

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 30, 1988

SEP 30 1988

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1988

3

- Real GDP remained unchanged from June 1988.

Industrial Product Price Index, August 1988

6

- The IPPI rose 0.1% from July and 3.5% from a year earlier.

Raw Materials Price Index, August 1988

8

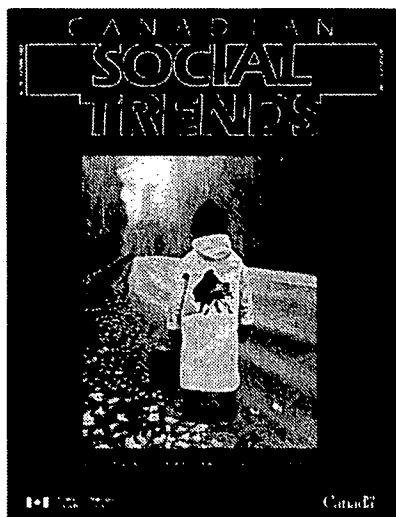
- The RMPI fell 2.3%, in response to a sharp decline in crude oil prices.

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1987

9

- Violent crimes increased 7.1% while property crimes were up 1.4%.

(continued on next page)



Canadian Social Trends Autumn 1988 Issue

The latest edition of *Canadian Social Trends* shows the fertility rate of Quebec women had fallen to 1.4 by 1986 (20% lower than in the other provinces); that of other Canadian women held at between 1.7 and 1.8. In 1970, the fertility of women in Quebec was 15% lower than that of women in the rest of the country. Between 1960 and 1970, the fertility of women in Quebec dropped from 3.9 to 2.1, a decrease of nearly 50% in 10 years, while the fertility of other Canadian women fell but not so dramatically, from 4.0 to 2.5. In the late 1920s, the Quebec women's total fertility rate was 4.3, 45% higher than that of other Canadian women, who had an average of 3.0 children.

This edition of *Canadian Social Trends* also features articles on lotteries, labour force trends in Canada and the United States, income of Canada's seniors, living arrangements of Canada's "older elderly" population, popular household appliances, common-law unions, and female lone parenthood.

Canadian Social Trends (11-008E, \$8/\$32) is now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). Further information is available from the editors (613-951-2560).



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1987	11
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics, January-September 1987	11
Census of Manufactures, 1986:	
Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry	12
Stationery Paper Products Industry	12
Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry	12
Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Industry	12
Boat Building and Repair Industry	12
Battery Industry	13
Clay Products Industry (from Imported Clay)	13
Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industry	13
Ophthalmic Goods Industry	13

Publications Released

14

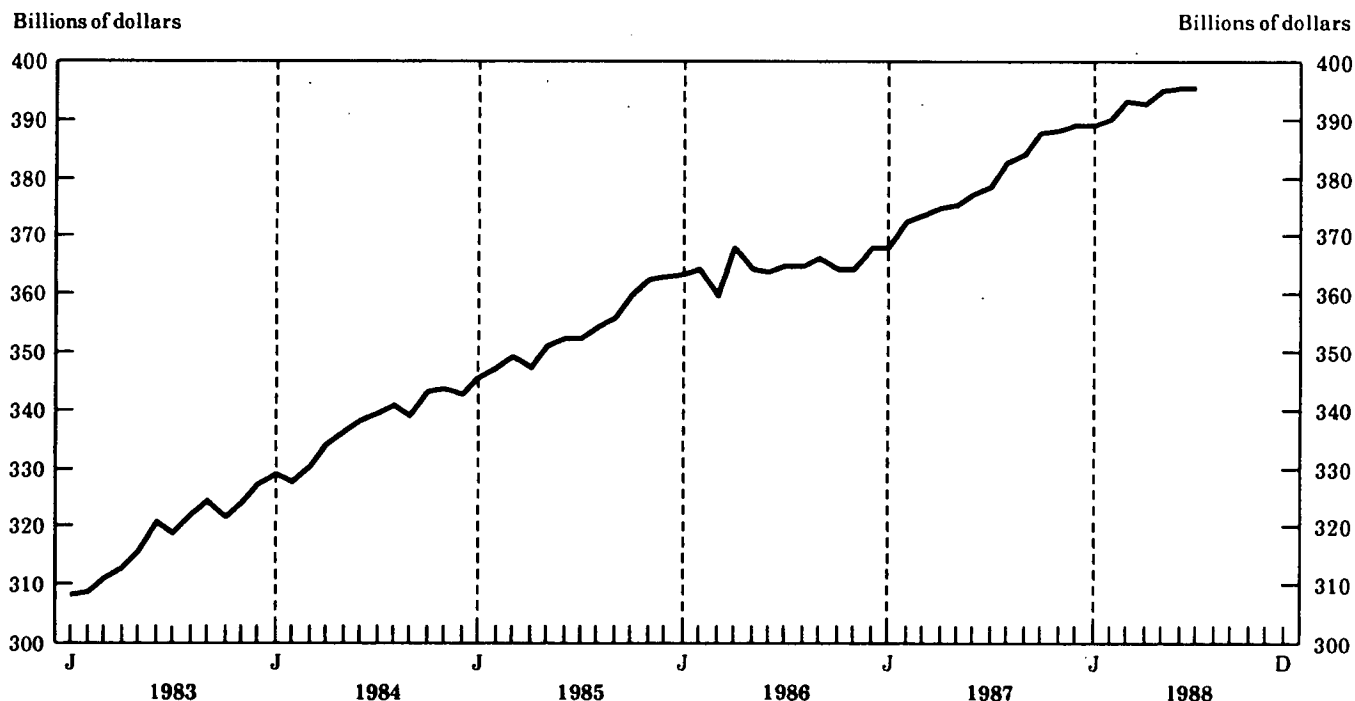
Major Release Dates: October 1988

16

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)

July 1988

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, was unchanged in July following gains of 0.1% in June and 0.6% in May. GDP in July stood 4.5% above the level of the corresponding month last year. Services-producing industries advanced 0.3% in July and output of goods-producing industries fell 0.4% following a 0.5% decline in June and a 1.0% gain in May.

Services-producing Industries

The growth in services-producing industries in July originated mainly from increases in finance,

insurance and real estate industries, transportation and storage, and retail trade.

- In finance, insurance and real estate industries most of the growth was due to increased government royalties on natural resources, reflecting growth in such industries as forestry, crude petroleum and natural gas extraction, and electric power generation.
- Output of transportation and storage industries increased 0.9% with gains in the storage industry and air transport contributing most to the growth. Increased grain movements within the grain elevator system accounted for the growth in the storage industry. Other transport industries reporting output increases included railway and pipeline transport.

(continued on next page)

- Retail trade advanced 0.6% in July with increased sales by new motor vehicle dealers accounting for most of the gain.
- Services-producing industries reporting output decreases included water transport, telephone systems, wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts, and food and beverage service industries.

Goods-producing Industries

The decline among goods-producing industries in July was primarily concentrated in manufacturing, which fell 1.3%. Smaller output decreases were recorded in agriculture, public utilities, fishing and construction.

- Within manufacturing, producers of durable goods reported a 2.5% output decline, the largest monthly decrease since July 1982. Significant output decreases were recorded by manufacturers of transportation equipment and primary metals. This was partially offset by a small gain in output of non-durables manufacturers.
- Within transportation equipment industries, production of auto parts and accessories fell sharply, following relatively steady growth throughout this year. A similar decline in exports of automobile parts was also recorded in July. Automobile and truck production for both the domestic and export market declined while auto and truck exports were down as well.
- Production of primary metals fell 8.2% as output decreased in smelting and refining, iron and steel mills, and steel pipe and tube mills. The decline in smelting and refining was primarily due to a reduced level of refined lead production

when one major producer shut down for plant maintenance in July. Production of refined nickel also declined. Output of iron and steel mills declined as did exports of primary steel products. One major producer shut down operations at both a steel mill and a steel pipe and tube mill for part of the month, citing material shortages and a lack of new orders respectively.

- Among non-durables manufacturers, the most notable output gain occurred in the pulp and paper industries where increased production of wood pulp accounted for most of the growth.
- Other goods-producing industries reporting increased output included mining and forestry. Mining output rose 2.0% in July due to increased production of crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, miscellaneous metal mines and coal mines. Forestry output increased 6.4% following a sharp decline in June.

Users should note that GDP has been revised back to January 1988 to incorporate revised crop and residential construction estimates.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The July 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release late in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

(\$ millions)

	1987	1988			
	July	April	May	June	July
Total economy	378,468.7	392,752.0	394,915.1	395,325.3	395,404.2
Business sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,276.5	10,037.4	10,177.4	9,987.9	9,925.2
Fishing and trapping industries	676.7	666.2	723.5	690.7	655.7
Logging and forestry industry	2,784.9	2,925.6	2,943.8	2,616.3	2,784.9
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	21,800.3	23,507.6	24,173.9	23,725.9	24,193.1
Manufacturing industries	72,934.4	77,339.0	78,035.0	78,415.2	77,403.3
Construction industries	26,638.8	27,361.2	27,429.6	27,121.2	27,100.8
Transportation and storage industries	16,934.0	18,541.2	18,472.8	18,391.2	18,552.0
Communication industries	11,024.1	11,833.2	11,666.4	12,028.8	12,024.0
Other utility industries	11,491.5	11,390.4	11,336.4	11,518.8	11,481.6
Wholesale trade industries	21,131.8	22,246.8	22,494.0	22,774.8	22,740.0
Retail trade industries	24,571.7	25,164.4	25,422.9	25,485.4	25,634.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	55,213.1	57,624.0	57,834.0	58,142.4	58,434.0
Community, business and personal services	38,559.8	40,032.8	40,012.8	40,118.8	40,120.4
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	60.1	60.1	54.1	50.5	34.9
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	270.1	300.1	306.1	308.5	297.7
Transportation industries	1,488.3	1,508.4	1,522.8	1,516.8	1,522.8
Communication industries	50.4	45.6	49.2	46.8	46.8
Water systems industry	544.5	561.6	565.2	566.4	568.8
Insurance and other finance industry	386.2	404.4	406.8	406.8	408.0
Government service industries	23,608.3	23,768.4	23,829.6	23,854.8	23,872.8
Community and personal services	36,968.0	37,378.4	37,403.6	37,502.1	37,547.7
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	315,037.6	328,669.8	330,722.5	331,017.4	331,049.5
- goods	147,603.1	153,227.4	154,819.6	154,076.0	153,544.6
- services	167,434.5	175,442.4	175,902.9	176,941.4	177,504.9
Non-business sector	63,431.1	64,082.2	64,192.6	64,307.9	64,354.7
- goods	659.8	676.9	674.5	672.1	658.9
- services	62,771.3	63,405.3	63,518.1	63,635.8	63,695.8
Goods-producing industries	148,262.9	153,904.3	155,494.1	154,748.1	154,203.5
Services-producing industries	230,205.8	238,847.7	239,421.0	240,577.2	241,200.7
Industrial production	106,886.0	112,913.9	114,219.8	114,332.0	113,736.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,699.9	33,109.0	33,408.8	33,300.0	33,405.3
Durable manufacturing industries	40,234.5	44,230.0	44,626.2	45,115.2	43,998.0

Industrial Product Price Index

August 1988

Preliminary figures for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) show that the index increased 0.1% in August to a level of 128.1, 3.5% higher than the year-earlier level. With petroleum and coal products excluded, the index would have risen 4.9% over the last 12 months.

Highlights

- Paper and paper products rose 0.8% over the month, largely attributable to higher prices recorded for newsprint and other paper for printing. Pulp prices, which have been very strong over the last year, also increased 0.8%. The United States-Canadian exchange rate, up 1.0% since July, was the primary reason for the price change.
- Primary metal products were up 0.8% in August, mainly due to a marked jump in aluminum products. This price increase was largely offset by the declines posted for copper and copper alloy products and nickel products.
- Automobiles, trucks and other transportation equipment increased 0.5% in August. The principal cause of the change was the increase in the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar.
- Meat, fish and dairy products advanced 0.8% this month, reflecting widespread price rises, particularly for primary fish products, fluid milk and meat byproducts.
- Petroleum and coal products were estimated to have declined 2.6%. The main contributors to the month's drop were decreases listed for gasoline and fuel oils.
- Lumber, sawmill and other wood products dropped 1.7% in August, despite the upward influence of the increase in the exchange rate. A sharp drop in softwood lumber prices largely explained the monthly decrease.
- Fruit, vegetable and feed products fell 0.9% in August as compared to July. The decline was mostly due to a marked drop in sugar prices, coupled with a smaller decrease for wheat flour prices. The fall in sugar prices follows a similar sized increase shown in July 1988.
- Most commodity groups showed some price activity in August. In all, 17 components increased, three decreased, while one remained unchanged.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The August 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981=100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ²	% Change	
			August 1988/ July 1988	August 1988/ August 1987
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	128.1	0.1	3.5
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	132.3	0.3	4.9
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.0	0.0	5.7
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	128.3	0.9	14.8
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	126.6	-0.2	3.2
Finished goods	38.4	129.8	0.1	0.1
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	135.2	0.4	1.6
Capital equipment	10.2	131.3	0.2	0.0
All other finished goods	17.9	126.5	-0.2	-0.9
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.2	0.8	0.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	127.9	-0.9	8.1
Beverages	1.9	146.0	0.1	2.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	156.9	0.0	3.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	131.0	0.1	8.0
Textile products	2.4	117.6	0.2	2.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	124.7	0.1	2.4
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	123.6	-1.7	-0.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	138.5	0.2	3.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	142.6	0.8	9.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	154.4	0.6	8.3
Primary metal products	8.8	134.0	0.8	16.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	132.4	0.2	4.5
Machinery and equipment	4.8	128.7	0.1	1.9
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	129.7	0.5	-2.8
Electrical and communication products	5.0	131.3	0.3	3.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	140.6	0.1	3.6
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	93.6	-2.6	-10.6
Chemicals, chemical products	7.1	132.8	0.6	10.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	136.8	0.1	4.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	103.4	0.8	0.8

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1988

Highlights

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 2.3% between July and August 1988 to a preliminary level of 96.1. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component decreased 1.0%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 4.8%, due mainly to a 6.3% drop in crude oil prices.
- Vegetable products, down 4.0%, primarily as a result of lower prices for unrefined sugar (-25.1%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-5.5%) and oilseeds (-2.0%).
- Animals and animal products, down 1.1%, largely in response to lower prices for cattle and calves (-2.2%) and hogs for slaughter (-7.2%) and in spite of higher prices for poultry (5.4%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 0.7%, mainly because of higher prices for other base metals (5.1%) and in spite of lower prices for copper (-1.9%) and precious metals (-0.9%).

Year-over-year Change

Between August 1987 and August 1988, the RMPI declined 9.6%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI increased 2.9%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 26.4% as a result of the 30.5% drop in crude oil prices.
- Animals and animal products, down 9.1%, primarily in response to price decreases of 7.9% for cattle for slaughter and 35.0% for hogs for slaughter.
- Vegetable products, up 17.5%, due mainly to higher prices for cereals (23.7%), oilseeds (50.9%) and unrefined sugar (54.1%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 11.4%, primarily as a result of higher prices for nickel (125.5%), copper (13.0%) and zinc (19.6%) and in spite of lower prices for lead (-18.3%) and precious metals (-12.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The August 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

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

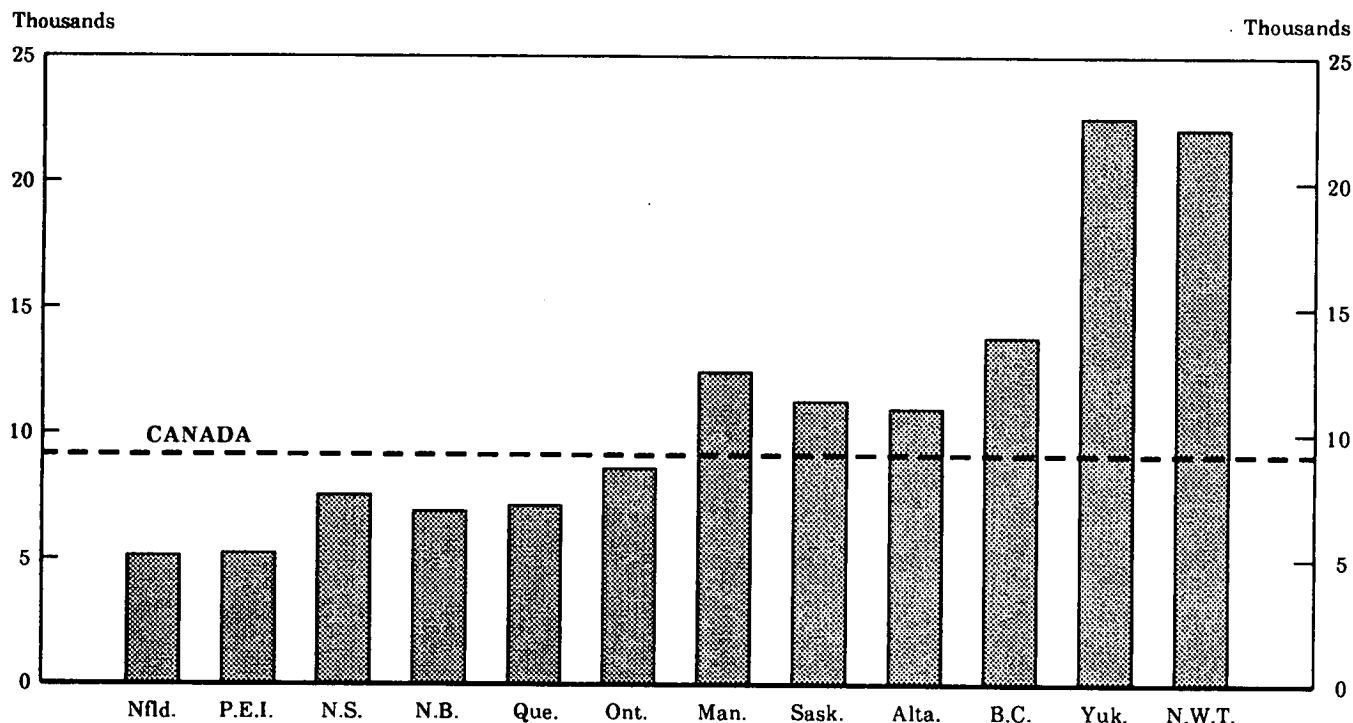
Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index August 1988 ¹	% Change	
			August 1988/ July 1988	August 1988/ August 1987
Raw materials total	100	96.1	-2.3	-9.6
Mineral fuels	45	73.7	-4.8	-26.4
Vegetable products	11	98.9	-4.0	17.5
Animal and animal products	20	111.8	-1.1	-9.1
Wood products	8	132.6	-0.7	10.0
Ferrous materials	2	110.5	0.1	1.9
Non-ferrous metals	11	118.3	0.7	11.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	132.0	0	3.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	114.6	-1.0	2.9

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Rate per 100,000 Population of Criminal Code Offences, Canada and the Provinces/Territories 1987



Canadian Crime Statistics 1987

Criminal Code offences reported by police forces in Canada in 1987 increased by 3.8% over 1986, marking the third consecutive year in which an increase was recorded. Nearly 2.4 million Criminal Code offences were reported in 1987, a gain of 15.9% above the average annual number of offences for the previous 10 years, 1977-1986.

The 1987 crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) was 9,224 – up 2.7% over the corresponding 1986 rate of 8,984 and an increase of 10.3% over the 1977-1986 average rate of 8,363.

Final figures show that in 1987, violent crimes increased 7.1% while property crimes, which accounted for two out of every three Criminal Code offences reported, were up 1.4%.

Other highlights from *Canadian Crime Statistics* 1987, released today, include:

- British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Yukon and Northwest Territories experienced crime rates for Criminal Code offences which were higher than the national average of 9,224 offences per 100,000 population in 1987.
- Nine of every 100 Criminal Code offences reported to the police across Canada in 1987 were violent crimes (includes homicide, attempted murder, assault, other sexual offences, abduction and robbery).
- In 1987, cities with population of 250,000 and over accounted for approximately 44% of all violent and property crime offences compared to nearly 38% of the population.

(continued on next page)

- Of the 42,812 adult females charged with property crime offences in 1987, over one-half (57.1%) were charged with shoplifting. In comparison, shoplifting accounted for only one in five (21.4%) of all adult males charged with property crime offences.
- Approximately three-quarters of all violent crimes reported by police in 1987 were solved. In contrast, just over one-quarter of all property crimes reported in 1987 were solved.
- One-quarter of all robberies reported during 1987 involved the use of a firearm, down from the nearly one-third reported in 1982 and the 36.6% reported in 1978.
- Drug and narcotic offences registered an increase of 9.6% in 1987. Just under 70% of drug offences reported by the police involved

cannabis. Cannabis offences increased 3.8% in 1987 while cocaine offences increased sharply by 21.9%.

- Total offences (including Criminal Code, federal statutes, provincial statutes and municipal bylaws) increased 3.4% during the 1986-1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: table 00150202.

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1987 (85-205, \$30) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Final Crime Statistics for Canada 1987

	Average 1977-1986		1986		1987	
	Number of Actual Offences ^{1,2}	Rate ³	Number of Actual Offences ¹	Rate ³	Number of Actual Offences ¹	Rate ³
Crimes of violence	165,543	679	204,917	808	219,381	856
Property crimes	1,326,332	5,441	1,448,550	5,714	1,468,591	5,731
Other crimes	547,036	2,244	624,282	2,462	675,586	2,636
Criminal code (total)	2,038,911	8,363	2,277,749	8,984	2,363,558	9,224
Federal statutes on drugs	62,880	258	56,251	222	61,658	241
Other federal statutes	49,766	204	40,251	159	40,344	157
Provincial statutes	411,302	1,687	381,354	1,504	380,692	1,486
Municipal bylaws	81,575	335	102,600	405	109,258	426
Total	2,644,433	10,847	2,858,205	11,274	2,955,510	11,534

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.

² Because of rounding, the averages may not add to the Canada total.

³ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1, population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

Data Availability Announcements

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

Fourth Quarter 1987

Highlights

- Total passengers carried by Canadian air carriers during 1987 rose by 3.4% over 1986 to 31.9 million. This represents the fourth consecutive annual increase since 1983 when 23.8 million passengers were carried.
- The number of unit toll departures has also risen in every year since 1983. The 814,120 scheduled departures reported by the Canadian air carriers in 1987 represents a 38.0% increase over the 589,921 departures in 1983.
- The importance of commuter and local air carriers continued to increase in 1987. The share of unit toll passengers carried by the three national carriers, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair dropped from 84.4% in 1986 to 81.5% in 1987. This figure had stood at 91.5% in 1980.
- The cost per litre of turbine fuel used by Canadian air carriers in 1987 was 26.3 cents. This represents a slight decrease from 27.6 cents in 1986 and a substantial drop from 33.3 cents paid in 1985. The share of turbine fuel used by Level II carriers has risen from 2.0% in 1983 to 9.0% in 1987, reflecting the higher level of operations by this group in general, as well as the increased reliance on turboprop aircraft.
- Total operating revenues reported by Canadian air carriers rose by 6.0% over 1986 to \$6.2 billion in 1987. Total operating income rose by 36.5% to \$351.2 million in 1987.
- Air Canada reported an operating income of \$108.2 million in 1987, their second highest annual operating income of the decade, in spite of their fourth quarter operating loss of \$125.7 million. Prior to this, their worst fourth quarter operating loss was \$53.4 million, in 1985. Air Canada experienced a labour dispute involving its ground workers between November 26, 1987 and December 16, 1987.

The October-December issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$22/\$23) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

January-September 1987

Preliminary data reported by four major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines and Wardair - indicate that 54.9% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first three quarters of 1987, down from 59.6% for the corresponding period in 1986. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 61.8% of total volume in 1987; the comparable figure for the first three quarters of 1986 was 65.5%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization - 64.7% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first three quarters of 1987. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 20, No. 10 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lisa Di Pietro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and planing mill products industry (SIC 2512) totalled \$7,386.6 million, up 7.6% from \$6,862.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5460.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (35-250B 2512, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Stationery Paper Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the stationery paper products industry (SIC 2792) totalled \$384.5 million, down 4.6% from \$403.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5493.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (36-250B 2792, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry (SIC 3252) totalled \$398.1 million, up 38.1% from \$288.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5556.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3252, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle steering and suspension industry (SIC 3254) totalled \$662.9 million, down 0.6% from \$666.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5558.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3254, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Boat Building and Repair Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the boat building and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled \$333.9 million, up 28.3% from \$260.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5565.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3281, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Battery Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the battery industry (SIC 3391) totalled \$286.9 million, up 5.4% from \$272.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5584.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3391, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Clay Products Industry (from Imported Clay)

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from imported clay) (SIC 3512) totalled \$147.0 million, up 136.5% from \$62.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6850.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3512, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other petroleum and coal products industry (SIC 3699) totalled \$316.0 million, up 107.7% from \$152.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6868.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (45-250B 3699, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Ophthalmic Goods Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ophthalmic goods industry (SIC 3914) totalled \$252.5 million, up 4.8% from \$241.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6887.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (47-250B 3914, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

Published under the authority of the Minister of Supply and Services Canada. Statistics Canada should be credited when reproducing or quoting any part of this document. Extracts from this publication may be reproduced for individual use without permission provided the source is fully acknowledged. However, reproduction of this publication in whole or in part for purposes of resale or redistribution requires written permission from the Publishing Services Group, Permissions Officer, Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9.

Publications Released

Canadian Social Trends, Autumn 1988.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 1988.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Food Industries, Biscuit Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 32-250B 1071
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Food Industries, Sugar and
Chocolate Confectionery Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 32-250B 1083
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Wood Industries, Wooden Door and Window
Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-250B 2543
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Wood Industries, Other Wood Industries
n.e.c., 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-250B 2599
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries,
Upholstered Household Furniture Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-251B 2612
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries,
Other Household Furniture Industries,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-251B 2619
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries, Metal Office
Furniture Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-251B 2641
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries,
Other Office Furniture Industries,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-251B 2649
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries, Bed
Spring and Mattress Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-251B 2691
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries, Hotel,
Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and
Fixture Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-251B 2692
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries, Other
Furniture and Fixture Industries n.e.c.,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-251B 2699
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Printing, Publishing and Allied
Industries, Book Publishing Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 36-251B 2831
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries,
Metal Tanks (Heavy Gauge) Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3021
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Plate
Work Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3022
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries Pre-
engineered Metal Buildings Industry (Except
Portable), 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3023
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries,
Wire and Wire Rope Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3052
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

(continued on next page)

Publications Released – Concluded

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Metal Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3091
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries, Truck and Bus Body Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 42-251B 3241
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries, Non-commercial Trailer Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 42-251B 3243
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries, Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 42-251B 3251
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, Toilet Preparations Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 46-250B 3771
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, Printing Ink Industry,
1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 46-250B 3791
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1987.
Catalogue number 85-205
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Profiles, Census Divisions and Subdivisions, New Brunswick: Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 94-108
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$60).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

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).

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

A national toll-free telephone order service is now 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.



1010498106

The Daily, September 30, 1988

Major Release Dates: October 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

October

5	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1988 (Final Data)
6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1988
7	Labour Force Survey	September 1988
7	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1988
10	New Housing Price Index	August 1988
11	Farm Product Price Index	August 1988
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1988
13	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1988
13	Help-wanted Index	September 1988
14	Consumer Price Index	September 1988
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1988
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1988
17	Housing Starts	August 1988
20	Retail Trade	August 1988
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1988
24	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	August 1988
24	Wholesale Trade	August 1988
24	Building Permits	August 1988
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	July 1988
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1988
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1988
27	Security Transactions with Non-residents	August 1988
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1988
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1988
31	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1988
31	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1988
31	Major Release Dates	November 1988

The November 1988 release schedule will be published on October 31, 1988. Users note: this schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.