



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 18, 1991

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## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Consumer Price Index, September 1991** 2  
In September, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.4%, down from the 5.8% increase reported in August.

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## MAJOR RELEASE

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### Consumer Price Index

September 1991

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

Between August and September, the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell 0.2% to a level of 126.7 (1986 = 100). This was the first monthly decline for 1991 and the largest since January 1983. In May and June the All-items index had increased 0.5% each month and a further 0.1% in July and August. Four of the major component indexes declined in the latest month while three registered increases. The largest downward impact on the CPI came from a drop of 1.3% in the food index while most of the upward pressure resulted from a rise of 1.8% in the recreation, reading and education index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index showed no change in September which confirms the slowdown observed since July 1991.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between September 1990 and September 1991 was 5.4%, a smaller increase than the 5.8% rise observed in July and August. It was the lowest year-over-year increase since December 1990.

The compound annual rate of increase for September, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (June to September) was 1.6%, also noticeably lower than the 3.2% annual rate of increase registered between May and August.

##### Food

The food index fell a further 1.3% in September, after declines of 0.6% in July and 1.2% in August. The index for food purchased from stores dropped 2.0% in September, the largest decline since September 1978. On the other hand the index for food purchased from restaurants rose by a marginal 0.1%.

The 2.0% fall in the index for food purchased from stores was mainly attributable to greater than normal seasonal declines for fresh vegetables. This index was down 15.7% in September 1991, compared to a decline of 12.2% in September 1990. Large price declines, mostly of storage type vegetables (potatoes, onions, carrots and cabbage) associated with the domestic harvest, accounted for the latest change. The fresh fruit index fell 6.4% in September

marking the availability of domestic supplies of apples and pears. Price declines were also noted for citrus fruits and bananas. In September, prices of selected dairy products, pasta products, breakfast cereal, carbonated beverages and ready cooked meat and chicken also fell. On the other hand, moderate increases were registered for beef, pork and selected bakery products.

Over the 12-month period, September 1990 to September 1991, the food index increased 3.9%. This was the lowest year-over-year increase for the past 12 months. It represented a noticeable deceleration since the 6.8% increase posted in June 1991. In the latest period, the index for food purchased from stores rose 1.2%, while the index for food purchased from restaurants jumped 10.3%.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose 0.1% in September, following increases of 0.3% in July and August. The main upward pressure was a 1.8% increase in the recreation, reading and education index. The housing index, up 0.1%, also contributed to the rise. Some proportion of the overall increase was dampened by declines of 0.7% in the clothing index and 0.2% in the transportation index.

The sharp 1.8% increase in the recreation, reading and education index was due to a 16.9% annual rise in university tuition fees which ranged from a low of 8.5% in Ontario to a high of 43.8% in Quebec. Last year, in September 1990, fees in Quebec had increased by 70.0% after remaining unchanged for more than 20 years. A small upward effect on the overall change in recreation, reading and education index resulted from higher cablevision charges in Quebec. However lower prices for selected home-entertainment equipment and reading material had a moderating effect.

The housing index edged up 0.1%, following monthly increases varying between 0.2% and 0.3% since April 1991. This small increase reflected several offsetting effects. Most of the upward pressures was associated with higher prices for furniture and household textiles, combined with higher prices for rented accommodation and child care services. A large part of the moderating effect resulted from a 0.2% decline in the owned accommodation index resulting from declines in home

maintenance and repair charges, mortgage interest costs and prices of new homes. Prices of new homes fell consistently between May 1990 and March 1991. Since April 1991, the new-home market strengthened until the 0.1% decline in September. Lower prices were also registered for fuel oil and piped gas. The drop in fuel oil prices was in line with the downward trend observed since last spring.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index rose 0.2% exerting a small upward pressure on the overall non-food index. The rise was associated with an increase of 0.5% in cigarette prices as the price of alcoholic beverages fell on average 0.1%. Higher manufacturers' prices in Canada and an increase in taxes on cigarettes in British Columbia were responsible for the 0.5% increase.

The clothing index fell 0.7% in September after posting increases of 0.3% in July and 0.9% in August. The September weakness was present across nearly all categories of clothing. The women's wear and men's wear indexes fell 0.8% and 0.9% respectively. Declines of 1.0% and 2.7% were also registered for the girls' and the boys' wear indexes. Widespread promotional pricing has more than offset price increases on new fall stocks. A 3.8% rise in the clothing material index contributed marginally to the slowing down of the overall price fall.

A drop of 0.2% in the transportation index also contributed to the moderate rise in the all-items excluding food index. This index has posted moderate gains since September 1990. The decline in the latest month was the result of a drop of 8.1% in

the air transportation index and a rise of 1.3% in the gasoline index. Most of the decline in the air transportation index was attributable to seasonal reductions in air fares to destinations in the United States, Europe and the Caribbean. Gasoline prices rose in the province of Quebec after a rise in taxes but fell in several Prairie cities. The transportation index also registered moderate increases in rental charges for automobiles and a rise in city bus fares.

The health and personal care index fell 0.2% in September. The latest change resulted from price declines for personal care supplies and equipment and non-prescribed medicines. A small offsetting effect was found in higher charges for dental care.

Over the 12-month period, September 1990 to September 1991, the all-items excluding food index rose 5.7%, down from the 6.0% increase registered in both July and August. The latest rise represented the lowest 12-month increase since December 1990.

### All-items excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index moved up 0.1%, down from the 0.4% increase noted in August. Between April and May, this index registered increases varying from 0.1% to 0.3%. Over the 12-month period, September 1990 to September 1991, the index climbed 5.7%, slightly less than the 5.9% increase noted in August. The 12-month change in the latest month was the lowest since December 1990.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change September 1991 from	
	September 1991	August 1991	September 1990	August 1991	September 1990
<b>All-items</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Food	120.4	122.0	115.9	-1.3	3.9
All-items excluding food	128.1	128.0	121.2	0.1	5.7
Housing	125.3	125.2	120.2	0.1	4.2
Clothing	129.2	130.1	118.3	-0.7	9.2
Transportation	119.3	119.5	117.4	-0.2	1.6
Health and personal care	128.5	128.7	121.1	-0.2	6.1
Recreation, reading and education	131.9	129.6	123.2	1.8	7.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	164.1	163.8	138.6	0.2	18.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.9	78.8	83.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	167.8				

## Goods and Services

The goods index fell 0.5% in September following declines of 0.1% in both July and August. The latest decline was largely attributable to lower prices for food purchased from stores and for clothing. The semi-durable and the non-durable goods indexes fell 0.5% and 0.7% while the durable goods index and the services index rose 0.1% and 0.2% in September.

Between September 1990 and September 1991, the goods index increased 5.1%, compared to the 5.6% gain posted in August. The services index also registered a deceleration, down from a 6.0% increase in August to a rise of 5.6% in September. According to the 12-month rates of increase, both the goods and the services indexes were on a downward trend since June of this year.

## City Highlights

Between August and September, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from a decline of 0.6% in Regina to increases of 0.3% for both Halifax and Quebec City. In Regina, a fall of 11.0% in gasoline prices accounted for the sharp decline in the transportation index which was more than 10 times lower than the fall in the same index for Canada. In Halifax, a larger than average rise was reported in the housing index, while in Quebec City, significant advances were observed in its indexes for recreation, reading and education and transportation.

Between September 1990 and September 1991, increases in city CPI's ranged from 4.1% in Toronto to 7.7% in Quebec City.

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

### St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. Most of this movement was attributable to a decline in the food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, and, to a lesser extent, lower prices for poultry, bakery products, cured meats and prepared meats. Further downward pressures resulted from decreased air fares and lower prices for personal care supplies. Partially offsetting these declines were fee increases for post-secondary education, higher prices for men's and girls' wear, and increased prices for cigarettes. The housing index advanced marginally, as increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses were largely

offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

### Charlottetown/Summerside

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher prices for clothing, increased fees for post-secondary education and higher prices for personal care supplies. The transportation index remained unchanged, as higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle rentals were completely offset by a decline in air fares. The main sources of downward pressure came from the food and housing indexes. The food index fell largely due to lower prices for fresh produce, although price declines for chicken, pork and beef were also noted. Within housing, lower prices for fuel oil more than offset increased charges for electricity, household furnishings and equipment and child care. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.8%.

### Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Much of the advance was identified with higher fees for post-secondary education, and increased housing charges. The rise in the latter mainly reflected higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for child care, and higher charges for owned and rented accommodation. Price increases for women's wear, cigarettes, recreational equipment and personal care supplies were also recorded. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce offset lower prices for chicken, dairy products and bakery products. The transportation index fell, as lower air fares more than offset increased fees for vehicle rentals. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

### Saint John

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. The main sources of upward pressure came from a rise in post-secondary tuition fees, increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, and higher prices for gasoline. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of household furnishings and equipment, vehicle rentals, personal care supplies and dental care. A decline in the food index had a major moderating effect, as lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, chicken, bread, soft drinks and eggs. Further moderating effects resulted from lower prices

for clothing, home entertainment equipment, recreational equipment and fuel oil. Household operating costs also declined. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.3%.

### Quebec City

Increased charges for post-secondary education and higher prices for gasoline, cablevision services and cigarettes accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The overall advance was partially slowed by a decline in the food index, which mainly reflected lower prices for fresh produce. Further downward pressures resulted from a decline in the clothing index. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for fuel oil were offset by increased charges for household furnishings and equipment and child care. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.7%.

### Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were increased fees for post-secondary education, and higher prices for gasoline, cigarettes and cablevision services. The housing index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and increased charges for child care and rented accommodation, partly offset by a decline in fuel oil prices. Increased charges for personal care supplies and dental care were also registered. Declines in the food and clothing indexes had a considerable moderating effect. The fall in the food index was largely associated with lower prices for fresh produce, prepared meats, soft drinks, chicken, cereal and bakery products, and pork. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.2%.

### Ottawa

The All-items index fell 0.2%, as four of the seven major components registered declines. The food index posted the largest decline, mainly reflecting lower prices for fresh produce. A decline in air fares and lower prices for gasoline resulted in a fall in the transportation index. Declines in the clothing and health and personal care indexes were also recorded. The overall fall was partly offset by increased fees for post-secondary education, higher prices for household furnishings and cigarettes, and increased charges for rented accommodation. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

### Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.4%. The largest downward impact originated in the food index, where lower prices were observed for fresh produce, dairy products, prepared meats and beef. Lower prices for clothing and decreased air fares also exerted a considerable downward influence. A drop in the prices of personal care supplies and decreased charges for vehicle rentals were also recorded. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for household furnishings and increased charges for rented accommodation were offset by a decline in charges relating to owned accommodation. A rise in post-secondary tuition fees had a notable upward impact. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

### Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. The largest upward impact originated in the housing index, where increased charges for natural gas and higher prices for household textiles and appliances were observed. Increased charges for rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses were recorded as well. Advances in post-secondary tuition fees, increased charges for personal care supplies and higher prices for gasoline and cigarettes also contributed to the latest rise. The overall increase was moderated by a decline in the food index, which reflected lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, pork, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and sugar. A decline in air fares also exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.7%.

### Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a result of a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting an upward pressure were higher fees for post-secondary education, increased household operating expenses, higher prices for household textiles and a rise in charges relating to rented accommodation. Higher prices for men's and women's wear were also noted. Offsetting these advances were lower gasoline prices, decreased air fares and a decline in the food index. The fall in the food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, pork, chicken and prepared meats. Lower prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also registered. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

## Regina

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes led to the 0.6% fall in the All-items index. The largest decline occurred in the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline were recorded. A drop in the food index also had a major downward impact, as lower prices for fresh produce and pork more than offset price increases for beef, chicken and bakery products. Decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and clothing were also registered. Moderating these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased prices for cigarettes. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

## Saskatoon

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as declines in the transportation, food and clothing indexes offset advances in the remaining four major component indexes. Within the transportation index, declines in gasoline prices and air fares were recorded. The fall in the food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, pork, cured meats and prepared meats. Offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also advanced. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

## Edmonton

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.1% fall in the All-items index. The largest downward impact originated in the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares were recorded. Lower prices for clothing, fresh produce, soft drinks and dairy products also exerted a notable downward impact. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Largely offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for household furnishings and equipment and for rented and owned accommodation. Advances in post-secondary tuition fees also exerted a considerable upward influence. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

## Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. Decreased housing charges, particularly for natural gas, owned accommodation and household furnishings and equipment, exerted a notable downward influence. Lower air fares and a decline in clothing prices were also registered. The food index fell slightly, as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, and cereal and bakery products more than offset higher prices for beef, restaurant meals and dairy products. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Partly offsetting these downward pressures were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased prices for cigarettes. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.7%.

## Vancouver

Increased fees for post-secondary education and higher overall food prices accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for beef, bakery products, soft drinks, eggs and prepared meats. Price increases for cigarettes were also noted. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies, decreased charges for owned accommodation and a decline in prices for household furnishings and equipment. The transportation index remained unchanged, as higher prices for gasoline and a rise in local bus fares were offset by a decline in air fares. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

## Victoria

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, owing to several offsetting movements. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were advances in post-secondary tuition fees, in gasoline prices and in local bus fares. Price increases for household furnishings and equipment, a rise in rented accommodation charges and higher prices for personal care supplies also had a notable upward impact. Offsetting a large proportion of these advances was a decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, dairy products and prepared meats. The Clothing index also fell slightly. Since September 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

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

Order the September 1991 issue of the Consumer Price Index (62-001, \$9.30/\$93).

### 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>								
Sept. 1991 index	121.4	117.6	118.1	130.2	113.4	126.6	130.0	139.7
% change from August 1991	-0.2	-2.0	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	2.7	0.2
% change from Sept. 1990	5.8	4.7	4.4	10.3	1.3	8.6	7.7	14.4
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	126.2	126.3	119.0	125.5	115.4	133.8	130.1	183.9
% change from August 1991	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0
% change from Sept. 1990	6.8	6.1	4.2	11.2	3.6	7.8	5.9	22.0
<b>Halifax</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	125.2	128.8	119.4	126.0	115.2	128.8	126.4	170.1
% change from August 1991	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3	1.7	0.2
% change from Sept. 1990	5.2	5.1	4.4	8.0	2.1	7.6	4.5	13.6
<b>Saint John</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	124.6	123.1	120.3	126.1	115.6	127.2	124.5	181.0
% change from August 1991	0.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0
% change from Sept. 1990	6.3	4.3	5.5	8.1	3.4	6.4	4.2	23.0
<b>Quebec City</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	126.0	117.3	125.3	133.8	114.1	128.8	135.1	161.7
% change from August 1991	0.3	-1.7	0.0	-0.5	0.7	0.1	4.6	0.7
% change from Sept. 1990	7.7	4.7	5.8	15.7	3.4	7.7	10.8	19.4
<b>Montreal</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	127.5	118.7	127.5	133.7	115.7	129.9	138.3	164.7
% change from August 1991	0.1	-2.3	0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.2	4.9	0.4
% change from Sept. 1990	7.2	3.0	5.7	15.1	2.8	8.6	10.9	22.2
<b>Ottawa</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	126.2	119.5	124.4	128.5	120.6	133.9	130.9	161.8
% change from August 1991	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.4
% change from Sept. 1990	5.3	4.0	4.6	7.2	2.3	5.3	6.7	18.1
<b>Toronto</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	129.1	123.8	129.5	128.8	121.1	132.2	133.4	161.0
% change from August 1991	-0.4	-1.4	0.0	-1.2	-0.5	-0.4	1.1	0.1
% change from Sept. 1990	4.1	4.6	2.4	5.9	0.6	4.9	6.6	18.0
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	125.2	118.5	122.5	128.0	120.5	125.0	129.6	169.1
% change from August 1991	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2
% change from Sept. 1990	5.7	3.2	6.5	8.3	0.8	5.8	4.9	20.4
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	125.6	122.4	122.4	127.9	120.2	127.1	130.8	161.1
% change from August 1991	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.4	1.5	0.0
% change from Sept. 1990	4.9	3.6	5.0	7.8	0.9	4.4	5.7	14.8

### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>Regina</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	126.3	127.5	117.8	134.9	121.7	139.6	129.4	163.2
% change from August 1991	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-2.8	0.1	1.5	0.7
% change from Sept. 1990	5.3	6.2	3.8	14.3	-2.4	6.4	7.2	18.5
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	126.3	127.4	119.7	133.8	118.2	150.1	128.1	151.9
% change from August 1991	0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	-1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1
% change from Sept. 1990	5.3	6.9	3.5	14.4	-0.8	4.9	5.6	14.5
<b>Edmonton</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	125.2	119.6	121.4	128.2	118.7	125.7	130.8	175.9
% change from August 1991	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	-0.7	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	0.1
% change from Sept. 1990	5.1	4.9	4.6	9.3	0.4	4.8	6.1	18.2
<b>Calgary</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	125.7	120.6	121.0	129.5	119.0	125.1	129.8	175.7
% change from August 1991	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	0.2
% change from Sept. 1990	5.7	5.4	4.4	9.1	2.8	5.1	6.4	17.5
<b>Vancouver</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	124.1	122.1	119.8	122.6	124.6	121.6	128.2	152.6
% change from August 1991	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.9	0.3
% change from Sept. 1990	4.5	4.8	2.6	7.4	2.2	5.6	6.7	13.4
<b>Victoria</b>								
Sept. 1991 index	124.0	121.9	119.3	123.8	123.9	120.2	130.1	152.6
% change from August 1991	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.1
% change from Sept. 1990	4.9	4.5	4.0	8.9	2.3	5.0	5.7	12.9

<sup>1</sup> For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1991

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.4% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 9.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 2.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.3% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

**Note:** *Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.*

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

August 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for August 1991 reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 12.2% while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 9.6% from August 1990.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.**

Preliminary civil aviation data for August 1991 will be published in the November issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

### Women's Sportswear Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's sportswear industry (SIC 2442) totalled \$1,012.6 million, up 8.2% from \$936.1 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5446.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252: \$35).

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

### Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden kitchen cabinet and bathroom vanity industry (SIC 2542) totalled \$900.8 million, up 9.5% from \$822.9 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5464.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: \$49).

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

### Other Millwork Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other millwork industries (SIC 2549) totalled \$920.7 million, up 6.7% from \$862.8 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5466.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: \$49).

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

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### **Coffin and Casket Industry**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled \$49.4 million, up 0.6% from \$ 49.1 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5468.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: \$49).

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

### **Wood Preservation Industry**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wood preservation industry (SIC 2591) totalled \$343.5 million, up 9.3% from \$314.4 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5469.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: \$49).

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

### **Other Wood Industries n.e.c.**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wood industries (SIC 2599) totalled \$283.2 million, up 3.8% from \$272.8 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5472.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250: \$49).

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

### **Wooden Household Furniture Industries**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden household furniture industries (SIC 2611) totalled \$1,144.9 million, up 6.7% from \$1,073.1 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5474.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251: \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3818), Industry Division. ■

### **Other Commercial Printing Industries**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other commercial printing industries (SIC 2819) totalled \$5,288.6 million, up 7.4% from \$4,922.7 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5498.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251: \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Service Bulletin Aviation**, Vol. 23, No. 10,  
October 1991.

**Catalogue number 51-004**

(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States:  
US\$11.20/US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

**Railway Operating Statistics**, May 1991.

**Catalogue number 52-003**

(Canada: \$10.50/\$105; United States:  
US\$12.60/US\$126; Other Countries:  
US\$14.70/US\$147).

**Retail Trade**, July 1991.

**Catalogue number 63-005**

(Canada: \$18.20.50/\$182; United States:  
US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries:  
US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International  
Trade**, August 1991.

**Catalogue number 65-001P**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).  
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The Daily, October 18, 1991

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of October 21-25**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
<b>October</b>		
21	Retail Trade	August 1991
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	August 1991
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1991

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