1.2
<hr/>					
					% change November 1989/1988
Unadjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	862,239	827,748	735,651	853,063	1.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,938	3,850	3,462	4,140	-4.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)	218.95	214.97	212.50	206.04	6.3
Claims received (000)	346	312	245	371	-6.6
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	963 ^P	847 ^P	814 ^r	945 ^r	2.0
Regular benefits	812 ^P	719 ^P	692 ^r	822 ^r	-1.3
<hr/>					
	January-to-November				% change
	1989		1988		1989/1988
<hr/>					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	10,517,359		9,874,381		6.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	48,947		48,933		0.0
Average weekly benefit (\$)	214.87		201.79		6.5
Claims received (000)	2,863		2,906		-1.5
Beneficiaries					
Year-to-date average (000)	1,020 ^P		1,009 ^r		1.1

^P Preliminary figures

^r Revised figures

Industrial Product Price Index

December 1989

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) edged down 0.3% to 130.2 in December 1989, from November's revised level of 130.6. This was the sixth consecutive month-to-month drop in the index as a whole. Monthly declines of 3.0% for primary metal products and 1.2% for lumber, sawmill and other wood products were partially offset by an estimated increase of 1.8% for petroleum and coal products and a gain of 0.8% for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products. The 1.1% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar exerted a notable downward pressure on the paper and paper products index (-0.7%) and on autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.5%).

Since December 1988, the IPPI has risen 0.2%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has steadily declined during the past nine months. The intermediate goods index continued to show a steadily declining rate of annual change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -1.5% in December 1989. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -8.2% in December. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.5% in March 1989 and now hovering around 3%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.7%.

Highlights

- The primary metal products index declined (-3.0%) in December, as it has almost every month in 1989, mainly in response to price decreases of 13.7% for nickel products and 8.9% for copper and copper alloy products. With a slight decrease of 0.1%, the iron and steel products index helped moderate the overall

decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 14.9%, with decreases ranging from 45.5% for nickel products to 0.2% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index dropped 1.2% during the last month, due mainly to lower prices for plywood, Douglas fir (-5.8%) and other softwood (-13.1%) and for lumber and ties, softwood (-1.0%). During the last 12 months, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased 4.3%, reflecting the jump of 7.2% in other wood fabricated materials. This was mainly the result of increases of 11.3% for pulpwood chips, of 11.6% for particleboard and waferboard and 10.7% for wooden doors.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index rose 1.8% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for fuel oils and other fuel. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has risen 11.8%.
- The index for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products rose 0.8% in December, due mainly to an increase of 1.6% registered by the plastic fabricated products component. This partially reflected the increases of 12.1% for foamed and expanded plastics and 1.4% for plastic bags and shipping sacks.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The December 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index December 1989 ²	% Change	
			December 1989/ November 1989	December 1989/ December 1988
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	130.2	-0.3	0.2
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	133.8	-0.4	-0.7
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.0	-0.5	-1.5
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	122.5	-1.8	-8.2
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.4	-0.1	0.8
Finished goods	38.4	135.4	0.1	3.0
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	140.5	0.1	3.1
Capital equipment	10.2	137.4	-0.1	2.5
All other finished goods	17.9	131.9	0.2	3.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.5	0.3	1.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	130.4	-0.4	0.2
Beverages	1.9	158.6	-0.1	4.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	171.2	-0.1	4.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.1	0.8	1.0
Textile products	2.4	121.2	0.0	1.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	129.7	0.1	3.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	128.0	-1.2	4.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	145.7	0.1	3.7
Paper and paper products	8.1	142.9	-0.7	0.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	159.4	0.1	3.4
Primary metal products	8.8	123.2	-3.0	-14.9
Metal fabricated products	5.3	137.1	0.1	2.5
Machinery and equipment	4.8	137.5	0.0	3.9
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.3	-0.5	0.4
Electrical and communication products	5.0	137.0	-0.3	1.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	144.0	0.1	2.3
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	100.8	1.8	11.8
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	130.0	-0.2	-4.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.4	0.1	1.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	83.8	-1.4	-11.4

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

December 1989

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.9% between November and December 1989, to a preliminary level of 99.1. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 1.3%. Of seven components of the RMPI, five fell, one rose and one, mineral fuels, did not change. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- A decrease of 2.2% in the vegetable products index was caused by lower prices for a majority of commodities. Among the most important ones were: grains (-0.2%), oilseeds (-1.3%), unrefined sugar (-12.2%), citrus and tropical fruit (-10.8%) and vegetable textile fibres (-6.1%).
- The non-ferrous metals index was down 5.1%, mainly as a result of lower prices for concentrates of copper (-8.3%), lead (-7.7%) and nickel (-12.6%). The precious metal index was up 3.4%.

Annual Change

Between December 1988 and December 1989, the RMPI increased 4.9%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 5.3%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 26.1%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 33.9%.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (31.5%) and cattle for slaughter (8.6%) were largely responsible for the animal products index rising by 7.2%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 25.0%, as prices for virtually all metal concentrates have fallen; the most notable decreases being for nickel (-45.5%), copper (-34.3%) and aluminum materials: alumina, scrap and refinery shapes (-31.4%).
- The vegetable products index was also down (11.5%), as prices for almost all commodity groups were significantly lower than a year ago: grains (-14.9%), oilseeds (-20.8%), natural rubber (-19.3%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-33.9%). Prices for unrefined sugar were, however, higher by 11.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The December 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index December 1989 ¹	% Change	
			December 1989/ November 1989	December 1989/ December 1988
Raw materials total	100	99.1	-0.9	4.9
Mineral fuels	45	86.1	0.0	26.1
Vegetable products	11	85.8	-2.2	-11.5
Animal and animal products	20	116.8	0.3	7.2
Wood products	8	131.6	-0.4	2.4
Ferrous materials	2	98.9	-2.0	-10.4
Non-ferrous metals	11	101.8	-5.1	-25.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	130.6	-0.1	-1.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	109.9	-1.3	-5.3

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1989

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$21.3 million for the fourth quarter 1989, a decrease of 5.8% from the \$22.6 million shipped during the fourth quarter of 1988.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1989 Fourth Quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.50/\$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Asphalt Roofing

December 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 974 271 metric bundles in December 1989, a decrease of 21.1% from the 1 234 795 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1989 shipments were 37 177 768 bundles, up 0.8% from 36 894 109 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The December 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1984-85.

Catalogue number 15-203

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$36).

Agriculture Economic Statistics, Second Update 1989.

Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$24).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 1989.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries: \$15.70/\$157).

The Dairy Review, November 1989.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries: \$13.90/\$139).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1989.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, December 1989.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Refined Petroleum Products, October 1989.

Catalogue Number 45-004

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/208).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended December 1989.

Catalogue number 47-005

(Canada: \$4.50/\$18; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$22).

Telephone Statistics, November 1989.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, 1989 - II.

Catalogue number 57-003

(Canada: \$30.25/\$121; Other Countries: \$36.25/\$145).

Farm Product Price Index, November 1989.

Catalogue number 62-003

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

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, November 1989.

Catalogue number 63-004

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

Campus Bookstores, Academic Year 1988-89.

Catalogue number 63-219

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Building Permits, October 1989.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, November 1989.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$18/\$180).

How to Order Publications

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Guy Favreau Complex
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R3C 0K4
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: February 1990

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
2-5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1989
2-5	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1990
5	Housing Starts	December 1989
7	Help-wanted Index	January 1990
7	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1989
9	Labour Force Survey	January 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	December 1989
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1989
12	Farm Product Price Index	December 1989
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1989
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1989
16	The Consumer Price Index	January 1990
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1989
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1989
21	Retail Trade	December 1989
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1989
23	Wholesale Trade	December 1989
23	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1989
23	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	December 1989
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1989
28	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1990
28	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1990
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1989
28	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1989
28	Major Release Dates	March 1990

The March 1990 release schedule will be published on February 28, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.