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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 20, 1991

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
November 1991

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose 0.4% between October and November to reach a level of 127.0 (1986 = 100). This increase wiped out the two consecutive monthly declines of 0.2% registered in both September and October. Four of the major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% for Housing to 1.7% for Transportation, while the Recreation, Reading and Education index remained stable and the Clothing and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages indexes declined 0.5% and 0.1%, respectively. As in November 1989 and 1990, the large increase in the Transportation index resulted mainly from higher prices for new automotive vehicles and was the major contributor to the overall increase in the All-items CPI.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, which had been 6.8% in January, was 4.2% in November, the smallest increase so far this year. On a year-to-date basis, the January to November monthly average for 1991 stood at 125.6, 5.8% higher than the corresponding 1990 monthly average. For the same period January to November, increases of 5.0% and 4.8% were registered in 1989 and 1990, respectively.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose 0.6% to 127.1 in November. This increase came after large declines for Food and Transportation in October.

The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (August to November) was 0.6%. This contrasted with the 0.6% decline registered in October. Annual rates of increase were 1.6% in September and 3.2% in both July and August.

Food

After a peak reached in June and a decline of 3.9% between July and October, the Food index turned around and showed a slight increase of 0.2% in November. The index for Food Purchased from Stores increased 0.3% while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 0.1%.

The increase of 0.3% 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 15.7% on average, and particularly for lettuce. In addition, higher prices were observed for dairy products, particularly for low fat milk and process cheese, meat products and bakery products. A fall of 4.8% in the Fresh Fruit index resulted from price declines for citrus fruit and apples, which were associated with increased seasonal supplies. Lower prices were also registered for carbonated beverages.

Over the 12-month period ending in November 1991, the Food index advanced 2.6%, up slightly from the 2.5% increase recorded in October. The index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.4% in November while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 9.7%. Similar movements for both of these aggregates were observed in October this year.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.4% in November after no change in October. The 1.7% increase in the Transportation index accounted for most of the latest rise in the non-food index. A considerably smaller proportion was attributable to a rise of 0.1% in the Housing index and to an increase of 0.6% in the Health and Personal Care index. The Recreation, Reading and Education index remained unchanged while the index for Clothing came down 0.5% and the index for Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages declined 0.1%.

The 1.7% increase in the Transportation index resulted from an advance of 4.5% in the 1992-model cars and trucks. Prices of new-model vehicles are usually reported in the month of November and take into account changes in quality, warranty conditions and standard equipment adjustments. Declines were registered for the Operation of Automotive Vehicles (-0.2%), mainly because of lower gasoline prices. Air transportation fares fell 1.1% in November. The Housing index edged up 0.1% in November with much of the upward pressure resulting from increased charges for rent (0.2%) and piped gas (1.4%). Mortgage interest costs and the Homeowners' Maintenance and Repairs index declined 0.2% and 0.3%, respectively. The Health and Personal Care index rose 0.6%, mainly in response to higher prices for personal care services, toilet preparations and cosmetics, and prescription eyeglasses.

The Clothing index fell 0.5% as a result of widespread promotions in Women's, Men's and Girls' wear. Prices of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages posted a marginal 0.1% decline in November. The Recreation, Reading and Education index remained flat in November as movements in the prices of individual items cancelled each other out.

Over the 12-month period, November 1990 to November 1991, the All-items excluding Food index advanced 4.5%, down from the 4.7% increase registered in October. The latest rise was the smallest since September 1990.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In November, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index continued to accelerate and climbed a further 0.4%. This latest rise came after increases of 0.1% in September and 0.2% in October and was equivalent to the one registered in August. Over the 12-month period November 1990 to November 1991, the index advanced 5.2%, the same rate of increase as in October 1991, but down from the 5.7% in September.

Goods and Services

After continuous declines since July, totalling 0.8%, the Goods index turned around and increased 0.5% in November; this was mainly the result of higher prices for the purchase of automotive vehicles. Prices of semi-durables, non-durables and services showed marginal changes. On a year-over-year basis, the rate of increase of the Goods index slowed down from 5.6% in August to 3.2% in November. The increase in the Services index was also down to 5.3% from rates of 5.4% in October and 5.6% in September.

City Highlights

Between October and November, changes in the All-items indexes for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 1.1% in Regina to an increase of 1.0% in Winnipeg. The 1.1% decline registered in Regina was mainly the result of recent tax changes in Saskatchewan. As well, all the major price components posted price decreases except Transportation which showed an increase of 1.6%. In Winnipeg, except for the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index which remained flat, all major components showed increases; the Transportation index posted a 3.8% increase from October to November.

Between November 1990 and November 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged between a low of 2.9% in Toronto to a high of 6.4% in Charlottetown-Summerside; a similar situation had prevailed in October.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change November 1991 from	
	November 1991	October 1991	November 1990	October 1991	November 1990
All-items	**127.0**	**126.5**	**121.9**	**0.4**	**4.2**
Food	119.6	119.4	116.6	0.2	2.6
Housing	125.7	125.6	121.5	0.1	3.5
Clothing	128.3	128.9	118.0	-0.5	8.7
Transportation	120.5	118.5	122.1	1.7	-1.3
Health and personal care	128.8	128.0	121.5	0.6	6.0
Recreation, reading and education	132.1	132.1	124.5	0.0	6.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	165.2	165.3	140.3	-0.1	17.7
All-items excluding food	128.6	128.1	123.1	0.4	4.5
All-items excluding food and energy	129.3	128.8	122.9	0.4	5.2
Goods	123.0	122.4	119.2	0.5	3.2
Services	131.8	131.6	125.2	0.2	5.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.7	79.1	82.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)	168.1				

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

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest contributor to this decline was a drop in the Food index, which reflected price decreases for beef, dairy products, sugar, and cereal and bakery products. Lower prices for clothing and a decline in charges relating to household operation also exerted a notable downward impact. A major offset resulted from a rise in the Transportation index, largely due to higher prices for 1992 automotive vehicles. Vehicle insurance premiums advanced as well. Price increases for beer in licensed premises and for personal care supplies were also recorded. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.2%, mainly due to higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles. Further upward pressure resulted from higher prices for personal care supplies and for cigarettes. Recreational expenses advanced as well. Declines in the Food, Housing and Clothing indexes considerably moderated the impact of these advances. Within the Food component, lower prices were recorded for fresh fruit, pork, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and chicken. The drop in the Housing index was mainly due to decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and a decline in electricity charges. Prices for household textiles declined as well. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.4%.

Halifax

Higher prices for 1992 model automotive vehicles explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Price increases for fuel oil also had a notable upward impact. The Food index advanced, as higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and dairy products were recorded. Declines in the Clothing and the Health and Personal Care indexes had a slight moderating effect. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Saint John

Increased transportation charges accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for automotive vehicles (1992 models) were recorded, along with increased premiums for vehicle insurance. Further upward pressure resulted from a rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and sugar. Increased recreational expenses and higher prices for fuel oil were reported as well. Declines in the Health and Personal Care index and the Clothing index moderated the overall advance. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. The largest upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices for new (1992 model) cars and trucks were recorded. These advances more than offset lower prices for gasoline. Higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals also contributed a notable upward impact. Charges relating to personal care advanced, as did prices for cigarettes. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and decreased housing charges. The fall in the Housing index reflected decreased costs relating to owned accommodation, lower household operating expenses and a decline in prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.9%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Higher transportation charges and a rise in the Food index were largely responsible for the increase. Within the Transportation index, higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles were only partially offset by a decline in gasoline prices. The rise in the Food index mainly reflected price increases for fresh vegetables, prepared meat products, restaurant meals and dairy products. Higher charges for personal care supplies and services also contributed to the overall rise. Dampening these advances were declines in clothing prices, owned accommodation charges, and prices for household furnishings. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.5%, mainly reflecting advances in the Transportation and Food components. Within Transportation, higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles more than offset lower prices for gasoline. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products, bakery products and poultry. Further upward pressure resulted from increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses. Lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, and for clothing, had a dampening effect. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles were the largest contributing factor to the overall rise. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of gasoline and household furnishings, as well as in household operating expenses. A notable dampening effect was exerted by the Food index, which declined as a result of lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products and chicken. Lower prices for clothing were also registered. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.3%. A large part of the advance was associated with higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles. Advances in clothing prices and household operating expenses had a much lesser impact. A drop in the Food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks and pork, had a notable dampening effect. Further downward pressure resulted from price declines for gasoline, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 1.0%, reflecting advances in six of the seven major component indexes. The largest contribution came from the Transportation index, where higher prices for gasoline and for new (1992 model) vehicles were recorded. A rise in the Food index also exerted a considerable upward impact, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, beef, bakery products and restaurant meals. Increased charges for rent, household furnishings and equipment and clothing were also registered. Charges relating to personal care advanced as well. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Regina

The All-items index fell 1.1%, largely as a result of the deharmonization of the provincial retail sales tax. The largest downward impact was registered by the Clothing index as the sales tax was removed from articles costing less than $300. A fall in the Food index, mainly reflecting the removal of the tax from restaurant meals, also exerted a considerable downward impact. Within the Housing component, decreased charges for piped gas and electricity (again the removal of the tax) also contributed noticeably to the overall decline. Lower prices for cigarettes were also recorded. Partly offsetting these declines was an advance in the Transportation index, reflecting higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles and increased prices for gasoline. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.5%, largely due to the deharmonization of the provincial retail sales tax. The greatest downward influence was exerted by the Clothing index, as the tax was removed on articles costing less than $300. The next greatest influence came from the Housing component, followed closely by the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages component. The removal of the provincial sales tax on piped gas and electricty caused the former to decline, while the latter fell due to lower prices for cigarettes (also reflecting the removal of the tax). The Food index also declined, not only due to the removal of the tax from restaurant meals, but also due to lower prices for soft drinks and chicken. A major upward influence was exerted by the Transportation index, as higher prices for gasoline and for new (1992 model) vehicles were recorded. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.3%. A rise in the Transportation index, reflecting higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles, was the main contributor, although the impact was dampened somewhat by lower gasoline prices resulting from a "price war". Increased charges for piped gas and for rented accommodation also exerted notable upward pressure. The Food index advanced as well, largely due to higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products and soft drinks. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services were also noted. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Calgary

Increased housing charges, particularly for natural gas and for rented accommodation, combined with higher prices for new (1992 model) vehicles accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for food, notably fresh vegetables and beef, and increased charges for served alcoholic beverages also exerted considerable upward pressure. Dampening these advances were lower prices for women's wear, gasoline ("price war"), non-prescribed medicines and eye care. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Advances in the Transportation and Food indexes had the greatest influence. Within Transportation, higher prices were recorded for new (1992 model) vehicles, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, pork, dairy products and bakery products. Increased charges for personal care and higher prices for new houses were also reported. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and household furnishings. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Victoria

Advances in the Food and Transportation indexes explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals. Price increases for new (1992 model) vehicles explained the rise in the Transportation index. Higher charges relating to personal care were also recorded. Lower prices for clothing, new houses and household furnishings had a dampening effect. Since November 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The November 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available.

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

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
November 1991 index	120.9	114.5	117.8	126.0	116.9	125.6	129.4	140.0
% change from October 1991	-0.2	-2.1	-0.1	-3.2	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
% change from November 1990	4.1	1.5	3.4	6.6	0.3	7.6	5.0	13.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
November 1991 index	126.8	124.6	119.9	124.9	118.2	133.7	130.3	186.5
% change from October 1991	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
% change from November 1990	6.4	4.5	4.7	9.1	3.8	7.1	4.7	23.0
Halifax								
November 1991 index	126.0	128.2	119.9	127.1	118.1	127.9	126.1	171.6
% change from October 1991	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.1	2.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0
% change from November 1990	4.4	4.2	3.4	9.3	0.7	4.8	3.8	13.6
Saint John								
November 1991 index	125.3	122.5	119.9	127.4	119.7	126.6	125.8	182.1
% change from October 1991	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.1	2.9	-0.8	0.6	0.0
% change from November 1990	5.1	3.3	3.5	9.4	2.7	5.9	4.6	21.8
Quebec City								
November 1991 index	126.3	117.6	125.6	133.3	114.7	129.7	135.6	162.1
% change from October 1991	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1990	5.9	2.8	4.5	14.2	0.1	7.1	9.7	18.3

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Montreal								
November 1991 index	127.9	118.5	128.3	133.2	116.6	130.0	138.7	165.3
% change from October 1991	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
% change from November 1990	5.8	1.5	4.6	14.0	0.2	7.3	10.0	20.6
Ottawa								
November 1991 index	126.7	120.1	124.8	127.8	122.2	134.4	131.0	162.2
% change from October 1991	0.5	1.0	0.2	-0.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1990	4.5	4.5	3.9	6.8	0.0	6.3	5.4	16.9
Toronto								
November 1991 index	129.2	121.3	130.2	127.5	123.0	132.8	133.7	161.5
% change from October 1991	0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
% change from November 1990	2.9	1.6	2.0	5.5	-1.5	6.3	5.7	17.3
Thunder Bay								
November 1991 index	125.6	117.1	122.7	127.5	122.3	124.7	130.5	170.4
% change from October 1991	0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0
% change from November 1990	4.3	2.5	4.8	7.9	-1.9	5.3	5.1	20.3
Winnipeg								
November 1991 index	126.3	122.5	123.4	127.6	121.7	127.2	131.3	161.6
% change from October 1991	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	3.8	1.1	0.3	0.0
% change from November 1990	4.1	3.4	4.7	7.6	-1.6	4.9	5.0	14.3
Regina								
November 1991 index	125.2	124.6	117.3	127.2	125.3	138.3	129.1	158.7
% change from October 1991	-1.1	-1.6	-0.8	-5.1	1.6	-0.8	-0.7	-3.1
% change from November 1990	3.8	3.1	2.7	8.7	-0.5	4.4	6.7	14.1
Saskatoon								
November 1991 index	125.1	124.7	118.6	126.3	121.9	148.7	128.0	149.0
% change from October 1991	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	-5.2	4.0	-0.9	-0.4	-2.4
% change from November 1990	3.1	3.9	2.2	8.8	-2.3	3.1	4.8	11.2
Edmonton								
November 1991 index	125.2	117.8	121.7	126.8	119.5	127.7	130.8	177.3
% change from October 1991	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	-0.1
% change from November 1990	3.6	2.6	4.2	9.0	-3.6	6.2	4.8	17.0
Calgary								
November 1991 index	125.6	120.2	121.6	128.0	118.2	125.4	130.0	177.0
% change from October 1991	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.3
% change from November 1990	4.3	5.6	3.9	9.0	-2.9	4.0	5.4	16.9
Vancouver								
November 1991 index	124.6	123.5	119.3	122.6	125.7	122.8	129.0	155.4
% change from October 1991	0.4	1.1	0.0	-0.5	1.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
% change from November 1990	3.7	5.6	2.3	7.7	-1.7	5.2	6.1	14.2
Victoria								
November 1991 index	124.5	123.2	118.2	123.4	125.8	121.3	130.9	156.0
% change from October 1991	0.5	1.4	-0.1	-0.9	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1990	4.2	4.8	2.7	8.5	0.2	4.5	5.6	13.6

[1] *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).* ■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

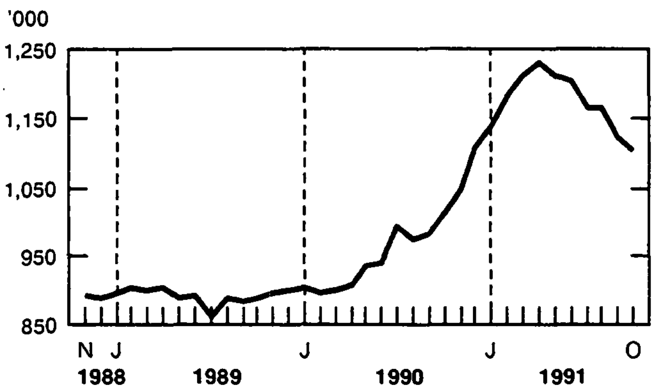
October 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended October 19, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,100,000, down 1.9% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between September and October 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased in Manitoba (-5.5%), Newfoundland (-4.9%), Ontario (-3.6%) and British Columbia (-2.1%). Increases were observed in the Northwest Territories (+3.3%) and in Saskatchewan (+1.4%). There was little or no change in the other provinces and territory.

Note to Data Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

- In October 1991, total unemployment insurance disbursements[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 0.2% to $1,550 million. The number of benefit weeks advanced 1.2% to 5.9 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In October 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,112,000, up 11.6% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 14.7% to 583,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 8.4% to 529,000.

- Between October 1990 and 1991, the percentage of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased to 81.9% from 85.5%. The most important proportional increases offsetting the decline occurred for persons receiving family-related benefits (to 8.2% from 5.9%) and training benefits (to 5.1% from 2.6%).

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average (11.6%):

	Beneficiaries, October 1991	% Change from October 1991/1990
Oshawa	7,150	25%
Toronto	113,650	23%
Winnipeg	21,930	21%
Sudbury	5,660	19%
St. Catharines-Niagara	12,000	18%
Edmonton	26,300	18%
Saskatoon	6,220	17%
Windsor	9,340	15%
Saint John, N.B.	5,170	13%
Montreal	153,520	13%
Halifax	12,120	13%

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

[2] *Disbursements, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

- Unemployment insurance disbursements during October 1991 totalled $1,344 million[2], up 26.6% from October 1990. Since the start of 1991, payments have amounted to $14,967 million, an increase of 36.6% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same 10-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.4% to $242.68, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 28.5% to 61.1 million.

- A total of 385,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits was received in October 1991. This represents a decrease of 1.2% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of the year, 3,096,000 claims have been received, up 8.7% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The October 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for August, September and October 1991, will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	October 1991	September 1991	August 1991	October 1990	% change Oct. 1991/ Sept. 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,549,883	1,553,382	1,489,998	1,203,930	-0.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,939	5,868	5,817	5,018	1.2
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,100 p**	**1,121 p**	**1,165 r**	**1,011**	**-1.9**

	October 1991	September 1991	August 1991	October 1990	% change Oct. 1991/ Oct. 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,344,343	1,207,706	1,288,004	1,061,827	26.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,393	4,901	5,306	4,609	17.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	243.99	241.98	240.41	230.36	5.9
Claims received (000)	**385**	**276**	**236**	**390**	**-1.2**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,112 p	1,086 p	1,267 r	996	11.6
Regular benefits	910 p	900 p	1,084 r	851	7.0

	January to October		% change 1991/1990
	1991	1990	
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	14,966,604	10,955,573	36.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	61,119	47,581	28.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	242.68	230.25	5.4
Claims received (000)	**3,096**	**2,847**	**8.7**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,371 p**	**1,098**	**24.9**

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.
.. Figures not available.

Adult Correctional Services in Canada

1990-91

Total federal and provincial government operating expenditures on adult correctional services during fiscal year 1990-91 were $1.8 billion: $862 million in the federal sector and $938 million in the provinces. After adjustment for inflation, this represents a 6% increase from 1989-90 and a 20% increase from 1986-87.

From a caseload perspective, an average of 29,233 adults were held in government correctional institutions on any one day during 1990-91 and another 95,001 offenders were under supervision in the community.

Highlights from the report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1990-91*, released today include:

- The average daily cost of housing an inmate in correctional facilities was $123.73 in 1990-91. Using 1990-91 constant dollars to control for inflation, this figure represents an increase of $5.10. (4%) from the 1989-90 average daily cost per inmate.

- The average inmate population under provincial jurisdiction was 17,944. This represents a decrease of 1% from 1989-90 and an increase of 14% from 1986-87.

- At the federal level, the average inmate population totalled 11,289. The federal custodial population decreased by 1% from 1989-90 but increased by 2% from 1986-87.

- Expressed as a rate per 10,000 adults, the Canadian average was 107 persons admitted to custodial facilities during the year. Over the last five years, the rate of incarceration has fluctuated between 101 and 107.

- Sentenced inmates admitted to provincial custody were typically 28 years old, which is considerably lower than the median age of the Canadian adult population (41 years). The average age for federal inmates was 31 years.

- Over one-third (37%) of all admissions to the federal correctional system in 1990-91 were for either robbery or break and enter. Over the last five years, the number of admissions for these offences has fluctuated between 37% and 43%. At the provincial level, fine default admissions accounted for over one-quarter (27%) of admissions, ranging from 27% to 30% over the five years.

- The percentage of females in Canada's correctional system has changed little over recent years. For 1990-91, female offenders represented 8% of sentenced admissions to provincial custody, 3% of admissions to federal custody and 17% of admissions to provincial probation.

- In total, there were 92 inmate deaths reported during 1990-91, representing a 48% increase from the previous year. Fifty-six of these deaths occurred within the provincial inmate population and the other 36 within the federal inmate population. Deaths from natural causes accounted for 49% of all deaths, suicides 33%, murders 9% and other deaths 10%. Over the past five years, the number of deaths has increased by 11%.

The report provides a descriptive overview of each of the correctional systems operating in the provincial, territorial, and federal jurisdictions of Canada. As a general reference document, this report focuses on custodial and community supervision services as well as financial expenditures and staff resources for adults across Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.

The 11th issue in an annual series, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, 1990-91 (85-211, $39) covering the five fiscal years 1986-87 to 1990-91 is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, please contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 (613-951- 9023). ■

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

July-September 1991

Highlights

- On October 1, 1991, Canada's population reached 27,125,800, an increase of 381,500 over last year. The annual growth rate remained the same as the previous year at 1.4%, but last year the estimated population growth was only 374,200 persons.

- A total of 207,800 immigrants entered Canada in the course of the last 12 months, a slight decrease compared to 210,400 one year previous.

- The annual number of births continued to grow in Canada, surpassing the 400,000-mark. From October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991, their number was estimated at 410,700 compared to 396,800 births for the preceeding period (an increase of 13,900). The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) also climbed, going from 201,700 to 212,800.

- British Columbia (2.6%), Alberta (2.0%) and Ontario (1.6%) were once again the only provinces to experience an annual growth rate exceeding that of the national level (1.4%). The territories also had growth rates above the national average; Yukon 3.2% and the Northwest Territories 1.6%. Although Saskatchewan's growth rate was negative (-0.2%), it still represented an improvement in view of the fact that 12 months earlier, it was -0.6%.

Note to users:

These estimates are based on 1986 Census counts. The 1991 Census counts are scheduled for release in April 1992.

- Interprovincial migration slowed somewhat during the last 12 months, declining from 387,200 the previous year to 381,100. Only the provinces of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia registered gains in their migratory exchanges with other provinces (+1,700, +11,000 and +36,000, respectively, compared to -600, +3,500 and +41,100 the year before.

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter July-September 1991 are also available on CANSIM: quarterly estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; emigration, matrix 6516; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (family allowances) matrices 5731 and 6982 and (Revenue Canada) matrix 6981.

These estimates will appear in the publication *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), forthcoming in the next few weeks. For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746) from the Canadian Center for Health Information; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. □

Preliminary Postcensal Estimates of Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories, October 1, 1991

	Population October 1			Annual growth rate for years ending September 30	
	1991PP	1990PR	1989PR	1991	1990
	(numbers)			(%)	
Canada	**27,125,800**	**26,744,300**	**26,370,200**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	575,600	573,100	572,600	0.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	129,100	130,200	130,000	-0.8	0.1
Nova Scotia	903,700	895,700	890,200	0.9	0.6
New Brunswick	727,300	724,600	719,900	0.4	0.7
Quebec	6,872,600	6,797,800	6,724,400	1.1	1.1
Ontario	9,961,200	9,803,400	9,644,200	1.6	1.6
Manitoba	1,096,700	1,092,600	1,087,300	0.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	994,900	996,900	1,003,100	-0.2	-0.6
Alberta	2,538,500	2,487,200	2,442,100	2.0	1.8
British Columbia	3,244,100	3,162,500	3,077,300	2.6	2.7
Yukon	27,300	26,400	25,800	3.2	2.5
Northwest Territories	55,000	54,100	53,200	1.6	1.7

PP *Preliminary postcensal estimates.*
PR *Updated postcensal estimates.*
Note: *Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 1991

The Canada total union wage rate index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) rose 0.2% in November 1991 from October's revised level of 126.1. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.4%, from 119.9 to 126.4.

On a monthly basis, the largest increases were observed for Calgary (1.8%) and Edmonton (1.0%), due to increments in existing contracts for a variety of trades. The seven cities in Ontario that registered minimal increases (0.1%) reflected increments in the agreement for painters.

On an annual basis, the largest increases were observed in Montreal, Quebec City and Chicoutimi (6.8%), Toronto (6.6%) and Sudbury (6.1%), followed closely by both Vancouver and Victoria (6.0%). Ottawa, Windsor and Thunder Bay registered increases of 5.9%, London 5.7%, Calgary 5.3% and Hamilton 5.2%. The other cities registered increases that varied from 4.8% in St. Catharines to 2.6% in Edmonton.

New information recently received from Quebec has resulted in revised wage rates and indexes for all construction trades from May 1991 to date.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
November 1991
(1986 = 100)

	November 1991	October 1991	November 1990	% change November 1991 / October 1991	% change November 1991/ November 1990
Canada	**126.4**	**126.1**	**119.9**	**0.2**	**5.4**
St.John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	-	-
Halifax	120.2	120.2	115.5	-	4.1
Saint John	126.6	126.6	121.7	-	4.0
Quebec City	132.5	132.5	124.1	-	6.8
Chicoutimi	132.5	132.5	124.1	-	6.8
Montreal	132.6	132.6	124.1	-	6.8
Ottawa	133.5	133.4	126.1	0.1	5.9
Toronto	136.6	136.4	128.2	0.1	6.6
Hamilton	130.6	130.5	124.2	0.1	5.2
St. Catharines	130.8	130.8	124.8	-	4.8
Kitchener	129.2	129.1	124.6	0.1	3.7
London	132.6	132.5	125.5	0.1	5.7
Windsor	133.0	132.9	125.6	0.1	5.9
Sudbury	134.1	134.0	126.4	0.1	6.1
Thunder Bay	133.5	133.5	126.1	-	5.9
Winnipeg	119.3	119.3	114.0	-	4.6
Calgary	116.1	114.0	110.3	1.8	5.3
Edmonton	111.1	110.0	108.3	1.0	2.6
Vancouver	123.8	123.8	116.8	-	6.0
Victoria	122.9	122.9	115.9	-	6.0

- *Nil or zero.*

FLUX: Two Years in the Life of the Canadian Labour Market

Findings of the Statistics Canada Labour Market Activity Survey1986-87

Highlights

- During the two years covered by the survey, there were 26 million labour force transitions. Every working hour, 7,000 working-age Canadians (15-64 years) changed their labour force status. They moved from out of the labour force into it, and back again; from unemployed to employed, and vice versa; and they changed jobs.

- According to the conventional monthly labour force survey, the unemployment rate in 1987 was 9%, but according to the Labour Market Activity Survey, over the two-year period 1986-87, a much larger 28% of the labour force experienced at least one spell of unemployment.

- Some transitions are planned and voluntary, but many are not: over one-third of job departures were job losses, not quits, and 30% of job changes involved wage decreases.

- Many of the job vacancies during the two years were low paying, with 58% paying less than $8.00 an hour.

- Teenagers are heavily involved with the labour market today: over 92% of those aged 16-19 were in the labour market at least once during the two years (this compares with 90% of those aged 35-44).

- After one year, 83% of low-wage job holders were either still in low paying jobs or without work, while only 17% had progressed to higher-paying jobs.

The main object of this report has been to expose to a wider public the extent of the data recorded by the Labour Market Activity Survey. As such, it represents primarily a "fact" book, concerned with what happened, rather than a detailed analysis of the findings, or an attempt to explain them.

The Labour Market Activity Survey tracked the same people over time (in this case a two-year period), and demonstrated just how elastic both the working-age population and the labour market are. It is clear now, too, that when reference is made to the labour force at different times, even within the span of a year, that force represents a different size and mix of working-age Canadians each time. This is not to deny the existence of a substantial fixed "core" at the centre, but there is tremendous elasticity at the periphery.

The publication, *FLUX: Two Years in the Life of the Canadian Labour Market (Findings of the Statistics Canada Labour Market Activity Survey)*, 1986-87 (71-538E, $45) is now available. For more detailed information on this release, contact Scott Murray (613-951-9476), Household Surveys Division.■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 14, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 14, 1991 totalled 257 585 tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 256 657 tonnes and up 18.6% from the year-earlier level of 217 218 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 12 363 201 tonnes, an increase of 6.0% from 11 668 766 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

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

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period ending December 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 0.7% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 9.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 5.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 0.4% from the previous year.

Note to users: 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. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

November 1991

Manufacturers shipped 3 456 490 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November 1991, down 10.8% from the 3 872 996 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 12.6% from the 3 956 759 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1991 totalled 28 721 158 square metres, a decrease of 16.3% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 November issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

November 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 304 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1991, a decrease of 9.7% compared to 2 552[r] (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1990.

For January to November 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 32 373 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 33 602[r] thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 3.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1991 issue of Rigid Insulating Board (36-002, $5/$50)will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes
November 1991

November 1991 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1992. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Pack of Processed Peaches
1991

Data on the pack of processed peaches for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1991 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date. For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

Performing Arts
1989-1990

Data from the 1989-1990 annual survey of performing arts companies in Canada are now available on a cost-recovery basis. Information on company performances and attendance can be obtained, as well as detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures, tabulated by province or by the four disciplines of theatre, music, dance and opera.

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6884), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Annual Retail Sales by Province
1989

Annual retail sales for 1989 are now available by province and industry group. For information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559). ■

Leisure and Personal Services
1989 Preliminary Data

Preliminary data on leisure and personal services for 1989 are now available and will appear in Service Bulletin 63-015, Vol. 3, No. 2 .

For further information, please contact Pina La Novara (613-951-2196), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Meat and Meat Products Industry (Except Poultry)
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the meat and meat products industry (except poultry) (SIC 1011) totalled $8,722.8 million, down 0.2% from $8,743.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5380.

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. ■

Feed Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the feed industry (SIC 1053) totalled $3,091.1 million, up 6.1% from $2,913.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5389.

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. ■

Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil)
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the vegetable oil mills (except corn oil) (SIC 1061) totalled $854.4 million, down 11.7% from $968.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390.

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 Food Products Industries including Malt and Malt Flour Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other food products industries including malt and malt flour industry (SIC 1098) totalled $3,162.7 million, up 9.4% from $2,890.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5400.

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. ■

Soft Drink Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soft drink industry (SIC 1111) totalled $1,874.3 million, down 6.7% from $2,008.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5402.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Wire Products, Upholstery and Coil Spring Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wire products, upholstery and coil spring industries (SIC 3058) totalled $686.1 million, down 6.5% from $734.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5530.

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. ■

Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and woodworking machinery industry (SIC 3193) totalled $319.2 million, up 7.1% from $298.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5545.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other machinery and equipment industries n.e.c, (SIC 3199) totalled $4,022.5 million, up 5.9% from $3,798.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5547.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)* (42-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aircraft and aircraft parts industry (SIC 3211) totalled $5,111.8 million, up 18.6% from $4,308.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5549.

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. ■

Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle stampings industry (SIC 3253) totalled $2,265.2 million, down 2.0% from $2,311.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5557.

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. ■

Other Motor Vehicle Accessories, Parts and Assemblies Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other motor vehicle accessories, parts and assemblies industry (SIC 3259) totalled $4,110.7 million, up 7.5% from $3,823.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5562.

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. ■

Shipbuilding and Repair Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shipbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3271) totalled $1,568.4 million, up 27.1% from $1,234.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5564.

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. ■

Boatbuilding and Repair Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the boatbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled $440.9 million, down 4.9% from $463.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5565.

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. ■

Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the communication and energy wire and cable industry (SIC 3381) totalled $2,170.3 million, up 11.3% from $1,949.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5583.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35). For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, November 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, September 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

FLUX: Two Years in the Life of the Canadian Labour Market (Findings of the Statistics Canada Labour Market Activity Survey), 1986-87.
Catalogue number 71-538E
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 85-211
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 23-27, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
23	**Retail Trade**	October 1991
23	**Wholesale Trade**	October 1991
23	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	October 1991
23	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	October 1991
24	**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	October 1991
24	**Major Release Dates**	January 1992

Note: Please be advised that the publishing of the **Daily** will be suspended for the following dates: December 27, 30, 31, 1991 and January 2, 1992. Publication will resume on Friday, January 3, 1992.

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