



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 19, 1990

CANADA

CANADA

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For release at 10:00 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

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The Daily Available at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time

Starting October 22, 1990

As part of an ongoing effort to facilitate access to Statistics Canada's products and services, all statistical information produced by the Agency will be released at 8:30 a.m. local Ottawa time, effective October 22, 1990. The only exceptions are the Consumer Price Index and the Labour Force Survey results, which will continue to be released at 7:00 a.m.

For further information, contact Lyne Bélanger (613-951-1199), Communications Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

September 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased 0.3% between August and September to reach a level of 120.2 (1986=100). This followed a 0.1% increase in August. Five of the seven major component indexes posted advances ranging from 0.1% to 1.7% but they were partly offset by declines of 0.5% and 0.2% for the Clothing and Food indexes. Most of the upward pressure came from the increase of 1.7% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index and 0.3% in the Housing index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.4%, up from the increase of 0.3% reported for the previous month.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between September 1989 and September 1990, was 4.2%, the same rate as observed in July and August. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (June to September) was 4.4%, down slightly from the increase of 4.5% registered for the two previous three-month periods ending in July and August.

Food

The Food index declined 0.2% in September following a decrease of 0.9% in August. The index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.3% while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants advanced by 0.2%.

The decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was largely attributable to decreases of 12.2% in the index for Fresh Vegetables and 9.1% in the index for Fresh Fruit as good supplies of new domestic crops reduced prices. Largely offsetting these declines were price increases for Poultry (5.7%), Dairy Products and Eggs (2.3%), Bakery Products (1.6%) and Meat Preparations (2.2%).

Over the 12-month period, September 1989 to September 1990, the Food index rose by 3.9%, compared to the increase of 3.6% recorded for August. The latest change resulted from increases of 3.6% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 4.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

Note to users:

Corrections

Problems with the computer software used to calculate the CPI resulted in errors in the August 1990 data. The CPI data for August have been recomputed. The total impact of these errors on the All-items index for Canada was small. The CPI for August should have been 119.9 (1986=100), 0.1 higher than the index originally published for August. The errors were concentrated in the Clothing (a difference of 0.5) and Food (a difference of 0.2) components but some corrections can be found within all the major components of the CPI.

Subscribers to The Consumer Price Index (62-001) will receive a revised edition for August and should discard the original edition. The corrected data have been put on to CANSIM. Users requiring additional assistance in acquiring the corrected August data should contact the nearest Statistics Canada office. All references to August data below are to the corrected values.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.3% in September, the same rate as the month before. The dominant factor in the latest rise was the 1.7% increase in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, which in turn was concentrated in the Education component. Post-secondary tuition fee changes are included in the September index. A moderate dampening effect resulted from a fall of 0.5% in the Clothing index.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index rose 1.7% in September. This increase was almost entirely due to a 16.6% increase in the index for university tuition fees. In the province of Quebec these fees rose by more than 70%. These fees were changed for the first time in over 20 years. Increases in tuition fees ranged from 5.4% to 13.7% in other parts of the country.

The Housing index rose by 0.3%. Increases of 1.0% for mortgage interest costs, 4.6% for day-care, 3.0% for fuel oil and 0.3% for rent made the largest contributions to the latest increase. A decline of 1.0% in new house prices, largely concentrated in Ontario and British Columbia, somewhat moderated the rise in the housing index.

The slight increase in the Transportation index was mainly due to a 1.7% increase for gasoline¹ and a seasonal rise of 5.9% for automobile rental rates. These increases were largely offset by declines of 0.5% for new automobiles (additional rebates) and 5.7% for air fares. This seasonal decline in air fares was less than the previous year due to higher fuel costs.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index rose 0.7% as the Tobacco Products index increased 1.8%, primarily due to a manufacturers' price increase. The Health and Personal Care index advanced 0.2% reflecting higher dental care costs.

The 0.5% decline in the Clothing index was led by a decrease of 0.9% in the Women's Wear index. Most of this decline was concentrated in a 19.4% decline in the index for women's fur coats due to a general oversupply of fur pelts.

Over the 12-month period, September 1989 to September 1990, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 4.5%, up from the increase of 4.3% recorded in August.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose 0.3% in September, the same rate of increase as in

¹ Recent gasoline price increases mainly took effect after the data collection for the September CPI.

August. Between September 1989 and September 1990, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index advanced 4.1%, up from 4.0% in August.

Goods and Services

The Goods index remained unchanged in September following a 0.1% decrease observed in August. The Services index rose by 0.6% in September compared to a rise of 0.3% posted for August. Between September 1989 and September 1990, the Goods index increased by 3.4%, up from the 3.3% observed in August and the Services index rose 5.5%, up from the 5.3% in August.

City Highlights

Between August and September, movements in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from no change in Regina, to a rise of 0.6% in Vancouver. All the major components except Food in Regina had results below the national average. The above average result in Vancouver was due to all major components except Housing and Recreation, Reading and Education being above the national average.

Between September 1989 and September 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.7% in Regina to 5.5% in Calgary.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change September 1990 from	
	September 1990	August 1990	September 1989	August 1990	September 1989
All-items	120.2	119.9	115.3	0.3	4.2
Food	115.9	116.1	111.6	-0.2	3.9
All-items excluding food	121.2	120.8	116.0	0.3	4.5
Housing	120.2	119.8	115.2	0.3	4.3
Clothing	118.3	118.9	115.3	-0.5	2.6
Transportation	117.4	117.3	112.6	0.1	4.3
Health and personal care	121.1	120.8	115.2	0.2	5.1
Recreation, reading and education	123.2	121.1	117.6	1.7	4.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	138.6	137.6	128.8	0.7	7.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	83.2	83.4	86.7		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1981 = 100	159.1				

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

St. John's

Increased housing charges, most notably for owned accommodation, household furnishings, fuel oil and household operating expenses, explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher fees for post-secondary education, increased charges for cablevision services, and higher prices for reading materials exerted a considerable upward impact. Advances in the prices of gasoline, cigarettes, men's wear and vehicle rentals were also observed. Moderating these advances were lower prices for fresh produce, beef and pork, as well as decreased charges for personal care supplies. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

A large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index was explained by advances in charges for fuel oil and electricity, as well as for owned and rented accommodation. Higher prices for cigarettes, increased charges for cablevision services, and higher fees for post-secondary education also contributed a considerable upward influence. The Transportation index was up overall, as advances in vehicle insurance premiums and increased charges for automobile rentals were largely offset by declines in new car prices and air fares. Prices for women's wear were up as well. The Food index declined overall, due to lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Charges for personal care supplies also declined. Since September 1989, the All-items index rose 4.6%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were advances in charges relating to owned accommodation, rented accommodation, household furnishings and household operation. Higher tuition fees for post-secondary education, increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for cigarettes also had a notable upward impact. Moderating these advances were declines in the Food, Transportation and Clothing indexes. Within Food, lower prices for fresh produce and pork more than offset higher prices for milk, beef, bakery products, restaurant meals, prepared meats and poultry. The decline in the Transportation index was mainly due to lower air fares and decreased prices for

new cars. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Saint John

Increased housing charges (particularly for owned accommodation, household operation and fuel oil), combined with higher transportation charges (notably higher gasoline prices and increased vehicle insurance premiums) accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Other notable advances were observed in fees for post-secondary education, in charges for cablevision service, and in the prices of cigarettes. Clothing prices declined, as did the prices of food, notably fresh produce, pork and chicken. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Quebec

The All-items index rose marginally (0.1%) as advances in four of the major components were virtually offset by declines in the remaining three major components. The largest upward impact came from an increase in tuition fees for post-secondary education. Charges for reading materials and cablevision services advanced as well. Higher charges for owned and rented accommodation were observed, along with higher prices for fuel oil and household furnishings. Advances in cigarette prices also exerted a notable upward influence. Within Transportation, higher prices for gasoline more than offset declines in new car prices and air fares. Lower prices for food, clothing and personal care supplies exerted a large offsetting effect. The decline in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, beef, pork, sugar, soft drinks, and cereal and bakery products. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Montreal

Advances in tuition fees for post-secondary education, increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, and higher prices for fuel oil and cigarettes explained much of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices were also observed for gasoline, rental of automotive vehicles and taxi fares. The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for fresh produce and pork more than offset higher prices for prepared meats, chicken, bakery products and soft drinks. Clothing prices also declined. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Ottawa

Increased housing charges (most notably for household furnishings and equipment, rented and owned accommodation and household operating expenses) and higher tuition fees for post-secondary education were among the main contributors in the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Other notable advances were observed in gasoline prices, and in rental charges for automotive vehicles. Prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies were up as well. Prices for women's, girls' and boys' wear declined. The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for fresh produce more than offset higher prices for bakery products, dairy products, chicken, restaurant meals and soft drinks. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Toronto

Higher fees for post-secondary education, increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for reading materials were among the main contributors in the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies were noted as well. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for dairy products, bakery products, chicken, restaurant meals, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and sugar, also had a notable upward impact. Higher household operating expenses, increased prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for rented accommodation were also observed. Declines were noted in new car prices and air fares. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.3%, with a large part of the upward impact originating in the Food index. Within Food, higher prices were observed for beef, milk, bakery products, prepared meats, turkey, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Higher prices for cigarettes, increased fees for post-secondary education and higher charges for cablevision services also had a considerable upward impact. Price increases for gasoline, household operating expenses, fuel oil, and personal care supplies were also observed. Charges for rented and owned accommodation advanced as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, household furnishings and equipment, and new cars. Air fares declined as well. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Winnipeg

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index reflected mainly increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, increased charges for natural gas, higher household operating expenses, and increased fees for post-secondary education. Higher food prices (mainly for beef and soft drinks) and increased charges for personal care supplies, cigarettes, and cablevision also exerted a considerable upward influence. Clothing prices declined, resulting in a notable dampening effect. The Transportation index declined overall, as lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals and air travel more than offset higher prices for gasoline. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Regina

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as advances in four of the major components were offset by declines in the remaining three. The largest upward impact originated in the Food index where higher prices were observed for soft drinks, beef, chicken, prepared meats, dairy products, eggs and fresh fruit. The next largest upward influence came from the Housing index, where increased charges for owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses were noted. Also contributing an upward impact were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased prices for cigarettes. Offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars and gasoline, decreased air fares, and lower prices for personal care supplies. Charges for recreational and home entertainment equipment declined as well. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Saskatoon

Increased Housing charges, most notably for household furnishings and equipment and owned accommodation, and a rise in tuition fees for post-secondary education explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Increased prices for gasoline and higher overall food prices also contributed an upward influence. The rise in the Food index was largely explained by higher prices for soft drinks, beef, and restaurant meals. Increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for reading materials were also noted. Prices of new cars declined. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Edmonton

A rise in the Transportation index, reflecting advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and car rental charges, combined with higher tuition fees for post-secondary education and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for cigarettes were also noted. The Food index fell slightly, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, prepared meats, cereal products and cured meats. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Calgary

Higher food prices, increased housing charges and a rise in post-secondary tuition fees accounted for a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were observed for soft drinks, beef, restaurant meals, dairy products and cereal products. The Housing index advanced largely due to higher owned accommodation charges and increased household operating expenses. Charges for rented accommodation advanced as well, while prices for household furnishings declined. A rise in the Transportation index, caused mainly by higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle insurance premiums (dampened by declines in air fares and new car prices) also contributed notably to the overall rise. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Vancouver

Higher food prices (particularly for chicken, milk, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) combined with higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased household operating expenses and higher charges for rented accommodation

explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Advances in post-secondary tuition fees, cablevision charges and cigarette prices also had a notable upward impact. Higher charges for car rentals and increased prices for gasoline caused the Transportation index to rise, although declines in air fares and lower prices for new cars had a dampening effect. Price increases were also observed for personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and clothing. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were higher fees for post-secondary education, increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for reading materials. Increased charges for rented accommodation and water services, advances in household operating expenses, and higher prices for household furnishings had a notable upward impact. Increased transportation charges were also noted, particularly for gasoline and for the rental of automotive vehicles (these increases were partly offset by lower air fares and decreased prices for new cars). Higher prices for cigarettes also had a considerable upward influence. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for cereal and bakery products, beef and soft drinks were offset by lower prices for fresh produce, pork, prepared meats, and dairy products. Since September 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the September 1990 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93).

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

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
September 1990 index	114.7	112.3	113.1	118.0	111.9	116.6	120.7	122.1
% change from August 1990	0.3	-0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	-0.8	1.2	0.2
% change from September 1989	4.2	3.7	5.6	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.6	3.0
Charlottetown/Summerside								
September 1990 index	118.2	119.0	114.2	112.9	111.4	124.1	122.8	150.7
% change from August 1990	0.4	-0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	-0.7	1.7	1.1
% change from September 1989	4.6	5.1	4.5	1.0	3.4	6.3	3.9	10.7
Halifax								
September 1990 index	119.0	122.6	114.4	116.7	112.8	119.7	121.0	149.8
% change from August 1990	0.3	-0.5	0.9	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0
% change from September 1989	4.8	4.9	4.3	3.2	4.3	2.8	3.8	11.9
Saint John								
September 1990 index	117.2	118.0	114.0	116.7	111.8	119.5	119.5	147.1
% change from August 1990	0.3	-0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.9	0.5
% change from September 1989	4.0	6.0	4.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.0
Quebec								
September 1990 index	117.0	112.0	118.4	115.6	110.3	119.6	121.9	135.4
% change from August 1990	0.1	-1.8	0.4	-1.8	0.1	-1.2	4.8	1.1
% change from September 1989	3.9	1.5	5.0	1.7	1.8	3.3	6.6	11.5
Montreal								
September 1990 index	118.9	115.2	120.6	116.2	112.6	119.6	124.7	134.8
% change from August 1990	0.4	-1.4	0.5	-1.3	0.3	0.8	5.4	1.0
% change from September 1989	4.2	2.6	4.1	1.9	2.8	4.2	8.2	10.9
Ottawa								
September 1990 index	119.8	114.9	118.9	119.9	117.9	127.2	122.7	137.0
% change from August 1990	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4
% change from September 1989	4.4	5.0	4.9	2.6	2.9	5.9	3.2	6.2
Toronto								
September 1990 index	124.0	118.4	126.5	121.6	120.4	126.0	125.1	136.4
% change from August 1990	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	1.0	0.7
% change from September 1989	4.0	4.3	3.3	2.4	5.1	8.1	4.3	5.8
Thunder Bay								
September 1990 index	118.5	114.8	115.0	118.2	119.5	118.1	123.6	140.4
% change from August 1990	0.3	1.1	0.1	-1.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0
% change from September 1989	4.0	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	3.9	6.9

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
Winnipeg								
September 1990 index	119.7	118.2	116.6	118.7	119.1	121.8	123.7	140.3
% change from August 1990	0.3	0.3	0.7	-1.5	-0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5
% change from September 1989	4.2	5.3	3.7	3.5	5.1	3.0	3.8	3.3
Regina								
September 1990 index	119.9	120.1	113.5	118.0	124.7	131.2	120.7	137.7
% change from August 1990	0.0	0.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.2	0.5
% change from September 1989	3.7	4.2	3.0	4.0	5.9	1.3	2.5	3.4
Saskatoon								
September 1990 index	119.9	119.2	115.6	117.0	119.1	143.1	121.3	132.7
% change from August 1990	0.3	0.6	0.5	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	1.3	0.2
% change from September 1989	4.2	4.7	3.6	3.9	6.5	2.8	3.1	3.3
Edmonton								
September 1990 index	119.1	114.0	116.1	117.3	118.2	119.9	123.3	148.8
% change from August 1990	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.4
% change from September 1989	5.3	3.7	6.4	3.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	8.3
Calgary								
September 1990 index	118.9	114.4	115.9	118.7	115.8	119.0	122.0	149.5
% change from August 1990	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	-0.4	1.2	0.3
% change from September 1989	5.5	4.8	6.1	3.7	5.6	3.2	5.1	7.6
Vancouver								
September 1990 index	118.8	116.5	116.8	114.2	121.9	115.2	120.1	134.6
% change from August 1990	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.8
% change from September 1989	5.3	6.5	5.0	3.0	5.6	5.0	4.2	7.2
Victoria								
September 1990 index	118.2	116.7	114.7	113.7	121.1	114.5	123.1	135.2
% change from August 1990	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	1.0	0.7
% change from September 1989	5.1	5.0	5.4	2.3	5.4	5.3	3.7	7.7

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).

Federal Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1988-89 (Actual)

Highlights

- On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, actual federal government expenditures for the fiscal year 1988-89 totalled \$136.3 billion, while total revenues were \$109.5 billion.
- Debt charges, social services (including old age security and unemployment insurance), national defence, general purpose transfers to other governments, health, resource conservation and industrial development, general services and education functions represented 86% of total expenditures. Other functions, which include transportation, foreign affairs, labour, housing and several other functions, accounted for 14% of total expenditures.

Function	Share of total expenditures
Debt Charges	24.3%
Old Age Security	11.2%
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	8.0%
Other Social Services	9.6%
National Defence	7.4%
General Purpose Transfers	6.7%
Health	5.6%
Resource Conservation and Industrial Development	5.5%
General Services	4.4%
Education	3.1%
Other Functions	14.2%

- Income and sales taxes, customs duties, unemployment insurance premiums and other taxes accounted for approximately 91% of total revenues.
- Non-tax revenues such as return on investment, sales of goods and services, natural resource revenues and licences and permits, contributed a total of \$9.7 billion or 9% of total revenues.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

For the first time revenues and expenditures for 1988-89 have also been adjusted to exclude the Bank of Canada, Exchange Fund and the Canada Pension Plan and are therefore not comparable with earlier years. Detailed data series for the prior years are currently being revised.

A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to Public Accounts data is available.

Revenue Source	Share of total revenue
Personal Income Tax	43.9%
Corporation Income Tax	10.7%
Sales Tax	14.4%
Customs and Excise Taxes	6.6%
Miscellaneous Consumption Taxes	3.1%
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	10.3%
Other Tax Revenue	2.1%
Return on Investments	5.1%
Sales of Goods and Services	2.6%
Other Non-tax Revenue	1.2%

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2777-2778.

For further information on this release, contact Graham Marr (613-951-1781), or Terry Moore (613-951-8561), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

September 1990

For the quarter ending September 30, 1990, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less totalled 1 566 385 square metres, for a value of \$12,874,654. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 807 897 square metres for a value of \$15,429,730.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The September quarterly 1990 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 more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

August 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for August 1990 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, \$5/\$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled \$554.4 million, up 7.4% from \$516.4 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5414.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 33-250, \$35.

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

Plastic Bag Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled \$840.3 million, up 18.9% from \$706.9 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5417.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 33-250, \$35.

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

Women's Sportswear Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the women's sportswear industry (SIC 2442) totalled \$1,018.3 million, up 4.2% from \$977.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5446.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 34-252, \$35.

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

Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the women's blouse and shirt industry (SIC 2444) totalled \$182.5 million, up 3.6% from \$176.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5448.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 34-252, \$35.

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

Children's Clothing Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the children's clothing industry (SIC 2451) totalled \$478.2 million, up 4.4% from \$458.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5450.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 34-252, \$35.

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

Sweater Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the sweater industry (SIC 2491) totalled \$276.8 million, down 6.9% from \$297.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5451.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 34-252, \$35.

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

Wooden Box and Pallet Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 2561) totalled \$274.5 million, up 6.9% from \$256.9 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5467.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 35-250, \$49.

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Iron Foundries Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the iron foundries industry (SIC 2941) totalled \$913.7 million, up 4.8% from \$871.4 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 41-250, \$35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Copper Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the copper rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled \$705.2 million, up 16.1% from \$607.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 41-250, \$35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the power boiler and heat exchanger industry (SIC 3011) totalled \$707.0 million, up 8.3% from \$652.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5516.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 41-251, \$35.

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

Metal Tanks (Heavy Gauge) Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal tanks (heavy gauge) industry (SIC 3021) totalled \$435.2 million, up 26.8% from \$343.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5517.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 41-251, \$35.

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

Industrial Fastener Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the industrial fastener industry (SIC 3053) totalled \$612.1 million, up 6.2% from \$576.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5529.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 41-251, \$35.

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

Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry (SIC 3252) totalled \$384.6 million, down 3.4% from \$398.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5556.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 42-251, \$35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Mixed Fertilizer industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the mixed fertilizer industry (SIC 3722) totalled \$445.1 million, up 20.2% from \$370.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6873.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 46-250, \$35.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
September 1990.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States:
US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries:
US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Oils and Fats, August 1990.

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States:
US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries:
US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,
February 1990.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61.00; United States:
US\$7.30/US\$73.00; Other Countries:
US\$8.50/US\$85.00)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 22-26
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
22	Retail Trade	August 1990
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1990
23	Wholesale Trade	August 1990
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1990
24	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	July 1990
25	Building Permits	August 1990
26	Security Transactions with Non- residents	August 1990

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