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Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
November 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost inched ahead 0.1% in November, following a 0.2% gain in October. Output for these two months averaged 0.1% above the third quarter level. Services advanced 0.1% in November, continuing to recover from the civil service strike in September and October. Goods production rose 0.1%, following a 0.2% drop in October, to stand 3.3% above its March 1991 trough.

Services-producing Industries

Higher output by government, retail trade, and transportation and storage accounted for the gains in services. These were partly offset by declines in communications; community, business and personal services; and finance, insurance and real estate.

Federal government output continued to recover from the PSAC strike which extended into the first few days of October. Output grew 1.8% in November, following a rebound of 8.2% in October. Other levels of government also contributed to the increase in this industry.

Retail trade advanced 0.5%, after declining 1.2% in October. Motor vehicle sales dominated the fluctuations, accounting for about 70% of the November gain and 78% of the October loss. Elsewhere, higher sales by retailers of drugs and furniture and appliances led advances in 10 of 17 store types. Service station operators and grocers posted the largest losses.

Transportation and storage rose 0.1% as storage services and pipeline throughput advanced, while higher carloadings of wheat, potash and iron ore led rail transport to a 4.0% gain. Lower truck and air transport partly offset these gains.

Communications output declined 0.8%. Long distance calling paced telecommunication carriers to a 1.2% loss, but the level of output remained 4.8% higher than a year earlier.

Community business and personal services dropped 0.1%, the seventh monthly decline. Decreases led by business, personal and other services were partly offset by an increase in a amusement services.

Following a 1.4% advance in October, finance, insurance and real estate was unchanged in November. A sharp decline in new issues by security brokers was partly offset by increased activity by investment companies, especially in the area of mutual funds.

Wholesale trade was unchanged, following a 0.1% decline in October. Motor vehicle dealers and grain merchants accounted for most of the loss as six of 11 trade categories recorded lower sales. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment led the advances.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production advanced 0.1% in November after declining 0.2% in October. Gains in construction, agriculture and mining were partly offset by losses in forestry, utilities, and fishing and by a small decline in manufacturing.

Following a 1.3% jump in October, construction output rose 0.3%, its eighth consecutive monthly increase. Non-residential construction gained 2.0% as activity on a few large industrial and commercial projects picked up. This was the second monthly advance in the past three months, following an extended decline. Residential construction advanced 0.5%, following a 6.5% gain in October, as output of single-family dwellings fell. Activity on multiples, especially apartments, continued to increase. Other engineering construction fell 0.3%.

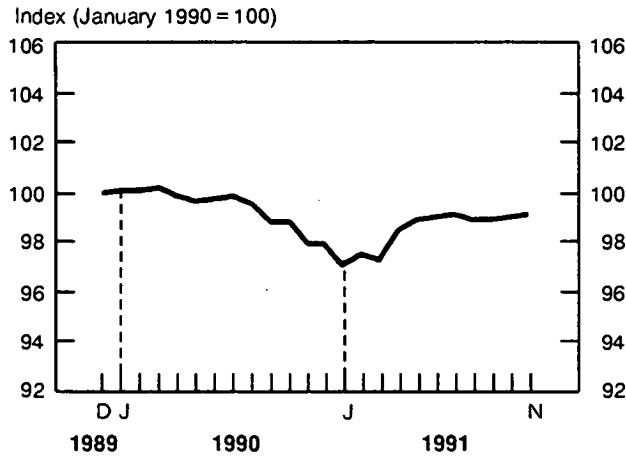
Mining output rose 0.1%, following a 0.7% advance in October. Increased production of crude petroleum led to a 1.9% gain in crude oil and natural gas. Elsewhere, widespread declines were led by a 6.1% drop in other metal mines. Drilling activity advanced 0.9%, following several monthly declines.

Manufacturing output declined marginally, following a 1.1% drop in October. The losses were concentrated in the fabricated metal products and transportation equipment industries as 10 of 21 major industry groups recorded higher output, up from seven in October. Producers of paper and chemicals posted the largest gains.

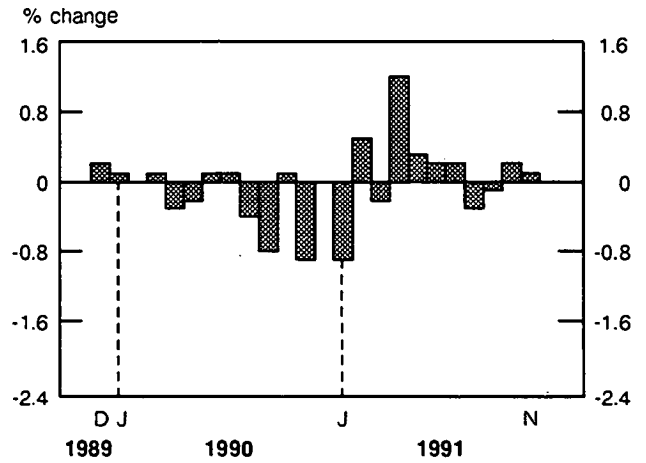
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

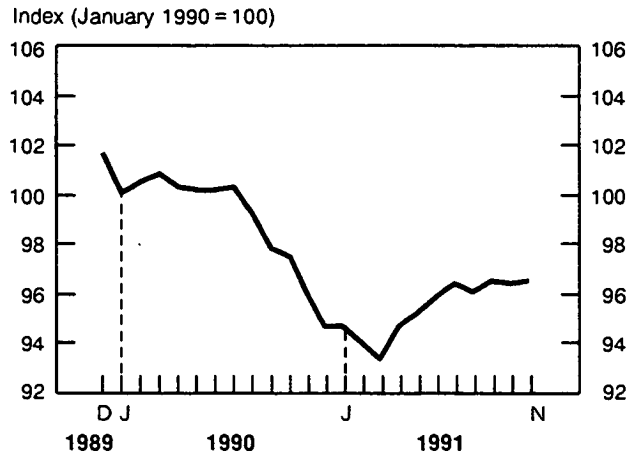
Total Economy



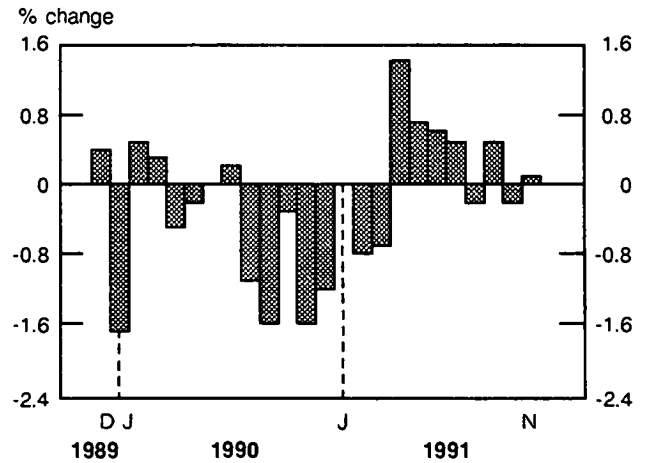
Total Economy



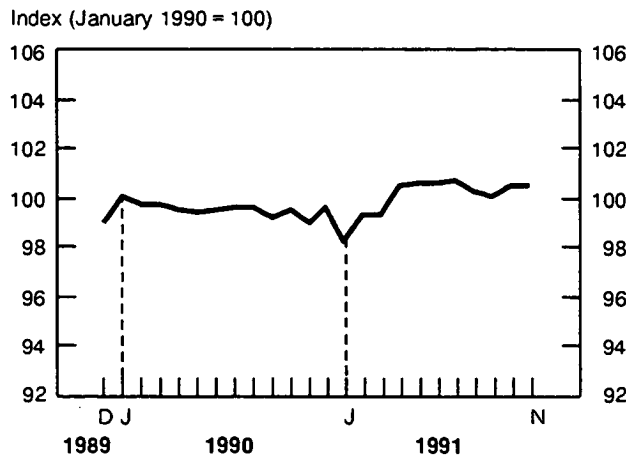
Goods



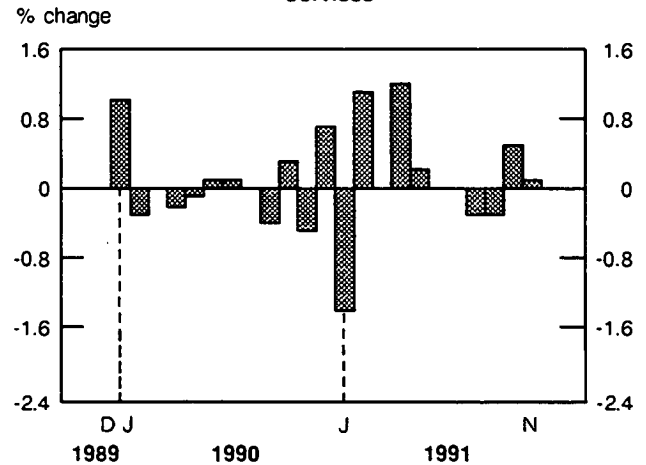
Goods



Services



Services



Production of fabricated metal products slumped 4.0% to its lowest level since July 1984. Losses were led by a 6.6% drop in metal stamping, partly due to a strike at the Mint. Production of power boilers and fabricated metal structures dropped 5.3%. Output of transportation equipment fell 1.3%, as weak demand for cars led motor vehicle assemblers to curtail output a further 5.4% after a 4.9% drop in October.

Output of paper and allied products rose 2.1% after a 5.3% loss in October. Pulp accounted for most of the gain, as pulp and paper advanced 2.7% in response to changing conditions in international markets. Following a 0.2% gain in October, chemical

production rose 1.8% led by a 5.8% increase in pharmaceutical output. Electrical products advanced 0.6% led by the production of office, store and business machines that jumped 4.9% to a record level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

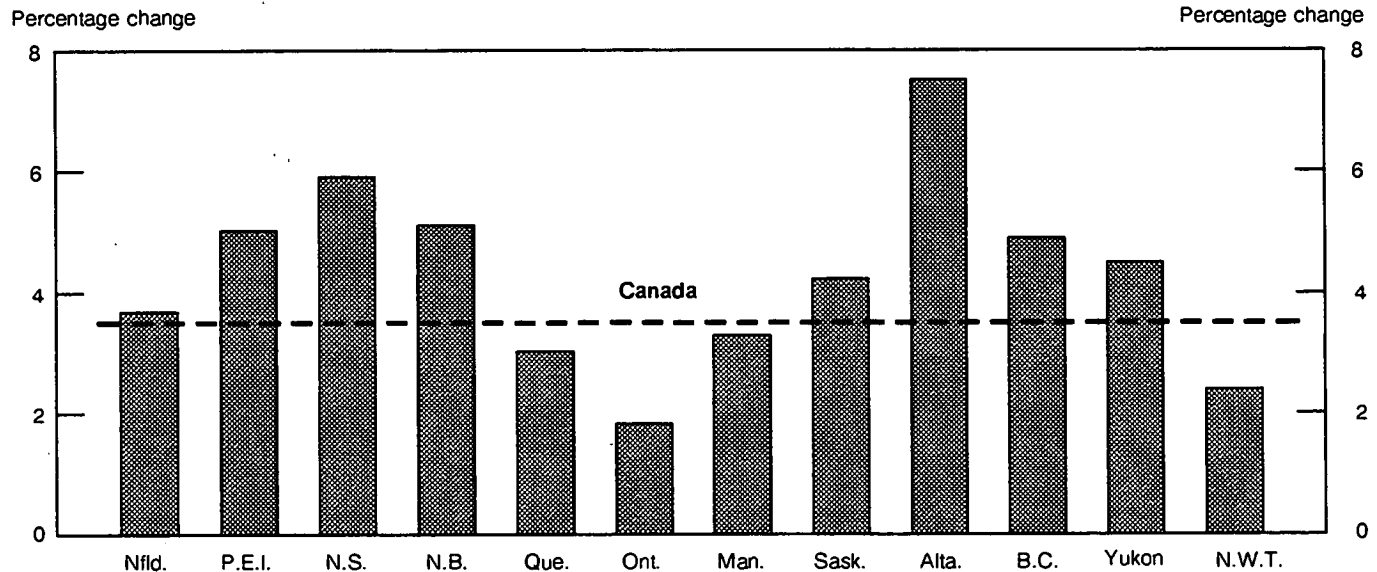
The November 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release in February. For further information on this release, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1990	1991			
	November	August	September	October	November
Total Economy	500,244.6	505,173.8	504,886.5	506,068.0	506,367.1
Business Sector:	409,549.1	414,084.2	414,519.3	414,870.4	414,885.1
Goods:	168,916.0	169,416.0	170,299.2	169,912.8	169,992.0
Agriculture	11,540.3	11,392.8	11,449.2	11,506.8	11,536.8
Fishing and Trapping	905.5	879.6	858.0	874.8	864.0
Logging Industry	2,406.4	2,679.6	2,668.8	2,625.6	2,590.8
Mining Industries	19,752.6	19,710.0	19,729.2	19,867.2	19,887.6
Manufacturing Industries	86,382.7	85,939.2	86,564.4	85,647.6	85,632.0
Construction Industries	32,058.5	32,346.0	32,361.6	32,796.0	32,907.6
Other Utility Industries	15,870.0	16,468.8	16,668.0	16,594.8	16,573.2
Services:	240,633.1	244,668.2	244,220.1	244,957.6	244,893.1
Transportation and Storage	21,961.0	21,841.2	21,441.6	21,601.2	21,625.2
Communication Industries	18,784.2	19,209.6	19,491.6	19,608.0	19,455.6
Wholesale Trade	25,168.9	27,242.4	27,069.6	27,049.2	27,044.4
Retail Trade	29,700.3	29,072.4	29,298.0	28,957.2	29,104.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,278.5	84,343.2	84,354.0	85,524.0	85,492.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,740.2	62,959.4	62,565.3	62,218.0	62,170.3
Non-business Sector:	90,695.5	91,089.6	90,367.2	91,197.6	91,482.0
Goods:	929.7	939.6	924.0	912.0	932.4
Services:	89,765.8	90,150.0	89,443.2	90,285.6	90,549.6
Government Service Industry	33,393.3	33,540.0	32,845.2	33,663.6	33,919.2
Community and Personal Services	53,089.5	53,310.0	53,298.0	53,331.6	53,379.6
Other Services	3,283.0	3,300.0	3,300.0	3,290.4	3,250.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	169,845.7	170,355.6	171,223.2	170,824.8	170,924.4
Services-producing Industries	330,398.9	334,818.2	333,663.3	335,243.2	335,442.7
Industrial Production	122,935.0	123,057.6	123,885.6	123,021.6	123,025.2
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,712.3	40,483.2	40,808.4	40,318.8	40,611.6
Durable Manufacturing	45,670.4	45,456.0	45,756.0	45,328.8	45,020.4

Chart 1

GDP of 1990
(at current prices)



Provincial Economic Accounts
Revised Estimates for 1987-1990

At the Canada level, the growth of Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDP) slipped to 3.5% in 1990. All provinces and territories experienced slower growth except Alberta, which recorded the strongest increase at 7.5%. Manitoba (3.3%), Quebec (2.9%), the Northwest Territories (2.4%) and Ontario (1.8%) had below-average growth in 1990. Ontario had its weakest growth rate since 1985 and saw its share of national GDP drop from 42.0% in 1989 to 41.3% in 1990.

Final domestic demand grew only 0.6% in real terms at the Canada level during 1990, the smallest increase since 1982. The Yukon and British Columbia experienced much higher growth rates of 6.5% and 3.3%, respectively. Business investment accounted for much of the strength in both cases.

Lower inflation in Canada during 1990, as measured by the implicit price index for final domestic demand, was accounted for in large part by a marked reduction in the implicit price index for residential construction in Ontario and by a weak price increase for durable goods all across the country.

While Quebec had the strongest growth in personal disposable income per person in 1990

(5.1%), the increase in Manitoba remained below the Canada average for the entire 1987-1990 period.

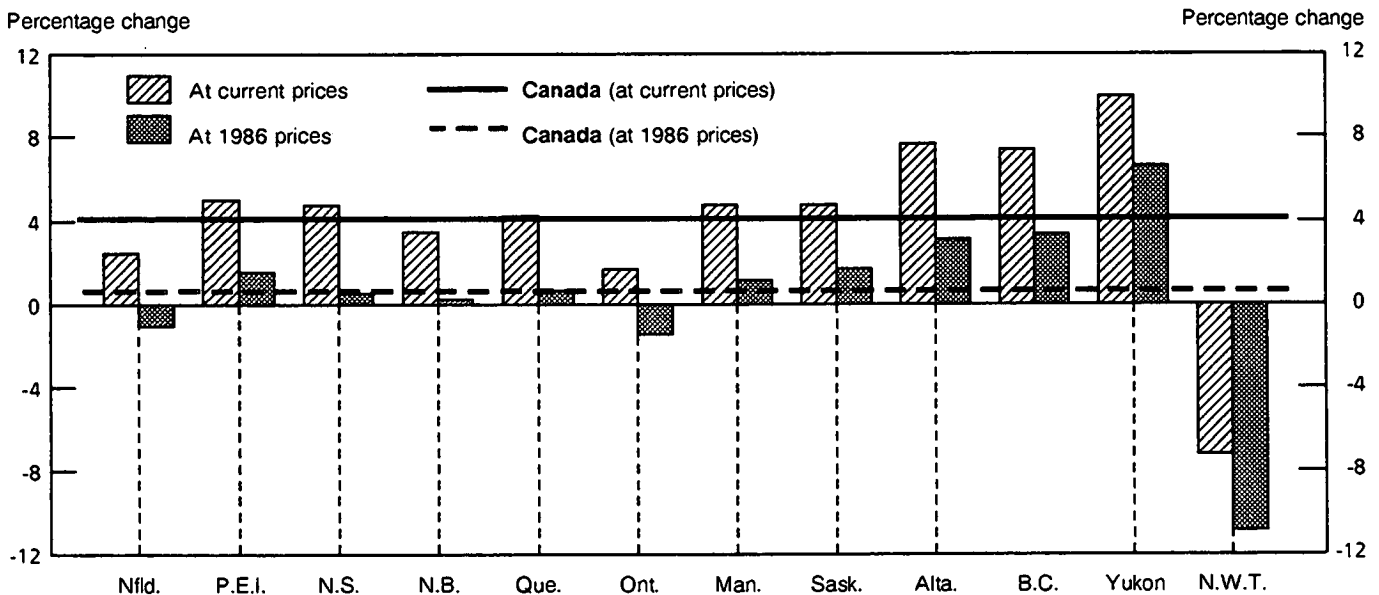
Components of Demand

Real business investment expenditure, an important source of growth during the previous six years, dropped 4.6% in 1990, the first such decline since 1983. The decrease in corporate profits, the weak outlook for demand both domestically and abroad, and high real interest rates were the principal causes. The Northwest Territories and Ontario were most affected by the drop, recording lower outlays in each of the three major components of investment: residential construction, non-residential construction, and machinery and equipment investment. In contrast, investment expenditures rose in each of these same components in Alberta and in the Yukon.

Residential construction was the most severely affected investment component, decreasing 7.6% because housing starts fell from 215,382 units in 1989 to 181,630 in 1990. Ontario (-17.1%), the Northwest Territories (also -17.1%) and Saskatchewan (-13.3%) experienced the largest drops. The only increases in housing starts were recorded in Alberta and in Nova Scotia, 17.1% and 3.8%, respectively. Non-residential construction dropped 2.2%. The

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand of 1990



Northwest Territories (-51.7%), Ontario (-12.5%), Prince Edward Island (-4.8%) and British Columbia (-1.1%) recorded lower investment spending, particularly in petroleum and gas, mining, and commercial services. Conversely, the Yukon (57.6%) saw a sharp increase in investment outlays in the mining industry, while New Brunswick (25.9%), Nova Scotia (18.6%) and Saskatchewan (21.3%) had large increases in the public sector. Machinery and equipment investment fell in most provinces and territories in 1990.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at constant prices rose a slight 0.9% in 1990, the weakest increase since 1982. Spending on goods fell 0.7% as all major components decreased. Spending on services rose in all provinces and by 2.6% at the Canada level. The growth of personal expenditure was more than 2% in Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, coinciding with large population increases there. The implicit price index for personal expenditure grew 4.2% in 1990. The strongest increase occurred among non-durable goods (6.2%) and the weakest occurred among durable goods (0.9%). The steepest increases in prices were 5.0% in British Columbia and 4.8% in Alberta.

Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon had the strongest increases in real consumer spending on

durable goods, 4.6%, 3.4% and 1.9%, respectively. Newfoundland (-3.8%), Ontario (-3.3%) and Manitoba (-2.4%) recorded the largest consumer spending decreases. New automobiles, furniture, and household equipment were the components most responsible for these developments. The situation was similar for semi-durable goods. British Columbia and Alberta had the strongest increases there, while Newfoundland and New Brunswick had sharp drops. Clothing and footwear accounted for this pattern.

Spending on non-durable goods grew substantially in British Columbia (1.7%) and the Yukon (2.5%), but Saskatchewan (-4.0%) and Manitoba (-2.0%) experienced declines that were lower than the Canada average of -0.6%. Expenditure on services rose at similar rates across the country, with British Columbia and the Yukon having the largest increase (3.1%), and with Newfoundland having the smallest (1.7%).

Government current expenditure on goods and services, at 1986 prices, continued to grow substantially in 1990. The growth rates ranged from a high of 4.3% in New Brunswick to a low of -0.7% in Prince Edward Island, with a 3.1% increase at the Canada level. The pickup in the growth of government investment expenditure began in 1989 and continued in 1990 with a 7.9% volume increase.

Business non-farm inventories dropped considerably in 1990, although the decrease was only half that which occurred in 1982. The outcome was attributable to high real interest rates and weak demand. The increase in net exports by Ontario was also notable, and was due in part to higher automobile exports and lower imports of machinery and equipment.

Components of Income

Labour income growth in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia was below the national average throughout 1987-1990. British Columbia experienced substantial increases. Weaker growth in wages and salaries during 1990 was particularly notable in Ontario. New provincial benchmark data from income tax sources accounted for a downward revision to the labour income estimates in 1989 and 1990.

Corporate profits before taxes dropped \$14.8 billion in 1990, a decrease of 24.7% from 1989. The many industrial sectors affected included wood and paper, metallic minerals and metal products, construction, and finance and insurance. Alberta recorded a rise in profits of 3.6%, bolstered by a relatively strong performance in the petroleum and gas industry.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose substantially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1990, reflecting a higher crop value. The farm income estimates were affected by a methodological change: beginning in 1987, subsidy payments were converted from a cash to an accrual basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950, 6953-6966 (for Provincial Economic Accounts) and matrices 6670-6676, 6678-6680 and 6685 (for National Income and Expenditure Accounts).

The 1990 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates* (13-213, \$40) will be released in mid-March.

The data are also available immediately in printouts and on microcomputer diskettes (\$80) directly from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information, contact Catherine Bertrand (613-951-9152), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, Annual Percentage Change

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	%							
Newfoundland	8.4	8.4	7.1	6.5	8.9	7.8	6.5	3.7
Prince Edward Island	10.8	11.3	1.8	13.5	6.1	12.1	6.5	5.0
Nova Scotia	13.8	11.1	11.5	9.2	7.1	7.9	6.7	5.9
New Brunswick	14.8	11.8	7.5	11.9	7.9	8.1	7.5	5.1
Atlantic Canada	12.7	10.7	8.8	9.6	7.7	8.2	6.9	5.1
Quebec	7.0	9.4	6.9	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.4	2.9
Ontario	10.7	12.9	7.0	10.4	10.4	12.7	7.8	1.8
Central Canada	9.3	11.6	7.0	9.8	10.4	11.5	7.0	2.2
Manitoba	6.4	10.8	6.9	4.3	5.8	10.7	6.4	3.3
Saskatchewan	3.2	7.6	6.4	-1.7	0.4	5.6	7.0	4.2
Alberta	4.7	6.4	10.9	-12.3	3.9	4.5	5.5	7.5
British Columbia	4.4	6.2	6.6	5.2	9.7	10.6	10.7	4.9
Yukon	-13.8	15.5	6.3	20.8	30.8	11.2	6.5	4.5
Northwest Territories	16.9	18.8	22.6	-1.0	4.5	5.7	8.3	2.4
Western Canada	4.6	7.1	8.5	-3.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	5.5
Canada	8.4	9.6	7.5	5.8	9.1	9.7	7.3	3.5

Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	%							
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
New Brunswick	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Atlantic Canada	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1
Quebec	22.9	22.8	22.6	23.3	23.6	23.5	23.1	23.0
Ontario	37.7	38.6	38.5	40.2	40.8	41.7	42.0	41.3
Central Canada	60.6	61.4	61.1	63.5	64.4	65.2	65.1	64.3
Manitoba	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
Saskatchewan	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Alberta	13.7	13.3	13.7	11.4	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.5
British Columbia	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.9	12.1
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Canada	33.5	32.7	32.9	30.3	29.5	28.8	28.9	29.6
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices, Annual Percentage Change

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	%							
Newfoundland	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.4	0.3	5.3	1.4	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	6.3	7.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	6.7	1.2	1.5
Nova Scotia	5.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.7	0.5
New Brunswick	-0.1	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.8	5.4	4.1	0.2
Atlantic Canada	3.6	3.8	4.2	2.5	1.7	4.7	2.7	0.1
Quebec	3.5	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.3	3.1	0.6
Ontario	3.8	5.6	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.2	3.9	-1.4
Central Canada	3.7	5.6	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.5	3.6	-0.7
Manitoba	3.4	6.6	5.9	4.8	0.2	2.2	0.9	1.1
Saskatchewan	4.3	1.4	3.7	0.9	3.3	0.3	-1.3	1.6
Alberta	-6.2	-3.5	6.2	-0.6	3.0	7.1	2.0	3.1
British Columbia	0.1	0.5	4.6	2.4	4.8	6.7	7.3	3.3
Yukon	-5.5	-2.7	2.0	14.8	4.3	5.0	-0.7	6.5
Northwest Territories	-6.6	-7.1	-12.7	-15.5	-10.7	9.3	9.9	-10.9
Western Canada	-1.6	-0.3	4.9	1.2	3.2	5.5	3.6	2.6
Canada	2.1	3.4	5.7	4.3	5.1	5.5	3.7	0.6

Building Permits

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
November 1991

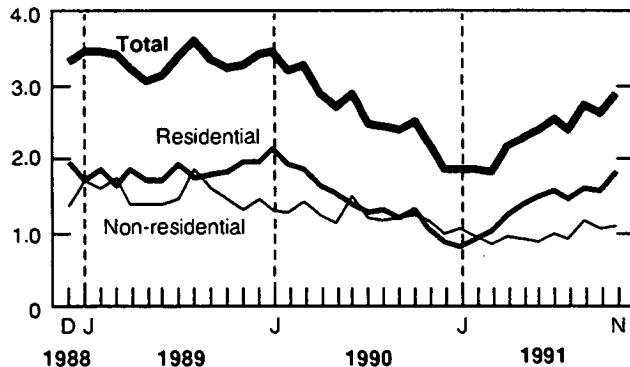
Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 10.1% in November to \$2,889 million, up from \$2,625 million in October. The residential sector was mainly responsible for this increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

\$ billions



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

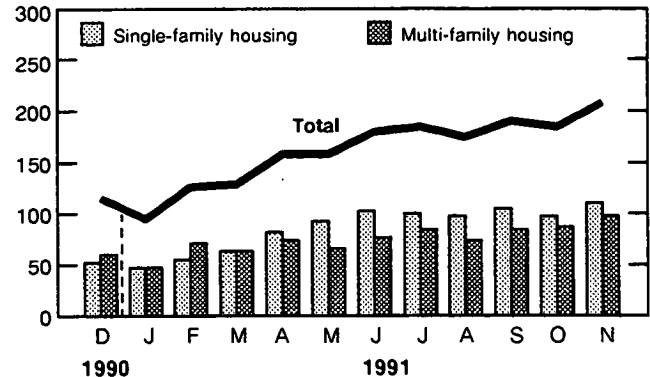
Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits jumped 15.8% in November to \$1,801 million, up from \$1,555 million in October.
- Increases were recorded in both sectors of residential construction. The value of building permits increased by 20.6% in the single-family dwelling sector to \$1,261 million and by 6.1% in the multi-family dwelling sector to \$540 million.
- Ontario recorded the largest increase (its third in as many months) with a 38.8% gain, followed by Quebec with a 12.6% increase. British Columbia (-17.4%) was the only region to report a loss in the value of residential building permits in November.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

'000 units



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized was up 13.0% to 207,000 units at an annual rate. Both single-detached dwellings (+13.9% to 110,000 units) and multiple dwellings (+11.9% to 97,000 units) contributed to the increase.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for December 1991

- The advance estimate for December indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada declined 26.9% to \$1,286 million, down from the revised value¹ for November (\$1,760 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in December showed a decrease of 19.8% to 163,000 units at an annual rate, from the revised level of 203,000 units reported in November.

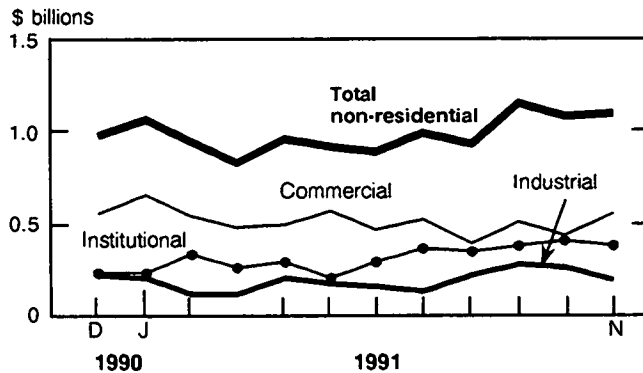
¹ The addition of data due to the advance estimate for December results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months (including November).

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits increased 1.7% in November to \$1,088 million, up from \$1,070 million in October.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

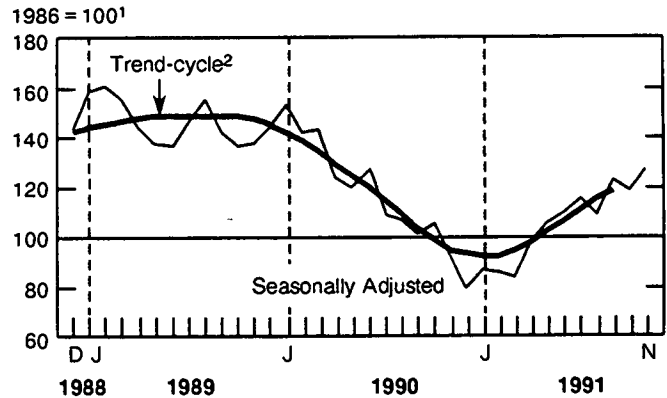
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

- The commercial sector, which was responsible for the increase in the value of non-residential building permits in November, recorded a 27.8% increase to \$549 million. The value of building permits declined 29.8% in the industrial sector to \$172 million and 7.2% in the institutional sector to \$367 million.
- Quebec (+59.4%) reported the only increase in the value of non-residential building permits in November. Sharp declines were recorded in the Atlantic region (-33.2%), British Columbia (-20.8%) and the Prairies (-19.6%).

Building Permits Indices



- This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.
- The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) recorded a 3.5% gain in September to a level of 118.1.
- The trend index of residential permits increased 4.5% in September to 127.6, while the non-residential trend index increased 1.6% to 105.1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The November 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$22.10/\$221) is scheduled for release the third week of February.

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

Field Crop Reporting Series, No.1: Stocks of Canadian Grain

December 31, 1991

Total Canadian farm stocks of the eight major grains at December 31, 1991, were 39.3 million tonnes, down from 42.0 million a year earlier. Total stocks in commercial positions were generally up from 1990.

Total farm stocks of wheat (excluding durum) were 17.7 million tonnes, down 7% from year-earlier levels of 19.2 million tonnes. Total stocks of durum wheat were 3.9 million tonnes, up 31% from the December 1990 level of 3.0 million tonnes. The quality of the hard red spring wheat stocks proved excellent, with 98% grading either C.W.1 or C.W.2 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and 91% in Alberta. Flax and canola stocks were higher than on December 31, 1990, at 3.2 million tonnes. The quantity of canola in storage on December 31, 1991, was 2.5 million tonnes, an increase of 24%. Farm

stocks of flaxseed were up 6% at 690 000 tonnes, compared to 650 000 tonnes a year earlier. Farm stocks of oats, barley, corn and rye were 14.0 million tonnes, 16% below year-earlier levels.

Lower coarse grain stocks were the result of decreased production and increased livestock feeding relative to 1990. Western Canadian cattle and hog feeding increased with lower barley prices. Export sales lowered corn stocks in spite of higher production.

The estimates of farm-held stocks of grain are based on a survey of 10,400 farm operators conducted by telephone during the period of January 2-8, 1992. Farm stocks include marketable grain plus reserves for feed and seed. Data on commercial stocks are obtained largely from the Canadian Grain Commission. Farm stock data include dockage, while commercial stock data exclude dockage.

For additional information, contact the Crops Section, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

November 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in November 1991 increased to 42 558 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 4.0% from November 1990. Exports increased 31.7% to 2 113 GWh, while imports decreased from 877 GWh to 405 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 442 502 GWh, up 5.5% over 1990. Exports were up 36.9% at 22 399 GWh, while imports were down 65.7% at 5 826 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

December 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 230,246 automotive replacement batteries in December 1991, a decrease of 7.5% from the number sold in December 1990.

Cumulative sales amounted to 2,272,040 automotive replacement batteries from January to December 1991, down 0.5% from the number of units sold in 1990.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The December 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

December 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 381 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1991, an increase of 2.9% compared to 1 342^r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1990.

For January to December 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 33 752 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 34 947^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 3.4%.

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

The December 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. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1991

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$15.9 million for the fourth quarter 1991, a decrease of 15.4% from the \$18.8^r (revised) million shipped during the fourth quarter of 1990.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1991 fourth quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.75/\$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits

December 1991

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 112 834 761 kilograms for the semi-annual period ended December 1991, an increase of 10.6% from the 102 052 956 kilograms produced during the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The publication *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$6.75/\$13.50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cement

December 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 445 295 tonnes of cement in December 1991, a decrease of 9.0% from the 489 295^r (revised) tonnes shipped in December 1990 and a decrease of 40.5% from the 747 992 tonnes shipped in November 1991.

January to December 1991 shipments totalled 9 399 048 tonnes, down 14.2% from the 10 953 034^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The December 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

December 1991

Data users should note that December 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

For more information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

**The
Daily**

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1979-1990.

Catalogue number 13-201

(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47;
Other Countries: US\$55).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, December 1991.

Catalogue number 43-010

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

Railway Operating Statistics, September 1991.

Catalogue number 52-003

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

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain, December 31, 1991.

Catalogue number 22-002

(Canada: \$12/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96;
Other Countries: US\$16/US\$112).

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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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
3	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1991
4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1992
5	Help-wanted Index	January 1992
6	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1991
6	Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1991
7	Labour Force Survey	January 1992
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1991
11	New Housing Price Index	December 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	December 1991
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1991
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1991
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1991
20	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	December 1991
20	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1991
21	Consumer Price Index	January 1992
21	Retail Trade	December 1991
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1991
24	Wholesale Trade	December 1991
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1992
26	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1992
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1991
27	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1992
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1991
27	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1991
27	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1991
28	Major Release Dates	March 1992

The March 1992 release schedule will be published on February 28, 1992. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.



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