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Major Release

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Consumer Price Index, October 1988

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, up slightly from the 4.1% rise observed in September.

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Profiles – Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Part 2 1986 Census

Part 2 of the statistical profile of the large urban centres in Canada (census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) is now available. Data for Canada, the provinces and territories are also included.

The profile provides social, cultural, labour and 1985 income characteristics along with additional information on dwellings, households and families. Included are population counts by language, ethnicity, immigration, citizenship, mobility, schooling, industry, occupation and income. Data were collected from a 20% sample of households.

Part 1 of the statistical profile is already available as a separate publication (94-127, \$27). It presents basic demographic, housing and family characteristics collected from all households in Canada.

For a copy of *Profiles – Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Part 2* (94-128, \$39) or for more information on Census products and services, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.



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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

October 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.5% between September and October to attain a level of 145.7 (1981=100). Five of the seven major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% to 1.0%. The food index remained unchanged, while the transportation index fell by 0.3%. By far the largest impact on the latest gain in the CPI resulted from a 1.0% rise in the housing index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index for October rose by 0.3%, up slightly from the increase of 0.2% observed in September.

The year-over-year advance in the CPI between October 1987 and October 1988 was 4.2%, up slightly over the 4.1% rise reported for September. The latest 12-month change is the largest to date for 1988 although the average remains at 4.0%. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels between July and October was 3.9%, down from the 4.8% reported for the three-month period ending in September.

Food

The food index remained unchanged in October compared to a fall of 0.2% observed in September. The performance in the latest month resulted from a decline of 0.1% in the food purchased from stores index offset by a rise of 0.4% in the food purchased from restaurants index.

The 0.1% fall in the index for food purchased from stores represented the net outcome of several offsetting price movements. Most of the downward pressure resulted from lower prices for fresh fruit (mainly for apples), poultry, selected dairy products and sugar. The major contributions to the upward pressure came from higher prices for beef, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Higher prices were also observed for eggs, pasta products, breakfast cereal, margarine, canned soup and peanut butter. Seasonal effects dominated the price movements of fresh fruit and fresh vegetables – the latter reporting declines in prices for storable vegetable and increases in green and salad-type

vegetable prices. Poultry prices were down in order to be more competitive with pork products. Beef prices rose as wholesale steer prices moved up, reflecting, in part, herd rebuilding.

Over the 12-month period, October 1987 to October 1988, the food index advanced by 3.9%, down from the 4.1% rise reported in the previous 12-month period. The latest rise resulted from increases of 3.4% in the food purchased from stores index and 5.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

Between September and October the all-items excluding food index advanced by 0.5%, up sharply from the 0.1% rise reported in the previous month. The bulk of the latest increase was due to the housing index which was up 1.0%. Increases in the recreation, reading and education index (1.0%) and the clothing index (0.5%) also contributed noticeably to the upward trend. A fall of 0.3% in the transportation index dampened the rise in the all-items excluding food index.

Almost one-half of the latest 1.0% increase in the housing index was due to a 5.6% annual advance in property taxes, which are conventionally reported in the October CPI. Largely owing to this increase, but also affected by the noticeable advances in new house prices (particularly in Toronto, Halifax and Victoria) and in mortgage interest costs, the owned accommodation index jumped by 1.8%. A 0.5% increase in the rent index also contributed to the latest advance.

The household operations index rose by 0.7% as higher prices were reported for child care services, telephone services, pet food, detergents and soap, and plastic and foil supplies. The household furnishings and equipment index advanced by 1.6%, as price increases were registered for furniture, appliances, household textiles, and kitchen utensils. The rise in the housing index was moderated slightly by lower prices for fuel oil and seasonally lower rates for hotel/motel accommodation.

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The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Oct. 1988 from	
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
All-items	145.7	145.0	139.8	0.5	4.2
Food	137.5	137.5	132.4	0.0	3.9
All-items excluding food	147.9	147.1	141.9	0.5	4.2
Housing	146.8	145.4	140.4	1.0	4.6
Clothing	131.9	131.3	125.5	0.5	5.1
Transportation	142.0	142.4	141.3	-0.3	0.5
Health and personal care	147.0	146.9	140.9	0.1	4.3
Recreation, reading and education	148.4	146.9	140.0	1.0	6.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	200.2	200.0	186.5	0.1	7.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	68.6	69.0	71.5		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	345.2				

The recreation, reading and education index also advanced by 1.0%, largely due to a 1.2% rise in the recreation index, reflecting higher prices for seasonal recreational equipment, increased ticket prices to the theatre and live sports events and higher fees and dues for recreational activities.

The clothing index was up by 0.5%, as the women's wear index and the men's wear index increased by 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. The latest performance of the clothing index resulted from the combined effects of higher prices for new winter lines and some lower prices due to promotional activities.

Increases of 0.1% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages and the health and personal care indexes contributed negligibly to the latest rise in the all-items excluding food index.

The transportation index fell by 0.3% in October, marking the third successive month in which this index has declined. Most of the latest drop was due to lower prices for gasoline (-1.0%) and air fares (-3.4%). The gasoline index fell because of "price wars" resulting from further downward pressures in the markets for crude petroleum. Marginal reductions in gasoline taxes at the federal level and in the provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia were also a factor. Air fares fell due to seasonally lower rates and increased "seat sale" activity. The overall downward movement in the

transportation index was slowed to some extent by increases in automobile insurance premiums and rail fares.

Over the 12-month period, October 1987 to October 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.2%, up from the rise of 4.0% reported for the 12-month period ending in September. The increase in the latest month has ended a decelerating trend observed since June of this year.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.1% in October following a decline of 0.1% reported for September. The services index also accelerated, rising 0.8% compared to 0.3% observed the month before. The latest increase was in large measure due to the rise in shelter costs. Between October 1987 and October 1988 the goods index increased by 3.5% (3.1% in September) while the services index rose by 4.9% compared to 4.4% in September.

City Highlights

Between September and October, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from no change for Saint John and Edmonton

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to increases of 0.7% reported in Toronto and Winnipeg. The below-national result in Saint John was due to declines in the housing, clothing, and health and personal care indexes, while in Edmonton it was due to declines in the food and clothing indexes, combined with a larger than average drop for the transportation index. In Toronto, above average increases were posted for housing as well as recreation, reading and education, while in Winnipeg the food index advanced at a significantly faster rate than the national average.

Between October 1987 and October 1988, increases in city all-items indexes varied from a low of 1.9% in Edmonton to a high of 5.7% in Toronto and Winnipeg.

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

St. John's

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, largely reflecting advances in the food, clothing and recreation indexes. Within food, higher prices were noted for beef, chicken, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. The recreation index was up as a result of price increases for recreational equipment and spectator entertainment, as well as higher fees for the use of recreational facilities. A major offsetting effect resulted from a decline in the housing index, mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased traveller accommodation charges and lower homeowners' maintenance and repair costs. Household operating expenses advanced, as did property taxes, mortgage interest costs and new house prices. Air fares declined. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher housing charges (most notably for property taxes, household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment) explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Advances in the costs of recreational equipment, spectator entertainment charges and fees for the use of recreational facilities also exerted a notable upward impact. Prices for women's and girls' clothing also advanced. Food prices declined on average, as lower prices for

bakery products, cured and prepared meats and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for pork and chicken. Between October 1987 and October 1988, the all-items index rose 3.8%.

Halifax

Increased owned accommodation charges (most notably for property taxes, new houses and homeowners' maintenance and repairs) and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Higher recreational charges also had a notable upward impact, particularly for recreational and home-entertainment equipment and for spectator entertainment. The food index rose as well, reflecting higher prices for beef and fresh produce. Clothing prices and air fares declined. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Higher recreational charges (particularly for home-entertainment equipment and spectator entertainment) and increased shelter costs (most notably for rented accommodation and property taxes) exerted a considerable upward influence. The rise in the food index was marginal, as higher prices for chicken, fish, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce and coffee were virtually offset by lower prices for beef, pork, turkey, bread, sugar and soft drinks. Transportation costs declined overall, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased passenger fares for air and rail travel were observed. Prices for clothing, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies also declined. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Quebec City

Higher clothing prices and increased recreational expenses (the latter reflecting higher prices for recreational equipment and increased costs for spectator entertainment) explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The food index advanced slightly, mainly due to higher prices for beef and fresh vegetables. The advance was moderated by lower prices for turkey, dairy products,

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fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks. Within the housing component, property taxes and homeowners' insurance premiums declined. Fuel oil prices and traveller accommodation charges also fell. These declines were partially offset by higher charges for rented accommodation and by higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Charges for personal care supplies also advanced. The transportation component declined, due mainly to declines in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Between October 1987 and October 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.4%.

Montreal

Higher shelter charges (particularly for property taxes) and increased household furnishings and equipment costs combined with increased recreational expenses (most notably for recreational equipment and for spectator entertainment) explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Clothing prices also advanced, as did vehicle insurance premiums. The food index was up overall, as higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for poultry, fresh fruit and sugar. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Ottawa

An advance in the housing index, due mainly to increases in property taxes, rents, and prices for household furnishings and equipment, in addition to higher recreational charges (particularly for recreational equipment and spectator entertainment) explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher clothing prices were also noted, as were increased vehicle insurance premiums. The food index also advanced, mainly as a result of higher prices for beef and for cereal and bakery products. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Toronto

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected advances in owned accommodation charges (particularly for property taxes and new houses), household furnishings and equipment costs and charges for basic telephone service. Rented accommodation charges were also up. Higher recreational expenses also exerted a considerable upward effect (especially for recreational equipment and spectator

entertainment). Higher clothing prices and increased vehicle insurance premiums were observed at the same time. The food index fell, mainly due to lower prices for poultry, cured and prepared meats and fresh fruit. Prices for gasoline and air travel also declined. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Thunder Bay

An advance in the housing component was the main contributing factor in the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Within the housing index, increases were observed in property taxes, household operating expenses, furniture prices and in rented accommodation charges. Other notable advances occurred in clothing prices, vehicle insurance premiums, personal care supply costs and in certain recreational expenses. The food index declined on average, due to lower prices for poultry, dairy products, eggs, bakery products and fresh produce. Between October 1987 and October 1988, the all-items index advanced 4.5%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the food and housing components explained most of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Within housing, higher property taxes and increased homeowners' maintenance and repair costs were noted. Rented accommodation charges were also up. Within food, most of the increase was due to higher prices for beef, fish, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Clothing prices advanced, as did the cost of personal care supplies and recreational expenses. At the same time, air, rail and inter-city bus fares declined. From October 1987 to October 1988, the all-items index rose 5.7%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.6%, with advances in the food, housing, transportation and recreation components explaining most of the upward movement. The transportation index was up largely as a result of a rise in gasoline prices (offset somewhat by lower fares for air and rail travel). Within recreation, most of the upward impact originated from higher prices for recreational equipment and increased charges for spectator

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entertainment. Increases in property taxes, household furnishings and equipment costs and household operating expenses explained the rise in the housing index. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. The clothing index declined overall, as did the prices of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saskatoon

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by advances in the food and housing components. Within housing, increases were observed in property taxes, homeowners' maintenance and repair costs and in furniture prices. Rented accommodation charges were also up. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. Advances were also observed in the prices of prescribed medicines, recreational equipment and cigarettes. Clothing prices declined, as did the costs of air and rail travel. Prices of personal care supplies also fell. From October 1987 to October 1988, the all-items index rose 3.6%.

Edmonton

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as a large number of offsetting price movements were observed. Declines were observed in the food, clothing and transportation indexes. Within food, lower prices were noted for poultry, prepared meats, cereal products, fresh produce and soft drinks. Within transportation, gasoline prices declined, as did the costs of air, rail and inter-city bus travel. Most of the decline in the clothing index was due to lower prices for men's wear. The housing index advanced overall, with most of the increase originating in higher property taxes, increased rented accommodation charges, higher household operating expenses and a rise in household furnishings and equipment costs. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of recreational equipment, spectator entertainment, non-prescribed medicines, personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) with higher housing and recreational charges exerting most of the upward impact. The rise in the housing index was due mainly to higher property taxes, increased rented accommodation charges and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Within the recreation component, advances were observed in the prices of recreational and home-entertainment equipment, in charges for spectator entertainment and in fees for recreational facilities. A decline in the food index (especially for beef, pork, turkey, fresh produce and sugar) exerted a considerable offsetting effect. Lower prices for men's wear and decreased costs for air and rail travel also exerted a notable downward influence. Prices for personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also fell. Since October 1987, the all-items index rose 2.3%.

Vancouver

Higher property taxes, increased household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for recreational equipment, increased charges for spectator entertainment and higher fees for recreational facilities. Clothing prices were also up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower food prices and decreased transportation costs. Within food, declines were observed in the prices of pork, poultry, dairy products, fresh produce, sugar and soft drinks. The decline in the transportation index mainly reflected lower gasoline prices and a decline in fares for air and rail travel. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose slightly (0.1%). Among those factors contributing an upward influence were higher property taxes, increased prices for new houses and higher rented accommodation costs. Advances in household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment costs also contributed notably. Prices for clothing and

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alcoholic beverages were up as well. The recreation index advanced, reflecting higher prices for recreational equipment and spectator entertainment, as well as higher fees for the use of recreational facilities. The transportation and food indexes declined, exerting a downward influence. Within transportation, most of the fall was due to lower gasoline prices and a decline in air, rail and inter-city bus fares. Within food, lower prices were observed for pork, poultry, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce, sugar and soft drinks. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

(see tables on pages 9 and 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The October 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

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								
October 1988 index	139.5	126.2	139.1	138.0	135.7	143.4	145.0	189.7
% change from September 1988	0.1	0.6	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0
% change from October 1987	2.0	3.1	1.4	2.9	-1.0	2.6	4.8	4.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
October 1988 index	138.2	129.4	134.7	126.6	132.2	150.9	153.3	202.9
% change from September 1988	0.5	-0.2	1.1	0.6	-0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0
% change from October 1987	3.8	4.6	3.3	4.5	-0.4	4.5	6.0	9.4
Halifax								
October 1988 index	142.8	132.4	142.3	127.1	138.7	153.5	154.8	200.2
% change from September 1988	0.6	0.7	0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.8	0.2
% change from October 1987	4.2	9.2	3.1	3.2	1.1	5.6	5.7	3.6
Saint John								
October 1988 index	142.7	133.6	145.1	127.1	135.4	142.4	152.9	208.3
% change from September 1988	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	0.9	0.2
% change from October 1987	3.0	2.2	2.3	3.6	-0.1	2.9	5.6	11.9
Quebec City								
October 1988 index	146.0	139.7	149.2	132.5	140.7	149.4	136.7	196.1
% change from September 1988	0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0
% change from October 1987	3.4	4.4	3.5	4.6	-0.1	4.3	4.3	4.2
Montreal								
October 1988 index	147.4	140.7	151.1	131.1	145.2	146.5	142.8	196.5
% change from September 1988	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.1
% change from October 1987	3.7	3.7	4.6	4.5	0.6	4.0	4.4	4.1
Ottawa								
October 1988 index	146.4	132.1	150.2	133.7	146.7	152.2	146.7	197.5
% change from September 1988	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.0
% change from October 1987	4.3	2.2	4.3	5.4	2.5	5.8	5.1	9.8
Toronto								
October 1988 index	152.1	142.2	157.6	137.0	146.5	151.4	152.2	199.9
% change from September 1988	0.7	-0.4	1.6	0.3	-0.3	0.5	1.5	0.0
% change from October 1987	5.7	4.4	7.1	5.8	0.8	5.7	8.2	9.7
Thunder Bay								
October 1988 index	144.5	134.6	142.9	131.2	146.8	148.2	147.6	194.3
% change from September 1988	0.3	-0.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	-0.1
% change from October 1987	4.5	3.0	3.9	6.1	3.0	4.0	7.2	9.6
Winnipeg								
October 1988 index	144.6	130.9	146.2	131.5	139.5	144.6	153.9	218.1
% change from September 1988	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.3	-0.3	0.8	0.9	0.1
% change from October 1987	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.6	6.6	6.1	7.1

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
Regina								
October 1988 index	141.4	130.0	144.2	126.7	130.6	167.1	148.8	194.6
% change from September 1988	0.6	0.9	0.4	-0.4	1.6	-0.9	1.9	0.2
% change from October 1987	3.8	4.8	3.4	4.5	3.2	0.6	4.6	6.1
Saskatoon								
October 1988 index	143.0	130.8	145.0	130.6	131.5	174.2	149.3	189.3
% change from September 1988	0.6	1.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
% change from October 1987	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.7	0.2	1.6	4.5	5.8
Edmonton								
October 1988 index	138.0	136.7	128.7	127.3	137.4	145.3	147.0	216.0
% change from September 1988	0.0	-0.8	0.7	-0.9	-0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0
% change from October 1987	1.9	2.9	2.1	3.9	-3.5	3.3	5.8	3.9
Calgary								
October 1988 index	136.9	135.0	127.7	124.1	137.4	150.8	145.4	210.4
% change from September 1988	0.1	-1.0	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	-0.1
% change from October 1987	2.3	3.5	2.9	4.5	-4.8	4.3	5.1	3.8
Vancouver								
October 1988 index	139.6	135.0	132.5	130.5	142.4	138.3	154.0	191.7
% change from September 1988	0.2	-0.7	0.9	0.3	-0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.2
% change from October 1987	3.7	3.9	3.0	5.6	0.6	3.3	5.6	10.0
Victoria²								
October 1988 index	111.7	112.2	105.8	112.3	108.8	114.0	121.2	139.0
% change from September 1988	0.1	-0.7	0.8	0.4	-0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3
% change from October 1987	3.8	3.8	3.1	5.2	0.7	6.1	5.2	10.0

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

August 1988

Highlights from the August issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for the first eight months of 1988 show that passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled services by major Canadian air carriers increased by 12.0% over the same period of 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- In July 1988, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 2.6% over July 1987.
- The number of passengers recorded on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,153,680 during the first quarter of 1988, up 17.3% compared to the first quarter of 1987.
- The number of passengers travelling on trans-border scheduled services totalled 1,802,780 during the first quarter of 1988, up 5.4% compared to the first quarter of 1987.
- Lester B. Pearson International airport handled 43.1% of the cargo enplaned and deplaned on major scheduled services in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1987.

This issue also features a special release:

- Preliminary data reported by four major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines and Wardair - indicate that 55.1% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1987, down from 57.9% in 1986.

The Vol. 20, No. 11 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be released next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on the August issue, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,381.9 million for September 1988, an increase of 11.3% over the \$1,242.0 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The September 1988 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.50/\$55) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Tobacco Products

October 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,452,168,000 cigarettes in October 1988, a 10.9% decrease from the 4,998,705,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to October 1988 totalled 44,933,364,000 cigarettes, down from 45,499,473,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in October 1988 totalled 4,638,690,000 cigarettes, an increase of 17.9% over the 1987 amount of 3,935,941,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 42,693,919,000 cigarettes, up 1.0% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 42,291,615,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The October 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Canadian Potato Production 1988

Estimates of 1988 harvested area, yield and production of potatoes are now available. Also available are marketed production and value of the 1987 crop.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

The potato data will be included in the January issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$16.50/\$66), available in late January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt August 1988

Customs exports of wheat flour showed a substantial increase over August 1987 while malt exports decreased marginally.

	1988	1987
	(in thousand tonnes)	
• Wheat flour	32.7	13.3
• Malt	13.3	14.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

The August 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release towards the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Stocks of Frozen Meats November 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of November 1 amounted to 31 701 tonnes as compared with 31 776 tonnes last month and 28 977 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products (32-012) has been discontinued as a catalogued publication. Information carried in this publication, however, is available in the form of a computer-generated "Statistical Bulletin". To order this statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Plastic Film and Bags Third Quarter 1988

Figures for the third quarter of 1988 on plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, \$6.25/\$25) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

October 1988

October 1988 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Processed Apples

1987

Data on processed apples for 1987 are now available.

Pack of Processed Apples (32-023, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Fruits

1979 to 1986

Production and value for Quebec strawberries and raspberries for 1979 through 1985 have been revised. Also available are 1985 and 1986 loganberry production and value for British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1400, 1404 and 1405.

For further details, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled \$306.3 million, up 5.8% from \$289.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5534.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-250B 3069, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Heating Equipment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the heating equipment industry (SIC 3071) totalled \$531.9 million, up 8.3% from \$491.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5535.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3071, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Other Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c.

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other machinery and equipment industries n.e.c. (SIC 3199) totalled \$2,995.6 million, up 14.4% from \$2,619.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5547.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-250B 3199, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Sign and Display Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sign and display industry (SIC 3971) totalled \$515.9 million, up 17.3% from \$439.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6892.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (47-250B 3971, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for refined petroleum and coal products industries (major group 36) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 45-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Katherine Blais (613-951-9836), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1988.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Electric Power Statistics, August 1988.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Provincial Government Finance, Fiscal Year
Ended March 31, 1987. Catalogue number 68-209
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August
1988. Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

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Major Release Dates

Week of November 21 - 25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
21	Retail Trade	September 1988
21	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1988
22	Building Permits	September 1988
22	Survey of Manufacturing Industries	September 1988
24	Wholesale Trade	September 1988
25	Farm Cash Receipts	January- September 1988
25	Farm Net Income	1987

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