



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

STATISTIQUE  
CANADA

Friday, December 14, 1990

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For release at 8:30 a.m. 14 Dec 1990

## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **The Consumer Price Index, November 1990** 3  
In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.0%, up slightly from the increase of 4.8% reported in October.
- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, October 1990** 9  
The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents was 1.4% above the October 1989 level, but remained below the 1988 level.

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### Women and Crime

Although a relatively small number of women, compared to men are charged with offences, their involvement in crime has increased substantially over the past three decades.

Since 1962 the total number of women charged with a criminal offence has increased fourfold, compared to a twofold increase for men. Women as a percentage of all adults charged have increased from 8% in 1962 to 15% in 1989.

Over the past three decades, the rate of women charged per 100,000 women in the overall population has increased considerably for property crime (527%) and violent crime (553%), compared with smaller increases (65% and 207%, respectively) for men.

During the 1980s, the rates of women and men charged for property offences have declined, while the charge rates for violent offences have shown similar increases for women and men.

The Juristat, Vol. 10, No. 20, *Women and Crime*, is now available. This report examines women's involvement in crime and how this involvement is reflected in the police and court caseloads and the caseloads of correctional facilities and community programs.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023).



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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Consumer Price Index

November 1990

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.6% between October and November to reach a level of 121.9 (1986=100). This followed an advance of 0.8% observed in October. Six of the seven major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% for Food and for Recreation, Reading and Education to 2.5% for Transportation, while the Clothing index fell by 0.4%. The large increase in the Transportation index resulted mainly from higher prices for new 1991-model automotive vehicles and for gasoline.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index advanced by 0.7%, which maintained the same rate of increase reported for the previous month.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between November 1989 and November 1990 was 5.0%, slightly higher than the 4.8% reported for October but noticeably greater than the 4.2% increase observed in each of the three months before that. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (August to November) was 7.6%, distinctly higher than the 5.5% increase observed in the three-month period ending in October.

##### Food

In November, the Food index rose by a marginal 0.1% following an increase of 0.5% observed in October. The latest rise resulted from increases of 0.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 0.3% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

The 0.1% rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from several offsetting price movements. Most of the upward pressure originated from higher prices for fresh vegetables, up 5.8% on average and heavily concentrated in tomatoes and celery. In addition, higher prices were observed for cured meat, prepared and ready cooked meat, selected dairy and bakery products and fats and oils. Much of the downward pressure resulted from price declines for fresh meat, notably for beef (-2.6%), pork

(-1.3%) and chicken (-2.1%). At the same time, prices of selected fresh fruit and concentrated fruit juices fell. Lower prices were also registered for soft drinks, sugar, coffee and tea.

Over the 12-month period, November 1989 to November 1990, the Food index advanced by 4.2%, up from the 4.0% rise observed in October. This advance was due to increases of 4.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 5.0% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 0.7% in November, slightly lower than the 0.9% increase reported for October. The 2.5% increase in the Transportation index accounted for the bulk of the latest rise in the non-food index. A considerably smaller proportion was attributable to a rise of 0.2% in the Housing index.

More than half of the 2.5% increase in the Transportation index was due to a 3.3% rise in the prices of the new 1991-model cars and trucks compared to recent prices for their 1990 counterparts when rebates and other promotions are included. However, compared to the 1990 models when introduced in November of 1989, the index for cars and trucks has declined by 0.7%. (Prices of new model vehicles are normally reported in the month of November and take into account changes in quality, warranty conditions and standard equipment.) An additional one-third of the rise in the Transportation index resulted from a 4.1% increase in gasoline prices, reflecting continuing higher crude oil prices. The gasoline index is now 24.2% higher than in November 1989. Higher charges were also reported for vehicle maintenance and repairs. A rise of 4.8% in the Air Transportation index was largely attributable to increases in air fares on domestic flights.

The Housing index climbed by 0.2% in November with much of the upward pressure resulting from increased charges for rented accommodation (0.3%), fuel oil (12.3%), piped gas (2.1%) and paper products (0.7%). The Owned Accommodation index registered no change as a rise in mortgage interest costs was completely offset by declines in new house prices, homeowners' insurance premiums costs and maintenance and repair charges. Lower prices were also observed for household textiles and tableware and flatware.

Increases in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index (0.5%), in the Health and Personal Care index (0.2%) and in the Recreation, Reading and Education index (0.1%) each contributed marginally to the latest rise in the overall non-food index. The rise in the first index was associated largely with higher prices of alcoholic beverages in several provinces. The Health and Personal Care index rose mainly in response to higher charges for eye care and for hair grooming services. Higher charges for the purchase and operation of recreational vehicles, offset partially by a price drop for selected sporting equipment, led to the rise in the Recreation, Reading and Education index.

The Clothing index fell by 0.4% as the Women's Wear index and the Men's Wear index fell by 0.6% and 0.7% respectively. The declines reflected widespread promotional activities and price discounting. A small proportion of the overall decline was offset by higher charges relating to clothes cleaning services.

Over the 12-month period, November 1989 to November 1990, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 5.1%, up from the 4.9% observed in October.

### All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose by 0.4% in November compared to the increase of 0.6% reported for October. Between November 1989 and November 1990, this index increased by 4.2%, down from the advance of 4.3% registered in October.

### Goods and Services

The Goods index rose by 0.8%, slightly less than the 0.9% increase observed in October. The Services index rose by 0.3% compared to the increase of 0.7% reported for October. Between November 1989 and November 1990, the Goods component advanced by 4.4%, up from the 4.0% rise noted for October. The Services index increased by 5.7%, the same rate as posted for October.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change November 1990 from	
	November 1990	October 1990	November 1989	October 1990	November 1989
<b>All-items</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Food	116.6	116.5	111.9	0.1	4.2
All-items excluding food	123.1	122.3	117.1	0.7	5.1
Housing	121.5	121.2	116.5	0.2	4.3
Clothing	118.0	118.5	115.0	-0.4	2.6
Transportation	122.1	119.1	113.8	2.5	7.3
Health and personal care	121.5	121.2	116.5	0.2	4.3
Recreation, reading and education	124.5	124.4	118.5	0.1	5.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.3	139.6	130.1	0.5	7.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	82.0	82.5	86.1		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	161.4				

## City Highlights

Between October and November, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 0.1% in Regina to a rise of 1.1% in Halifax. Regina's decline was caused by a gasoline price war. In Halifax, higher than average increases were posted in its Housing, Transportation and Health and Personal Care indexes.

Between November 1989 and November 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.8% in Regina to 6.5% in Calgary.

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

#### St. John's

The All-items index advanced by 0.5%, mainly due to increases in the Transportation, Housing and Food indexes. In Transportation, price increases for new automotive vehicles, gasoline and air transportation were noted. The Housing index advanced mainly due to higher fuel oil prices and increased mortgage interest costs. Much of the rise in the Food index resulted from higher prices for beef, dairy and bakery products and restaurant meals. The Clothing and Health and Personal Care indexes declined. Since November 1989, the All-items index rose by 5.0%.

#### Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index increased by 0.5% with the bulk of the rise explained by the Transportation index. Considerably smaller proportions of the rise were associated with higher housing charges and food prices. The sharp rise in the Transportation index came from higher prices for new automotive vehicles and, to a lesser extent, from higher air fares. Increased electricity charges and mortgage interest costs caused the rise in the Housing index. Higher prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products and soft drinks explained the rise in food prices. Since November 1989, the All-items index was up by 4.7%.

#### Halifax

Increases in the Transportation and Housing indexes accounted for the bulk of the 1.1% advance in the All-items index. In Transportation, higher prices for new automotive vehicles, gasoline and air transportation were reported. In Housing, much of the rise resulted from higher fuel oil prices. The Food index registered no change while the Clothing index fell. Since November 1989, the All-items index increased by 5.4%.

#### Saint John

The 0.8% rise in the All-items index was due mainly to increases in the Transportation and Housing indexes. In Transportation, higher prices for 1991-model automotive vehicles and for gasoline along with a rise in air fares were observed. The Housing index climbed due to higher fuel oil prices and increases in mortgage interest costs and rented accommodation charges. The Food index rose marginally while the Clothing index fell. The All-items index increased 5.3% since November 1989.

#### Quebec City

The 0.8% rise in the All-items index was largely attributable to increases in the indexes for Transportation, Food and Housing. The rise in Transportation resulted from increased prices for 1991-model automotive vehicles and for gasoline. Higher air fares were also noted. In Housing, increased fuel oil prices and mortgage interest costs were the main contributors. The Food index rose mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables. Since November 1989, the All-items index rose by 5.0%.

#### Montreal

Increases in the Transportation, Housing and Food indexes were largely responsible for the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. In Transportation, higher prices were observed for 1991-model automotive vehicles and for gasoline. Air fares rose as well. In Housing, higher fuel oil prices and mortgage interest costs were the main contributors. Increased prices for fresh produce, offset in part by lower prices for fresh meat, explained the rise in the Food index. The All-items index increased by 5.0% since November 1989.

#### Ottawa

The bulk of the 0.6% increase in the All-items index resulted from an advance in the Transportation index due mainly to higher prices for 1991-model automotive vehicles and gasoline. Air fares also rose. Increases in housing charges, largely due to advances in fuel oil prices, mortgage interest costs and rented accommodation charges, also contributed to the overall rise. Food prices remained unchanged on average as higher prices for fresh vegetables were offset by price declines for beef, fresh fruit and soft drinks. The All-items index rose by 4.6% since November 1989.

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## Toronto

The dominant factor in the 0.5% rise in the All-items index was the rise in the Transportation index. Higher prices for 1991-model automotive vehicles and for gasoline along with a rise in air fares accounted for the increase in Transportation. The Housing index registered no change as increases in fuel oil prices, mortgage interest costs and rented accommodation charges were offset by a decline in new house prices. The Food index rose marginally with price increases for fresh vegetables and beef mostly offset by price declines for fresh fruit and soft drinks. The Clothing index declined. From November 1989, the All-items index rose 4.5%.

## Thunder Bay

The All-items index advanced by 0.7% with the bulk of the increase concentrated in the Transportation index. Higher prices for 1991-model automotive vehicles and gasoline, along with a rise in air fares, explained the jump in the Transportation index. The Clothing index rose as well mainly due to higher men's wear prices and increased charges for laundering services. Both the Housing and Food indexes fell. The former was largely due to lower homeowners maintenance and repair charges while the latter was due to lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh vegetables. Since November 1989, the All-items index has risen by 4.8%.

## Winnipeg

A major proportion of the 0.5% increase in the All-items index was due to the advance in the Transportation index. Increased prices of gasoline and 1991-model automotive vehicles along with higher air fares were the main contributors to the rise in transportation charges. Increases in the Food, Housing and Clothing indexes contributed less noticeably. In Food, the rise was due largely to higher prices for fresh produce. In Housing, the upward pressure resulted from higher mortgage interest costs and rented accommodation charges. Increases in men's wear prices and laundering charges explained the rise in Clothing. The All-items index increased by 4.6% since November 1989.

## Regina

The All-items index declined by 0.1%, reflecting considerable offsetting price movements. Much of the downward pull was associated with a noticeable drop in the Transportation index, caused mainly by a sharp decline in gasoline prices. Some proportion of this decline was offset by higher prices for 1991-model

automotive vehicles and increased air fares. A rise in the Food index, traceable mainly to higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products and pork, exerted a major upward pressure. The Housing index declined slightly as higher charges for mortgages and rented accommodation were largely offset by lower prices for maintenance and repairs as well as household textiles. Since November 1989, the All-items index rose by 3.8%.

## Saskatoon

An advance in the Transportation index explained the bulk of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. In Transportation, higher prices for 1991-model automotive vehicles and increased air fares were reported. At the same time, gasoline prices declined slightly. Increased housing charges and food prices also exerted a moderate upward pressure. In the former, higher charges for owned and rented accommodation were observed. In Food, the upward effects resulted mainly from higher prices for bakery products and fresh vegetables. The All-items index has risen by 4.7% since November 1989.

## Edmonton

Much of the 0.7% rise in the All-items index was identified with advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes. In Transportation, increases were observed in the prices of 1991-model automotive vehicles and gasoline as well as in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. In the Housing index, higher prices for piped gas and increases in rented and owned accommodation charges were noted. The Food index also increased, largely reflecting higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh fruit, bakery products and cured meat products. Since November 1989, the All-items index has increased by 6.4%.

## Calgary

Most of the 0.6% increase in the All-items index resulted from advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes. In Transportation, price advances for 1991-model automotive vehicles and gasoline, along with increases in air fares and auto insurance premiums were the main contributors. In the Housing index, higher prices for piped gas and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation charges were observed. A partial dampening effect resulted from a fall in food prices due, notably, to lower prices for fresh produce and soft drinks. The All-items index advanced by 6.5% since November 1989.

## Vancouver

An increase in the Transportation index, mainly due to higher prices for 1991-model automotive vehicles and for gasoline along with higher air fares, explained the bulk of the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. Other increases were registered for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and for food, notably for chicken, bakery products and restaurant meals. The Housing index fell mainly due to lower owned accommodation charges. Between November 1989 and November 1990, the All-items index increased by 5.6%.

## Victoria

The All-items index advanced by 0.8%, and was largely concentrated in the Transportation index. Higher prices for 1991-model automotive vehicles and gasoline, followed by a rise in air fares, explained the

increase in the Transportation index. Higher prices for served alcoholic beverages also exerted a notable impact. The Housing index reported higher prices for fuel oil and household equipment in addition to a rise in rents. These were offset partially by a fall in owned accommodation charges. The Food index rose minimally as increased prices for fresh vegetables and restaurant meals were offset, to a large extent, by lower prices for beef and dairy products. Since November 1989, the All-items index has risen by 5.2%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.**

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

For more detailed information on this release, contact Harold Harnarine (613-951-3353), Prices Division.

## Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
November 1990 index	116.1	112.8	113.9	118.2	116.5	116.7	123.2	122.9
% change from October 1990	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.9	2.4	-0.7	0.2	0.0
% change from November 1989	5.0	4.4	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.0	4.2	3.6
<b>Charlottetown/ Summerside</b>								
November 1990 index	119.2	119.2	114.5	114.5	113.9	124.8	124.5	151.6
% change from October 1990	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.2	-0.6	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1989	4.7	5.3	4.0	0.4	4.2	6.9	5.0	11.1
<b>Halifax</b>								
November 1990 index	120.7	123.0	116.0	116.3	117.3	122.1	121.5	151.0
% change from October 1990	1.1	0.0	1.4	-1.3	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.5
% change from November 1989	5.4	4.9	5.3	3.0	5.6	4.7	3.2	11.8
<b>Saint John</b>								
November 1990 index	119.2	118.6	115.8	116.5	116.6	119.6	120.3	149.5
% change from October 1990	0.8	0.1	0.5	-1.0	2.8	0.4	0.5	0.2
% change from November 1989	5.3	5.7	5.1	2.8	7.4	3.5	3.0	5.3
<b>Quebec City</b>								
November 1990 index	119.3	114.4	120.2	116.7	114.6	121.1	123.6	137.0
% change from October 1990	0.8	0.9	0.3	-0.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.7
% change from November 1989	5.0	2.2	5.6	2.4	4.7	4.2	7.6	11.4
<b>Montreal</b>								
November 1990 index	120.9	116.8	122.6	116.8	116.4	121.1	126.1	137.1
% change from October 1990	0.7	0.4	0.5	-0.5	2.3	1.4	0.1	0.8
% change from November 1989	5.0	2.8	5.1	2.3	5.1	4.4	8.3	11.5

# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>Ottawa</b>								
November 1990 index	121.3	114.9	120.1	119.7	122.2	126.4	124.3	138.7
% change from October 1990	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.6	2.5	-0.4	0.1	0.7
% change from November 1989	4.6	4.8	4.0	2.7	5.6	4.4	4.4	6.4
<b>Toronto</b>								
November 1990 index	125.6	119.4	127.6	120.8	124.9	124.9	126.5	137.7
% change from October 1990	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.6	2.9	-0.8	0.1	0.4
% change from November 1989	4.5	4.8	2.6	2.8	8.4	4.8	4.7	5.7
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
November 1990 index	120.4	114.2	117.1	118.2	124.7	118.4	124.2	141.7
% change from October 1990	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	3.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.4
% change from November 1989	4.8	4.0	4.3	2.2	6.9	4.4	3.5	7.3
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
November 1990 index	121.3	118.5	117.9	118.6	123.7	121.3	125.1	141.4
% change from October 1990	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
% change from November 1989	4.6	4.2	4.2	2.2	7.9	1.6	4.7	3.4
<b>Regina</b>								
November 1990 index	120.6	120.9	114.2	117.0	125.9	132.5	121.0	139.1
% change from October 1990	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	0.3
% change from November 1989	3.8	4.3	2.5	2.7	7.1	1.9	2.6	4.1
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
November 1990 index	121.3	120.0	116.0	116.1	124.8	144.2	122.1	134.0
% change from October 1990	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.2	2.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3
% change from November 1989	4.7	4.5	3.3	2.6	10.7	2.3	3.0	4.0
<b>Edmonton</b>								
November 1990 index	120.9	114.8	116.8	116.3	123.9	120.2	124.8	151.5
% change from October 1990	0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.1	2.1	0.3	-0.1	0.7
% change from November 1989	6.4	5.2	6.1	3.2	9.2	4.1	4.8	9.6
<b>Calgary</b>								
November 1990 index	120.4	113.8	117.0	117.4	121.7	120.6	123.3	151.4
% change from October 1990	0.6	-0.8	0.8	-0.4	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.5
% change from November 1989	6.5	6.1	6.4	3.1	10.0	4.3	5.3	8.2
<b>Vancouver</b>								
November 1990 index	120.1	117.0	116.6	113.8	127.9	116.7	121.6	136.1
% change from October 1990	0.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	3.8	1.0	0.1	0.7
% change from November 1989	5.6	7.4	3.9	2.2	9.4	5.9	4.5	6.8
<b>Victoria</b>								
November 1990 index	119.5	117.6	115.1	113.7	125.6	116.1	124.0	137.3
% change from October 1990	0.8	0.1	0.2	-0.1	3.1	1.0	0.5	1.5
% change from November 1989	5.2	6.3	4.1	1.5	8.1	4.6	3.9	8.3

<sup>1</sup> 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).



## Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

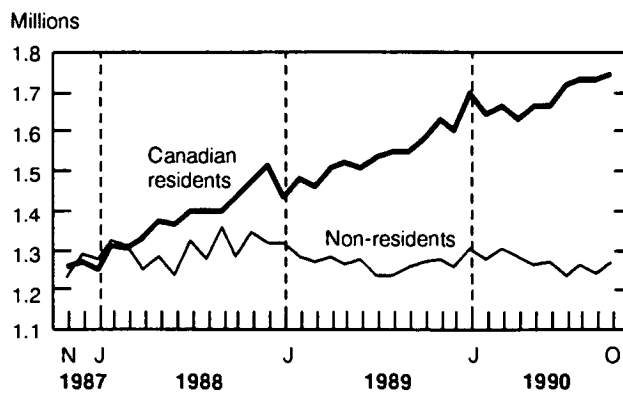
October 1990

### Highlights

#### Unadjusted Data

- Preliminary estimates for October 1990 show that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada increased by 1.4% over the year-earlier level. The volume of overnight visits for the first 10 months of 1990 was up by 0.5%.
- Overnight visits by residents of the United States rose by 2.7% from October 1989, but remained below the 1988 level.
- The number of trips of one or more nights by residents of countries other than the United States decreased 3.7% from the record level for the month registered last year.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents increased 8.3% over October 1989, to reach the highest level ever for the month. On a year-to-date basis, trips to the United States increased at a faster rate (12.6%) than visits to other countries (5.8%).
- During the first 10 months of the year, same-day travel by Canadian residents to the United States, representing 74% of total re-entries from that country, reached close to 44 million trips, 17.2% higher than in the comparable period in 1989.

### Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



#### Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted October number of foreign overnight travellers to Canada increased 2.6% from the revised September 1990 level. On a geographical basis, the increase resulted from a 3.2% rise in the United States volume, while visitors from other countries increased marginally (0.2%) in October.
- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents increased slightly (0.7%) in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The October 1990 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$6.10/\$61) will be available mid-December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

# International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1990

	October 1990 <sup>p</sup>	% Change 1990/1989	January- October 1990 <sup>p</sup>	% Change 1990/1989
<b>Unadjusted</b>				
<b>Estimated Overnight Trips<sup>1</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,036,159	1.4	13,842,154	0.5
United States	833,340	2.7	11,139,237	0.4
Other Countries	202,819	-3.7	2,702,917	0.9
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,555,977	8.3	17,842,807	11.5
United States	1,337,146	9.4	15,073,320	12.6
Other Countries	218,831	2.0	2,769,487	5.8
<b>Total Number of Trips<sup>2</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,763,852	--	33,604,809	-0.5
United States	2,532,014	0.2	30,662,394	-0.5
Other Countries	231,838	-2.1	2,942,415	-0.4
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,079,060	14.3	61,830,488	15.5
United States	5,860,229	14.9	59,061,001	16.0
Other Countries	218,831	2.0	2,769,487	5.8
<b>1990</b>				
	October <sup>p</sup>	September <sup>r</sup>	August	July
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>				
<b>Estimated Overnight Trips<sup>1</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,267,120	1,235,185	1,256,919	1,226,606
United States	1,023,021	991,646	1,012,781	980,159
Other Countries	244,099	243,539	244,138	246,447
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,741,666	1,730,289	1,729,105	1,716,528
United States	1,477,499	1,467,994	1,465,733	1,444,835
Other Countries	264,167	262,295	263,372	271,693
<b>Total Number of Trips<sup>2</sup></b>				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,182,716	3,101,303	3,128,350	3,079,007
United States	2,912,731	2,834,779	2,863,157	2,814,088
Other Countries	269,985	266,524	265,193	264,919
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,371,165	6,167,741	6,069,683	6,019,315
United States	6,106,998	5,905,446	5,806,311	5,747,622
Other Countries	264,167	262,295	263,372	271,693

<sup>1</sup> Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Includes same-day travel.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Canadian Mining

1988 and 1989 (Preliminary)

Summary statistics of the Canadian mineral industry will be released in the 1988 edition of catalogue 26-201 *General Review of the Mineral Industries*. The data are based on the 1988 Annual Census of Mines, Quarries and Sand Pits. Publications detailing individual sections of this industry are available in the 26-000 series catalogues.

For further information on the fuels industry, coal mines and crude petroleum and natural gas (conventional, non-conventional), please contact G. Fiori (613-951-3569), Industry Division, Statistics Canada. For information on all other mineral industries, please contact H. Martin (613-992-6439), Mineral and Metal Statistics Division, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

### Canadian Mining

1988

The value of Canada's mineral production in 1988 was \$31,777.4 million, up 3.7% from 1987.

Mining Industry	1980 SIC	CANSIM Matrix	Value of Production		1988/1987 %
			1987	1988	
(\$ millions)					
Metal mines	061	7956	9,777.4	12,456.5	27.4
Gold mines	0611	7951	1,815.6	2,013.7	10.9
Silver-lead-zinc mines	0614	7952	1,225.9	1,593.9	30.0
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	0612-0613	7953	4,156.5	6,324.6	52.2
Iron mines	0617	7954	1,331.0	1,283.0	-3.6
Other miscellaneous metal mines	0615-0616-0619	7955	1,248.3	1,241.3	-0.6
Nonmetal mines (except coal)	062	7962	1,570.7	1,987.9	26.6
Asbestos mines	0621	7957	238.8	241.4	1.1
Peat industry	0622	7959	113.9	105.6	-7.3
Gypsum mines	0623	7958	86.5	88.0	1.7
Potash mines	0624	7960	774.4	1,212.1	56.5
Other miscellaneous nonmetal mines (except coal)	0625-0629	7961	357.1	340.9	-4.5
Fuels industry <sup>1</sup>	063 + 0711	7969	18,470.7	16,436.3	-11.0
Coal mines	063	7967	1,548.0	1,719.3	11.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry <sup>1</sup>	0711	7968	16,922.7	14,717.0	-13.0
Quarry and sand pit industries	08	7965	833.6	896.7	7.6
Stone quarries	081	7963	458.4	506.8	10.6
Sand and gravel pits	082	7964	375.2	389.9	3.9
Industrial minerals sector	062 + 08	7966	2,404.3	2,884.6	20.0
<b>Mining industry total<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>7950</b>	<b>30,652.3</b>	<b>31,777.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Non-conventional crude oil industry (SIC 0712).

## Canadian Non-fuel Mining 1989P

The estimated value of Canada's non-fuel mineral production in 1989 was \$15,359.5 million, basically unchanged from 1988.

Mining Industry	1980 SIC	CANSIM Matrix	Value of Production 1988	1989P	1989/1988 %
(\$ millions)					
Metal mines	061	7956	12,456.5	12,521.0	0.5
Gold mines	0611	7951	2,013.7	2,061.4	2.4
Silver-lead-zinc mines	0614	7952	1,593.9	1,315.5	-17.5
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	0612-0613	7953	6,324.6	6,638.4	5.0
Iron mines	0617	7954	1,283.0	1,346.2	4.9
Other miscellaneous metal mines	0615-0616-0619	7955	1,241.3	1,159.5	-6.6
Nonmetal mines (except coal)	062	7962	1,987.9	1,937.4	-2.5
Asbestos mines	0621	7957	241.4	284.4	18.0
Peat industry	0622	7959	105.6	114.3	8.2
Gypsum mines	0623	7958	88.0	85.8	-2.5
Potash mines	0624	7960	1,212.1	1,109.3	-8.5
Other miscellaneous nonmetal mines (except coal)	0625-0629	7961	340.9	343.2	0.7
Quarry and sand pit industries	08	7965	896.7	901.1	0.5
Stone quarries	081	7963	506.8	512.5	1.1
Sand and gravel pits	082	7964	389.9	388.6	-0.3
Industrial minerals sector	062 + 08	7966	2,884.6	2,838.5	-1.6
<b>Nonfuel mining industry total</b>			<b>15,341.1</b>	<b>15,359.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>

## Historical Federal Government Debt 1867-1990

The historical federal government debt series, which cover the period from Confederation to the present, have been updated to include March 1990 data. The figures have been revised to reflect the effect on the net debt of the accounting changes recently made in the Public Accounts of Canada.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 3199 for the years 1900 to 1990.** Data for 1867 to 1900 are available from the Public Institutions Division.

For more information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division. ■

## Income Satisfaction Surveys 1987 and 1988

The results of Income Satisfaction Surveys for 1987 and 1988 are now available. The data for 1983 and 1986 were previously released through the Survey of Consumer Finances public use micro-data files. Tabulations for all the years can be obtained, on a cost recovery basis, by contacting the Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9775).

A family's satisfaction with its income was measured on a scale of one to seven ranging from "delighted" to "terrible". The family was also asked to estimate the minimum income they needed to "make ends meet". In 1987 and 1988 a third question was added asking respondents if they perceived their income to be "better", "about the same" or "worse" than the previous year. Different question formulations have been tested throughout the years.

For more information about this data, contact Susan Poulin (613-951-0086), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

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## Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems

1989

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported operating revenues of \$12.5 billion in 1989, up 6.8% over 1988. Operating expenses were \$9.4 billion, an increase of 7.1% over 1988. Net operating revenue was \$3.1 billion, an increase of 6.0% from 1988. Telephone toll messages increased 14.6% to 2.8 billion.

The *Communications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 20, No.7 (56-001, \$8.20/\$49) is scheduled for release the week of December 17. See "How to Order Publications".

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

## Footwear Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the footwear industry (SIC 1712) totalled \$939.5 million, down 6.3% from \$1,002.2 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5421.**

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 33-251, \$35.

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

## Canvas and Related Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the canvas and related products industry (SIC 1931) totalled \$141.1 million, up 2.1% from \$138.3 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5432.**

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 34-251, \$35.

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

## Narrow Fabric Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the narrow fabric industry (SIC 1991) totalled \$136.7 million, up 4.7% from \$130.6 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5433.**

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 34-251, \$35.

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

## Other Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other textile products industries including tire cord fabric (SIC 1998) totalled \$748.2 million, up 5.6% from \$708.8 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5438.**

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 34-251, \$35.

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

## Other Furniture and Fixture Industries n.e.c.

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other furniture and fixture industries n.e.c. (SIC 2699) totalled \$361.4 million, up 24.0% from \$291.6 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5481.**

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

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

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### **Metal Door and Window Industry**

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal door and window industry (SIC 3031) totalled \$1,194.3 million, up 18.6% from \$1,007.3 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5521.**

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. ■

### **Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries**

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other ornamental and architectural metal products industries (SIC 3039) totalled \$816.2 million, up 7.1% from \$762.1 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5523.**

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. ■

### **Machine Shop Industry**

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the machine shop industry (SIC 3081) totalled \$1,436.7 million, up 20.3% from \$1,194.5 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5536.**

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. ■

### **Truck and Bus Body Industry**

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the truck and bus body industry (SIC 3241) totalled \$648.9 million, up 22.4% from \$530.1 million in 1987.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5551.**

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

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

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, October 1990.

**Catalogue number 25-001**

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

**Footwear Statistics**, October 1990.

**Catalogue number 33-002**

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

**Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing**, October 1990.

**Catalogue number 41-011**

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

**Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, October 1990.

**Catalogue number 43-005**

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

**Cement**, October 1990.

**Catalogue number 44-001**

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

**Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, October 1990.

**Catalogue number 46-002**

(Canada: \$5.60/\$56.00; United States: US\$6.70/US\$67.00; Other Countries: US\$7.80/US\$78.00).

**Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles**, Quarter Ended September 30, 1990.

**Catalogue number 47-006**

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27.00; United States: US\$8.00/US\$32.00; Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38.00).

**Juristat - Service Bulletin - Women and Crime**, December 1990.

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.90/\$78.00; United States: US\$4.70/US\$94.00; Other Countries: US\$5.45/US\$109.00).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

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



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The Daily, December 14, 1990

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

**Week of December 17 - 21**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>December</b>		
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1990
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	October 1990
18	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Third Quarter 1990
20	Sales of Natural Gas	October 1990
21	Retail Trade	October 1990
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1990
21	Wholesale Trade	October 1990
21	Building Permits	October 1990
21	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1990
21	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1990
21	Security Transactions with Non-Residents	October 1990

**The  
Daily**

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

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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