



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, November 15, 1991

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**MAJOR RELEASE**

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● **Consumer Price Index, October 1991**

In October, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.4%, down sharply from the 5.4% increase reported in September.

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## MAJOR RELEASE

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### Consumer Price Index

October 1991

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

Between September and October, the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada fell 0.2% to 126.5 (1986 = 100). A similar drop was reported for September, while 0.1% monthly increases were registered for both July and August. Both September and October decreases stood in sharp contrast to the 0.5% advances reported in May and June.

In October, four of the major component indexes fell with the largest downward impact resulting from declines of 0.8% in the Food index and 0.7% in the Transportation index. Of the three major component indexes which rose, the largest impact was exerted by an increase of 0.2% in the Housing index. The 0.7% increase in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index also contributed noticeably to preventing the CPI from a larger drop.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the CPI turned around and fell 0.4% in October, after no change in September. Declines in seasonally adjusted terms are rare, the last two having been noted in January 1983 and February 1991.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between October 1990 and October 1991 was 4.4%, down sharply from the 5.4% rise noted in September and similar to changes observed between May and September 1990.

The compound annual rate of change for October, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (July to October) was a 0.6% fall, a turnaround after the annual rate of increases of 1.6% in September and 3.2% in both July and August.

##### Food

After a peak reached in June, the Food index continued to decline but at a slower pace (-0.8%) than the last month (-1.3%). In October, the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 1.4%, while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 0.3%.

The fall of 1.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was explained, to a large extent, by a

drop of 10.8% in the Fresh Fruit index because of seasonally lower prices for apples, bananas and grapefruit. The drop in the Fresh Fruit index was considerably more in October 1991 than the 6.1% decline observed in October 1990. Prices of fresh vegetables also fell on average by 2.1% in October, mostly in response to increased seasonal availability of onions and potatoes. Beef, pork and turkey prices declined as well due to promotional pricing in the Thanksgiving holiday period and lower producer prices. In addition, price declines were observed for breakfast cereal and concentrated fruit juices. A small proportion of the overall downward pressure on food prices was offset by higher prices for selected bakery products, prepared and ready cooked meat, snack food and soft drinks.

Over the 12-month period, October 1990 to October 1991, the Food index rose 2.5%. This was the lowest year-over-year increase since July 1988. In October the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.6% (the first drop since January 1977), while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose by 9.9%.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index remained unchanged in October following moderate increases ranging between 0.1% and 0.3% since June. Much of the upward pressures in the latest month resulted from increases of 0.2% in the Housing index and 0.7% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index. The bulk of the offsetting effect came from a decline of 0.7% in the Transportation index.

The Housing index edged up 0.2% in October following a rise of 0.1% in September and an overall weak performance since February this year. Much of the upward push in October resulted from a rise of 1.1% in the Owned Accommodation index due, almost exclusively, to an average annual rise of 5.0% in property taxes. This increase in property taxes was the smallest in the last 10 years. Property tax increases in Charlottetown/Summerside were over 12% because of the removal of the provincial tax credit and were the largest increases in Canada. Moderate increases in the Owned Accommodation index were also shown for maintenance and repair charges and prices of new houses, while mortgage

interest cost fell slightly. Higher rented accommodation charges and child care expenses also contributed to the rise in the Housing index. A considerable dampening of the overall rise resulted from seasonally lower hotel/motel rates and price declines for furniture, household textiles, appliances, detergent and soap, cleaning and polishing products and other chemical specialties.

The 0.7% rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index also contributed noticeably to the upward pressure. The bulk of the rise was due to an increase of 1.5% in cigarette prices. The lagged effects for both higher prices passed on by manufacturers and a rise in cigarette taxes in British Columbia were mainly responsible for the latest change.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index edged up 0.2%, adding moderately to the upward impact. The Recreation index rose 0.1% as higher admission charges for live hockey games and theatre performances were observed. Fees for recreational facilities also rose. These increases were counteracted by lower prices for selected recreational equipment, home entertainment equipment and photographic goods. The Education index rose 0.7% reflecting higher tuition fees for music lessons.

A large proportion of the downward impact on the All-items excluding Food index was due to a 0.7% decline in the Transportation index. This was predominantly due to a 3.6% drop in gasoline prices.

Price wars were evident in Toronto, Winnipeg and several other western cities. Since October last year gasoline prices have fallen by 10.0% on average.

Decreases in the Clothing index (-0.2%) and in the Health and Personal Care index (-0.4%) contributed to a much lesser extent to the overall decline. In the first case, all components except boys' wear fell. The continuation of widespread sale prices on existing stocks more than offset moderate price increases on new merchandise. The change in the Health and Personal Care index was explained by a 1.1% average drop in the prices of personal care supplies.

Over the 12-month period, October 1990 to October 1991, the All-items excluding Food index increased 4.7%, down from the 5.7% rise registered in September. The latest rise was the lowest since September 1990.

### All-items excluding Food and Energy

In October, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index climbed 0.2%, up from the 0.1% rise noted in September but much lower than the 0.4% increase observed in August. Over the 12-month period October 1990 to October 1991, the index advanced 5.2% compared to 5.7% in September and the lowest since December 1990.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change October 1991 from	
	October 1991	September 1991	October 1990	September 1991	October 1990
<b>All-items</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Food	119.4	120.4	116.5	-0.8	2.5
All-items excluding food	128.1	128.1	122.3	0.0	4.7
Housing	125.6	125.3	121.2	0.2	3.6
Clothing	128.9	129.2	118.5	-0.2	8.8
Transportation	118.5	119.3	119.1	-0.7	-0.5
Health and personal care	128.0	128.5	121.2	-0.4	5.6
Recreation, reading and education	132.1	131.9	124.4	0.2	6.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	165.3	164.1	139.6	0.7	18.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	79.1	78.9	82.5		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	167.5				

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## Goods and Services

The Goods index fell a further 0.6% after a decline of 0.5% in September. The index has continued to fall since July. Lower prices recorded mainly for food purchased from stores, clothing and gasoline have contributed to the latest decline. The Non-durables index fell 0.9%, while the Durables and Semi-durables indexes declined 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively. At the same time, the Services index increased 0.5% after a 0.2% rise in September.

Between October 1990 and October 1991, the Goods index moved up 3.6%, less than the 5.6% and 5.1% increases posted in August and September, respectively. The increase in the Services index was also down to 5.4% from rates of 6.0% and 5.6% for August and September. In terms of 12-month rates of change, both the Goods as well as the Services index have followed declining rates of increases since June of this year.

## City Highlights

Between September and October, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 0.5% in both Winnipeg and Saskatoon to a rise of 0.3% in Charlottetown/Summerside. In Winnipeg, significant declines in the Food and Transportation indexes were recorded. In Saskatoon, a steeper than average decline was noted in gasoline prices. In addition, its Housing index fell by 0.4% relative to a rise of 0.2% in the Housing index for Canada. In Charlottetown/Summerside, most of the increase was attributable to a sharp rise in its Housing index due, principally, to a jump in property taxes following the termination of a provincial rebate plan.

Between October 1990 and October 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged between a low of 3.0% in Toronto to a high of 6.7% in Charlottetown/Summerside.

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

### St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The largest downward impact originated in the Food index, where lower prices were observed for fresh produce, chicken, cereal products and soft drinks. A decline in the Housing index also exerted a considerable dampening influence, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for

traveller accommodation were noted. Other notable price declines were recorded for personal care supplies, home entertainment equipment and spectator entertainment. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

### Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index was mainly attributable to increased housing charges, most notably for property taxes and fuel oil. Higher prices for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and gasoline also contributed a considerable upward influence. The overall advance was partially slowed by a decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, beef and chicken. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for personal care supplies, recreational equipment and women's and girls' wear. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.7%.

### Halifax

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, due to a number of offsetting effects. Higher prices for cigarettes and clothing were among those factors exerting an upward influence. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for property taxes, rented accommodation and new houses were virtually offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation. A decline in the Food index had a notable offsetting impact, and resulted mainly from lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, sugar, poultry, beef and pork. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and home entertainment equipment. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

### Saint John

Declines in the Food and Housing indexes explained the 0.1% fall in the All-items index. Within the Food component, lower prices were observed for fresh produce, beef, sugar, soft drinks, pork, poultry and bakery products. The decline in the Housing index reflected lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation. These were largely offset by increases in property taxes, rented accommodation charges and new house prices. The remaining five major component indexes advanced, with the greatest upward impact originating from higher prices for

gasoline and clothing. Increased recreational expenses and higher prices for cigarettes also had a notable upward influence. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

#### **Quebec City**

Advances in housing charges, most notably for property taxes, child care, rented accommodation and basic telephone services, explained much of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Increased recreational expenses and clothing prices also exerted a considerable upward influence. Moderating these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and a fall in the Food index. The latter reflected lower prices for fresh fruit, dairy products, sugar and soft drinks, offset, in part, by higher prices for restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, beef and fresh vegetables. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.6%.

#### **Montreal**

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The main source of upward pressure came from the Housing index, where increases in property taxes and maintenance and repair charges, in addition to higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and new houses, were observed. Other notable advances were reported in the prices of men's wear, cigarettes, and spectator entertainment. Higher vehicle insurance premiums and increased fares for inter-city bus travel were also registered. The rise was dampened by a fall in the Food and the Health and Personal Care indexes. The Food index reflected lower prices for fresh fruit, and to a lesser extent, beef, chicken and fresh vegetables. Lower prices for personal care supplies explained the drop in the Health and Personal Care index. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.3%.

#### **Ottawa**

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. Much of the fall was associated with a decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, poultry and dairy products. Price declines for clothing, gasoline, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also reported. Partially offsetting these declines were higher housing charges, most notably for property taxes, rented accommodation, and new houses. Prices for cigarettes also advanced. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.6%.

#### **Toronto**

The All-items index fell 0.3%, reflecting declines in the Food, Transportation and Clothing indexes. Within the Food index, lower prices for fresh produce and cereal products were recorded. The decline in the Transportation index was largely due to lower prices for gasoline. Partially offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for property taxes. Price increases for spectator entertainment and cigarettes were also observed. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

#### **Thunder Bay**

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Declines in the Food and Clothing indexes had a notable downward impact. Within Food, lower prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef, sugar, chicken and soft drinks accounted for the decline. The largest upward influences came from advances in recreational expenses and higher prices for cigarettes. The Housing index rose marginally, as higher property taxes and increased charges for rented accommodation were largely offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased charges for traveller accommodation, and lower fuel oil prices. Household operating expenses declined as well. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

#### **Winnipeg**

The All-items index fell 0.5%. Among the main contributors were lower prices for gasoline, fresh produce and beef. Price decreases for clothing and personal care supplies were also recorded. Partially offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for property taxes and rented accommodation. Higher prices for cigarettes and for recreational equipment were also observed. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

#### **Regina**

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index was mainly due to advances in gasoline prices, property taxes, recreational expenses, and cigarette prices. A decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh produce, pork and chicken, moderated these advances. The Clothing index also declined. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

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### Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.5%, as declines were recorded in five of the seven major component indexes. The largest downward impact was registered by the Food index, where lower prices for beef, fresh produce and pork were observed. The Housing index also declined, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment more than offset higher property taxes and increased charges for rented accommodation. Lower prices for gasoline and clothing also had a notable downward influence. Advances in recreational charges and cigarette prices had a moderate offsetting effect. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

### Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.3%. A decline in the Food index had the greatest downward impact, and was largely due to lower prices for fresh fruit and beef. Price decreases for clothing, gasoline and recreational equipment also contributed notably to the overall downward movement. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes, increased property taxes and higher charges for rented accommodation. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

### Calgary

The 0.3% fall in the All-items index was largely due to declines in the Transportation, Food and Clothing indexes. The drop in the Transportation index was mainly attributable to lower prices for gasoline, while the decline in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce and beef. Moderating these declines were advances in property taxes and rented accommodation charges and increased prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

### Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. The greatest upward pressure resulted from an increase in prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Higher recreational charges and increased clothing prices also had a major upward impact. A drop in the Housing index had a considerable offsetting effect, and was mainly associated with declines in traveller accommodation charges, property taxes and household furnishings and equipment prices. Lower prices for gasoline also had a substantial moderating effect. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, dairy products, soft drinks, bakery products and fresh vegetables were offset by lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, pork and cereal products. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

### Victoria

The All-items index fell 0.1%. Much of the downward impact originated in the Housing index, where price declines for household furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and piped gas more than offset advances in rented accommodation charges, property taxes and new house prices. A decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, and pork, was also recorded. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, increased recreational expenses and higher prices for clothing. Since October 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

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

Order the October 1991 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.<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>								
October 1991 index	121.1	116.9	117.9	130.2	113.4	125.1	129.4	139.8
% change from September 1991	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-0.5	0.1
% change from October 1990	4.8	4.0	4.2	9.1	-0.4	6.5	5.2	13.8
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
October 1991 index	126.6	125.5	120.1	125.4	115.7	133.0	129.9	186.0
% change from September 1991	0.3	-0.6	0.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.2	1.1
% change from October 1990	6.7	5.6	5.1	9.8	3.9	5.9	4.4	22.9
<b>Halifax</b>								
October 1991 index	125.2	127.7	119.5	127.2	115.2	128.4	126.1	171.6
% change from September 1991	0.0	-0.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.9
% change from October 1990	4.9	3.8	4.5	8.0	1.5	6.6	3.8	14.2
<b>Saint John</b>								
October 1991 index	124.5	122.0	119.8	127.5	116.3	127.6	125.1	182.1
% change from September 1991	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6
% change from October 1990	5.2	3.0	4.0	8.3	2.6	7.1	4.5	22.1
<b>Quebec City</b>								
October 1991 index	126.2	117.2	125.8	134.2	114.1	128.3	135.5	161.9
% change from September 1991	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.1
% change from October 1990	6.6	3.4	5.0	14.7	2.0	6.1	10.0	19.0
<b>Montreal</b>								
October 1991 index	127.7	117.9	128.4	134.2	115.9	128.8	138.7	165.3
% change from September 1991	0.2	-0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.3	0.4
% change from October 1990	6.3	1.4	5.2	14.3	1.8	7.9	10.1	21.5
<b>Ottawa</b>								
October 1991 index	126.1	118.9	124.6	128.1	120.4	133.5	130.9	162.0
% change from September 1991	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1
% change from October 1990	4.6	3.5	3.9	6.4	1.0	5.2	5.4	17.6
<b>Toronto</b>								
October 1991 index	128.7	122.2	129.8	127.6	119.8	132.5	133.7	161.4
% change from September 1991	-0.3	-1.3	0.2	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
% change from October 1990	3.0	2.4	1.7	5.0	-1.3	5.2	5.8	17.6
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
October 1991 index	125.2	117.4	122.6	127.3	120.5	125.2	130.5	170.4
% change from September 1991	0.0	-0.9	0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.8
% change from October 1990	4.7	2.7	4.5	8.2	-0.3	5.1	4.5	20.7
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
October 1991 index	125.0	120.9	123.1	127.2	117.3	125.8	130.9	161.6
% change from September 1991	-0.5	-1.2	0.6	-0.5	-2.4	-1.0	0.1	0.3
% change from October 1990	3.6	2.4	4.5	7.7	-3.5	3.8	4.8	14.4

### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres - Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<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>								
October 1991 index	126.6	126.6	118.2	134.1	123.3	139.4	130.0	163.8
% change from September 1991	0.2	-0.7	0.3	-0.6	1.3	-0.1	0.5	0.4
% change from October 1990	4.9	5.3	3.4	14.5	-3.0	4.7	7.3	18.1
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
October 1991 index	125.7	125.7	119.2	133.2	117.2	150.0	128.5	152.7
% change from September 1991	-0.5	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.5
% change from October 1990	4.1	4.9	2.8	14.5	-3.9	4.0	5.6	14.3
<b>Edmonton</b>								
October 1991 index	124.8	117.3	121.5	127.3	118.6	126.5	130.7	177.4
% change from September 1991	-0.3	-1.9	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.9
% change from October 1990	3.9	2.4	4.5	9.4	-2.3	5.6	4.6	17.9
<b>Calgary</b>								
October 1991 index	125.3	119.7	121.1	128.6	117.7	125.8	129.9	176.4
% change from September 1991	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.7	-1.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
% change from October 1990	4.7	4.4	4.3	9.1	-1.0	5.4	5.4	17.1
<b>Vancouver</b>								
October 1991 index	124.1	122.1	119.3	123.2	124.2	121.5	129.1	155.6
% change from September 1991	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	2.0
% change from October 1990	4.1	4.6	2.1	8.0	0.8	5.2	6.3	15.2
<b>Victoria</b>								
October 1991 index	123.9	121.5	118.3	124.5	124.0	120.1	130.7	155.7
% change from September 1991	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.5	2.0
% change from October 1990	4.5	3.4	3.0	9.4	1.8	4.4	5.9	15.1

<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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### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 9, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 9, 1991 totalled 270 567 tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from the preceding week's total of 267 396 tonnes and up 51.8% from the year-earlier level of 178 227 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 11 148 281 tonnes, an increase of 3.8% from 10 737 716 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Canadian Potato Production

1990-91

The revised estimate of 1990 Canadian potato production and value, as well as the preliminary estimate of area planted, harvested and potato production for 1991, by province, is now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.**

To order *Canadian Potato Production* (\$21/year), a statistical bulletin, please contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Agriculture Division in either the Atlantic Region Office, Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or the Ottawa Office, Paul Murray (613-951-0374). ■

### Business Service Industries,

1989 (Preliminary Data)

A limited amount of data are available concerning the 1989 Annual Survey of Business Service Industries.

For more information contact the Services, Science and Technology Division, Business Services Section, (613-951-9662). ■

### Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled \$2,198.6 million, up 0.2% from \$2,195.0 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5383.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Other Rubber Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rubber products industries (SIC 1599) totalled \$1,067.3 million, down 3.6% from \$1,106.8 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6899.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

### Other Plastic Products Industries, n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other plastic products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 1699) totalled \$3,202.5 million, up 7.5% from \$2,979.8 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5418.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

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## **Metal Door and Window Industry**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal door and window industry (SIC 3031) totalled \$1,277.4 million, up 12.4% from \$1,136.7 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5521.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## **Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other stamped and pressed metal products industries (SIC 3049) totalled \$2,716.6 million, down 8.7% from \$2,975.1 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5526.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## **Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled \$1,097.2 million, up 3.7% from \$1,057.6 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5559.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## **Adhesives Industry**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled \$228.3 million, up 10.4% from \$206.8 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

## **Sporting Goods Industry**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sporting goods industry (SIC 3931) totalled \$764.7 million, down 0.4% from \$767.8 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6890.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

## **Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry**

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled \$234.0 million, down 6.1% from \$249.3 million in 1988.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.**

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,**  
September 1991.

**Catalogue number 25-001**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;  
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries, 1988.**

**Catalogue number 32-251**

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;  
Other Countries: US\$49).

**Footwear Statistics, September 1991.**

**Catalogue number 33-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,**  
September 1991.

**Catalogue number 36-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,**  
September 1991.

**Catalogue number 46-002**

(Canada: \$5.60/\$56; United States: US\$6.70/US\$67;  
Other Countries: US\$7.80/US\$78).

**Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1991.**

**Catalogue number 63-002**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:  
US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries:  
US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Science Statistics, Federal Government  
Personnel Engaged in Scientific and  
Technological (S & T) Activities, 1984-85 to  
1991-92.**

**Catalogue number 88-001**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

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The Daily, November 15, 1991

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

**Week of November 18-22, 1991**

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>November</b>		
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 1991
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	September 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	September 1991
21	Retail Trade	September 1991
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1991

**The  
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