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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

August 1991

National Highlights

All Items

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada edged up 0.1% between July and August to a level of 126.9 (1986=100). The increase was unchanged from July and smaller than the 0.5% monthly changes recorded for May and June. The higher all-items index was largely due to increases in the indexes for housing (0.2%), clothing (0.9%) and transportation (0.3%), somewhat offset by a 1.2% decline in the index for food.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the rise in the all-items index remained steady at 0.2%, following advances of 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.4% reported for April, May and June.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between August 1990 and August 1991 was 5.8%, unchanged from July but down from the approximately 6.3% recorded for the three-month period of February to June 1991. The compound annual rate of increase for August, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (May to August), was 3.2%, virtually the same as the rate of increase from May to August.

Food

The decline in the food index was twice as sharp in August (-1.2%) as in July 1991. The drop is attributable to a decrease of 1.8% in the index for food purchased from stores, partly offset by a marginal rise (0.2%) in the index for food purchased from restaurants. The situation is analogous to that observed for July.

The 1.8% drop in the index for food purchased from stores is due mainly to a 22.7% drop in the fresh vegetable index, a far greater decline than the one observed in August 1990 (-14.6%). The new domestic harvests produced a downward movement in the prices of most vegetables, specifically tomatoes (-42.8%), celery (-30.1%), cucumbers (-33.0%) and lettuce (-13.8%). Prices of potatoes and carrots fell 17.1% and 19.7%, respectively. Lower prices for fresh and frozen pork (-2.4%), chicken (-1.1%), eggs (-2.1%) and bakery products (-0.5%) also contributed to the decline in the index for food purchased from

stores. The fresh fruit index fell as a result of lower prices for bananas and pears; this was somewhat offset by higher prices for apples and oranges.

The downward trend in the food index was partly offset by increases in the price of beef (0.5%), other cereal grains and cereal products (1.4%) and fish (0.9%).

Over the 12-month period, August 1990 to August 1991, the food index advanced by 5.1%, down from the annual increases of 5.4%, 6.8% and 6.3% observed in July, June and May. The change in August was due to increases of 2.9% in the index for food purchased from stores and 10.4% for food purchased in restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.3% in August, a repetition of its performance in July. Most of the upward pressure came from housing (0.2%), clothing (0.9%) and transportation (0.3%). Increases in recreation, reading and education and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes also contributed to the advance.

The 0.2% increase in the housing index was largely identified with higher charges for rented accommodation (0.6%) and owned accommodation (0.2%). A large proportion of the increase in the rented accommodation index is attributable to rent increases in Quebec, specifically Quebec City (1.9%) and Montreal (1.6%).

Most of the increase in the owned accommodation index is the result of higher maintenance and repair charges (2.1%) and higher prices for new housing, specifically in Regina (1.1%) and Vancouver (1.2%). Mortgage interest charges fell 0.2% in August, partly offsetting the upward movement of the index for owned accommodation.

The transportation index climbed 0.3% in August, compared to the 0.5% rise observed in July. Private transportation increased 0.4%, with public transportation decreasing 0.2%. Withdrawal of rebates on a number of new vehicle models and introduction of an Ontario "gas guzzler" tax are largely responsible for the jump in the private transportation index. Recent gasoline price wars in Toronto and Regina have had some offsetting effect (-0.4%) on the national private transportation index. The decline in the public transportation index is the result of a 0.5% drop in airline fares.

The August 0.9% rise in the clothing index was three times larger than the rise observed in July. The upward movement of the clothing index is largely attributable to higher prices for new fall merchandise and a return to regular prices. All categories of clothing, with the exception of boys' wear, contributed to the increase: women's wear (1.1%), girls' wear (1.0%) and men's wear (1.0%). The index for boys' wear fell 0.5% in August. The increase in the index for women's wear is largely attributable to price increases for suits, dresses, sportswear, jewelry and footwear. For men's wear, the higher index is largely attributable to higher prices for suits and sport jackets.

As in July, the 0.2% climb in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages is largely due to an increase of 0.4% in the price of alcoholic beverages. The higher prices charged by brewers and distillers are reflected in an average increase of 0.9% for alcoholic beverages served in licensed beverage rooms. Delays in the introduction of tax increases in Quebec and Ontario also contributed to the overall increase. The price of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores rose by 0.2% following an increase in beer prices in Quebec and increases in wine prices in Ontario and British Columbia.

The index for recreation, reading and education moved up by 0.1%, whereas the index for health and personal care moved down by 0.2%. For the latter index, lower prices for eyecare and selected personal

care items were offset by higher prices for prescription medicines.

Over the 12-month period, August 1990 to August 1991, the All-items excluding Food index climbed 6.0%, the same rate of increase recorded for July.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index rose 0.4% in August, double the increase recorded for both July and June. Over the 12-month period August 1990 to August 1991, the increase was 5.9%, the same rate as in July, but below the 6.2% increase observed for June.

Goods and Services

The goods index, which had risen 0.6% in June, declined 0.1% in August, a repeat of its July performance; the 0.8% decline for non-durable goods was partly offset by the 0.7% increase in the price of durable and semi-durable goods. The 0.2% increase in the price of services observed in August followed an increase of 0.3% in July.

From August 1990 to August 1991, the goods index advanced 5.6%, repeating its performance in July. Over the same time period, the increase in the services index was posted at 6.0%, a rate below the July and June increases of 6.1% and 6.7%.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1991 from	
	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	July 1991	August 1990
All-items	126.9	126.8	119.9	0.1	5.8
Food	122.0	123.5	116.1	-1.2	5.1
All-items excluding food	128.0	127.6	120.8	0.3	6.0
Housing	125.2	124.9	119.8	0.2	4.5
Clothing	130.1	129.0	118.9	0.9	9.4
Transportation	119.5	119.1	117.3	0.3	1.9
Health and personal care	128.7	129.0	120.8	-0.2	6.5
Recreation, reading and education	129.6	129.5	121.1	0.1	7.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	163.8	163.4	137.6	0.2	19.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.8	78.9	83.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	168.0				

City Highlights

Between July and August, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% for Halifax to a rise of 0.3% for Calgary. The decline in the all-items index for Halifax is attributable to declines greater than the national average in the prices of food, housing, clothing and transportation. In Calgary, above-average increases in prices of clothing, transportation and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages explain the increase in the all-items index.

Between August 1990 and August 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged between 4.6% in Toronto and 7.6% in Montreal.

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

St. John's

The all-items index remained unchanged, as a substantial decline in the food index and a slight decline in the transportation index offset advances in the remaining five major components. Lower prices for fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, for bakery products, pork and beef were mainly responsible for the decline in the food index. The transportation index fell as lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were recorded. Advances in the prices of clothing, household furnishings, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and new houses had a considerable offsetting effect. Price increases were also reported for personal care supplies and services, prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Five of the major component indexes advanced, but were largely offset by a decline in the food index. Much of the increase was associated with a rise in the housing index, reflecting advances in electricity charges and household textile prices. Rented and owned accommodation charges were up slightly. Price increases for men's and women's wear, automotive vehicles and served alcoholic beverages also exerted a notable upward impact. Dampening these advances was a decline in the food index, which mainly reflected lower prices for fresh produce and soft drinks, and to a lesser extent, lower prices

for chicken, cereal and bakery products and beef. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.2%.

Halifax

The all-items index fell 0.2% mainly due to declines in the food and transportation indexes. Within food, lower prices for fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for fresh fruit, bakery products, milk and chicken. The fall in the transportation index largely reflected lower prices for new cars. Higher prices for clothing, increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and a rise in household operating expenses moderated the overall decline. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.2%.

Saint John

Declines in the food and transportation indexes were the dominant factors in the 0.1% fall in the all-items index. Lower prices for fresh vegetables explained most of the decline in the food index. Within the transportation index, lower prices for gasoline more than offset price increases for automotive vehicles. Higher prices for clothing, household textiles and new houses moderated the overall decline. From August 1990 to August 1991, the all-items index has risen 6.6%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were increased charges for rented accommodation, higher charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and price increases for household furnishings and equipment. Increased transportation charges, most notably for automotive vehicles and gasoline, also exerted a notable upward influence. Advances in recreational expenses and price increases for beer (both in stores and in licensed premises) were recorded as well. Partially offsetting these increases was a decline in the food index, caused mainly by lower prices for fresh vegetables. Price decreases for cured meats, dairy products, bakery products, and pork were also registered. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.4%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. A rise in the housing index contributed the largest upward influence, as increased charges for rented

accommodation were recorded. Higher charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and traveller accommodation were also noted. Price increases for alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, clothing, automotive vehicles and gasoline also contributed to the overall upward movement. A major offsetting effect occurred in the food index, largely identified with lower prices for fresh produce, pork, bakery products and cured meat. Between August 1990 and 1991, the All-items index rose 7.6%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with most of the increases concentrated in the transportation, housing and clothing indexes.

Within transportation, higher prices for automotive vehicles were recorded. The housing index was up due to increased charges for rented accommodation and higher prices for household textiles. The clothing index reflected higher prices for women's, girls' and men's wear. A decline in the food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh vegetables, exerted a notable dampening effect. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Toronto

The all-items index posted no change, as declines in three of the major component indexes completely offset advances in the remaining four. A decline in the food index exerted the largest downward influence, and was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce. Price declines were also noted for pork, chicken, bakery products, cured meats and beef. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. The transportation index also fell, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset price increases for automotive vehicles. The housing index accounted for a major proportion of the upward movement, as increased charges for owned and rented accommodation were noted. Advances in household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were also reported. Higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages were registered as well. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Price

increases for automotive vehicles and clothing exerted a considerable upward impact. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and increased charges relating to recreational expenses were also noted. The housing index remained unchanged as advances in new house prices, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and household furnishings were offset by a decline in household operating costs. The food index exerted the largest downward pressure as lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, beef, prepared meats, soft drinks, bakery products and chicken. As well, price declines were observed for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.8%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 0.2%. The largest upward influence came from the transportation index where higher prices for automotive vehicles and gasoline were recorded. Price increases were also registered for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, telephone services, rented accommodation, household furnishings and clothing. Largely moderating these advances were declines in the food and health and personal care indexes. The food index declined in response to lower prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, to lower prices for sugar, beef, cured meats, chicken and fresh fruit. Decreased prices for personal care supplies were largely responsible for the decline in the health and personal care index. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.2%.

Regina

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as declines in four of the major component indexes offset advances in the remaining three. The greatest downward influence originated in the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline were recorded. A decline in the food index also had a considerable downward impact and reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, poultry, bakery products, sugar, and soft drinks. Further downward pressure resulted from declines in recreational expenses and lower prices for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Higher prices for clothing and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation offset these declines. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Saskatoon

Most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index was associated with higher prices for clothing and household furnishings, and increased charges for owned accommodation. Price increases for medicinal and pharmaceutical products, served alcoholic beverages and personal care supplies were also registered. Lower prices for food, notably for fresh vegetables, and for gasoline had a considerable dampening effect. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Edmonton

Higher prices for clothing, gasoline and automotive vehicles accounted for a large part of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and for rented accommodation contributed notable upward pressures. Increased recreational expenses were reported as well. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, prepared meats, poultry, bakery products and eggs. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines declined as well. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.6%.

Calgary

The 0.3% rise in the all-items index was largely attributable to higher prices for clothing, automotive vehicles and gasoline. Price advances for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and increased recreational expenses also contributed to the latest change. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as higher charges for rented accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment were offset by declines in charges relating to owned accommodation and household operation. The food index declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks and fresh fruit. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as a decline in the food index offset advances in five of the six remaining major component indexes (health and personal care remained unchanged). The food index fell largely due to lower prices for fresh vegetables. Price declines for beef, chicken, pork, fresh fruit, eggs and bakery products were also reported. Higher prices for gasoline, automotive vehicles and clothing were the major sources of upward pressure. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment also exerted a notable upward impact. Recreational expenses and prices for alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Victoria

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%, due to declines in the food and health and personal care indexes. Within the food index, lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, beef, chicken, fresh fruit and eggs. Lower prices for personal care supplies were responsible for the decline in the health and personal care index. Largely offsetting these declines were price increases for automotive vehicles, gasoline, clothing, household furnishings and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Recreational expenses and prices for alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen by 5.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the August 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.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
August 1991 index	121.7	120.0	118.0	129.8	113.9	126.8	126.6	139.4
% change from July 1991	0.0	-2.0	0.2	2.2	-0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2
% change from August 1990	6.5	6.0	5.3	10.6	2.2	7.9	6.1	14.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1991 index	126.2	126.9	119.3	123.7	115.4	132.4	128.9	183.9
% change from July 1991	0.1	-1.6	0.4	1.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1990	7.2	5.8	5.6	10.0	3.8	5.9	6.7	23.4
Halifax								
August 1991 index	124.8	128.8	118.8	125.9	115.4	128.4	124.3	169.8
% change from July 1991	-0.2	-1.4	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1990	5.2	4.5	4.8	7.4	1.9	7.6	3.6	14.5
Saint John								
August 1991 index	124.5	124.5	120.1	126.5	114.8	126.8	123.8	181.0
% change from July 1991	-0.1	-1.1	0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from August 1990	6.6	5.3	6.1	7.9	3.3	6.0	4.6	23.7
Quebec City								
August 1991 index	125.6	119.3	125.3	134.5	113.3	128.7	129.1	160.6
% change from July 1991	0.2	-1.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
% change from August 1990	7.4	4.6	6.3	14.3	2.8	6.3	11.0	19.9
Montreal								
August 1991 index	127.4	121.5	127.3	134.2	115.2	129.6	131.9	164.0
% change from July 1991	0.1	-1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1990	7.6	4.0	6.1	14.0	2.6	9.2	11.5	22.9
Ottawa								
August 1991 index	126.5	120.6	124.3	129.3	121.1	134.0	130.6	161.1
% change from July 1991	0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
% change from August 1990	5.9	4.9	5.1	7.2	2.9	5.8	7.3	18.1
Toronto								
August 1991 index	129.6	125.5	129.5	130.3	121.7	132.7	132.0	160.9
% change from July 1991	0.0	-0.9	0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.1
% change from August 1990	4.6	6.2	2.5	6.9	0.9	5.8	6.5	18.7
Thunder Bay								
August 1991 index	125.1	119.0	122.1	127.9	120.9	123.8	129.3	168.8
% change from July 1991	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.4
% change from August 1990	5.8	4.8	6.3	6.4	1.2	5.1	5.4	21.4
Winnipeg								
August 1991 index	125.6	122.7	122.0	127.7	121.3	127.6	128.9	161.1
% change from July 1991	0.2	-1.4	0.2	1.1	1.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0
% change from August 1990	5.2	4.1	5.4	6.0	1.6	5.4	5.2	15.4
Regina								
August 1991 index	127.0	128.4	118.0	135.5	125.2	139.5	127.5	162.1
% change from July 1991	0.0	-0.5	0.2	1.8	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
% change from August 1990	5.9	7.5	4.1	14.1	-0.4	5.7	5.8	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
Saskatoon								
August 1991 index	126.3	127.9	119.3	134.5	120.2	149.6	125.2	151.7
% change from July 1991	0.2	-0.5	0.3	1.7	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
% change from August 1990	5.7	7.9	3.7	14.0	0.8	4.4	4.5	14.5
Edmonton								
August 1991 index	125.3	119.8	120.8	129.1	120.4	126.0	129.3	175.7
% change from July 1991	0.1	-2.0	0.2	2.1	0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.2
% change from August 1990	5.6	5.0	4.3	10.1	2.5	5.4	6.2	18.6
Calgary								
August 1991 index	125.9	120.9	121.2	130.5	119.4	125.7	128.6	175.3
% change from July 1991	0.3	-0.9	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.7
% change from August 1990	6.3	6.5	4.8	9.9	3.6	5.2	6.6	17.7
Vancouver								
August 1991 index	123.9	121.7	119.9	122.5	124.6	122.4	127.0	152.2
% change from July 1991	0.0	-2.4	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.5
% change from August 1990	4.9	5.4	3.0	7.6	2.6	7.3	6.7	14.0
Victoria								
August 1991 index	124.0	122.3	119.2	124.0	123.7	119.9	129.6	152.8
% change from July 1991	-0.1	-1.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	-1.8	0.4	0.5
% change from August 1990	5.2	4.8	4.2	8.9	2.5	4.1	6.3	13.9

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).

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1991

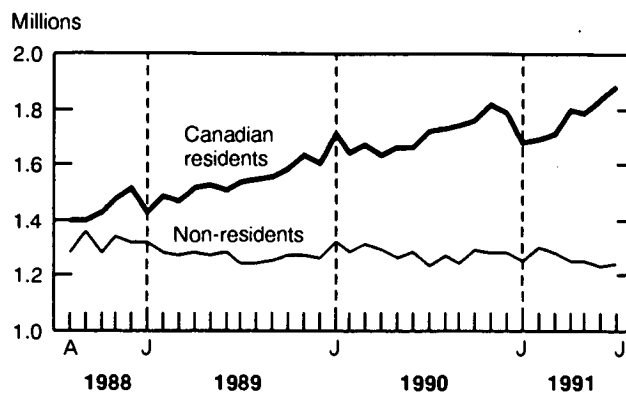
Highlights

- In July, same-day automobile travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased 9% compared with July 1990, the smallest year-over-year gain since March 1987. However, overnight automobile trips jumped 17% over the same month a year ago. Meanwhile, overnight trips by Canadian residents to the United States by other modes of transportation decreased 6%, while travel to countries other than the United States also declined (-9%) compared with the same month a year ago, marking the seventh consecutive decline from the previous year in both cases.
- United States residents' overnight trips by automobile to Canada decreased by less than 1% from July of last year. Their visits by other modes of transportation declined by a wider margin, down 3% from July 1990. The number of visits of one or more nights to Canada from countries other than the United States was down 3%, with direct entries from overseas marginally higher (1%) in July 1991.

Recent Changes

- The total number of Canadian visits to the United States fell 0.9% from June 1991, the third consecutive monthly decline. Preliminary analysis of seasonally adjusted same-day trips shows a larger decline of 1.9% in July, the third straight monthly loss.

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



- The seasonally adjusted number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents advanced 2.5% in July, after registering an increase of 2.9% in June. Overnight travel abroad exceeded in both June and July the level attained before the Persian Gulf crisis. Trips of one or more nights to the United States in July increased at a slower rate (2.2%) than trips to other countries (4.7%).
- Seasonally adjusted data for July indicate that foreign visits of one or more nights to Canada recorded a marginal increase (0.2%) following four consecutive monthly declines. Trips of one or more nights by residents of the United States decreased slightly (-0.3%) in July while the number from all other countries increased 2.4% over the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2697.

The July 1991 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$6.10/\$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

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

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1991

	July 1991P	% Change 1991/1990	January-July 1991P	% Change 1991/1990
Unadjusted				
Overnight Trips¹	('000)		('000)	
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,558	-1.4	8,340	-2.0
United States	2,075	-1.1	6,718	-1.7
Auto only	1,542	-0.3	4,639	0.6
Other Countries	484	-2.7	1,622	-3.2
Direct only	272	0.7	914	0.3
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	2,816	10.7	12,420	6.1
United States	2,594	12.8	10,718	10.0
Auto only	2,203	17.1	7,845	20.6
Other Countries	222	-9.3	1,701	-13.3
Same-Day Trips²				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,898	-4.7	12,617	-2.2
United States	2,850	-5.2	12,446	-2.5
Auto only	2,518	-4.9	11,525	-2.6
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,994	8.7	34,799	18.2
Auto only	5,869	9.1	34,016	18.6
1991				
	July P	June r	May	April
Seasonally Adjusted				
Overnight Trips¹	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,232	1,230	1,244	1,247
United States	987	990	1,007	1,003
Other Countries	245	240	237	244
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,884	1,838	1,786	1,796
United States	1,640	1,605	1,561	1,567
Other Countries	244	232	225	229
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,012	3,076	3,083	3,089
United States	2,739	2,809	2,822	2,822
Other Countries	273	266	261	266
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,774	6,824	6,890	6,930
United States	6,530	6,591	6,665	6,702
Other Countries	244	233	225	229
Same-day Automobile Trips³				
Residents of Canada	4,785	4,876	4,932	4,939

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

² Same-day estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.

³ Not available on CANSIM.

P Preliminary.

r Revised.

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corporation Taxation Statistics

1988 (Preliminary Data)

Preliminary 1988 data for the provincial allocation of taxable income by industry is now available.

For more detailed information, please contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production

1990 Production and 1991 Seeded Area

The revised estimate of 1990 Canadian potato production and the 1991 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, 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). ■

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled \$634.6 million, up 18.7% from \$534.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5414.

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. ■

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821) totalled \$378.0 million, up 2.3% from \$369.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5426.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, \$35).

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

Book Publishing Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the book publishing industry (SIC 2831) totalled \$947.6 million, up 16.0% from \$817.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5500.

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

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

Mobile Home Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mobile home industry (SIC 3244) totalled \$175.9 million, up 50.6% from \$116.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5554.

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. ■

Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial inorganic chemical industries n.e.c. (SIC 3711) totalled \$2,759.5 million, up 6.0% from \$2,603.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6870.

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. ■

The Refractories Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refractories industry (SIC 3591) totalled \$221.0 million, down 9.9% from \$245.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6860.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter ended June 30, 1991.

Catalogue number 47-006

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

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.



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The Daily, September 13, 1991

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 16-20
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
September		
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1991
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	July 1991
