

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 28, 1991

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Gross Domestic Product at factor cost slumped 0.9% in January, led by the largest decline in services production since 1982.
- **Department Store Sales and Stocks, January 1991** 7  
Seasonally adjusted, department store sales decreased by 18.0% in January.
- **Wholesale Trade, January 1991** 8  
Seasonally adjusted, wholesale merchants' sales decreased 8.5%. About 4.5% of this decline is due to the replacement of the Federal Sales Tax by the Goods and Services Tax.
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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)  
January 1991

#### Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost fell 0.9% in January to a level 2.8% below its peak in February 1990. Production of services skidded 1.1%, the largest decline since October 1982, as unusually large cutbacks in retail and wholesale trade followed the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Excluding these industries, services output dropped 0.2% and GDP declined 0.3%. The ongoing decline in goods production slowed to -0.6%, following drops of 1.5% in November and December.

#### Services-producing Industries

Although retail and wholesale trade accounted for over 80% of the decline in services, community, business and personal services, and transportation and storage also trimmed production. Finance, insurance, and real estate, and communications services advanced.

Retail trade plunged 5.3% in January when, with the introduction of the GST, prices on consumer goods rose by 2.9% from December. This was the largest decline in production since January 1976 and left retail output 9.6% below its peak in December 1988. Items such as furniture and appliances, and clothes, which had experienced a pre-GST buying surge in December, were the hardest hit in January. Service station operators and motor vehicle dealers recorded the only substantial gains. In all, 14 of 18 store types recorded lower sales in January.

Wholesale trade tumbled 5.7% in January following a 1.7% gain in December. Sales of industrial machinery and equipment, farm machinery, and grain fell substantially following a surge in December.

Following a flat December, transportation and storage services plunged 3.4%, the largest monthly decline since January 1982. Output in January was 8.6% below its peak in September 1989. Reduced transport by air (-10.2%) and truck (-4.4%), and lower pipeline throughput (-3.8%) accounted for most of the decline.

#### Note to Users:

*The deflators normally used for retail and wholesale trade do not reflect the tax changes associated with the introduction of the GST in the same way as do their current dollar counterparts. While these deflators were adjusted in January to be consistent with the current dollar estimates, users should be aware that because of these adjustments, the constant dollar estimates for wholesale and retail trade are less reliable than usual.*

Finance, insurance and real estate services advanced 0.2% as higher banking activity and royalties were partly offset by lower output by real estate agents and insurance companies.

Communications output advanced 0.6%, its fourth consecutive gain, based largely on increased long-distance calling. This was partly offset by lower postal activity.

#### Goods-producing Industries

The 0.6% drop in goods production was the seventh consecutive monthly decline. Widespread cutbacks in agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, and construction were partly offset by a strong advance in output by utilities. Mining and fishing also recorded modest gains.

Agricultural production fell 3.0% in January as a return to more normal yields is expected in 1991 following a bumper crop in 1990.

Forestry output plunged 8.5%, the largest of four consecutive monthly declines, leaving output 46% below its July 1987 peak.

Following five consecutive declines, manufacturing output slipped a further 0.7% in January to a level 11.2% below its May 1989 peak. The decline, however, was neither as sharp nor as widespread as in the previous two months. While 13 of 21 manufacturing industries cut production in January, wood, petroleum refining, and non-metallic mineral products accounted for about half of the dollar decline. Manufacturers of paper products increased output substantially for the second consecutive month.

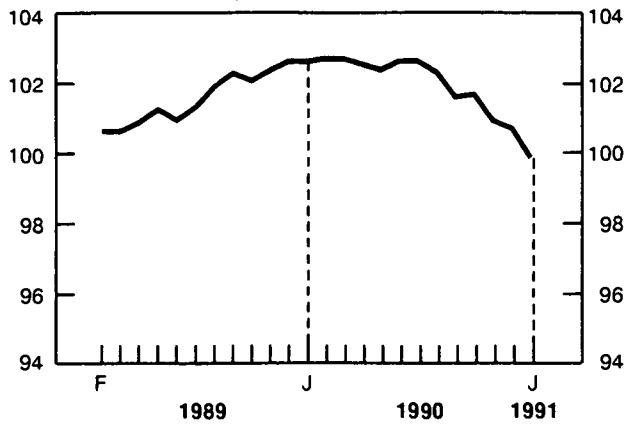
After drops of 6.2% and 5.8% in November and December, output of wood products fell a further 6.9% in January to a level 32% below its October 1987 peak. Sawmill operators and manufacturers of prefabricated buildings, and doors and windows

## Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

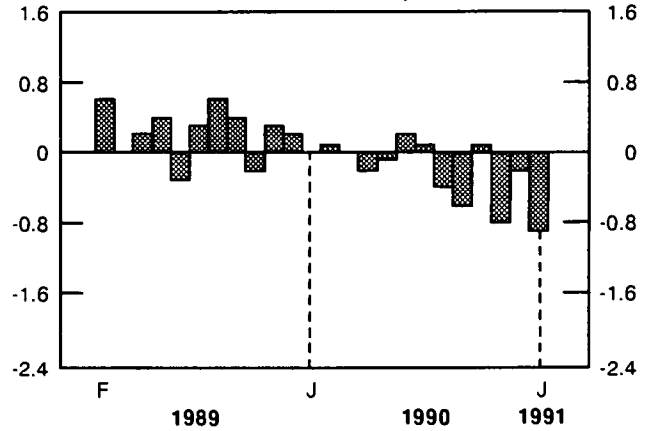
### Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



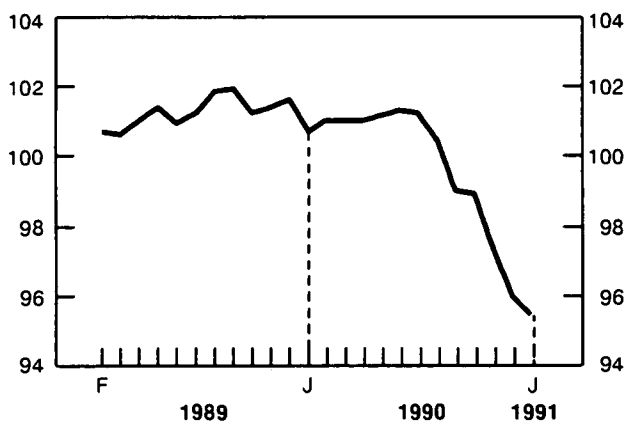
% change

### Total economy



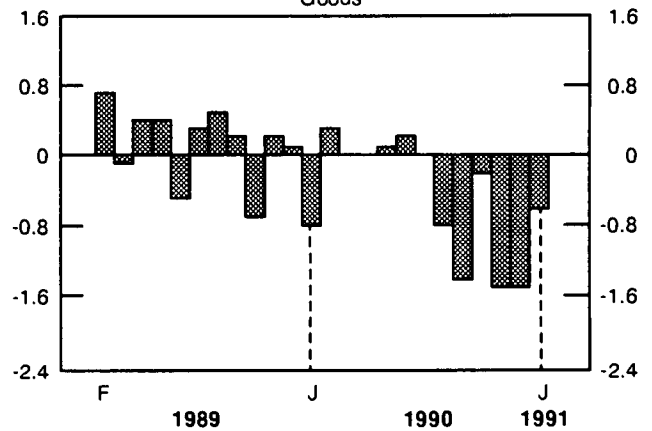
### Goods

Index (January 1989 = 100)



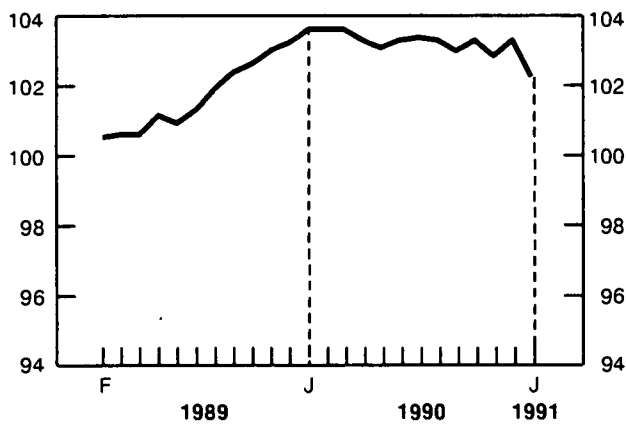
% change

### Goods



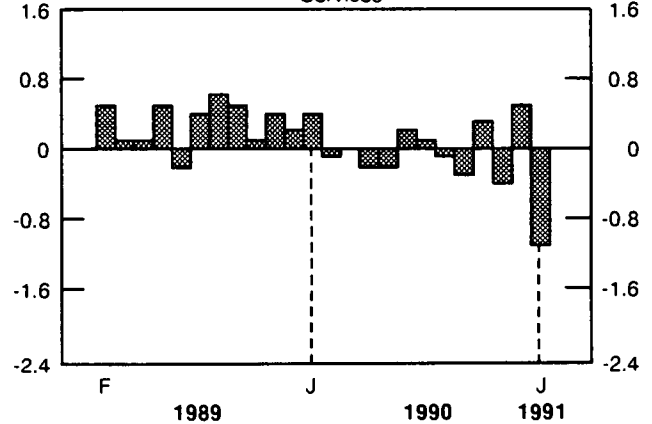
### Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



% change

### Services



accounted for over 90% of the dollar decline. Prefabricated building output has plunged 68%, and door and window output 62% from their peaks in May 1989 and May 1988, respectively.

A 9.9% drop in refining petroleum was the largest monthly cutback since June 1988, extending the volatility in production observed since the start of the war in the Middle East.

Non-metallic mineral producers slashed output 7.3% in January. This was the largest of 13 monthly declines posted in the past 16 months. Of this industry's major construction-related products, clay output has fallen 61% below its August 1988 peak, cement 36% below its February 1990 peak, concrete 43% below its August 1989 peak and ready-mix 49% below its December 1988 peak.

Following a gain of 3.4% in December, output of paper products advanced a further 5.7% in January. Higher production of pulp and newsprint accounted for most of the increase as these industries returned to more normal levels of activity following the settlement of strikes late last year.

After tumbling 2.7% in December, construction output dropped 1.8% in January. As in the previous two months, residential, non-residential and engineering construction all declined. Reduced activity on singles and apartments led a 5.2% drop in residential construction. Reduced work on industrial projects accounted for most of the 0.8% cutback in non-residential construction.

Output by utilities rose 3.9% in January when average temperatures were lower than normal. Electric power, which accounted for most of the increase, recorded its highest level of output since December 1989.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.**

The January 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release in April.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

# **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month**

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)  
(\$ millions)

	1990				1991
	January	October	November	December	January
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>512,211.6</b>	<b>507,727.5</b>	<b>503,620.7</b>	<b>502,803.4</b>	<b>498,102.7</b>
<b>Business Sector:</b>	<b>422,508.0</b>	<b>416,635.5</b>	<b>412,311.5</b>	<b>411,542.2</b>	<b>406,738.3</b>
<b>Goods:</b>	<b>176,371.2</b>	<b>173,080.8</b>	<b>170,398.8</b>	<b>167,875.2</b>	<b>166,933.2</b>
Agriculture	10,498.8	11,064.0	10,824.0	10,550.4	10,230.0
Fishing and Trapping	1,038.0	1,182.0	1,136.4	1,105.2	1,124.4
Logging Industry	2,748.0	2,349.6	2,306.4	2,182.8	1,998.0
Mining Industries	19,767.6	19,537.2	19,599.6	19,808.4	19,868.4
Manufacturing Industries	92,498.4	89,540.4	87,266.4	85,720.8	85,153.2
Construction Industries	34,066.8	33,408.0	33,246.0	32,346.0	31,765.2
Other Utility Industries	15,753.6	15,999.6	16,020.0	16,161.6	16,794.0
<b>Services:</b>	<b>246,136.8</b>	<b>243,554.7</b>	<b>241,912.7</b>	<b>243,667.0</b>	<b>239,805.1</b>
Transportation and Storage	22,966.8	22,436.4	22,141.2	22,137.6	21,376.8
Communication Industries	18,487.2	19,063.2	19,087.2	19,135.2	19,254.0
Wholesale Trade	28,281.6	26,289.6	26,176.8	26,630.4	25,119.6
Retail Trade	32,026.8	30,615.6	30,460.8	30,728.4	29,096.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,578.8	80,797.2	80,246.4	80,967.6	81,091.2
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,795.6	64,352.7	63,800.3	64,067.8	63,867.1
<b>Non-business Sector:</b>	<b>89,703.6</b>	<b>91,092.0</b>	<b>91,309.2</b>	<b>91,261.2</b>	<b>91,364.4</b>
<b>Goods:</b>	<b>944.4</b>	<b>926.4</b>	<b>934.8</b>	<b>932.4</b>	<b>931.2</b>
<b>Services:</b>	<b>88,759.2</b>	<b>90,165.6</b>	<b>90,374.4</b>	<b>90,328.8</b>	<b>90,433.2</b>
Government Service Industry	33,102.0	33,403.2	33,432.0	33,464.4	33,547.2
Community and Personal Services	52,576.8	53,629.2	53,817.6	53,721.6	53,758.8
Other Services	3,080.4	3,133.2	3,124.8	3,142.8	3,127.2
<b>Other Aggregations:</b>					
Goods-producing Industries	177,315.6	174,007.2	171,333.6	168,807.6	167,864.4
Services-producing Industries	334,896.0	333,720.3	332,287.1	333,995.8	330,238.3
Industrial Production	128,964.0	126,003.6	123,820.8	122,623.2	122,746.8
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,860.0	42,270.0	41,485.2	41,254.8	41,336.4
Durable Manufacturing	48,638.4	47,270.4	45,781.2	44,466.0	43,816.8

## Department Store Sales and Stocks

January 1991

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales including concessions totalled \$1,002 million in January 1991, a sharp decline of 18.0% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,222 million.
- Estimates of December sales include the Federal Sales Tax, whereas the Goods and Services Tax is excluded from January estimates. Removing the effect of this change, department store sales declined about 15% in January.
- The decline was broadly based, with 37 of the 40 major commodity lines recording lower sales. Declines in sales were most pronounced in the footwear, clothing and home furnishings categories. These groups had higher than average increases in December 1990.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,606 million at the end of January. The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.60:1 in January, a sharp increase over the 4.04:1 ratio observed in December.

#### Note to Users:

Sales figures collected and published for 1991 exclude both provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Sales data for previous years include the Federal Sales Tax, which was embedded in the retail price of many goods.

This change would deflate the 1991 figures, compared with those from previous years. Department store sales for Canada for 1990 would be lower by about 3.5% if the Federal Sales Tax is removed.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6).**

The January 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of May.

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	January 1990	December 1990	January 1991	January 1990	October 1990 <sup>r</sup>	November 1990 <sup>r</sup>	December 1990 <sup>r</sup>	January 1991 <sup>p</sup>
	millions of \$			millions of \$				
Total Sales	788	2,275	681	1,164	1,196	1,161	1,222	1,002
Total Stocks	3,972	4,469	3,869	4,700	4,993	5,009	4,936	4,606
Stock to Sales Ratio	5.04	1.96	5.68	4.04	4.18	4.31	4.04	4.60

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

## Wholesale Trade

January 1991

### Notes to Users

*Data collected and published for 1991 exclude both provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. For previous years, except for wholesalers which were licensed, figures included the Federal Sales Tax.*

*The amount of taxes embodied in the value of wholesale sales before January 1991 cannot be determined with precision. Estimates suggest that of the 8.5% decline in January, about 4.5% is attributed to the replacement of the Federal Sales Tax by the Goods and Services Tax. The estimate of 4.5% applies only to the total value of wholesalers' sales: it is not possible to assess the effect on individual trade groups and provinces. Thus, the changes noted below for individual trade groups and provinces should be used with caution as they are not adjusted for the changes in taxes.*

*Starting with January 1991, the seasonally adjusted series are obtained directly from the X-11-ARIMA and consequently are now available for the current month. The need to smooth the seasonally adjusted series by a three-month moving average is no longer required.*

*Estimates of inventories for the nine trade groups at the Canada level are now available.*

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales fell 8.5% in January to \$13.6 billion. This decline follows an increase of 1.9% in December and four consecutive drops since July 1990.

- All nine trade groups registered lower sales than in December 1990. The overall decline was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-16.3%), wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-13.8%), wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (-3.8%) and wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-7.7%).
- Regionally, all provinces and territories posted sales decreases, ranging from -29.4% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (combined) to -3.6% in British Columbia.

#### Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In January, wholesale merchants' inventories were \$23.3 billion, 0.5% lower than those of the previous month; this represents the sixth consecutive monthly decline. The inventories trend has been declining since the fourth quarter of 1989, decreasing, on average, by 0.3% a month.
- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of January 1991 stood at 1.71:1, up from 1.58:1 recorded in the previous month.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.**

The January issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$14.40/\$144) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □



Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants Sales

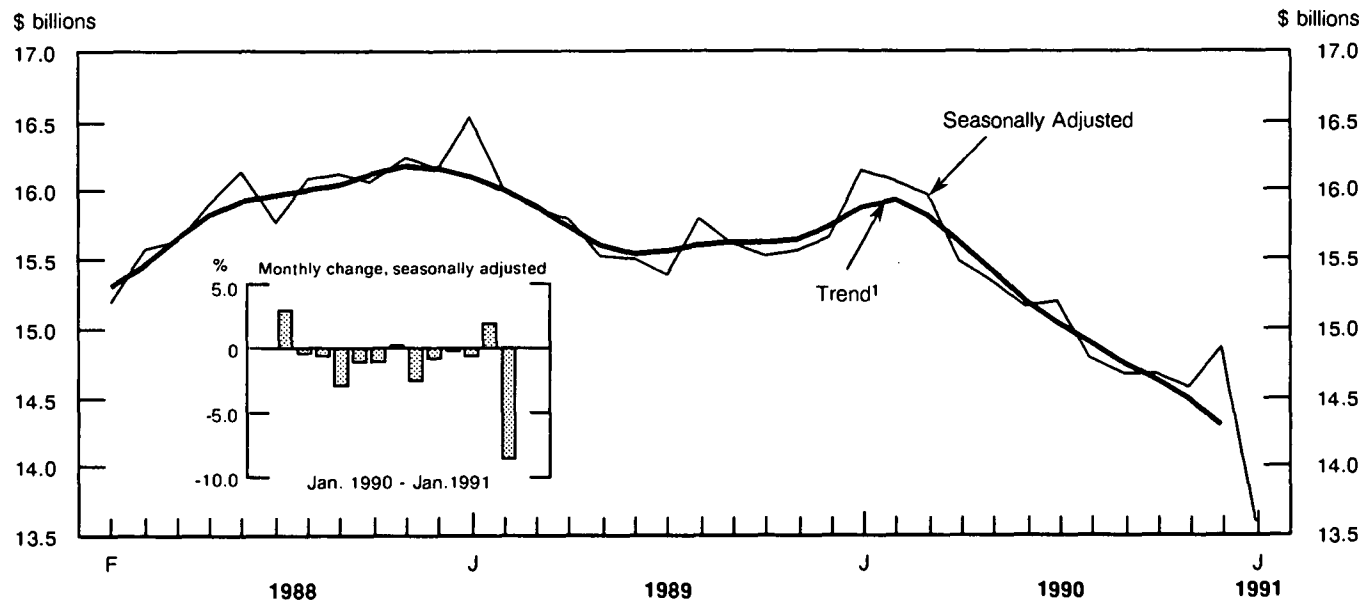
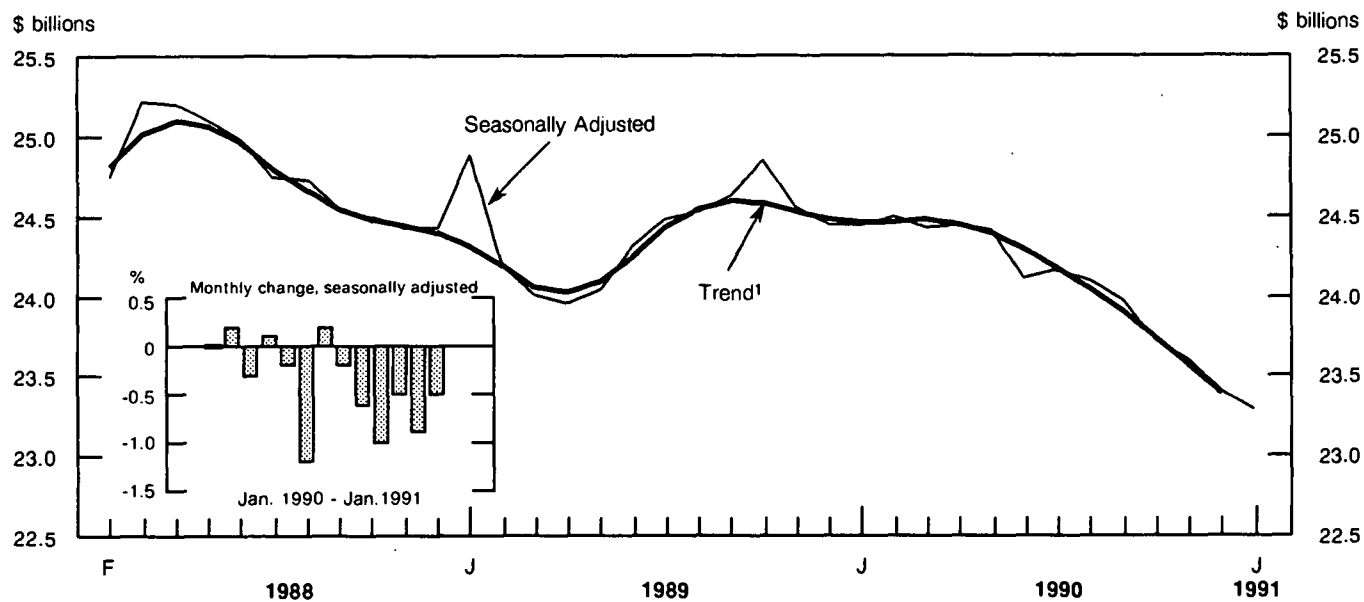


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants Inventories



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

**Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region**  
January 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1990 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990	Jan. 1990	Oct. 1990 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1990 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1990 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1991/ Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990
	millions of \$		%		millions of \$		%		%		
<b>Canada</b>											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,338	3,584	3,281	-1.7	3,614	3,548	3,625	3,642	3,502	-3.8	-3.1
Apparel and dry goods	352	177	256	-27.2	391	316	301	293	285	-2.8	-27.1
Household goods	505	483	401	-20.6	606	534	522	501	475	-5.2	-21.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,523	1,419	1,359	-10.7	1,777	1,746	1,737	1,722	1,589	-7.7	-10.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,263	877	892	-29.4	1,328	1,078	1,046	1,085	936	-13.8	-29.5
Lumber and building materials	1,168	933	883	-24.4	1,617	1,361	1,359	1,272	1,205	-5.3	-25.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	254	300	164	-35.4	379	322	316	329	242	-26.4	-36.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,811	3,527	2,901	-23.9	3,929	3,275	3,232	3,566	2,985	-16.3	-24.0
Other products	2,251	2,259	2,131	-5.3	2,499	2,472	2,427	2,432	2,365	-2.8	-5.4
<b>Total, all trades</b>	<b>14,464</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>12,267</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>16,140</b>	<b>14,651</b>	<b>14,566</b>	<b>14,843</b>	<b>13,585</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-15.8</b>
<b>Regions</b>											
Newfoundland	142	160	131	-7.7	158	173	173	176	148	-15.9	-6.3
Prince Edward Island	39	34	26	-33.8	42	34	32	31	28	-9.9	-32.1
Nova Scotia	352	341	263	-25.4	417	340	341	334	313	-6.3	-25.0
New Brunswick	246	230	198	-19.7	282	261	252	241	228	-5.3	-19.3
Quebec	3,766	3,354	3,113	-17.3	4,201	3,737	3,679	3,795	3,399	-10.4	-19.1
Ontario	5,662	5,492	5,041	-11.0	6,269	5,952	5,966	6,067	5,556	-8.4	-11.4
Manitoba	459	431	369	-19.6	522	478	471	451	419	-7.0	-19.7
Saskatchewan	526	460	375	-28.7	587	474	503	493	420	-14.9	-28.6
Alberta	1,254	1,408	1,181	-5.8	1,447	1,382	1,374	1,489	1,376	-7.6	-4.9
British Columbia	2,003	1,636	1,559	-22.2	2,198	1,800	1,758	1,750	1,686	-3.6	-23.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	15	15	11	-21.9	16	19	17	17	12	-29.4	-24.3

**Wholesale Merchants Inventories, by Trade Group**  
January 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1990 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990	Jan. 1990	Oct. 1990 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1990 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1990 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1991/ Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990
	millions of \$		%		millions of \$		%		%		
<b>Canada</b>											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,636	2,681	2,473	-6.2	2,644	2,593	2,628	2,656	2,486	-6.4	-6.0
Apparel and dry goods	800	674	700	-12.4	813	751	744	721	715	-0.8	-12.0
Household goods	1,217	1,020	946	-22.3	1,217	1,148	1,079	1,020	946	-7.3	-22.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,303	3,418	3,509	6.2	3,392	3,479	3,448	3,491	3,587	2.7	5.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,037	1,689	1,709	-16.1	2,041	1,817	1,781	1,731	1,711	-1.2	-16.2
Lumber and building materials	2,386	2,186	2,221	-6.9	2,509	2,326	2,328	2,319	2,348	1.3	-6.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,588	1,410	1,416	-10.8	1,604	1,468	1,463	1,442	1,430	-0.8	-10.8
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,136	6,676	6,838	-4.2	7,233	6,996	6,966	6,908	6,938	0.4	-4.1
Other products	2,966	2,996	3,079	3.8	2,983	3,141	3,171	3,103	3,110	0.2	4.2
<b>Total, all trades</b>	<b>24,069</b>	<b>22,750</b>	<b>22,891</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>24,436</b>	<b>23,717</b>	<b>23,608</b>	<b>23,391</b>	<b>23,271</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-4.8</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figure.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figure.

## Building Permits

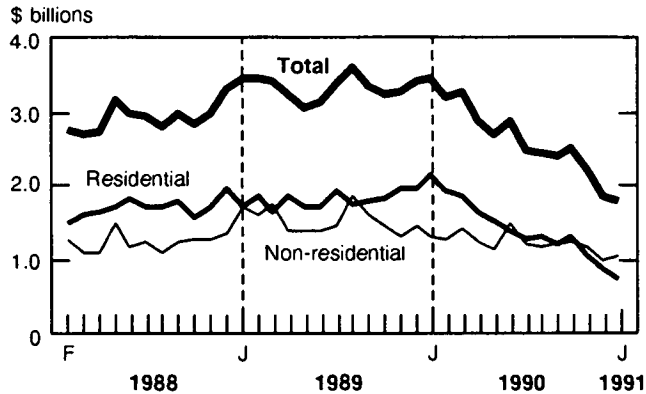
January 1991

### Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada decreased 3.9% in January to \$1,784 million, down from \$1,856 million in December. This drop was entirely attributable to the residential sector.

### Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

### Residential Sector

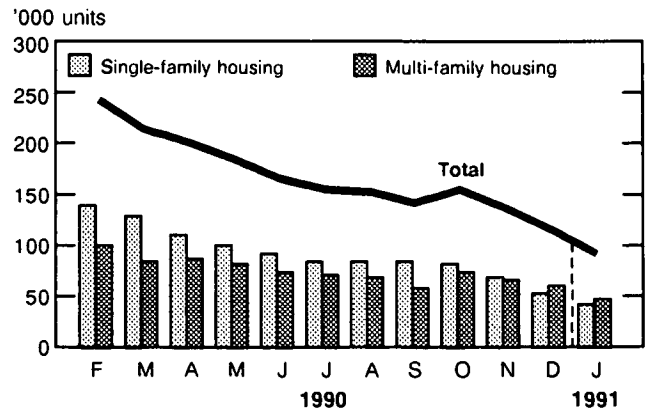
- The preliminary value of residential building permits dropped 18.6% in January to a level of \$716 million, down from \$879 million in December.
- The single-family dwelling sector, which accounted for most of the decrease, dropped 24.8% to \$437 million and the multi-family dwelling sector fell by 6.6% to a level of \$279 million.
- British Columbia was the only region to report a gain in the value of residential building permits in January.
- The total number of dwelling units authorized in January fell 20.8% to 90,000 units at annual rates (43,000 single-detached and 47,000 multiple dwellings). The January 1991 level was 64.2% lower than the comparable figure for January 1990.

### Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits increased by 9.3% in January to \$1,068 million, up from \$977 million in December.

### Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

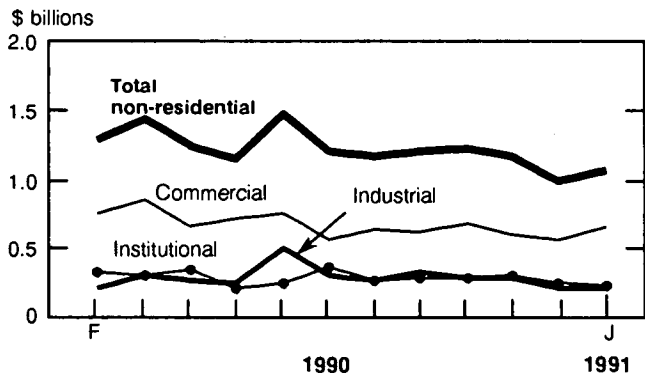


Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

- The value of building permits decreased 2.6% in the industrial sector (to \$196 million) and 1.7% in the institutional sector (to \$222 million). The commercial sector value increased by 18.2% to \$650 million.

### Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

- The Prairies and British Columbia were the only regions to report a decline in the value of non-residential building permits in January.

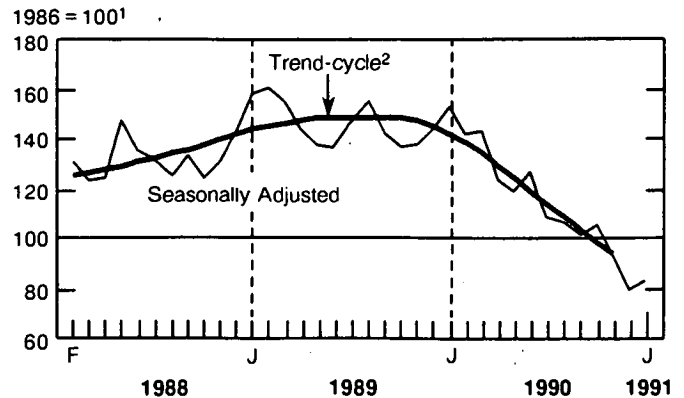
#### Short-term Trend

- In November, the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) declined by 5.1% to 92.6, down from a level of 97.6 in October. During the last 15 months, the rate of decline has accelerated.
- The trend index of residential permits decreased 7.9% to a level of 77.7 while the non-residential trend index fell 2.4% to 112.9. (The indexes are now based on 1986 = 100.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$22/\$220) is scheduled for release at the end of April.

#### Building Permits Indices



<sup>1</sup> This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.

<sup>2</sup> The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### The Application of Dispositions Under the Young Offenders Act

1986-87 to 1988-89

#### Note

The Young Offenders Act (YOA), proclaimed in 1984, replaced the Juvenile Delinquents Act (JDA) that had been adopted three-quarters of a century earlier, and fundamentally changed the youth justice system. The philosophy of the YOA, while recognizing that young persons have special needs, is to hold young offenders accountable for their actions, to protect society from criminal conduct and to protect the legal rights of the offender.

#### Highlights

- In 1989-90, of those cases that resulted in a guilty finding, approximately three-quarters (74%) of dispositions handed down by youth courts were non-custodial while one-quarter (26%) resulted in sentences of custody. Of those cases that resulted in a custodial disposition, secure custody accounted for 46% and open custody for 54% of dispositions. Of the cases that resulted in a non-custodial disposition, probation accounted for approximately two-thirds (64%) and fines and lesser dispositions accounted for one-third (36%) of dispositions.
- In 1989-90, approximately 4% of cases with a guilty finding were disposed of by means of an absolute discharge as the most serious disposition. Females were more than twice as likely to be awarded this disposition as males (7% as opposed to 3%).

Vol. 11, No. 5 of the *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, \$3.90/\$78) examines the application of dispositions under the Young Offenders Act since the uniform maximum age provisions became mandatory across Canada in 1985. Youth court data for 1986-87 to 1988-89 from all provinces and territories, with the exception of Ontario and Northwest Territories, are included in this analysis. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

### Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1989

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1989 are now available. The estimates are produced using the component method and are based on the 1986 geographical census boundaries.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 6486 and 6496 (population); 6487 and 6497 (births); 6488 and 6498 (deaths); 6489 and 6499 (immigration); 6490 and 6500 (emigration); 6491 and 6501 (interprovincial in-migration); 6492 and 6502 (interprovincial out-migration); 6493 and 6503 (intraprovincial in-migration); and 6494 and 6504 (intraprovincial out-migration).

These estimates will appear in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1989 (Component Method)* (91-212, \$22).

For data, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre. For information on methodology, call Ravi Verma (613-951-2287), Demography Division. ■

### Deliveries of Major Grains

January 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers decreased from January 1990, except for wheat where marketings increased. Deliveries for January 1990 and January 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1576.2	1578.0
• Durum wheat	173.6	435.6
• <b>Wheat - Total</b>	<b>1749.8</b>	<b>2013.6</b>
• Oats	108.0	58.5
• Barley	678.1	597.9
• Rye	31.0	28.6
• Flaxseed	33.5	26.0
• Canola	320.7	198.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2921.1</b>	<b>2922.8</b>

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**Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.**

The January 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

**Apparent Per-capita Food Consumption in Canada**

1988 and 1989

Estimates of apparent per-capita consumption in Canada for 1988 and 1989 are now available for oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, mushrooms and fish.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108, 00190112.**

*Apparent Per-capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II, 1989* (32-230, \$27) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact J. Brunette (613-951-3857), Agriculture Division. ■

**Steel Primary Forms**

Week Ending March 23, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 23, 1991 totalled 260 997 tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from the preceding week's total of 266 691 tonnes and down 10.5% from the year-earlier level of 291 525 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 3 070 882 tonnes, a decrease of 3.0% from 3 166 972 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

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

**Grain Marketing Situation Report**

February 1991

The situation report for February 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin,**  
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 1991.

**Catalogue number 50-002**

(Canada: \$9.40/\$75.00; United States:  
US\$11.25/US\$90.00; Other Countries:  
US\$13.15/US\$105.00).

**Railway Carloadings,** January 1991.

**Catalogue number 52-001**

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83.00; United States:  
US\$10.00/US\$100.00; Other Countries:  
US\$11.60/US\$116.00).

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,**  
November 1990.

**Catalogue number 53-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71.00; United States:  
US\$8.50/US\$85.00; Other Countries:  
US\$9.90/US\$99.00).

**Communications Service Bulletin,**  
**Telecommunications Statistics**  
Fourth Quarter 1990.

**Catalogue number 56-001**

(Canada: \$8.20/\$49.00; United States:  
US\$9.85/US\$59.00; Other Countries:  
US\$11.50/US\$69.00).

**Construction Price Statistics,** Fourth Quarter 1990.

**Catalogue number 62-007**

(Canada: \$18.00/\$72.00; United States:  
US\$21.50/US\$86.00; Other Countries:  
US\$25.25/US\$101.00).

**Business Services,** 1986-1988.

**Catalogue number 63-232**

(Canada: \$30.00; United States: US\$36.00; Other  
Countries: US\$42.00).

**Security Transactions with Non-Residents,**  
December 1990.

**Catalogue number 67-002**

(Canada: \$15.80/\$158.00; United States:  
US\$19.00/US\$190.00; Other Countries:  
US\$22.10/US\$221.00).

**Unemployment Insurance Statistics,**  
December 1990.

**Catalogue number 73-001**

(Canada: \$14.70/\$147.00; United States:  
US\$17.60/US\$176.00; Other Countries:  
US\$20.60/US\$206.00).

**Juristat Bulletin: The Application of Dispositions**  
**Under the Young Offenders Act,** Vol. 11, No. 5.

**Catalogue number 85-002**

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

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: April 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>April 1991</b>		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1991
2	Retail Trade	January 1991
3	Help-Wanted Index	March 1991
4	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1991
5-12	Quarterly Financial Statistics For Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1990
5	Labour Force Survey	March 1991
5	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1991
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1991
11	New Housing Price Index	February 1991
12	Farm Product Price Index	February 1991
16	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1991
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1991
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1991
19	The Consumer Price Index	March 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	February 1991
23	Retail Trade	February 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	February 1991
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1991
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1991
24	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1991
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1991
26	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3 - Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31	
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1991
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1991
30	Building Permits	February 1991
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1991
30	Major Release Dates	May 1991

The May 1991 release schedule will be published on April 30, 1991. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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