

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 2, 1986

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Major Release

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, April 1986	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign investments in outstanding Canadian securities provided the lowest monthly net inflow (\$53 million) in more than two years 	

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Major Releases

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

April 1986

A small increase in foreign investments in outstanding Canadian securities in April resulted in the lowest monthly net inflow (\$53 million) in more than two years. Non-residents continued to acquire Canadian bonds in the current month with net sales amounting to \$84 million. While investments from Japan remained strong, residents of the United States and the United Kingdom reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds. On a net basis there were no additional investments in Canadian stocks; however, the gross value of stocks traded (i.e. sales and purchases) increased by some 50% to over \$4 billion.

In trade in outstanding foreign securities, residents were net buyers of foreign bonds (\$89 million), while reducing investments in foreign stocks (\$75 million). The latter resulted from trading in United States securities, with residents continuing to acquire overseas stocks.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available mid-July. Contact: Lucie Laliberté (613-990-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

April 1986

Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
	(\$ millions)		
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,114	3,030	+84
Common and preferred stocks	2,010	2,041	-31
Total - April 1986	5,124	5,071	+53
Total - March 1986	5,448	4,588	+860
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	3,164	3,253	-89
Common and preferred stocks	2,121	2,046	+75
Total - April 1986	5,285	5,299	-13
Total - March 1986	4,371	4,349	+22

Data Availability Announcements

Coal and Coke Statistics

April 1986

Canadian production of coal totalled 4 553 kilotonnes in April 1986, down 10.4% from 5 081 kilotonnes a year earlier. Exports of coal decreased 30.9% to 1 763 kilotonnes from 2 552 kilotonnes while imports of 791 kilotonnes of coal were reported. Coke production decreased 0.9% to 386 kilotonnes in April 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week of July. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Electric Power Statistics

April 1986

Net generation of electricity in Canada in April 1986 increased by 0.8% to 35 543 gigawatt hours from 35 248 gigawatt hours a year earlier. Exports of electric power decreased 10.6% to 2 878 gigawatt hours from 3 213 gigawatt hours and imports climbed by 62.3% to 644 gigawatt hours from the April 1985 level of 397 gigawatt hours.

Net generation of electricity during 1986-to-date totalled 162 866 gigawatt hours, up 2.7% from the January-April 1985 level of 158 588 gigawatt hours. Exports of electricity rose 2.4% to 12 816 gigawatt hours from 12 514 gigawatt hours and imports rose 128.2% to 2 158 gigawatt hours from 946 gigawatt hours.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week of July. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1986

In March 1986, 66 Canadian urban transit systems collected 132,775,070 initial passenger fares. Operating revenues amounted to \$85,631,793.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,961,599 fare passengers and earned \$19,338,177 in operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the March 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of June 1986. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

April 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,439.7 million feet board measure (3 397 700 cubic metres) of lumber and ties in April 1986, up from 1,175.7 million feet board measure (2 774 300 cubic metres) in April 1985.

January to April 1986 production amounted to 5,267.2 million feet board measure (12 429 800 cubic metres), an increase of 22.4% over 1985 figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the April 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the first week of July. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

April 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased in April 1986 to 840,371,000 feet board measure (1 983 058 cubic metres) from 754,325,000 feet board measure (1 780 009 cubic metres) after revisions in April 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of April 1986 totalled 1,027,894,000 feet board measure (2 425 559 cubic metres).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the April 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of July 14. Contact: Patrick E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Cement

May 1986

Manufacturers shipped 1 029 351 tonnes of cement in May 1986, up 0.6% from the 1 023 218 (revised) tonnes shipped the previous year and up 21.5% from the 847 137 tonnes shipped in the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of July 14. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

June 2, 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of June totalled 11 287 tonnes, down from 15 028 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 50 379 tonnes (44 465 in 1985).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537-9543.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80), scheduled for release July 14. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, March 1986
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, March 1986
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

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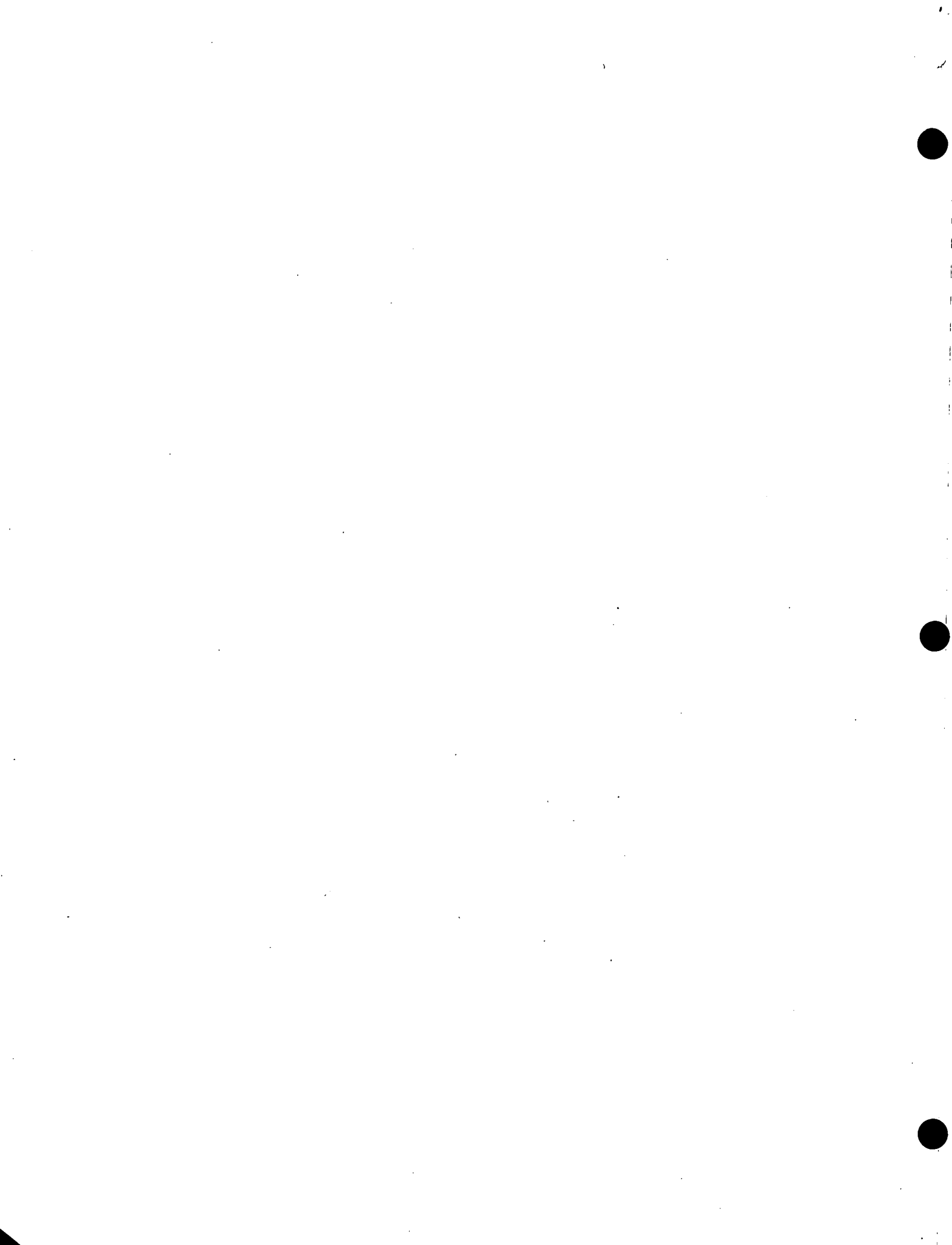
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 3, 1986

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Major Releases

Federal Government Employment, First Quarter 1986	2
• Employees of the federal government and government enterprises decreased 0.8% from March 1985	
Farm Wages in Canada, May 15, 1986	3
• Average hourly wages, without board, were up 4.2% from the previous year	

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Major Releases

Federal Government Employment First Quarter 1986

Employees of the federal government and government enterprises numbered 587,357 as of March 1986, an overall decrease of 4,853 (-0.8%) from March 1985. General government employees increased by 194 (0.1%), while those in government enterprises (including the Canada Post Corporation) declined by 5,047 (-2.4%).

The small increase in general government employment mainly reflected higher levels at the departments of National Defence, National Revenue and Statistics Canada - mostly in the form of term employment. Departments with major year-over-year decreases were Public Works, Employment and Immigration, Supply and Services, Environment, and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

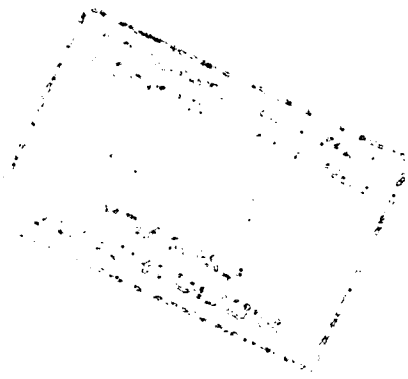
The decrease in government enterprise employment was due primarily to the fact that de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited and Canadian Arsenals Limited were no longer included as government enterprises after being

sold to the private sector in January 1986. Decreases were also reported for the Canada Post Corporation, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Partly offsetting was an employment increase for Petro-Canada due to the acquisition of Gulf Canada Ltd. in September 1985.

Gross payroll (including overtime and retroactive payments) for January-March 1986 was \$4,237.9 million, an increase of \$71.9 million (1.7%) over the corresponding quarter in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720.

The January-March 1986 issue of the publication *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$20/\$80), will be released July 31. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore (613-990-8306) or M. Fathy (613-991-1843), Public Institutions Division.



Farm Wages in Canada

May 15, 1986

Average hourly farm wages, without board, lodging, or house provided, were estimated at \$5.51 at May 15, 1986, up 4.2% from \$5.29 a year earlier. The highest average wage, \$6.33 per hour, was paid in Saskatchewan, while the lowest, \$4.90 was paid in Quebec.

Following is a provincial breakdown of average wages of farm help per hour, without board:

● Maritimes (P.E.I., N.S., N.B.)	\$4.98
● Quebec	\$4.90
● Ontario	\$5.31
● Manitoba	\$6.01
● Saskatchewan	\$6.33
● Alberta	\$5.80
● British Columbia	\$6.23
● Canada	\$5.51

Average daily wages, without board, were estimated at \$45.40, and monthly wages without board, at \$1,023.00.

The Farm Wages in Canada series provides quarterly estimates of average cash wages paid to hired agricultural labour, as of the 15th day of February, May, August and November. These wage estimates are based on a mail survey of 5,429 farmers, who reported that they had hired agricultural labour at the time of the 1981 Census of Agriculture.

Users should note that comparisons among quarters may not be valid, as the number, and skills of hired labour vary throughout the year. An increase in the average wage rate may not be a function of higher wages, but may be a reflection of a greater proportion of skilled workers in the labour force.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 174.

Order Farm Wages in Canada (21-002, \$7/\$28), scheduled for release the third week of July. Contact: Elizabeth Leckie (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

May 1986

Canadian appliance firms produced 197,956 major appliances during May 1986, a decrease of 10.3% from the 220,621 units produced the previous month.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these firms increased to 170,567 units in May 1986, up 5.4% from April 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of July 14. Contact: Roger Laplante (613-990-9837), Industry Division.

Notifiable Diseases Summary

June 7, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending June 7, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1769), Health Division.



Publications Released

The Dairy Review,
April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Crude Petroleum and Natural
Gas Production,** February 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Construction Type Plywood,
April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Rigid Insulating Board,
April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Particleboard, Waferboard
and Hardboard,** April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production and Shipments of
Steel Pipe, Tubing and
Fittings,** April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Passenger Bus and Urban
Transit Statistics,**
January 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75)

Gas Utilities,
February 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Electric Power Statistics,
March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

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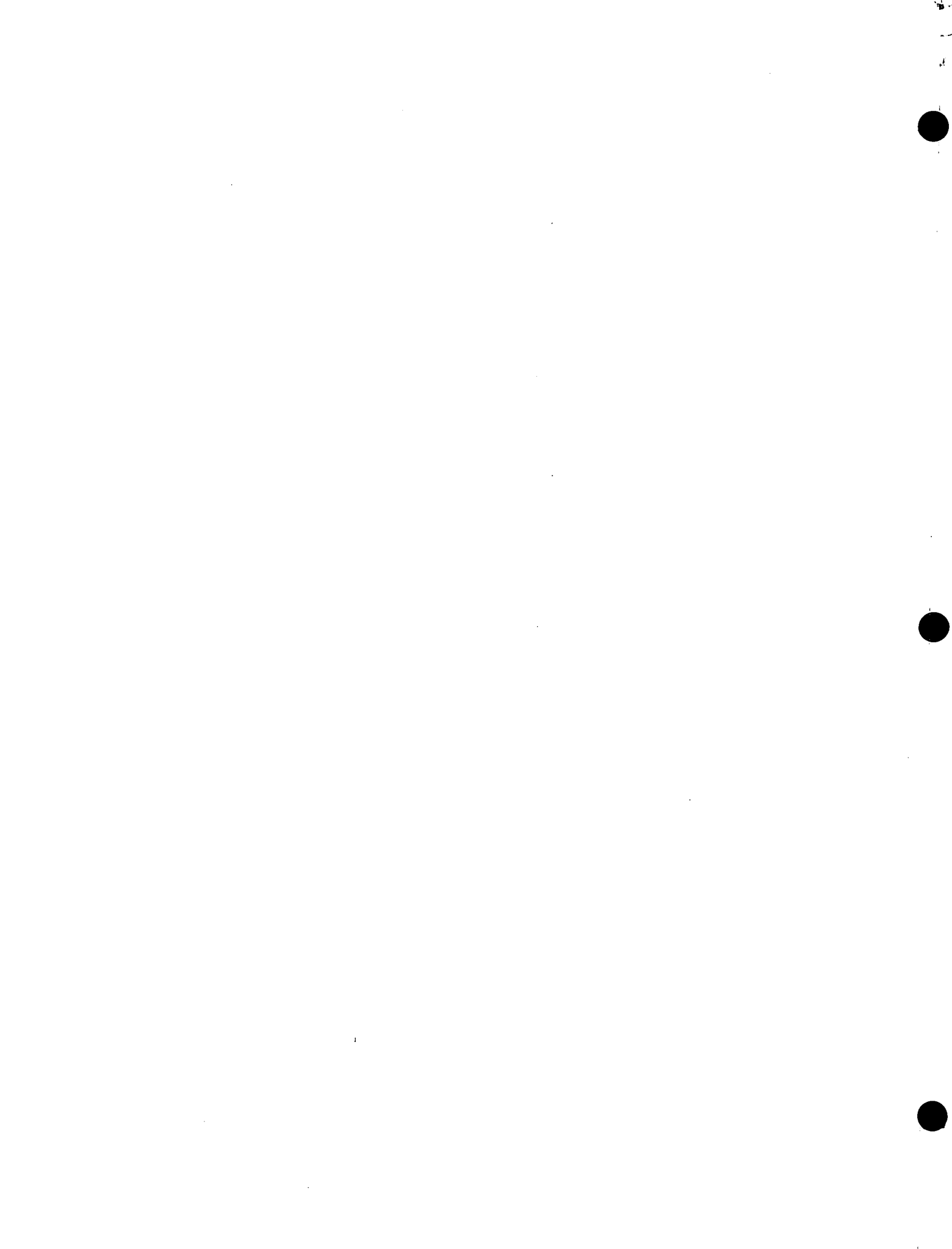
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

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Friday, July 4, 1986

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Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index - Note to Users

Due to processing difficulties, publication of these May 1986 indexes has been delayed until next week.



Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

April 1986

In April 1986, 66 Canadian urban transit systems collected 124,726,544 initial passenger fares. Operating revenues amounted to \$79,013,990.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,684,842 fare passengers and earned \$16,201,196 in operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of June. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Gypsum Products

May 1986

Manufacturers shipped 24 719 213 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1986, up 24.4% from the 19 876 923 square metres shipped a year earlier but down 0.3% from the 24 801 690 square metres shipped in April 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of July 7. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending June 28, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending June 28, 1986 totalled 288 147 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from the preceding week's total of 284 904 tonnes but down 2.2% from the year-earlier level of 294 502 tonnes.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Production and Sales of Phonograph
Records and Pre-recorded
Tapes in Canada, April 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Exports by Commodities, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Import by Commodities, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)



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

Major Release Dates

Week of July 7 - 11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
July		
7	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	First Quarter 1986
7-11	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1986
7-11	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1986
8-10	New Housing Price Index	May 1986
8-10	Building Permits	April 1986
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1986
9	Department Store Sales by Regions	May 1986
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1986
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	May 1986
10	Help-wanted Index	June 1986
10	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1986 (Final Data)
11	Labour Force Survey	June 1986
11	Farm Cash Receipts	January-May 1986

**The
Daily**

**Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle
for Statistical Information**

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

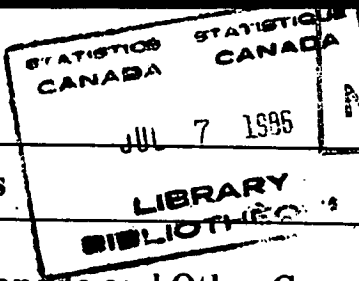
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 7, 1986



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Major Releases

- Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, May 1986** 2
 - Long-term trips to Canada by United States residents reached the highest May level since 1972
- Trusted Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1985** 3
 - The book value of trusted pension funds exceeded \$110 billion

Publication Released 4

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry 1961-1981

Revised annual benchmarks for current price Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost (remuneration of primary factors of production) by industry for the period 1961-1981 are to be released today. The benchmarks are an anchor to the monthly Real Domestic Product by Industry as well as to the provincial estimates of GDP by Industry.

These benchmarks were derived from the annual input-output tables. The 1961-1980 estimates were developed using the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) while the 1981 estimates were developed using the 1980 classification. The benchmarks are available on CANSIM: matrix 4663 and will be published in the forthcoming publication *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy* (15-510).

Users requiring additional information may call Ronald Rioux (613-991-3697), Input-Output Division.



Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1986

Total Travel

On a year-over-year basis, Canadian residents reduced their visits to countries other than the United States for the first time since November 1984. Canadian visits to the United States, however, posted a slight advance but remained below the level recorded in May 1983.

Other highlights from the May 1986 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* include:

- Visits by United States residents reached the highest total for May since 1981.
- The number of visits by residents of other countries increased over May 1985 but remained below the level attained in the same month of 1981.

Estimation of Long-term Travel

Long-term trips to Canada by United States residents reached a record level in May, as Expo '86 opened in Vancouver.

- Visits by residents of other countries (excluding those arriving by land via the United States for stays of less than 24

hours) also reached the highest May level since 1972.

- In the first five months of 1986, Canadian trips abroad outnumbered foreign visits to Canada.
- United States long-term visits to Canada in May 1986 were 60% higher than those by Canadian residents to the United States - the highest percentage since 1974.
- There were also 16% more tourist visits by residents of countries other than the United States than there were Canadians residents returning from trips to these same countries.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for May 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the May 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-July. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1986

Residence of travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	May		January-May		May		January-May	
	Number 1986	% Change from '85	Number 1986	% Change from '85	Number 1986	% Change from '85	Number 1986	% Change from '85
Non-residents								
All Countries	3,571,556	15.0	11,405,421	11.3	1,487,884	27.1	3,641,741	16.3
United States	3,361,936	14.7	10,880,286	11.3	1,300,290	28.0	3,162,821	16.8
Other countries	209,620	18.9	525,135	11.8	187,594	21.2	478,920	13.2
Residents of Canada								
All Countries	3,399,084	3.7	15,515,441	3.3	974,785	-2.1	5,102,397	1.0
United States	3,238,018	4.2	14,416,824	3.2	813,719	-1.4	4,003,780	0.3
Other countries	161,066	-5.5	1,098,617	3.7	161,066	-5.5	1,098,617	3.7

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Trusted Pension Funds

Fourth Quarter 1985

The book value of assets held in trustee pension funds at the end of the fourth quarter of 1985 amounted to \$110.1 billion, \$13.4 billion or 13.9% more than the amount held one year earlier. The rate of growth was lower than the 15% and 17.2% increases recorded in 1984 and 1983, respectively, and was the lowest annual percentage increase since 1974.

The proportion of the total assets invested in bonds for the fourth quarter of 1985, at 46.7%, was relatively unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1980. Stocks continued to represent the second largest share of the assets over the same period, growing steadily to 26.4% from 20.4%. A significant portion of the assets continued to be invested in various short-term securities, representing 12.5% of the total at the end of 1985.

Total income of these funds for the fourth quarter of 1985 amounted to nearly \$6 billion. Out of this income, \$1.6 billion in expenditures were made, leaving a net cash flow of more than \$4.3 billion. Employer contributions increased from \$924 million in the third quarter of 1985 to nearly \$1,734 million in the fourth quarter, reflecting the year-end special payments made by some employers to liquidate unfunded liabilities. On the other hand, more than \$150 million was refunded to other employers from surpluses in their pension funds during the fourth quarter of 1985.

Order the fourth quarter 1985 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusted Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40), available towards the end of July. Contact: Jessica Dunn or Diane Galarneau (613-990-9900), Pensions Section, Labour Division.



Publication Released

**Steel Wire and Specified
Wire Products, April 1986**
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)



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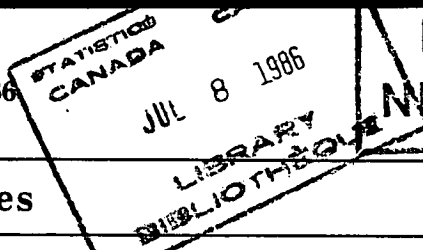
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 8, 1986



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Major Releases

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, January-March 1986 2

- Canada posted a \$1.2 billion trade surplus in automotive products with the United States

Canadian Health and Disability Survey, 1983-84 5

- More than 2.7 million Canadians reported some level of disability in 1983-84

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Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending June 21, 1986 6

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, December 1985 6

The Dairy Review, May 1986 6

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Major Releases

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January-March 1986

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (Table 1)

During the first three months of 1986, Canada posted a \$1.2 billion trade surplus in automotive products with the United States, down \$152 million from the record surplus (\$1.3 billion) set during the same period in 1985.

In the course of the first quarter of 1986, exports to the United States reached a record level of \$8.9 billion, an increase of 9.2% from the first quarter of 1985. This increase was not uniformly shared - cars gained 18% and reached a level of \$4.0 billion while exports of trucks, tires and tubes remained near 1985 levels. Imports rose by 13.2% to reach a new high of \$7.7 billion. Parts and cars accounted for most of this increase, contributing \$553 and \$314 million respectively, to the overall change in imports.

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 2)

The trade deficit in automotive products with overseas countries continued to increase, up \$336 million to reach a record level of \$1.2 billion. This deficit almost entirely offset the surplus recorded for trade with the United States. Most of the worsening of the deficit resulted from a sharp increase (40%) in imports to reach a level of \$1.4 billion. The contributions to this increase were unevenly shared among cars (68.4%), trucks (13.5%) and parts (20.6%). Export categories, with the exception of cars, increased during the first three months of 1986; cars continued to show a reduced share in total exports. Together, these changes were not sufficient to offset the overall thrust in imports.

(continued on page 3)

Note to Data Users

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc., which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in Table 1 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the Operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

Source of Passenger Automobile Imports
(Table 3)

During the first quarter of 1986, a total of 278,300 cars were imported, an increase of 17.1% from the first quarter of 1985. Over the same period, the United States' share of imports dropped by 3.5 percentage points to 67.8%; and Japan's imports were down 0.7 of a percentage point to 15.6%. Increases were noted for West Germany (up by 1.8 to 5.6%) and "Other Countries" (up by 2.8 to 9.9%).

The average price of cars imported during the first quarter rose 4.8% above the year-earlier level. Imports from the United States increased 3.3% from 1985, while imports from overseas countries advanced by almost 18%.

Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-0647), Trade Information Unit, or F. Bordé (613-990-9785), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (Table 1)
First three months 1985 and 1986

	Annual		First three months		Change between the first three months of	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
	(millions of dollars - Canadian)				(%)	
Exports - (United States Imports from Canada)						
Cars	13,085	15,277	3,398	4,011	613	18.0
Trucks and other motor vehicles	5,880	6,422	1,618	1,653	35	2.2
Parts	10,287	11,512	2,962	3,064	102	3.4
Tires and tubes	598	592	135	130	-5	-3.7
Total	29,850	33,803	8,113	8,858	745	9.2
Imports - (Canadian Imports from the U.S.)						
Cars	6,085	8,566	2,063	2,377	314	15.2
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,039	2,570	545	604	59	10.8
Parts	15,446	17,438	4,084	4,637	553	13.5
Tires and tubes	345	264	87	58	-29	-33.3
Total	23,915	28,838	6,779	7,676	897	13.2
Balance						
Cars	7,000	6,711	1,335	1,634	299	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,841	3,852	1,073	1,049	-24	
Parts	-5,159	-5,926	-1,122	-1,573	-451	
Tires and tubes	253	328	48	72	24	
Total	5,935	4,965	1,334	1,182	-152	
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.	417	454	98	143		

¹ Refer to "Notes to Data Users".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products (Customs Basis) (Table 2)

First three months 1985 and 1986

	Annual		First three months		Change between the first three months of	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
	(millions of dollars - Canadian)				(%)	
Domestic Exports						
Cars	189	39	17	12	-5	-29.4
Trucks and other motor vehicles	144	177	40	58	18	45.0
Parts	280	307	65	100	35	53.8
Tires and tubes	30	45	8	10	2	25.0
Re-exports	168	134	31	38	7	22.6
Total Canadian Exports	811	702	161	218	57	35.4
Imports						
Cars	1,805	2,726	494	763	269	54.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	372	381	84	137	53	63.1
Parts	1,328	1,459	353	434	81	22.9
Tires and tubes	207	207	60	50	-10	-16.7
Total Canadian Imports	3,712	4,773	991	1,384	393	39.7
Balance						
Cars	-1,616	-2,687	-477	-751	-274	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-228	-204	-44	-79	-35	
Parts	-1,048	-1,152	-288	-334	-46	
Tires and tubes	-177	-162	-52	-40	12	
Re-exports	168	134	31	38	7	
Total	-2,901	-4,071	-830	-1,166	-336	

Canadian Passenger Car Imports (Customs Basis) (Table 3)

First three months of 1985 and 1986

	Number of units				Import share		Average price		Exchange rate ¹	
	1985	1986	Change 1986/1985	Change 1986/1985	1985	1986	1985	1986	Change 1986/1985	1986/1985
	First three months									
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
United States	169.3	188.8	19.5	11.5	71.3	67.8	12,184	12,590	3.3	3.7
Overseas countries	68.3	89.5	21.2	31.1	28.7	32.2	7,241	8,531	17.8	--
Japan	38.8	43.4	4.5	11.7	16.3	15.6	6,663	8,183	22.8	42.6
West Germany	8.9	15.5	6.6	73.7	3.8	5.6	12,105	12,871	6.3	44.0
United Kingdom	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-12.9	0.2	0.2	27,131	28,466	4.9	34.0
France	1.6	1.1	-0.4	-28.6	0.7	0.4	5,645	8,219	45.6	43.3
Sweden	1.2	1.6	0.4	30.3	0.5	0.6	13,790	14,622	6.0	29.8
Italy	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-96.5	0.1	0.0	5,204	20,778	299.3	31.3
Other countries	17.0	27.5	10.5	61.9	7.1	9.9	5,121	5,971	16.6	--
All countries	237.5	278.3	40.7	17.1	100.0	100.0	10,764	11,284	4.8	20.7

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

The Canadian Health and Disability Survey

1983-1984

More than 2.7 million Canadians reported some level of disability during 1983-84. Among adults, the likelihood of reporting a disability increases with age, rising from 4% for those aged 15 to 24 and to 39% for those aged 65 and over.

Other survey findings in the report, published by Statistics Canada and the Department of the Secretary of State, include:

- A total of 66% of the disabilities reported by adults are associated with mobility and body movement; 22% are related to hearing and seeing. Over 80,000 Canadians with a hearing disability are in need of hearing aids and 20,000 people with a seeing disability report the need for a pair of glasses.
 - Medical conditions that most frequently cause disability are diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, arthritis and rheumatism, and hearing disorders.
 - An estimated 85,000 Canadians are in need of special features such as ramps or elevators to improve access to housing, and 120,000 need mobility aids such as handrails within their homes.
- Over 40% of disabled people aged 15 to 64 are employed, compared to 67% of the non-disabled population.
 - Some 15% of the disabled population have incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared with over 30% of the total population.
 - A total of 302,000 children, or 6% of the Canadian population aged 14 and younger, were identified as disabled. Some 53,000 have a health problem which requires them to attend a special school, or special classes in a regular school. Among those children who are limited in their normal activities at school or play, diseases of the respiratory system are the most common cause of their limitation.

A more comprehensive survey of disabled Canadians is being conducted by Statistics Canada this summer and fall. The survey will extend coverage to include the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indian reserves and the population living in special care facilities. Initial results are expected in 1988.

Order *Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, 1983-1984* (82-555E, \$15), available today, from Publication Sales and Service (613-993-7276). For more information, contact Ed Praught (613-990-8575), Health Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending June 21, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the seven days ending June 21, 1986 totalled 5.1 million tonnes, an increase of 2.7% from a year earlier.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 23 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Wayne Reinhard (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

December 1985

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net loss from operations of \$16.5 million in December 1985. Operating revenues of \$618.4 million were up \$101.4 million from December 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the December 1985 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the last week of July. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

The Dairy Review

May 1986

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 390 tonnes, up 2.7% from May 1985. Production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 9 086 tonnes, a decrease of 4.9% from the previous year.

An estimated 629 015 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in April 1986, an increase of approximately 0.4% over April 1985. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1986 to 2 327 550 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.3% from the January-April period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5666 and 5667.

Order the May 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release the week of July 21. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.



Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review,
June 1986 Catalogue number 11-003E ✓
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215)

**Household Facilities by Income
and Other Characteristics, 1985** ✓
Catalogue number 13-567
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50)

**Production and Stocks of Eggs
and Poultry, April 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products,
June 1986 Catalogue number 32-012 ✓
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Stocks of Food Commodities in
Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1985** ✓
Catalogue number 32-217
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

**Quarterly Shipments of Office
Furniture Products, Quarter Ended** ✓
March 31, 1986 Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Primary Iron and Steel,
April 1986 Catalogue number 41-001 ✓
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Mineral Wool Including Fibrous
Glass Insulation, May 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Production and Shipments of
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles,**
Quarter Ended March 31, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

**Railway Carloadings, 7-day
Period Ending June 14, 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

**Gross Domestic Product
by Industry, March 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 61-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

**Report of the Canadian Health and
Disability Survey, 1983-1984** ✓
Catalogue number 82-555E
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16.50)

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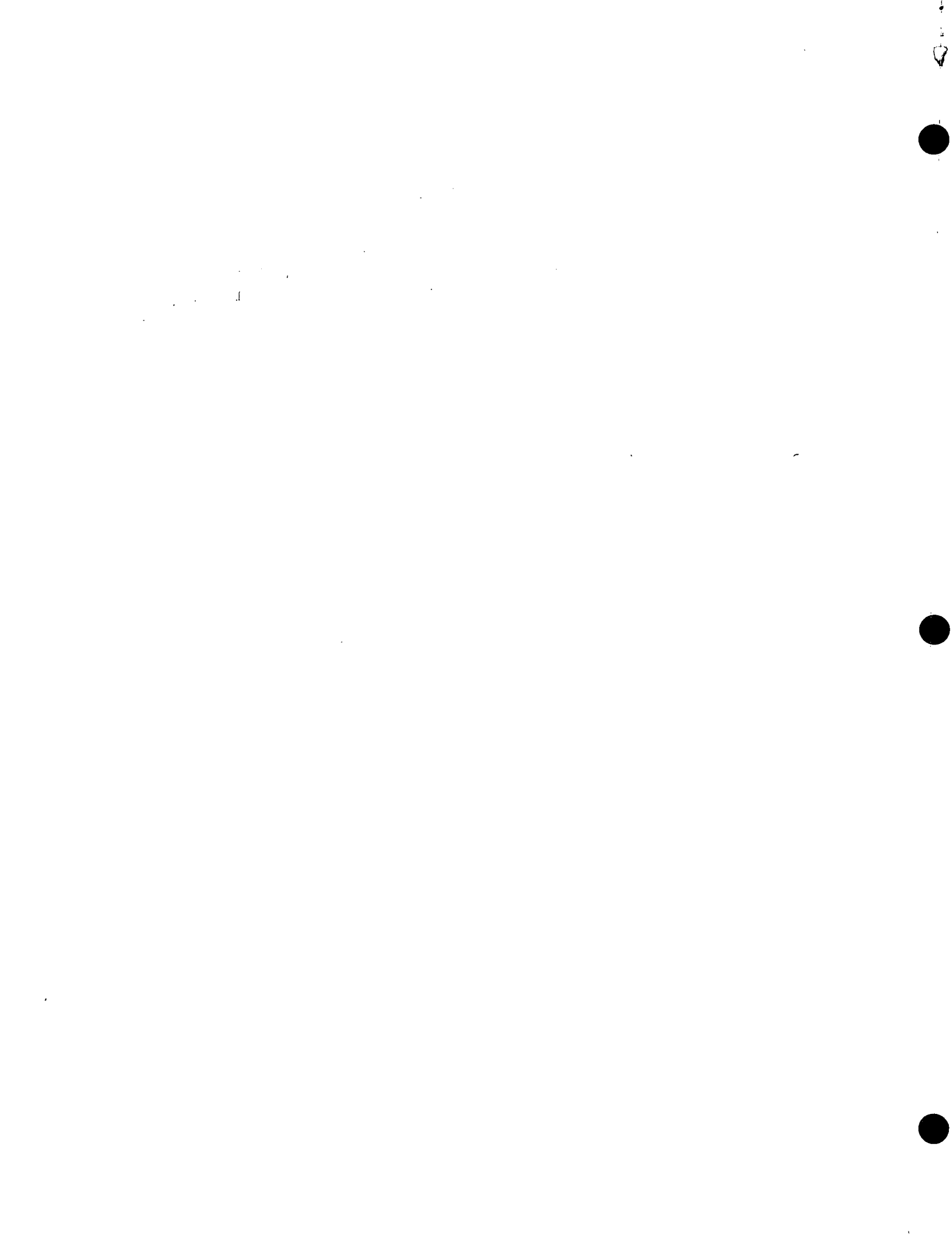
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Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 9, 1986

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Data Availability Announcements

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

January 1986

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net loss from operations of \$4.3 million in January 1986. Operating revenues of \$592.4 million were up \$3.1 million from the January 1985 figure.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the January 1986 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the last week of July. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending July 5, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending July 5, 1986 totalled 273 285 tonnes, a decrease of 5.2% from the preceding week's total of 288 147 tonnes but up 10.2% from the year-earlier level of 247 930 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 7 434 488 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% compared to the 1985 total of 7 557 797 tonnes.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electrical Appliances

May 1986

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 104,787 kitchen appliances in May 1986, down 17.6% from the 127,219 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 32,659 - a drop of 33.5% from 49,129 in May 1985. Production of home comfort products totalled 19,468 in May 1986 - a decrease of 0.8% from the previous year's level of 19,630.

Year-to-date production in May 1986 amounted to 886,157 units. (Corresponding data for May 1985 are confidential.)

Order the May 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released by July 18. Contact: Aldo Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

May 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 177 123 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in May 1986, a decrease of 3.2% from the 183 032 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1986 shipments totalled 876 167 thousand square metres, up 5.7% from 828 958 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of July 14. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

May 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 913 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1986, an increase of 2.2% from the 4 805 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1986 shipments totalled 21 327 thousand square metres, an advance of 15.4% from the 18 474 thousand square metres shipped in the same period in 1985.

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

Order the May 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of July 14. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

May 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 931 980 bundles in May 1986, a decrease of 13.5% from the 3 387 633 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1986 shipments reached 13 399 328 bundles, up 10.6% from the 12 117 878 bundles shipped during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

May 1986

Firms sold 141,350 automotive replacement batteries in May 1986, an increase of 9.0% from the 129,625 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 793,643 automotive replacement batteries in May 1986, up 3.4% from 767,452 for the same period in 1985.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of July 21. Contact: Aldo Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

1986/1985

The 1986 preliminary estimate of area planted to potatoes in Canada is now available as are statistics on the 1985 Canadian tobacco crop.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1044 and 5611.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available in early August. Contact: A. Mathieson (613-991-3854), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Family Expenditure

1984

A microdata tape on expenditures of families and unattached individuals in 15 major cities in Canada for the calendar year 1984 is now available. The tape also includes characteristics of the spending unit, its head and spouse, as well as a description of the dwelling unit.

The data were collected from the 1984 survey of family expenditures. Results from this survey will be published in *Family Expenditure in Canada - Selected Cities, 1984* (62-555), to be released this fall. This is the third tape on expenditures to be released from the survey of family expenditures. It contains approximately 4,800 records of spending units. All records have been thoroughly screened, and in a few cases either excluded or modified to assure the anonymity of respondents. The tape is available for \$400.

Contact: Tom Greenberg (613-990-9781), Household Surveys Division.

Publications Released

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade, May 1986**
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)
Available July 10, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

**Unemployment Insurance
Statistics, April 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada 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 and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

**The
Daily**

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 10, 1986

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, May 1986	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merchandise trade surplus stood at \$831 million, \$304 million lower than in April 	
New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 1986	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New motor vehicle sales decreased 0.3% from the year-earlier level 	
Help-wanted Index, June 1986	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canada index declined 3.4% from May 	
New Housing Price Index, May 1986	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing prices continued to move upward - 0.7% for May and 7.8% on a year-over-year basis 	

Data Availability Announcements

Production of Eggs, May 1986	11
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Export and Import Price Indexes, May 1986	11

Publications Released

Criminal Injuries Compensation

1984-85

Criminal Injuries Compensation, released today, presents key statistics on provincial/territorial programs for criminal injuries compensation. Figures cover total payments, per capita cost of programs in current and constant dollars, applications, awards and refusals made in the 10-year period to 1984-85. Also included is a special study of victim and assailant characteristics by age and sex.

Order the 1986 issue of *Criminal Injuries Compensation* (86-502, \$25), available today. Contact: Peter Mix (613-991-1650), Social Security Section, Health Division.



Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis
May 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Month-to-month movements in both exports and imports continued to be unstable. Preliminary May estimates showed total exports declined 6.8% or \$700 million to \$9.6 billion, following an increase of \$862 million in April and a decline of \$593 million in March. Imports registered smaller declines - 4.3% or \$395 million, down to \$8.8 billion. This followed an increase of \$1.1 billion in April and a decrease of \$1.8 billion in March.

As a result, the merchandise trade surplus decreased \$304 million in May to \$831 million. This came after a \$244 million decrease registered in April and a \$1.2 billion jump in March.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

Total Exports

Weakness in exports of wheat, trucks and motor vehicle parts, as well as the recent turnaround in industrial goods and materials exports were the main contributors to a declining short-term trend visible since December 1985. Strength in exports of forestry products, machinery and equipment, and to a lesser extent the easing in the declines of energy products, was not enough to offset declines in the short-term trend.

Imports

After 15 consecutive months of growth, the short-term trend for imports declined for the third time in a row. This resulted from weaker imports of passenger automobiles, motor vehicle parts, industrial goods and materials and imports of energy products. In contrast, imports of agricultural and fish products and other consumer goods continued to show signs of growth.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

About half of the \$700 million decline in May exports resulted from sharp decreases in industrial goods and materials. Growth in forestry products registered in the first four months of 1986 was nearly cancelled by a \$231 million drop in May. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment continued an upward trend, rebounding 48% in April and declining 25% or \$114 million in May. Following a \$182 million recovery in April, exports of automotive products posted a 3.1% or \$89 million decrease in May and remained on a downward trend after reaching a peak in October 1985.

Exports of energy products, with a 19% (\$158 million) gain in May, showed renewed vigor after large declines in January and February, contributing to a slowdown in the short-term trend - to 5% in April from 16% in February.

Imports

Declines were posted in all major import commodity groupings with the exception of energy products. Despite the current increase, imports of these products are still on a downward trend. Imports of chemicals and plastics and other industrial goods; imports of industrial and agricultural machinery, and other machinery and equipment which had shown signs of recovery in April, accounted for most of the overall \$395 million drop in imports.

Imports of crude petroleum, after two consecutive declines of \$319 million in March and \$33 million in April, increased 93% or \$117 million to \$244 million in May. Imports of metals and metal ores and imports of trucks showed more modest increases.

(continued on page 3)

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

Exports to all Canada's trading partners decreased in May. Exports to the United States and "Other Countries" registered declines in February and March while showing some sign of recovery in April. However, in May, sharp declines were registered in exports to the United States, down \$374 million, and to "Other Countries", down \$229 million. Exports to both these markets have been on a downward short-term trend for the last four months. Exports to the United Kingdom, Japan, "Other E.E.C." and "Other O.E.C.D. Countries" posted much smaller declines.

Imports

Except for an increase in imports from "Other Countries", Canada's imports from the United States, E.E.C. countries, Japan and "Other O.E.C.D. Countries" all declined in May. After the March to April turnaround, imports from the United States declined 4% or \$258 million

to \$6.0 billion. Imports from E.E.C. countries fell \$115 million while those from Japan declined by \$81 million. Partly counterbalancing these declines, imports from other countries which had advanced \$231 million in April continued to grow in May by posting an 8% or \$78 million increase to \$1.0 billion. (see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 30, 3633-3642, 3651, 3652-3678, 3685, 3686-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of July. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or François Bordé (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
May 1986
Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³ %	Imports S.A. ³ %	Balance S.A. ³ \$ millions
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,804
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,229	27,075	30,325	27,744	2,581	-2.7	2.2	-1,434
1985								
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296
1986								
January	10,083	9,049	10,869	9,801	1,068	5.5	7.9	-152
February	9,403	9,425	10,024	9,891	133	-7.8	0.9	-935
March	9,743	8,601	9,431	8,052	1,379	-5.9	-18.6	1,245
April	10,732	10,184	10,293	9,158	1,135	9.1	13.7	-244
May	10,247	9,322	9,593	8,763	830	-6.8	-4.3	-304
Year-to-date								
1985	50,242	41,851	49,753	40,713	9,040	11.3	10.2	1,266
1986	50,209	46,580	50,210	45,664	4,546	0.9	12.2	-4,494

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

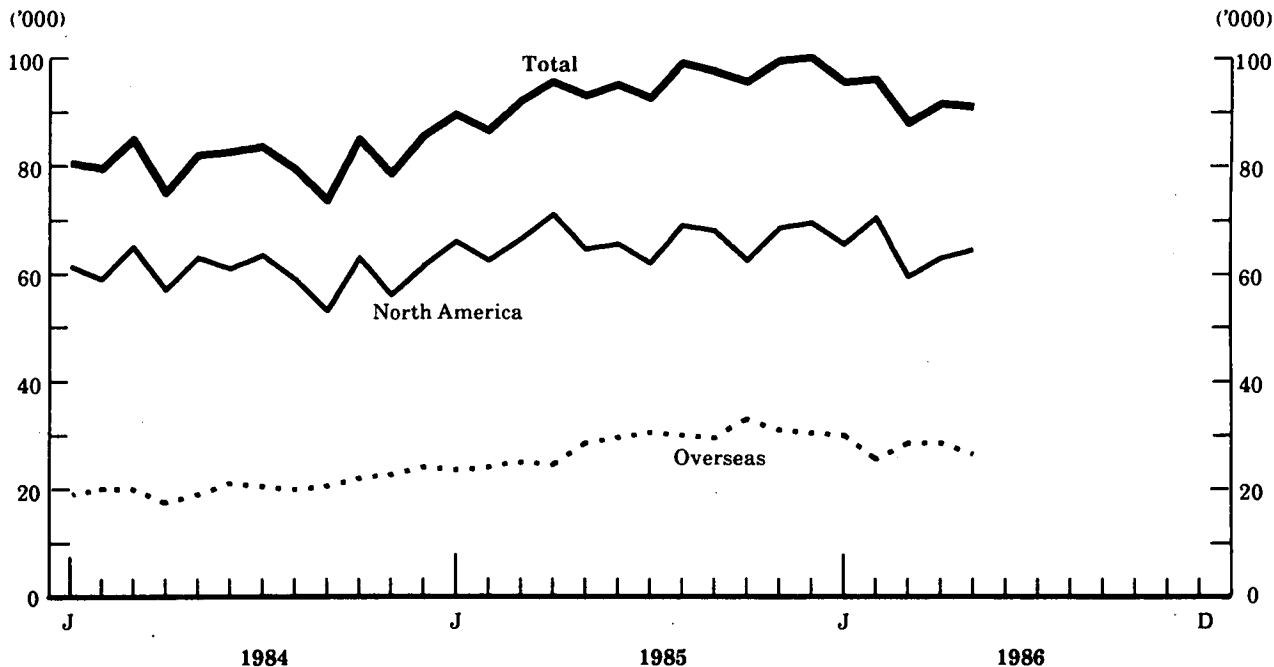
Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
 May 1986
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Apr.	May	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Apr.	May	Apr.	May		%	%
	\$ millions		%		\$ millions		\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	7,971.0	7,597.1	9.3	-4.7	679.3	-373.9	38,965.8	0.8	295.4
Japan	495.9	488.9	14.9	-1.4	64.2	-7.0	2,382.3	-2.6	-63.4
United Kingdom	241.2	202.6	28.0	-16.0	52.8	-38.5	1,080.0	10.2	99.5
Other EEC Countries	447.2	409.3	11.3	-8.5	45.4	-37.9	2,177.4	14.3	271.7
Other OECD Countries	157.9	144.4	-14.6	-8.5	-27.0	-13.5	897.2	-9.7	-96.9
Other Countries	979.5	750.8	5.0	-23.3	46.9	-228.6	4,707.8	-1.0	-48.5
Total	10,292.6	9,593.2	9.1	-6.8	861.5	-699.4	50,210.4	0.9	457.8
Imports from:									
United States	6,283.3	6,025.1	7.9	-4.1	462.1	-258.2	31,882.0	7.8	2,298.2
Japan	679.0	597.7	25.2	-12.0	136.8	-81.3	2,961.9	27.9	645.7
United Kingdom	249.7	232.7	20.7	-6.8	42.8	-17.0	1,527.9	54.5	539.2
Other EEC Countries	780.4	682.5	31.3	-12.5	186.1	-97.8	3,621.9	36.5	968.0
Other OECD Countries	225.2	206.0	26.3	-8.5	46.9	-19.1	1,075.1	4.7	48.3
Other Countries	940.5	1,018.5	32.6	8.3	231.4	77.9	4,595.7	10.9	452.3
Total	9,158.1	8,762.6	13.7	-4.3	1,105.9	-395.5	45,664.5	12.2	4,951.7
Balance with:									
United States	1,687.7	1,572.0			217.2	-115.7	7,083.8		-2,002.8
Japan	-183.1	-108.8			-72.5	74.3	-579.6		-709.2
United Kingdom	-8.6	-30.1			10.0	-21.5	-448.0		-439.7
Other EEC Countries	-333.1	-273.2			-140.7	59.9	-1,444.5		-696.2
Other OECD Countries	-67.3	-61.7			-73.9	5.6	-177.8		-145.2
Other Countries	38.9	-267.6			-184.5	-306.5	112.1		-500.8
Total	1,134.5	830.6			-244.4	-303.9	4,545.9		-4,493.9

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1984-1986



**New Motor Vehicle Sales
May 1986**

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 126,979 units in May 1986, a moderate increase of 0.8% from the April level of 125,912 units. The May increase was due to a 4.4% gain in the sales of commercial vehicles, which more than offset a 0.5% decline in passenger car sales.

Although sales rose in May (0.8%) and April 1986 (5.5%), the number of units sold still remained significantly lower than the peak of 137,645 units registered in December 1985. This peak was reached following an average gain of 0.7% for the last five months of 1985.

On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars increased for the second consecutive month, rising 2.4% in May 1986 to reach a level of 64,417 units, following a 5.3%

gain in April 1986 to 62,894 units. On the other hand, sales of imported passenger cars totalled 26,524 units in May, down 6.9% from the April level of 28,502 units. Total sales of commercial vehicles, both domestic and overseas, increased by 4.4% to 36,038 units from the April level of 34,516 units.

Unadjusted Sales

Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 156,517 units in May 1986, down 0.3% from May 1985. The principal factor accounting for this year-over-year decline was the sales of passenger cars which fell by 4.5% to a level of 114,157 units. The decline in passenger car sales comprised a decrease of 2.9% for North American built passenger cars (to 81,723 units) and a drop of 8.4% for imported cars (to 32,434 units). Partly offsetting the 4.5% decrease recorded for passenger cars was a 12.9% rise in the sales of total commercial vehicles, which reached a level of 42,360 units.
(continued on page 7)

On a year-to-date basis, total new motor vehicle sales increased by 3.1% over the same period last year to reach 659,358 units. Sales of imported passenger cars were up 9.1% to 136,476 units from 125,106 cars sold to the end of May in 1985. Domestic cars sales declined by 3.6% to 343,722 units from 356,658 units reported during the same period last year. Commercial vehicle sales during the first five months of 1986 totalled 179,160 units, up 13.5% from the 1985 level of 157,821 units.

In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 71.6% of the Canadian passenger car market in May 1986 (based on unit sales), up from the 70.4% share recorded in May 1985. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 17.3%, down slightly from the 17.8% share held a year earlier. Manufacturers from "other countries" held 11.1% of the passenger car market compared to the 11.8% share registered in May 1985.

In May 1986, total unit sales increased in six provinces and declined in the other four. Compared to May 1985, increases ranged from 13.6% in British Columbia to 1.2% in Ontario. Declines varied from 8.0% in Quebec to 0.7% in Saskatchewan.

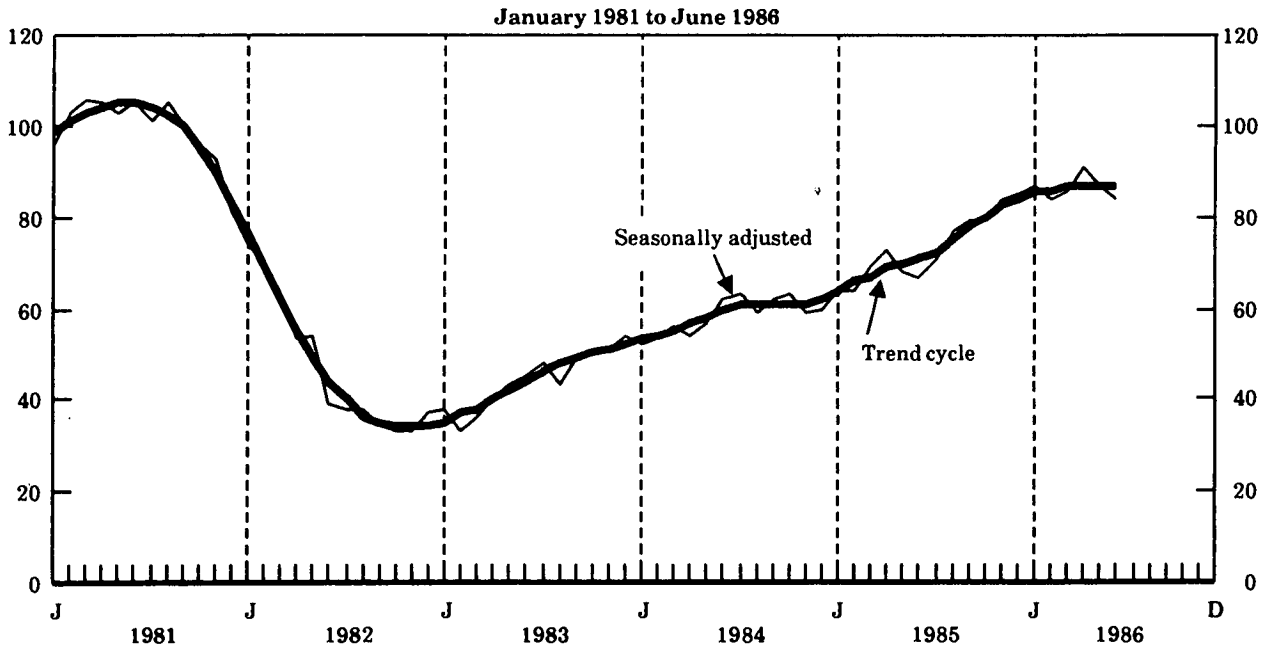
Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the May 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the first week of August. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
May 1986

	May 1986	Change 1986/85	January-May 1986	Change 1986/85
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	156,517	-0.3	659,358	3.1
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	81,723	-2.9	343,722	-3.6
Japan	19,773	-7.2	78,056	2.6
Other Countries	12,661	-10.1	58,420	19.2
Total	114,157	-4.5	480,198	-0.3
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	37,765	14.9	158,747	13.5
Overseas	4,595	-1.1	20,413	13.6
Total	42,360	12.9	179,160	13.5
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	2,215,706	10.4	9,226,531	13.4
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	1,050,444	5.4	4,366,583	3.9
Japan	273,979	11.9	1,037,738	18.6
Other Countries	185,387	-0.5	849,692	31.1
Total	1,509,810	5.7	6,254,013	9.2
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	642,755	21.7	2,705,687	22.3
Overseas	63,141	24.1	266,831	35.3
Total	705,896	21.9	2,972,518	23.4

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index
June 1986

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index (1981=100) for Canada declined in June 1986 to 84 from 87 a month earlier. This second monthly decrease follows advances which began in February 1983 when the index stood at 33.

The Canada trend cycle¹ has remained at about the same level since March 1986 (see chart). Similarly, the regional trend cycles in Quebec, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia have remained practically unchanged for several months. However, the trend cycle has been declining in the Atlantic provinces since November of last year and has continued to rise in Ontario.

Virtually no changes were observed in the three-month averages between the first and second quarters of 1986 for Canada (to 87 from 86), Quebec (to 92 from 91), the Prairie provinces (to 44 from 45) and British Columbia

(to 40 from 41). Following the pattern of the trend cycle, the quarterly average declined in the Atlantic provinces (to 148 from 164) but advanced in Ontario (to 112 from 103). (see table on page 9)

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which lessens irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard or Horst Stiebert (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index¹, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Provinces ²	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1985						
June	67	117	74	84	46	28
July	71	134	76	91	43	32
August	77	156	85	95	43	33
September	79	226	77	93	43	34
October	79	162	84	93	44	35
November	84	213	83	96	39	39
December	85	216	88	95	45	39
1986						
January	87	146	93	107	43	38
February	84	205	89	98	47	41
March	86	139	90	104	46	44
April	91	145	94	119	46	41
May	87	155	96	107	43	37
June	84	144	85	111	44	41

¹ The index is calculated from help-wanted advertisements published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

² The data for the Atlantic provinces sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

New Housing Price Index

May 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.6 in May, up 0.7% from April, continuing an upward movement which has been evident for the last two months. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stands 7.8% higher than the year-earlier level. Between April and May 1986 the estimated house only index increased 0.9%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.5%.

The largest increase in May was in St. Catharines-Niagara (1.8%), while Kitchener-Waterloo registered the largest annual increase (17.9%). Southern Ontario cities continued to exhibit 12-month increases in

excess of 10%, as demand, stimulated by lower mortgage interest rates, remained at a high level and higher costs of construction materials and labour contributed to increased selling prices. Shortages of certain materials and skilled tradesmen resulting in extended delivery dates also exerted an upward pressure on housing prices.

Halifax (-0.5%) and Calgary (-0.1%) registered decreases in May as some builders lowered selling prices to stimulate sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60) available in September. Contact the Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

May 1986
(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	% change	
					May 1986/ Apr. 1986	May 1986/ May 1985
Canada Total ²	100.0	102.6	101.9	95.2	0.7	7.8
Canada (House only)		106.6	105.7	97.7	0.9	9.1
Canada (Land only)		96.3	95.8	91.3	0.5	5.5
St. John's	0.94	107.2	106.8	104.8	0.4	2.3
Halifax	2.42	123.9	124.5	121.6	-0.5	1.9
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.1	125.5	123.6	1.3	2.8
Quebec City	2.38	131.6	130.7	123.6	0.7	6.5
Montreal	9.97	129.8	129.7	121.9	0.1	6.5
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	129.3	129.2	126.1	0.1	2.5
Toronto	30.44	112.4	110.6	99.1	1.6	13.4
Hamilton	2.75	133.1	133.1	120.5	-	10.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.06	138.5	136.0	124.9	1.8	10.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	140.9	139.6	119.5	0.9	17.9
London	1.26	123.3	122.7	110.2	0.5	11.9
Windsor	0.49	114.8	113.2	103.7	1.4	10.7
Winnipeg	2.92	125.7	125.3	118.2	0.3	6.3
Regina	1.10	112.4	111.9	108.2	0.4	3.9
Saskatoon	1.50	106.1	104.4	99.9	1.6	6.2
Calgary	5.29	90.5	90.6	82.5	-0.1	9.7
Edmonton	5.79	85.3	85.2	78.7	0.1	8.4
Vancouver	19.53	73.7	73.4	72.6	0.4	1.5
Victoria	2.54	71.9	71.9	74.4	-	-3.4

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated cityweights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Production of Eggs

May 1986

Canadian egg production increased 2.0% to 41.9 million dozen in May 1986 from 41.0 million a year earlier. The average number of layers remained the same at 23.5 million while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,135 from 2,057.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of July. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Government Expenditures on Culture

1984-85

Preliminary advance information regarding federal, provincial and municipal government expenditures on culture in 1984-85 is now available.

Contact: N. Verma (613-993-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

May 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments (1981=100) basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to May 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to May 1986 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100 base, Balance of Payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of July. Contact: D. Pilon or Peter Wang (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Listing of Supplementary Documents, 1985

Catalogue number 11-207

(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)

Farm Wages in Canada, May 1986

Catalogue number 21-002

(Canada: \$7/\$28; Other Countries: \$8/\$32)

The Sugar Situation, May 1986

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1986

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), May 1986

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,

February 1986

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75)

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, April 1986

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Building Permits, March 1986

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210)

Labour Force Information, June 1986

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Available July 11, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Criminal Injuries Compensation, 1986

Catalogue number 86-502

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26)

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

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 11, 1986

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Labour Force Survey, June 1986	2
• Seasonally adjusted employment increased by 49,000 to 11,663,000	
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, May 1986	
• Department store sales totalled \$1,084 million, up 9.4% from a year earlier	
Industrial Product Price Index, May 1986	
• The index increased 0.3% from May 1985 - a result of a decrease in prices for petroleum products	
Raw Materials Price Index, May 1986	8
• The RMPI increased 1.0%, following four consecutive months of decline	
Farm Cash Receipts, January-May 1986	9
• Farm cash receipts decreased 0.6% from the same period a year earlier	
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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

June 1986

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for June 1986 indicate little change in Canadian labour market conditions. The seasonally adjusted level of employment increased by 49,000 over the previous month. The unemployment rate edged down to 9.5, after holding steady at 9.6 since last March.

Employment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment for the week ending June 21, 1986 was 11,663,000 - up 49,000 from the previous month's level. The 1986 Census contributed significantly to this increase, employing nearly 40,000 persons in June. Employment rose by 49,000 among young people (2,475,000), with an increase of 58,000 among females aged 15 to 24. There was no change in the level among persons 25 years of age and over (9,188,000).

Full-time employment increased by an estimated 78,000 to a level of 9,859,000. It went up by 30,000 among males and by 48,000 among females. Part-time employment declined by 29,000 to a level of 1,800,000 - with decreases occurring among both males and females.

In June 1986, the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by an estimated 38,000 in Quebec. There was little or no change in the estimates for the remaining provinces.

Employment levels rose in agriculture (+8,000), manufacturing (+25,000), services (+46,000) and public administration (+23,000) but fell in the trade sector (-31,000) and in the finance, insurance and real estate sector (-23,000). There was little or no change in the other industries.

Unemployment

In June 1986, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased slightly to 1,231,000. Unemployment decreased by 18,000 among females aged 15 to 24, bringing the number of unemployed young people to an

estimated 431,000 - a drop of 9,000. It rose by 16,000 among females 25 years of age and over, increasing the unemployment level to 800,000 among persons in this age group.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of unemployed persons went up by 11,000 in Ontario and 5,000 in Alberta. Unemployment declined by 5,000 in Manitoba. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The estimated seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined slightly (-0.1), reaching 9.5 in June 1986. The unemployment rate was an estimated 14.8 among young people, a drop of 0.6 from the previous month. It rose by 0.6 to 16.9 among males aged 15 to 24 and fell by 1.7 among females (12.6) in this age group. This is the lowest rate for females in this age group since November 1981. The unemployment rate was 8.0 among persons 25 years of age and over (+0.1). For males in this age group, the figure was 7.5, while for females it was 8.7.

The estimated unemployment rate increased by 0.6 in Newfoundland (19.1), 0.9 in Prince Edward Island (13.2), 0.7 in New Brunswick (15.3), 0.2 in Ontario (7.2) and 0.3 in Alberta (10.5). It declined by 0.2 in Quebec (10.4), 0.9 in Manitoba (7.3) and 0.2 in British Columbia (12.0). The rate remained unchanged in Nova Scotia (13.5) and in Saskatchewan (7.9).

Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted participation rate was estimated at 65.8 in June 1986, an increase of 0.2 over the May figure. It went up by 2.1 among young females (67.5) and by 0.2 among young males (72.2). It slipped by 0.1 among males 25 years of age and over (78.1), and remained unchanged among females in this age group (52.3).

The participation rate rose by 3.1 in Prince Edward Island. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

(continued on page 3)

Employment/Population Ratio

The employment/population ratio in June 1986 was 59.5, a slight increase (+0.1) over the figure in the previous month. It rose by 1.3 among young people (59.5), as a result of an increase of 3.0 among females aged 15 to 24 (59.0). It decreased slightly among males in this age group, falling to 60.0. The employment/population ratio remained unchanged among males 25 years of age and over (72.2) and dropped by 0.2 among females (47.7), reducing the estimate for persons in this age group to 59.6.

Unadjusted Data

The unadjusted estimate of employment for June 1986 was 11,997,000 – an increase of 373,000 (+3.2%) over the June 1985 level. Unemployment fell to 1,205,000 – a decrease of 88,000 (-6.8%) from the year earlier level. The unemployment rate was 9.1, down 0.9 from the rate recorded in June 1985. The participation rate was 67.4, 0.7 above the rate of a year ago. The employment/population ratio was 61.2, up 1.2 above the ratio recorded in June 1985.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are being collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1986 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in September 1986 and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are not certain what they will do.

In June 1986, the unadjusted rate of unemployment was estimated at 14.7 for returning students aged 15 to 24, a decrease of 1.4 from the June 1985 rate. The drop was larger among persons aged 20 to 24, for whom the rate was 12.1, a decrease of 3.5 from the rate a year ago. The rate was 15.8 (-0.5) among returning students aged 15 to 19. The level of employment among returning students aged 15 to 24 was 947,000 – a substantial increase of 120,000 over the level recorded a year ago. The participation rate for this group was estimated at 62.9, an increase of 6.3 over the figure in June 1985, and the employment/population ratio was 53.7, an advance of 6.2 over the same period.

For the other students, the unadjusted unemployment rate was 18.0, a slightly lower figure than that recorded last year (-0.3). The level of employment rose to 195,000 – 10,000 more than in June 1985. The participation rate was 74.0 in June 1986, an advance of 5.4 over last year's figure. The employment/population ratio was up by 4.5 to reach its current level of 60.6.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the June 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of July. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-990-9448), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	12,894	12,842	12,604
Employment ('000)	11,663	11,614	11,291
Unemployment ('000)	1,231	1,228	1,313
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.5	9.6	10.4
Participation Rate (%)	65.8	65.6	65.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.5	59.4	58.3
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,201	12,924	12,918
Employment ('000)	11,997	11,696	11,624
Unemployment ('000)	1,205	1,227	1,293
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.1	9.5	10.0
Participation Rate (%)	67.4	66.0	66.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.2	59.8	60.0

**Department Store Sales by
Province and Metropolitan Area
May 1986**

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales rose 0.4% in May 1986 to a level of \$1,065 million. This increase follows a marginal decline of 0.2% in April and a strong gain of 2.5% in March. (The strong increase in March and the subsequent decline in April may have been partly due to the fact that, for the first time in eight years, Easter occurred in March.)

In terms of recent trends, department store sales during the five-month period from January to May 1986, rose on average by 0.2% each month, a moderate reduction from the average increase of 0.5% recorded in the last five months of 1985.

Unadjusted Sales

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,084 million in May 1986, up 9.4% over the May 1985 level of \$991 million. This is the eleventh consecutive month during which, on a year-over-year basis, department store sales have increased.

Cumulative sales for the period January to May 1986 totalled \$4,419 million, up 8.2% over the corresponding period in 1985.

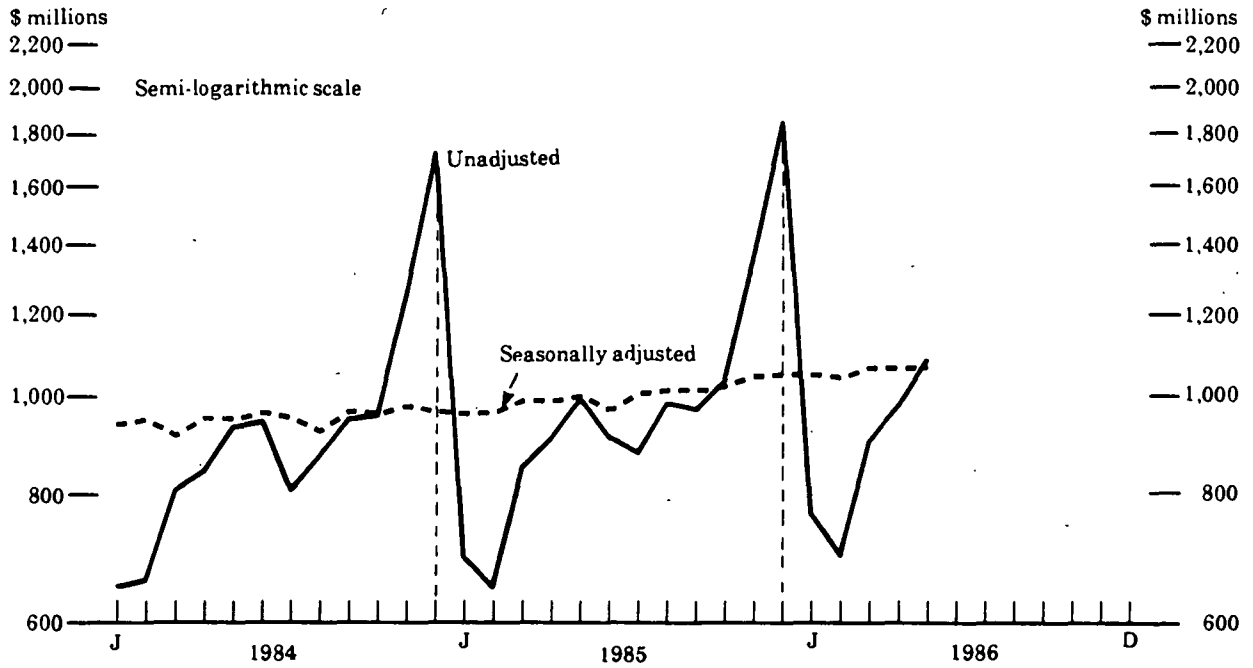
Department store sales during May, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, are listed in the table below (with the percentage change for May 1985 in parentheses).

(see chart on page 5)

Order the May 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of July. Contact: Lina Di Piéto, Retail Trade Section (613-991-3551), Industry Division.

Province			Metropolitan Area		
(millions of dollars)					
● Newfoundland	\$12.6	(4.2%)	Calgary	\$52.5	(4.1%)
● Prince Edward Island	\$5.7	(2.8%)	Edmonton	\$63.4	(7.3%)
● Nova Scotia	\$32.9	(4.4%)	Halifax-Dartmouth	\$18.4	(2.7%)
● New Brunswick	\$22.7	(4.2%)	Hamilton	\$29.1	(10.4%)
● Quebec	\$217.4	(9.1%)	Montreal	\$126.7	(9.3%)
● Ontario	\$402.7	(12.4%)	Ottawa-Hull	\$48.7	(7.1%)
● Manitoba	\$54.7	(7.1%)	Quebec City	\$31.1	(9.0%)
● Saskatchewan	\$33.7	(6.8%)	Toronto	\$162.2	(16.4%)
● Alberta	\$138.7	(5.4%)	Vancouver	\$98.0	(12.3%)
● British Columbia	\$162.4	(9.9%)	Winnipeg	\$49.2	(6.7%)

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Industrial Product Price Index

May 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) was down 0.6% in May 1986. For the third consecutive month, the drop in petroleum and coal product prices, estimated this month at 5.5%, was the principal factor in the monthly change of the IPPI. Lumber, newsprint and motor-vehicle sectors also posted declines, primarily because of the appreciation in the Canadian dollar.

The year-over-year increase of the IPPI from May 1985 to May 1986 was 0.3% - the lowest annual rate of change observed since January 1971. The average annual rate of change in the past six months was 1.9%. Without the impact of the decline in petroleum products over the past three months this figure would have been 2.9%.

Preliminary estimates show that petroleum and coal products prices fell 5.5% in May 1986 to a level 19.4% lower than in May 1985. Primarily as a result of the 1.2% appreciation in the Canadian dollar, prices declined 2.6% for

softwood lumber, 1.1% for newsprint, and 0.9% for automobiles. It should be noted that any rise in the Canadian dollar automatically means a drop in the price of export products quoted in United States currency.

(see table on page 7)

Note to Users

When the Industrial Product Price Indexes for September and October 1985 were finalised some errors were noted. These incorrect figures appeared in the March and April issues of Industry Price Indexes (62-011), and on CANSIM for the last two months. The corrected figures are now on CANSIM and will be shown in the May issue.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of July. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index May/86 ²	% Change	
			May '86/ Apr. '86	May '86/ May '85
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.0	-0.6	0.3
Intermediate goods	61.6	115.1	-0.7	-0.2
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	104.4	0.2	-0.1
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.4	-0.9	-0.2
Finished goods	38.4	125.2	-0.6	1.0
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	125.3	0.3	4.1
Capital equipment	10.2	127.9	-0.2	3.2
All other finished goods	17.9	123.6	-1.2	-2.0
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	115.9	0.3	1.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	117.1	-0.1	3.3
Beverages	1.9	138.4	0.1	6.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	140.1	0.2	3.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	118.0	0.3	4.4
Textile products	2.4	111.1	0	1.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	116.6	0.2	2.4
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	120.4	-1.0	9.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	126.1	0	3.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	115.0	-0.4	1.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	132.7	0.2	3.8
Primary metal products	8.8	107.7	0.7	0.5
Metal fabricated products	5.3	121.5	0.1	2.6
Machinery and equipment	4.8	122.1	-0.1	1.5
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.8	-0.5	3.8
Electrical and communication products	5.0	122.1	-0.1	2.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	129.9	0.4	6.0
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	108.3	-5.5	-19.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	118.0	-0.3	3.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	124.9	0.3	5.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	94.2	0.1	-2.2

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

May 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) increased by 1.0% in May 1986 from the April level, after declining for four consecutive months. The increase was mainly attributable to an estimated 1.9% rise for the mineral fuels component index and a 1.2% increase for the animal and animal products component index. From May 1985 to May 1986 the RMPI fell 23.1%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels showed a 0.5% increase over the month and a 1.3% increase over the year. Of the seven components making up the Raw Material Price Index, four registered increases and three decreased.

Despite the 1.9% increase for the mineral fuels component index in May, it was still 44.7% below the year-earlier figure. Crude oil prices were estimated to have risen 2.4% in May to a level that remains 52% lower than in May 1985.

A 1.2% increase was registered by the animal and animal products component index, which is now 2.1% higher than a year ago. Hog prices, up 12.1% in May and 15.6% over the year, were the main reason for the higher component index level.

Note to Users

When the Raw Materials Price Indexes for September and October 1985 were finalised some errors were noted. These incorrect figures appeared in the March and April issues of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011) and on CANSIM for the last two months. The corrected figures are now on CANSIM and will be shown in the May issue.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of July. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index May '86 ¹	% Change	
			May '86/ Apr. '86	May '86/ May '85
Raw materials total	100	90.9	1.0	-23.1
Mineral fuels	45	76.7	1.9	-44.7
Vegetable product	11	94.2	-0.3	-0.1
Animal and animal products	20	108.5	1.2	2.1
Wood products	8	109.0	0.9	5.0
Ferrous materials	2	110.1	-0.9	-0.5
Non-ferrous metals	11	88.4	-0.1	-2.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.9	0.2	2.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	102.7	0.5	1.3

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-May 1986

Farm cash receipts for the January-May 1986 period were estimated at \$8,555.9 million, a decrease of 0.6% from the revised level of \$8,609.0 million for the corresponding period in 1985.

Receipts from the sale of field crops totalled \$4,043.3 million, down 6.8% from the 1985 level of \$4,339.7 million. Lower prices for all major field crops, lower Canadian Wheat Board participation payments and lower liquidations of deferred grain receipts were partially offset by higher crop insurance and Western Grain Stabilization Act payments, as well as higher wheat and barley receipts. Increased marketings of wheat, barley, tobacco and soybeans more than offset the price decline in these commodities. Cash receipts decreased for oats, rye, flaxseed, rapeseed, corn and potatoes.

Total livestock receipts decreased by 1.7% to \$3,926.3 million in 1986 from \$3,993.8 million in 1985. Receipts for cattle declined due to lower marketings and prices, while receipts for calves and hogs decreased in spite of higher prices. Receipts increased for sheep, lambs, dairy products and poultry but declined for eggs.

Other cash receipts (forest and maple products as well as provincial income stabilization, deficiency, dairy supplementary and other

supplementary payments) rose to \$586.3 million in 1986 from \$275.5 million in 1985. Higher provincial income stabilization payments in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and increased supplementary payments in response to drought that occurred in 1985 in these provinces, are the principal reasons for this increase.

Estimated farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. They also include Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, will be published in a new publication, *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-May 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, (\$7/\$70) scheduled for release on July 22. This publication is also available immediately on Envoy 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jackie LeBlanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-May
(millions of dollars)

	1985 ^r	1986	% change 1986/1985
Newfoundland	16.8	16.9	0.1
Prince Edward Island	78.4	63.2	-19.4
Nova Scotia	99.5	100.7	1.2
New Brunswick	87.9	87.3	-0.7
Quebec	1,179.8	1,156.4	-2.0
Ontario	2,026.6	2,051.7	1.2
Manitoba	843.6	929.5	10.2
Saskatchewan	2,106.1	2,047.7	-2.8
Alberta	1,793.4	1,724.0	-3.9
British Columbia	376.9	378.3	0.4
Canada	8,609.0	8,555.9	-0.6

^r Revised.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

May 1986

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for Canada stood at an estimated 277.0 for May 1986, up 1.0% from its revised April level of 274.2. The index of farm prices stands 7.4% lower than the year-earlier level of 299.1. May is the first month since January in which the index registered an increase.

The livestock and livestock products sub-index rose in May while the total crops sub-index registered a decrease. Higher prices for hogs, cattle, lambs and poultry led to a 1.9% increase in the total livestock and livestock products sub-index. A seasonal increase in hog prices caused the hog sub-index to rise by 9.1%.

Egg and dairy prices decreased marginally in May. The Canadian Egg Marketing Agency announced, effective May 4, a 1% per dozen decrease in producer prices in most provinces. The dairy sub-index has been declining since January 1986.

The total crops sub-index decreased by 0.5% in May. Overall prices for grains delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board were down in May as a higher proportion of lower quality grades were delivered. This contributed to a 1.1% decline in the grains sub-index. The oilseed sub-index was down 1.3% although soybean prices were higher in May than in April. Potato prices rose seasonally by 9.4%.

Provincially, the indexes in Saskatchewan and British Columbia were lower in May than in April reflecting lower grain, oilseed and egg prices in those provinces while all other provinces had higher indexes:

● Prince Edward Island	5.0%
● Nova Scotia	0.4%
● New Brunswick	3.4%
● Quebec	2.2%
● Ontario	1.5%
● Manitoba	1.1%
● Saskatchewan	-0.1%
● Alberta	0.5%
● British Columbia	-0.4%
● Canada	1.0%

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers at the first local delivery point. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176 and table 00190202.

Order the May issue of *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release July 24. Contact: Paul Murray (613-990-8706), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

May 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.2 million tonnes in May 1986, a decrease of 3.5% from the previous year. Railway carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from the United States, a decrease of 2.9% from May 1985.

Total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed an increase of 1.7% from the 1985 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 2.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the last week of July. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

February 1986

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net loss from operations of \$19.5 million in February 1986. Operating revenues of \$556.5 million were up \$5.1 million from the 1985 figure.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the February 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the first week of August. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Sugar Sales

June 1986

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 93 130 494 kilograms of all types of sugar in June 1986, comprising 89 707 416 kilograms in domestic sales and 3 423 078 kilograms in export sales. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 500 103 960 kilograms: 473 859 687 kilograms in domestic sales and 26 244 273 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 94 535 627 kilograms in June 1985, of which 91 911 844 kilograms were for domestic sales and 2 623 783 kilograms in export sales. The 1985 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar were 502 371 625 kilograms: 482 231 660 kilograms in domestic sales and 20 139 965 kilograms in export sales.

Order the June 1986 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 4. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

May 1986

Roundwood production amounted to 2 367 342 cubic metres in May 1986, an increase of 5.2% from 2 250 299 cubic metres (revised figures) a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue was reported at 7 883 909 cubic metres, an advance of 9.1% from the 7 226 864 cubic metres (revised figures) reported the previous year.

Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 071 826 cubic metres, up 4.9% from 3 882 305 cubic metres in May 1985. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 507 712 cubic metres, a decrease of 7.1% from 19 918 153 cubic metres a year earlier.

Roundwood production in May 1986 was 16 175 100 cubic metres, an increase of 1.9% from 15 858 981 cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue, at 38 701 697 cubic metres was up 5.3% from 36 750 485 cubic metres in May 1985. Receipts of wood residue increased 10.1% to 220 133 297 cubic metres from the year earlier level of 18 283 109 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), available towards the end of July. Contact: Patrick Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

1986/1985

The 1986 preliminary estimate of area planted to vegetables in Canada, including area contracted by processors, is now available. Also available are 1985 statistics on Canadian fruit and vegetables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1386, 1388-1392, 1397-1399, 1401-1405, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available in early August. Contact: A. Mathieson (613-991-3854), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

**Livestock and Animal Products
Statistics, 1985** ✓
Catalogue number 23-203
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

Vegetable Oil Mills, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 32-223
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Production, Sales and Stocks
of Major Appliances, May 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Gypsum Products, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Air Passenger Origin and Destination -
Canada-United States Report, 1985** ✓
Catalogue number 51-205
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36)

Travel-log, Vol. 5, No. 2:
Travel Price Index, ✓
First Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36)



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Major Release Dates

Week of July 14-18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
July		
14	Composite Leading Indicator	April 1986
14-15	Building Permits	April 1986
14-18	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1986 (Final Data)
14-18	Gross Domestic Product	First Quarter 1986
16	Retail Trade	May 1986
17	Security Transactions with Non-residents	May 1896

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Daily**

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 14, 1986

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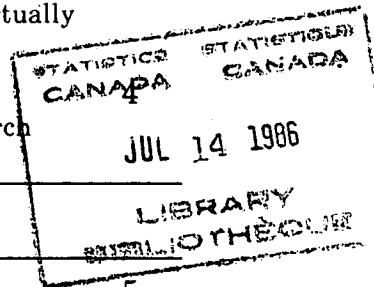
Major Releases

Composite Leading indicator, April 1986 2

- The indicator rose 1.0% to 173.6 – the rate of advance has been virtually the same for the last eight months

Local Government Employment, First Quarter 1986

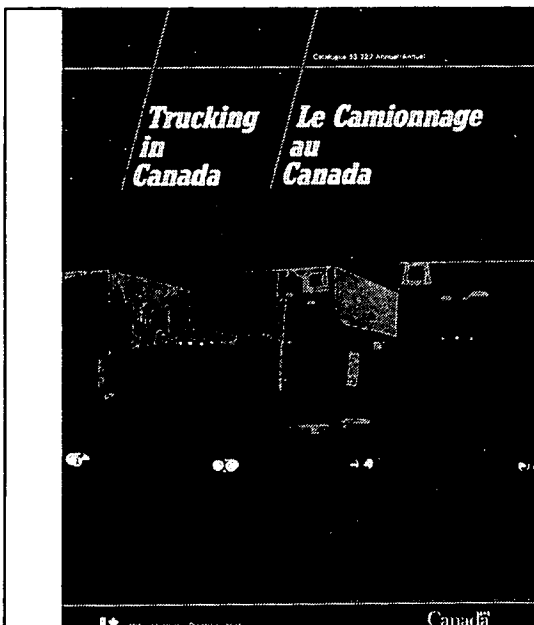
- Local government employees totalled 872,297 – up 1.5% from March 1985



Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, July 1986	5
Air Charter Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1985	5
Electric Lamps, June 1986	6
Grain Marketing Situation Report, June 1986	6

Publications Released 7



Trucking in Canada, 1984

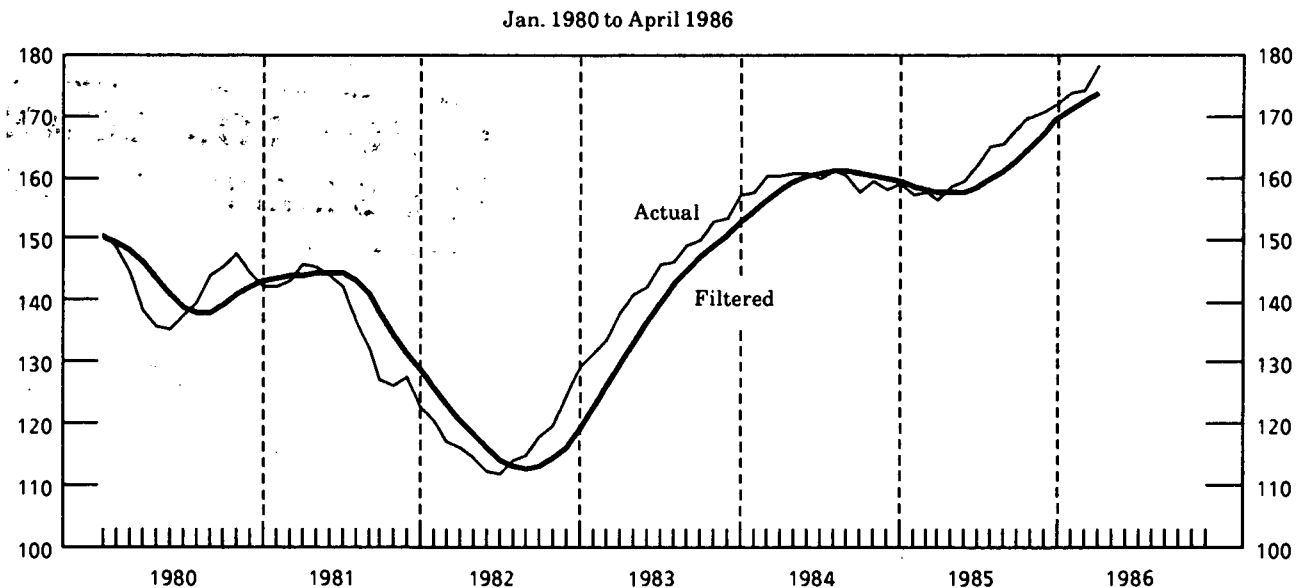
This new publication features over 100 graphs, charts and tables in bringing together all aspects of the trucking industry in Canada. In the publication, data for the private and for-hire segments are integrated for the first time to provide an overview of the industry. Both financial and operational activities are presented. There are also special reports on the long distance freight market, international trucking, and vehicle insurance.

Order *Trucking in Canada, 1984* (53-222, \$32) available today from Publication Sales and Services (613-993-7276). For more information, call Ray Forcier, Raymond Cantin or Susan Carter (613-990-8700).



Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)



Composite Leading Indicator April 1986

The composite leading indicator rose 1.0% to 173.6 in April 1986. The rate of advance has been virtually the same for the last eight months.

For the non-filtered index, growth had slowed considerably between December and March, but accelerated in April to 2.5%, bringing the average monthly rate of advance since January to 1.0%, equal to that recorded for previous expansions. The indicators of household demand contributed both to the December-March slowdown and to subsequent acceleration. In April, the manufacturing indicators also improved, while financial market indicators remained mixed.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Order the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the Monthly Economic Review that formerly appeared in the Daily. The July issue of this publication will be released on the 18th of this month. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact G. Proulx (613-990-9163). For general information contact P. Cross (613-990-9162), Economic Analysis Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	% Change						Level
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	April
Composite leading index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	1.20	1.19	1.03	1.02	.87	1.0	173.56
Unfiltered	1.21	.73	.07	1.57	.00	2.46	178.2
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	1.13	1.11	.62	.30	.16	.19	120,066 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	1.60	2.56	1.21	.56	-1.61	-1.75	739,652 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	2.38	-.31	-.52	.56	-.62	1.06	94.86
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	-.15	.00	-.84	-.53	-1.43	-.69	3,430 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods) ²	.003	.008	.01	.009	.003	.01	1.69
Average workweek (Hours)	.14	.09	.08	-.03	-.11	-.09	38.92
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	.038	.033	.032	.048	.046	.057	-.09
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	.48	.58	.53	.57	.60	.71	175.09
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	.58	1.28	1.52	1.85	2.87	3.46	2,918
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	.71	.63	.25	-.08	-.22	-.56	10,313.8 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the two last months.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Local Government Employment First Quarter 1986

Employees of the local government sector (including government enterprises) numbered 872,297 as of March 1986, an overall increase of 12,531 (1.5%) from March 1985. General government employees (including those with hospitals and local school boards) increased by 11,649 (1.4%) from the 813,663 reported in March 1985 and those in government enterprises increased by 882 (1.9%) from the 46,103 reported in March 1985.

The rise in general government employment reflected increases of 8,341 (1.8%) in local school boards, 2,150 (3.7%) in hospitals and 1,158 (0.4%) in local government services. Most of the increase in local school boards was due to a widespread growth of teaching and non-teaching staff in Ontario and Alberta. The increase for hospitals was due primarily to increased employment in Alberta and Ontario, particularly at the Bow Island General Hospital, the Royal Alexandra Hospital, the

Medicine Hat and District Hospital, the Ottawa Civic Hospital and the Hamilton Civic Hospital. The increase in local government services occurred mainly in Ontario and Alberta. The increase in local government enterprises was mainly in public transit systems in Alberta, Quebec and Ontario.

The local government gross payroll (including overtime and retroactive payments) for January-March 1986 totalled \$5,787.2 million, an increase of \$245.5 million (4.4%) from the corresponding quarter in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: general government monthly data (excluding hospitals and school boards) by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726.

The January-March 1986 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$10/\$40), will be released July 31. Contact: M. Fathy or C. Doucet (613-991-1843/6), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

July 1986

Highlights from the latest issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* include the following:

- Advance operational data for April 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 3.8% over April 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Air passenger origin and destination data for 1985 indicate that 11.9 million passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services, up 0.3% from 1984. The number of passengers travelling between Canada and the United States dropped to 6.84 million, down 0.4% compared to 1984.
- Scheduled passenger traffic at the top 30 Canadian airports increased by 2.3% for the first nine months of 1985 as compared to the same period in 1984.
- Charter passenger traffic between Canada and Southern destinations rose 12.6% during the fourth quarter of 1985 relative to the previous year.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 6 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available next week. Contact: the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Air Charter Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1985

Preliminary air charter statistics for the fourth quarter of 1985 show that the number of passengers travelling on domestic charter services decreased to 61,595 passengers, down 11.0% from the fourth quarter of 1984. Significant decreases were recorded between Kelowna-Vancouver, Toronto-Calgary, Toronto-Vancouver and Toronto-Winnipeg.

However, the number of passengers travelling on international charters rose 8.2% to 686,959 - relative to the same period in 1984. Traffic to the United States (up 28,480 from a year earlier) and to Southern destinations (up 21,133 passengers) accounted for approximately 94% of the total increase for the international sector.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 6 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of July. Contact: C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Electric Lamps

June 1986

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 17,834,001 light bulbs and tubes in June 1986, a decrease of 3.3% from the 18,440,525 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1986 amounted to 120,378,392 light bulbs and tubes, down 4.6% from the 126,197,441 sold during the January-June period in 1985.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of July 21. Contact: Aldo Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

June 1986

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

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 0K4.

Publications Released

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Trucking in Canada, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 53-222
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33.50)

Oil Pipe Line Transport, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1986 Preliminary Data ✓
Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, January-March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16.50/\$66)

Construction in Canada, 1984-1986 ✓
Catalogue number 64-201
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36)

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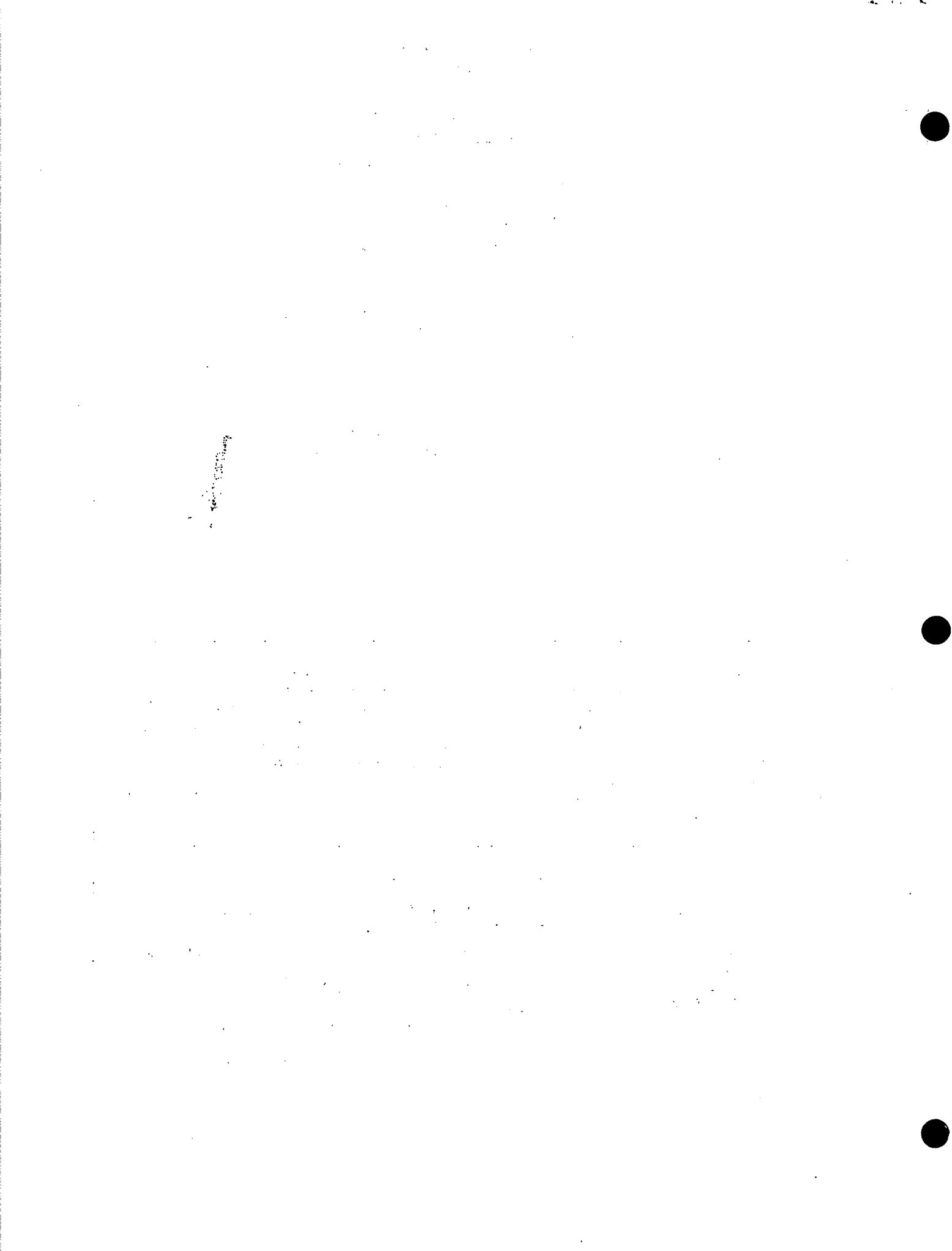
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

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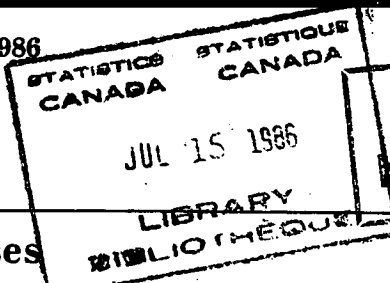
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 15, 1986



Major Releases

**Construction Building Material Price Index:
Residential, May 1986** 2

- Prices increased 9.0% from a year earlier, the highest 12-month change since July 1983

**Construction Building Material Price Index:
Non-residential, May 1986** 3

- The index rose 0.1% from the preceding month and 5.9% from May 1985

Data Availability Announcements

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1984	4
Oil Pipeline Transport, April 1986	4
Railway Carloadings, Nine Days Ending June 30, 1986	4
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, June 1986	4
International Seaborne Shipping Statistics, 1985	5
Coastwise Shipping Statistics, 1985	5

Publications Released 6



Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential May 1986

The residential construction building material price index increased to 129.5 in May, up 0.2% from April and 9.0% from the previous year. This is the highest year-over-year increase since July 1983 when the 12-month change was 9.3%.

Between April and May 1986, the largest price increases were for roof trusses and gypsum wallboard which more than offset price decreases for lumber and plywood.

Between May 1985 and May 1986, structural materials advanced 13.7%, followed by architectural materials (8.8%), mechanical materials (3.8%) and electrical materials (1.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in August. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential (1981 = 100)

	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	% Change	
				May 1986/ Apr. 1986	May 1986/ May 1985
Total materials	129.5	129.2	118.8	0.2	9.0
Architectural materials	129.0	128.7	118.6	0.2	8.8
Structural materials	134.2	133.9	118.0	0.2	13.7
Mechanical materials	127.4	127.4	122.7	-	3.8
Electrical materials	118.8	118.7	117.2	0.1	1.4

- Nil.

**Construction Building Material
Price Index: Non-residential**

May 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index rose to 125.8 in May, up 0.1% from April and 5.9% from the previous year.

Between April and May 1986, the largest price increases were for gypsum wallboard and foamed and expanded plastics which more than offset price decreases for lumber and plywood.

Between May 1985 and May 1986, structural materials increased 9.7%, followed by architectural materials (5.9%), mechanical materials (3.5%) and electrical materials (1.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in August. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential
(1981 = 100)

	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	% Change	
				May 1986/ Apr. 1986	May 1986/ May 1985
Total materials	125.8	125.7	118.8	0.1	5.9
Architectural material	127.2	127.0	120.1	0.2	5.9
Structural materials	125.6	125.6	114.5	-	9.7
Mechanical materials	127.5	127.4	123.2	0.1	3.5
Electrical materials	119.3	118.9	117.2	0.3	1.8

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Retail Chain and Department Stores 1984

Retail chain organizations in Canada had sales totalling \$38.9 billion in 1984, up 9.7% over the 1983 figure of \$35.4 billion. Department store organizations recorded an increase of 5.2% in annual sales, totalling \$11.6 billion in 1984.

The number of chain organizations in Canada increased by 90 to 1,235 in 1984. The maximum number of chain store outlets operating during the year rose by 2,059 to 30,261 stores. The number of department store organizations remained constant at 24 firms while the maximum number of outlets operating during the year increased by 10 to 819 stores in 1984.

The publication, *Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1984* presents detailed information on these types of organizations and contains data for selected localities, certain kinds of business, floor areas, various financial statistics and tables on department store organizations classified by type, i.e. "major" and "junior" department stores.

Order *Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1984* (63-210, \$25), available the last week of September. Contact: Karen Wardley (613-991-3552) or Michelle Brisebois (613-991-3557), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport April 1986

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during April 1986 decreased 9.4% to 11 304 292 cubic metres from 12 472 949 cubic metres for the same month of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the fourth week of July. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings Nine Days Ending June 30, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the nine days ending June 30, 1986 totalled 5.5 million tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 24 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron June 1986

Preliminary steel ingot production for June 1986 totalled 1 207 000 tonnes, a decrease of 4.9% from 1 269 474 tonnes the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production was 766 000 tonnes in June 1986, down 8.4% from the 836 659 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 7 256 464 tonnes, a decrease of 0.7% from the 7 309 867 tonnes for January-June 1985.

Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 4 713 523 tonnes, a decrease of 3.2% from the 4 867 421 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available at the end of August. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

International Seaborne Shipping Statistics

1985

Final statistics on international seaborne shipping for 1985 are now available. The publication *International Seaborne Shipping Statistics, 1985* (54-209, \$74) is scheduled for release in August 1986.

Contact: Jeanine Bustros (613-990-8696),
Marine Transport Unit, Transportation
Division.

Coastwise Shipping Statistics 1985

Final coastwise shipping statistics for 1985 are now available. The publication *Coastwise Shipping Statistics, 1985* (54-210, \$42) is scheduled to be released in August.

Contact: Gaston Levesque (613-990-8696),
Marine Transport Unit, Transportation
Division.



Publications Released

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, June 1, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-010
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$90/\$90)

Culture Communiqué, Vol. 9, No. 4: ✓
The Recording Industry, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit
Statistics, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

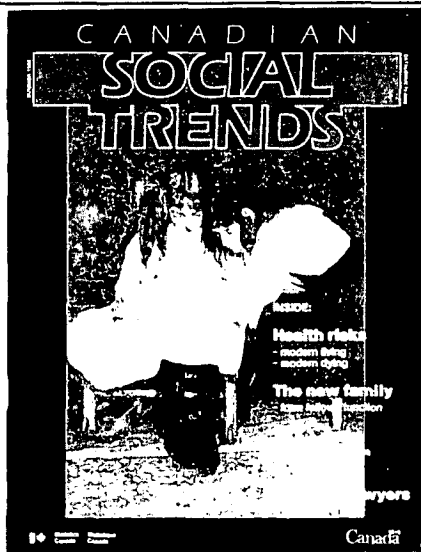
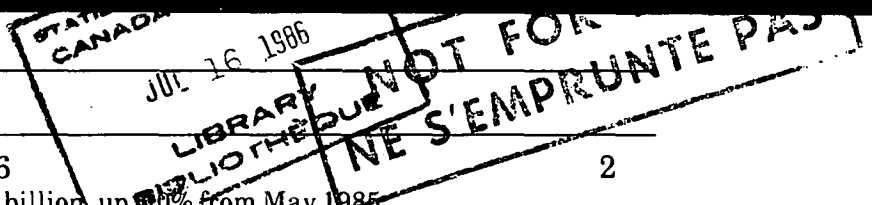
Major Releases

Retail Trade, May 1986	2
• Retail sales totalled \$12.7 billion, up 0.6% from May 1985	
Building Permits, April 1986	5
• The value of building permits issued for non-residential projects declined for the first time this year (-4.6%)	
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, May 1986	6
• Sales of refined petroleum products declined 3.0% from a year earlier	

Data Availability Announcements

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1984-85	7
Periodical Publishing Survey, 1984	7
Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, May 1986	7
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, July 1, 1986	7
Exports by Commodities, May 1986	7

Publications Released	8
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Canadian Social Trends

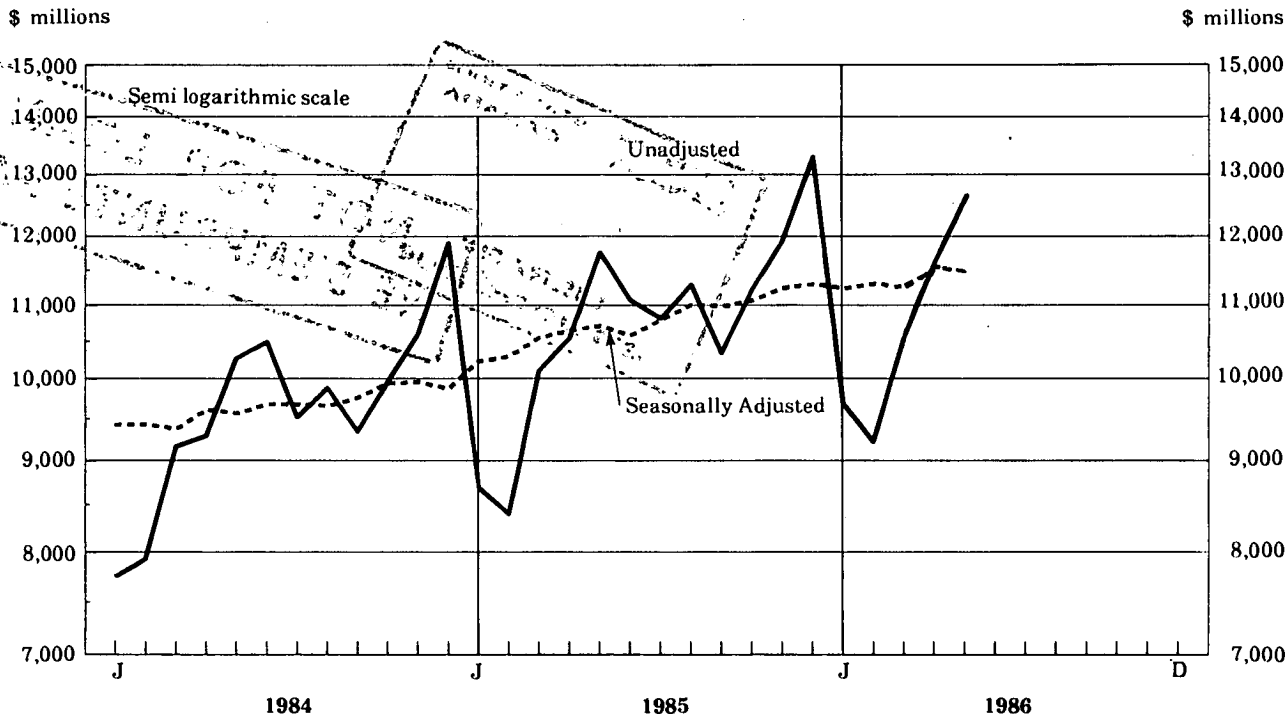
Canadian Social Trends presents a new concept in data release by Statistics Canada - identifying, describing and interpreting major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society. The quarterly publication features articles written in non-technical language complemented by easy-to-read charts and tables, as well as a table of key social indicators.

This first issue of *Canadian Social Trends* includes feature articles describing the changing nature of Canadian families, the home entertainment revolution, and the shift in health risks. Another article provides an overview of the legal profession. As well, shorter trend reports focus on family day care, births outside of marriage, and the potential population decline that may be just a generation away.

Order *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, 4 issues/\$44), now available from Publication Sales and Services (613-993-7276).

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Retail Trade

May 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate retail sales totalled \$11,538 million (not adjusted for price change) in May 1986, a marginal decline of 0.2% from the previous month's revised total of \$11,558 million.
- In terms of recent trends, during the five-month period from January to May 1986, retail sales advanced on average by 0.5% on a monthly basis, a significant reduction from the 0.9% average increase recorded in the last five months of 1985.

- The most significant impact on the overall 0.2% decline in retail trade in May 1986 was attributed to motor vehicle dealers, where sales were down 1.8% and combination stores, down 0.8% from April 1986. Partly offsetting the impact of these decreases were increases for the following trade groups: grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (+2.1%), florists (+21.9%), general merchandise stores (+3.1%) and service stations (+0.8%). The 0.8% rise in sales by service stations was the first monthly increase since January 1986. Department store sales rose 0.4% in May following a decline of 0.2% in April 1986.

(continued on page 3)

- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 0.3% in May 1986 following increases of 0.6% in April and 1.5% in March.
- On a provincial basis, retail sales declines in Ontario (-1.0%), Newfoundland (-0.6%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.8%) had the largest impact on the decrease at the national level. Partly offsetting these decreases were increases in Alberta (+0.5%) and New Brunswick (+2.1%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for May 1986 rose 8.0% or \$949 million over the same month last year, totalling \$12,713 million (not adjusted for price change). Cumulative retail sales for the first five months of 1986 amounted to \$53,755 million, up 8.6% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Year-over-year comparisons showed increases for food stores (+10.5%) and motor vehicle dealers (5.8%) – two groups which in total account for approximately 50% of total retail sales. Department store sales, which totalled \$1,084 million in May 1986,

were up 9.3% over the same month a year earlier. (This was the eleventh consecutive month during which, on a year-over-year basis, department stores sales have increased.) Sales by service stations declined by 1.8% from the May 1985 level.

- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in May 1986 was concentrated in Ontario (+8.2%), Quebec (+9.1%) and British Columbia (+8.5%). New Brunswick, at 10.2%, also posted a significant gain.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Vancouver (+11.4%), Toronto (+11.3%), Montreal (+9.2%) and Winnipeg (+7.3%).

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the third week of August. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of business	Unadjusted sales all stores				Seasonally adjusted sales all stores				
	May '85	Apr. '86 ^r	May '86 ^p	May '86/85	Feb. '86 ^r	Mar. '86 ^r	Apr. '86 ^r	May '86 ^p	May '86 / Apr. '86
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,131.3	1,997.0	2,285.3	7.2	2,018.1	2,014.3	2,070.9	2,053.6	-0.8
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	526.7	567.9	642.2	21.9	576.6	576.4	591.3	603.7	2.1
All other food stores	203.8	207.3	235.9	15.7	208.2	214.9	210.7	216.2	2.6
Department stores	990.6	976.9	1,083.5	9.3	1,037.1	1,062.8	1,060.8	1,065.1	0.4
General merchandise stores	221.5	224.5	248.4	12.1	222.2	239.3	238.5	245.8	3.1
General stores	181.4	167.1	187.0	3.0	174.5	175.7	175.6	170.8	-2.7
Variety stores	106.3	95.8	111.2	4.5	106.1	112.6	106.6	106.8	0.2
Motor vehicle dealers	2,700.0	2,868.4	2,857.3	5.8	2,350.8	2,159.4	2,389.9	2,346.6	-1.8
Used car dealers	71.2	79.4	80.5	13.1	59.6	61.6	65.1	64.1	-1.7
Service stations	946.3	852.4	928.7	-1.8	933.5	919.6	903.4	910.6	0.8
Garages	142.8	139.4	145.2	1.6	125.4	124.9	135.8	132.6	-2.4
Automotive parts and accessories stores	290.1	257.4	310.2	6.9	244.8	254.1	249.5	248.7	-0.3
Men's clothing stores	118.8	106.4	127.4	7.1	112.4	114.7	116.9	115.9	-0.8
Women's clothing stores	246.8	248.2	263.8	6.8	237.6	242.6	247.6	243.2	-1.8
Family clothing stores	154.7	159.0	173.7	12.2	165.4	167.9	165.9	168.3	1.5
Specialty shoe stores	19.4	19.8	21.5	10.9	18.0	18.5	19.1	19.2	0.6
Family shoe stores	101.3	103.8	109.7	8.2	94.0	97.4	101.6	96.0	-5.5
Hardware stores	119.3	100.2	132.1	10.7	102.0	103.1	107.2	104.8	-2.2
Household furniture stores	132.7	135.2	145.8	9.8	135.1	138.0	140.7	139.0	-1.3
Household appliance stores	44.6	46.6	51.2	14.8	50.1	52.2	51.5	51.0	-1.0
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	90.7	89.8	102.9	13.3	93.5	95.7	98.1	101.8	3.7
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	435.2	471.8	496.4	14.0	489.7	488.0	494.5	497.8	0.7
Book and stationery stores	50.7	52.6	57.9	14.2	61.5	63.3	63.0	64.6	2.5
Florists	59.9	38.2	63.1	5.3	41.2	49.3	33.6	41.0	21.9
Jewellery stores	73.0	61.7	80.8	10.6	82.4	80.9	82.9	83.4	0.7
Sporting goods and accessories stores	216.6	186.4	232.3	7.2	159.5	160.5	164.6	164.8	0.2
Personal accessories stores	130.6	134.1	154.1	17.9	151.4	154.4	156.5	159.4	1.9
All other stores	1,257.5	1,202.5	1,384.8	10.1	1,270.5	1,326.4	1,316.4	1,322.7	0.5
All stores - Total	11,763.7	11,589.7	12,712.9	8.0	11,321.1	11,268.5	11,558.2	11,537.5	-0.2

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Building Permits

April 1986

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities declined to \$1,926.3 million in April 1986, down 2.1% from \$1,967.9 million in March. The decline was attributed to a slight decrease in the residential sector combined with a moderate drop in the non-residential sector.

The seasonally adjusted value of residential permits slipped -0.1% to \$1,090.3 million in April from \$1,091.6 million in March. However, the performance recorded by the residential sector during the first four months of 1986 was at the highest level since 1977. In April, permits issued for the single-family dwelling sector increased while those for the multi-family dwelling sector declined. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 17,449 units were approved (9,703 single detached and 7,746 multiple dwellings), up 1.6% from 17,168 units authorized in March (9,293 single detached and 7,875 multiple dwellings). In annual terms,

these approvals represent 209,400 units in April and 206,000 units in March. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia registered lower levels of intentions in April compared to the previous month.

The seasonally adjusted value of non-residential projects declined for the first time this year to \$836.0 million in April, down 4.6% from \$876.3 million in March. The industrial (-17.1%) and commercial (-5.7%) components were responsible for this decrease while the governmental component progressed substantially (+7.8%). On a provincial basis both the Prairies and British Columbia recorded significant gains in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the last week of August. Contact: Gaétan Lemay (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	March 1985	April ¹ 1986	March 1986	April 1985	March 1985	April '86/ March '86	April '86/ April '85
	(\$ millions)									
Residential	1,342.9	1,079.9	1,092.0	769.8	1,090.3	1,091.6	828.5	774.4	-0.1	31.6
Industrial	145.4	129.6	309.9	98.5	145.9	175.9	294.9	135.9	-17.1	-50.5
Commercial	411.2	423.5	390.4	258.8	455.8	483.1	391.4	293.8	-5.7	16.5
Institutional and governmental	205.7	187.8	155.3	146.8	234.3	217.3	169.7	165.4	7.8	38.1
Total	2,105.2	1,820.8	1,947.6	1,273.9	1,926.3	1,967.9	1,684.5	1,369.5	-2.1	14.4

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

May 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that sales of refined petroleum in May 1986 amounted to 6,530,100 cubic metres, down 3.0% from a year earlier. Year-to-date sales stood at 30,780,300 cubic metres, down 2.0% from January-May 1985.
- Sales for the 12-month period ending May 1986 totalled 76,961,800 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous 12-month period ending April 1986. This decline represents a continuation of the slightly contracting market that has been apparent since mid-1983 when the 12-month figure for the period ending in June stood at 79,454,000 cubic metres. In contrast, the period preceding this gradual contraction was marked by a substantial drop from the peak 12-month figure of 102,846,000 cubic metres recorded in October 1979.

- Most major products continued to experience relatively stable sales – motor gasoline, at 32,562,000 cubic metres for the year ending May 1986, was up 0.1% from the year ending April 1986; light fuel oil at 6,893,000 cubic metres was up 0.2% and heavy fuel oil at 5,522,000 cubic metres, increased 2.3%. Diesel oil reached 15,112,000 cubic metres – the only major product registering an absolute gain over the sales figures for 1983.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the second week of August. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities

1984-85

Expenditures of Canadian universities totalled \$5.8 billion in 1984-85, up 5.4% over the previous year. This rise marks the smallest percentage increase in over a decade and continues a spending slowdown which began in 1983-84. (After recording annual increases of more than 13% in the early 1980s, the increase in expenditures decelerated to 6.7% in 1983-84.)

A significant drop in capital expenditures and restrictive budgetary measures in several provinces are partly responsible for this recent slackening in university spending. For example, for the second consecutive year in British Columbia, and for the first time ever in Newfoundland, university operating revenues from provincial governments decreased 4.2% (in British Columbia) and 1.6% (in Newfoundland) in 1984-85. Nationally there was an average increase of 3.5%.

Order *Education Statistics*, Vol.8, No.4: *Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities*, 1984-85 (81-002, \$4/\$40), available today. Contact: François Gendron (613-991-1509), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. Additional financial data are available in the publication *University Finance Trend Analysis* (81-260).

Periodical Publishing Survey

1984

Preliminary data on periodical publishing in Canada for 1984 are now available. A dissemination package will be released shortly.

Contact: Marie Lavalley-Farah (613-991-1567), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

May 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for May 1986 totalled 105 110 tonnes, a decrease of 14.5% from the 122 993 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 578 506 tonnes, down 9.5% from the 639 101 tonnes produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of July 21. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

July 1, 1986

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at July 1, 1986 and revised figures for June 1, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release July 31. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Exports by Commodities

May 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for May 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of May 1986. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Social Trends, Summer 1986
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$50)

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,
March 1986
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

International Travel - Advance Information,
May 1986 Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Education Statistics Bulletin,
Vol. 8, No. 4: **Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1984-85**
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 17, 1986

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Major Releases

**Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics,
First Quarter 1986** 2

- Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits declined 17.2% from the previous quarter

**Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity,
March 1986** 5

- The leading indicator increased 1.2% from February

Data Availability Announcements

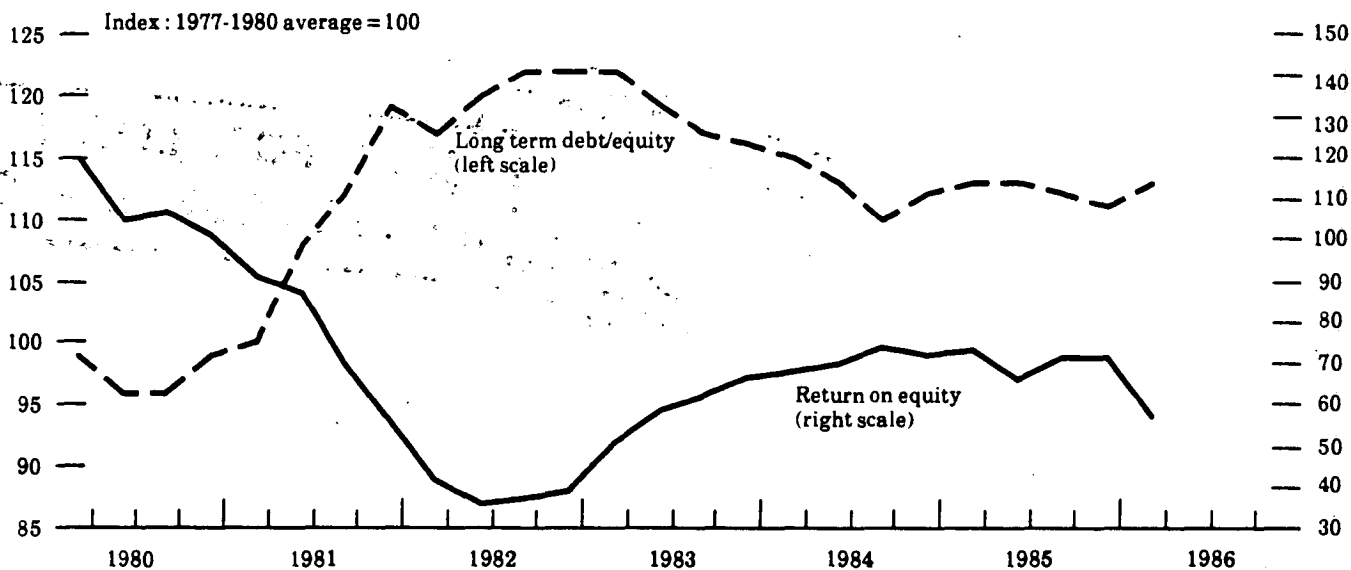
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, May 1986 6
 Steel Ingots, Week Ending July 12, 1986 6
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 Oils and Fats, April 1986 6

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Major Releases

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1986

Profits Summary

Final results for the first quarter of 1986 confirm that on a seasonally adjusted basis the drop in pre-tax profits of industrial corporations at 17.2% was the largest in recent years. Most of the decline was accounted for by the mineral fuels and petroleum industries and reflected falling crude oil prices.

The 45 other industries in total also experienced a quarter-to-quarter decline in pre-tax profits (5.1%), but less than a third as sharp as the overall decrease.

Balance Sheet Data - Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million (unadjusted for seasonality)

Summary

An increase in share capital of \$3.3 billion in the latest quarter was the most striking change in balance sheet data. An increase of \$2.4 billion in bond debt was partly due to changes in corporate organization. Unusually large dividend payments contributed to a reduction in retained earnings to \$89.0 billion from \$91.5 billion, but corporate reorganizations were another factor that contributed to this decline.

A number of other changes in balance sheet items were at least partially the result of normal seasonal patterns including a \$2.2 billion increase in working capital and a reduction of \$4.4 billion in accounts payable.
(continued on page 3)

Return on Equity

The rate of return on shareholders' equity fell to 8.5% in the first quarter of 1986 from 10.6% last quarter. This drop was almost entirely due to the decline in profits, but an increase in shareholders' equity of about 0.5% was also a contributing factor.

Expressed as an index (1977-1980=100), the return on equity fell to 57 in the first quarter of 1986 from 71, recorded in the two previous quarters. This compares with 36 in mid-1982 during the recession and 125 in the fourth quarter of 1979.

Working Capital

Working capital rose to \$39.3 billion compared to \$37.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985. The additional working capital was mainly provided by an increase in bonds and share capital coupled with a reduction in capital expenditures. The largest change in the components of working capital was a decline of \$4.4 billion in accounts payable.

Short-term liquidity as measured by the working capital ratio returned to levels experienced during the first two quarters of 1985. The index (1977-1980=100) of the working capital ratio was 92 compared to the pre-recession level of 99 for mid-1980, and a low of 85 recorded in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Long-term Debt and Equity

The ratio of long-term debt to shareholders' equity increased marginally to 60.1%, reflecting increases in both long-term debt and

shareholders' equity. An increase in bonds accounted for most of the increase in debt. Within the components of shareholders' equity, the large increase in share capital was almost completely offset by the decline in retained earnings. In the first quarter the index (1977-1980=100) of long-term debt to equity was 113 compared to a high of 122 in the last quarter of 1982 - the trough of the recession - and a low of 96 in mid-1980.

Coverage

These revised data cover all non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available. (see table on page 4)

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order the first quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200), available the second week of August. Contact: George Mitchell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics
(Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million)

	1st Q. 1986	4th Q. 1985	3rd Q. 1985	2nd Q. 1985
	(\$ billions)			
Current assets	139.1	140.2	138.2	136.4
Accounts receivable	55.1	56.0	55.7	54.5
Inventories	53.8	54.3	53.5	54.0
Current liabilities	99.9	103.1	100.3	97.9
Bank loans	19.9	19.3	19.7	19.6
Accounts payable	56.3	60.7	56.8	56.0
Working capital (Current assets minus current liabilities)	39.3	37.1	37.8	38.4
Long term investments	73.1	71.5	70.5	66.7
Fixed assets	217.4	216.0	213.2	210.8
Total assets	441.5	439.4	432.7	424.5
Long-term debt	106.3	104.6	103.8	102.1
Bank loans	32.6	32.5	31.7	31.8
Bonds	40.6	38.2	37.6	37.1
Shareholders' equity	176.9	176.0	173.1	169.6
Share capital	76.0	72.7	71.0	69.5
Retained earnings	89.0	91.5	91.4	89.4
Capital expenditures	7.9	10.2	8.5	7.5
Income statement (Seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	108.9	111.1	108.5	107.9
Pre-tax profits	6.7	8.7	7.8	7.8
After-tax profits	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.2
Ratios				
Return on equity (After-tax profits/equity)	8.5%	10.6%	10.6%	9.9%
Working capital ratio (Current assets/current liabilities)	1.39	1.36	1.38	1.39
Long term debt/equity	60.1%	59.4%	60.0%	60.2%
Selected income statement data (Seasonally adjusted) All asset sizes				
Sales	184.2	185.8	181.9	179.4
Pre-tax profits	9.1	10.9	10.2	10.2
After-tax profits	5.4	6.3	6.2	5.8

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity

March 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981=100) increased 1.2% in March to 96.7 from 95.6 in February. The increase reflected higher levels of activity in both the residential and non-residential sectors.

The filtered index of residential construction moved up 1.0% to 109.5 in March from a revised level of 108.4 in February. The increase is attributable to construction intentions in both the single-family and the multi-family dwelling sectors. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued increased in Quebec, declined in the Atlantic provinces and remained unchanged in all other regions.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) increased 1.2% to 83.2 in March from 82.2 in February. The governmental component recorded an increase (+2.7%) as did the commercial component which continued a practically uninterrupted increase from March 1983 with a rise of 1.0%. The industrial component continued to decline (-1.3%) for the tenth consecutive month. The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued remained stable in Quebec and British Columbia while it increased in the rest of the country.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 9-15).

Order the April 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the second week of August. Contact: Francine Monette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada (1981=100)

	March 1986	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	March 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	% Variation	
									March '86/ Feb. '86	March '86/ March '85
Total index	96.7	95.6	94.5	93.8	81.5	78.9	76.6	74.9	1.2	18.6
Residential	109.5	108.4	107.2	106.1	84.4	81.1	78.3	76.5	1.0	29.7
Non-residential	83.2	82.2	81.2	80.5	78.4	76.6	74.9	73.2	1.2	6.1
Industrial	73.4	74.4	75.4	76.6	79.0	77.8	76.3	74.4	-1.3	-7.1
Commercial	79.4	78.6	77.8	77.1	69.7	68.0	66.6	65.2	1.0	13.9
Public	98.8	96.2	94.1	92.6	94.1	92.5	90.8	89.3	2.7	5.0

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

May 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,145.8 million in May 1986, an increase of 11.9% over the \$1,023.9 million reported a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact: R. Lasnier (613-991-3489), Services Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending July 12, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending July 12, 1986 totalled 247 216 tonnes, a decrease of 9.5% from the preceding week's total of 273 285 tonnes and down 0.7% from the year-earlier level of 248 949 tonnes.

The cumulative total for 1986 to date was 7 681 704 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from 7 806 746 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

May 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,963,103 pairs of footwear in May 1986, a decrease of 1.0% from the 4,110,195 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to May 1986 period totalled 18,928,590 pairs of footwear, up from 18,444,367 pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the May issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

April 1986

Production of all types of deodorized oils by Canadian manufacturers in April 1986 totalled 46 077 tonnes, a decrease of 3.7% from the 47 861 tonnes produced in March 1986.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 7 479 tonnes in April 1986, up from the 7 270 tonnes sold the previous month. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 3 642 tonnes in April 1986 from 5 769 tonnes in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released July 21. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Aviation Statistics Centre - Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 6 ✓
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending June 21, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Canadian Classification of Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Surgical Procedures - Second printing ✓
Catalogue number 82-562E
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$40)

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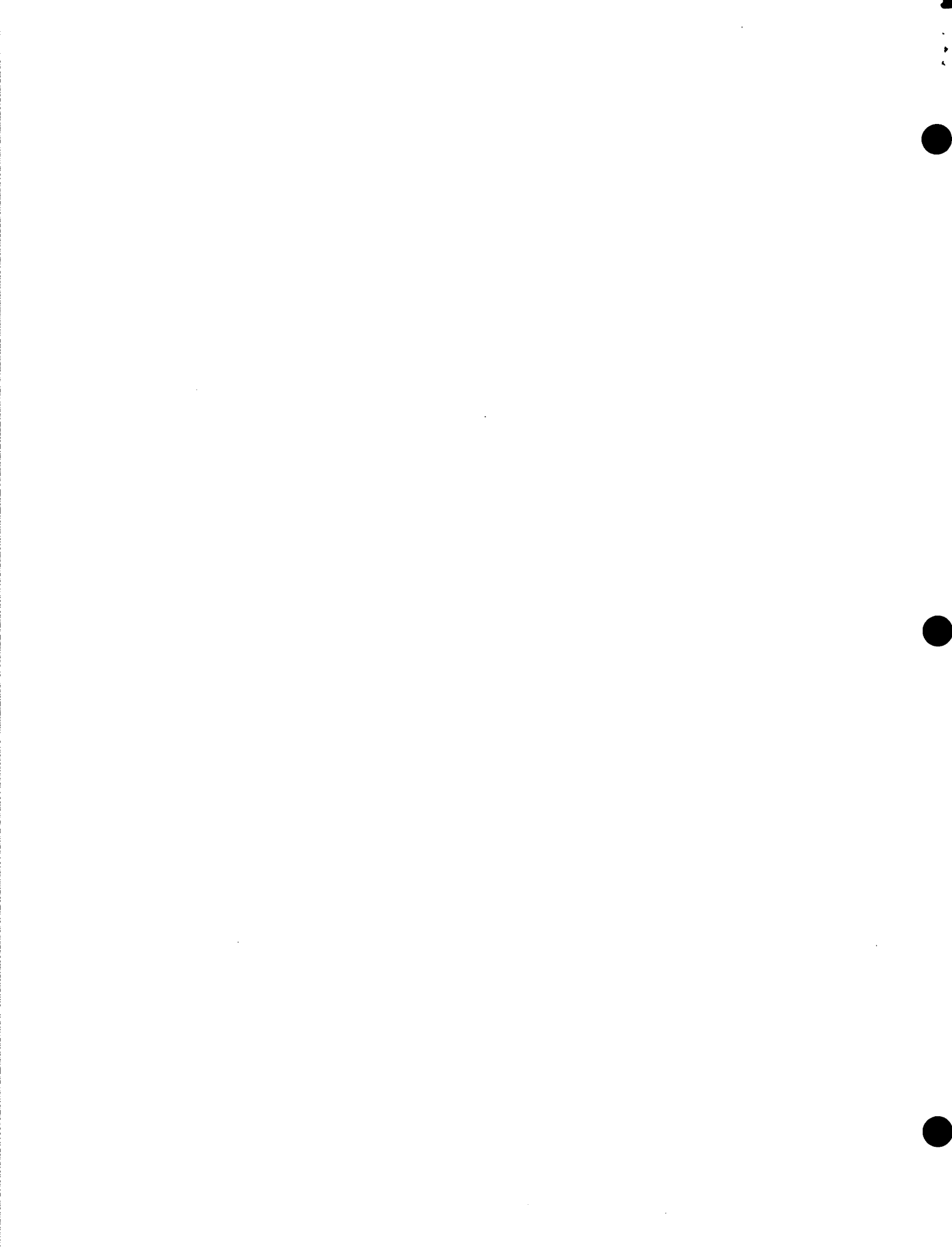
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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year
Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

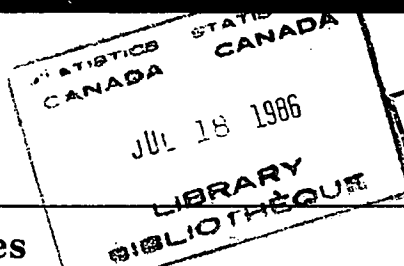
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 18, 1986



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Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product, First Quarter 1986 2

- Real GDP rose 0.6% in the first quarter.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May 1986 5

- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders decreased 2.3% from April and was 4.0% below the peak reached in February

Department Store Sales and Stocks, May 1986 7

- Department store sales advanced 9.4% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics, April 1986 8

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, March 1986 8

Steel Ingots, May 1986 8

Shipments of Rolled Steel, May 1986 8

Production of Soft Drinks, June 1986 9

Imports by Commodities, May 1986 9

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Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product

First Quarter 1986

Gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose to \$495.6 billion in the first quarter, up 1.0% from the fourth quarter of 1985. In constant 1981 dollars, real GDP rose 0.6%, following an average quarterly gain of about 0.9% in the previous four quarters.

After three quarters of relatively strong growth of almost 1.5%, final domestic demand, in real terms, levelled off, with all components showing little change. Real net exports declined moderately. Accompanying this weak demand, there was substantial stock accumulation.

The volume of personal expenditure on goods and services rose 0.3%, following a 1.1% gain in the fourth quarter. Consumption of services increased 1.4%, while spending on goods declined due to lower purchases of a wide range of products, particularly energy and automotive products. The drop in spending on total durable goods was the first quarterly decline since the current expansion which began in 1983.

Total business investment in fixed capital declined 1.1%, the largest quarterly decline in the current expansion. Residential construction dropped 1.5%, while investment in plant and equipment fell almost 1%. The decline in housing expenditures largely reflected lower real estate commissions. The slack in business investment, which originated from lower demand for machinery and equipment, left the volume of business investment almost unchanged from its average in 1985.

Investment in non-farm business inventories rose by \$5.8 billion, at 1981 prices, in the first quarter, up from the \$1.4 billion accumulation last quarter. Most of the upturn originated in trade, with little change in manufacturing stocks.

Exports of goods and services in real terms, changed marginally in the first quarter, and from a year earlier. Lower shipments to the United States of motor vehicles and energy products accompanied declining exports of food

Note to users:

Revised estimates of the Income and Expenditure Accounts, covering the period from 1961 to 1985 are released with the results for the first quarter of 1986. The revisions reflect statistical changes resulting from revised source data and seasonal patterns, improved estimation methodologies and a shift in the base year from 1971 to 1981 for the series at constant price. The data are presented under a new format with the focus on GDP as the main aggregate.

products overseas. Demand for forestry and paper products firmed in the quarter to offset these declines. Imports of goods and services grew by 0.7% in volume in the quarter.

Labour income rose 1.2%, largely due to employment growth; the increase was the smallest since the first quarter of 1983. The share of labour income in GDP stayed about 53%, the lowest level since the 1960's. Personal income was up 2.0%, while higher income taxes slowed the growth of personal disposable income to 1.7%. The personal savings rate remained at about 12% in the quarter.

Corporate profits before taxes declined by 13.2%. Virtually all of the drop originated in the mineral fuels and petroleum and coal industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642.

A printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Gross National Product Division (\$35/\$140).

Order the first quarter 1986 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$15/\$60) scheduled for release the third week of August, 1986, or contact Barbara Clift (613-990-9158), Gross National Product Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1985				1986	IV'85	I'86
	I	II	III	IV	I	III'85	IV'85
	(\$ millions)						% Change
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	249,236	253,312	258,092	261,636	264,812	1.4	1.2
Corporation profits before taxes ²	46,824	44,964	47,548	50,776	44,068	6.8	-13.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income ²	39,324	39,744	39,480	41,848	43,640	6.0	4.3
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,724	5,520	3,372	3,716	3,704	10.2	-0.3
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	26,704	27,824	29,500	30,316	30,784	2.8	1.5
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,728	-2,088	-1,392	-2,452	-1,700	-1060 ³	752 ³
Net domestic income at factor cost	363,084	369,276	376,600	385,840	385,308	2.5	-0.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	45,412	46,572	47,340	49,360	52,560	4.3	6.5
Capital consumption allowances	52,528	53,584	54,172	54,616	56,104	0.8	2.7
Statistical discrepancy	2,408	1,540	2,068	1,044	1,636		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	463,432	470,972	480,180	490,860	495,608	2.2	1.0

¹ Includes military pay and allowances

² These aggregates differ from those shown in earlier tables in that they are on a "domestic" basis and thus include interest and dividends paid to non-residents and exclude interest and dividends received from non-residents.

³ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

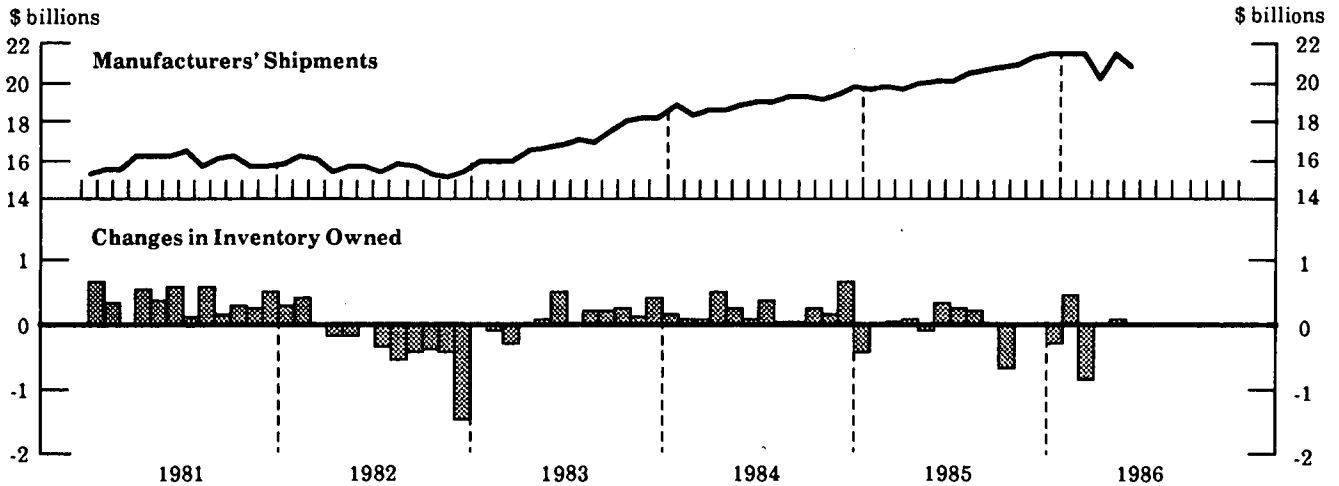
	1985				1986	IV'85	I'86
	I	II	III	IV	I	III'85	IV'85
	At current prices				% Change		
	(\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services ¹	265,156	270,516	278,540	284,420	288,816	2.1	1.5
Durable goods	37,464	39,244	41,012	42,156	41,892	2.8	-0.6
Semi-durable goods	27,432	28,036	28,864	29,748	29,928	3.1	0.6
Non-durable goods	79,040	79,324	81,356	83,184	84,028	2.2	1.0
Services	121,220	123,912	127,308	129,332	132,968	1.6	2.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	93,804	94,060	94,648	97,372	98,192	2.9	0.8
Government investment in fixed capital	11,728	11,768	11,796	11,832	12,336	0.3	4.3
Government investment in inventories	-48	0	-132	-76	60	56 ¹	136 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	75,464	79,532	82,952	85,476	85,684	3.0	0.2
Residential	22,672	24,024	26,260	28,516	28,520	8.6	--
Plant and equipment	52,792	55,508	56,692	56,960	57,164	0.5	0.4
Business investment in inventories	1,876	3,176	4,684	1,244	6,848	-3,440 ¹	5,604 ¹
Exports of goods and services ²	134,032	134,336	134,392	141,084	137,384	5.0	-2.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	116,172	120,880	124,632	129,448	132,080	3.9	2.0
Statistical discrepancy	-2,408	-1,536	-2,068	-1,044	-1,632		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	463,432	470,972	480,180	490,860	495,608	2.2	1.0
Final Domestic Demand	446,152	455,876	467,936	479,100	485,028	2.4	1.2
	At 1981 prices						
	(\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services ¹	211,436	213,724	217,580	219,992	220,624	1.1	0.3
Durable goods	32,956	34,464	35,812	36,700	36,168	2.5	-1.5
Semi-durable goods	23,180	23,524	24,028	24,612	24,568	2.4	-0.2
Non-durable goods	60,992	60,700	61,608	62,220	62,076	1.0	-0.2
Services	94,308	95,036	96,132	96,460	97,812	0.3	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	73,808	73,536	73,520	74,700	74,288	1.6	-0.6
Government investment in fixed capital	10,104	10,188	10,216	10,096	10,416	-1.2	3.2
Government investment in inventories	-44	0	-108	-48	44	60 ¹	92 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	66,680	69,600	72,408	73,748	72,932	1.9	-1.1
Residential	20,160	21,228	22,904	24,664	24,292	7.7	-1.5
Plant and equipment	46,520	48,372	49,504	49,084	48,640	-0.8	-0.9
Business investment in inventories	1,856	2,824	3,968	1,308	5,744	-2,660 ¹	4,436 ¹
Exports of goods and services ²	125,308	123,248	122,068	128,544	127,804	5.3	-0.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	102,244	105,376	108,532	111,100	111,844	2.4	0.7
Statistical discrepancy	-1,984	-1,244	-1,660	-824	-1,312		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	384,920	386,500	389,460	396,416	398,696	1.8	0.6
Final Domestic Demand	362,028	367,048	373,724	378,536	378,260	1.3	-0.1
	Implicit Price Indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services ¹	125.4	126.6	128.0	129.3	130.9	1.0	1.3
Durable goods	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.9	115.8	0.3	0.8
Semi-durable goods	118.3	119.2	120.1	120.9	121.8	0.6	0.8
Non-durable goods	129.6	130.7	132.1	133.7	135.4	1.2	1.2
Services	128.5	130.4	132.4	134.1	135.9	1.2	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	127.1	127.9	128.7	130.4	132.2	1.3	1.4
Government investment in fixed capital	116.1	115.5	115.5	117.2	118.4	1.5	1.1
Business investment in fixed capital	113.2	114.3	114.6	115.9	117.5	1.2	1.4
Residential	112.5	113.2	114.7	115.6	117.4	0.8	1.5
Plant and equipment	113.5	114.8	114.5	116.0	117.5	1.3	1.3
Exports of goods and services ²	107.0	109.0	110.1	109.8	107.5	-0.3	-2.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	113.6	114.7	114.8	116.5	118.1	1.5	1.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	120.4	121.9	123.3	123.8	124.3	0.4	0.4
Final Domestic Demand	123.2	124.2	125.2	126.6	128.2	1.1	1.3

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

² Excludes investment income received from non-residents.

³ Excludes investment income paid to non-residents.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986
(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries
May 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of shipments for all Canadian manufacturing industries decreased 3.1% in May to \$20,742 million. Decreases in the value of shipments have been recorded in three of the last four months and the level for May stands 3.6% below the January peak. This peak followed increases averaging 0.9% monthly, dating back over a 10-month period. The decrease in May was broadly based as 14 of the 22 major groups reported lower shipment values.
- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in May decreased 2.3% to \$20,854 million and was 4.0% below the peak of \$21,717 million reached in February.

- The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog at the end of May was up 0.5% to \$24,724 million, following a 0.2% decline in April. Prior to this decline in April, unfilled orders increased an average of 0.7% a month since the last decrease registered in November 1985.
- Seasonally adjusted inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of May totalled \$34,070 million, up 0.3% from the April level of \$33,971 million. The level of inventories posted in the last three months has been significantly lower than those recorded in the last half of 1985 and the first two months of 1986.
- The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments rose from a historical low of 1.59:1 in April to 1.64:1 in May – this being more closely aligned with the ratios observed in the last quarter of 1985.

(continued on page 8)

- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in May 1986 were estimated at \$21,729 million, 1.3% higher than the May 1985 value of \$21,458 million. Cumulative shipments for the first five months of 1986, at an estimated value of \$104,630 million, were up 5.7% over the \$98,941 million estimated for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact: the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)
(millions of dollars)

	May 1986 ^p	Apr. 1986 ^r	Mar. 1986	May 1985
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	21,729.2	21,655.3	21,100.1	21,458.4
New orders - Total	21,788.9	21,640.4	21,239.8	21,751.2
Unfilled orders - Total	24,856.2	24,796.4	24,811.4	24,219.2
Inventory owned - Total	34,272.9	34,455.2	34,591.0	33,926.9
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	20,741.6	21,398.7	20,219.2	20,091.9
New orders - Total	20,854.2	21,347.2	20,297.3	20,461.5
Unfilled orders - Total	24,724.1	24,611.4	24,662.9	24,128.5
Inventory owned - Total	34,070.0	33,971.0	33,956.5	33,741.1
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.64	1.59	1.68	1.68

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Department Store Sales and Stocks May 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,065 million (not adjusted for price change) in May 1986, a moderate increase of 0.4% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,061 million. The May increase follows a marginal 0.2% decline in April and a significant 2.5% increase in March.
- In terms of recent trends, department store sales over the five-month period extending from January to May 1986 rose on average by 0.4% each month, a reduction from the 0.9% average increase recorded in the last five months of 1985. (*Growth rate figures were incorrectly shown in the July 11th release, Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area.*)
- Food and kindred products and stationery, books and magazines, with increases of approximately \$4 million (+7.4%) and \$2 million (+5.3%) respectively, had the most significant impact on the overall increase in department store sales in May 1986.
- Seasonally adjusted department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,307 million at the end of May, up 0.8% from the April 1986 revised value of \$4,273 million. This was the eleventh consecutive monthly increase in department store stocks.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 4.04:1 in May 1986, up marginally from the average ratio of 3.94:1 observed in the first four months of the year, but significantly higher than the ratios recorded in 1985 which averaged 3.49:1.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,084 million in May 1986, up 9.4% over the May 1985 level of \$991 million. This was the eleventh consecutive month during which, on a year-over-year basis, department store sales have increased. Cumulative department store sales for the period January to May 1986 totalled \$4,419 million, up 8.2% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- All provinces posted gains in May 1986 over the corresponding month in 1985, with increases ranging from 12.4% in Ontario to 2.8% in Prince Edward Island. Sales also rose in all 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, with increases ranging from 16.4% in Toronto to 2.7% in Halifax-Dartmouth.
- Sales by major department stores in May 1986 reached \$650 million, up 9.5% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$433 million, up 9.3% over the same period last year.
- Unadjusted department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,373 million, up 24.3% over the level reached in May 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of August. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

April 1986

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$879.2 million in April 1986, an advance of 10.3% from a year earlier.

Operating expenses were \$598.8 million, an increase of 9.9% over April 1985. Net operating revenue was \$280.4 million, an increase of 11.1% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), Vol. 10, No. 4, scheduled for release the week of July 21. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-990-9662), Services Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

March 1986

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net income from operations of \$31.4 million in March 1986. Operating revenues of \$639.3 million were up \$6.4 million from the 1985 figure.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the March 1986 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the first week of August. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

May 1986

Steel ingot production for May 1986 totalled 1 229 861 tonnes, a decrease of 2.4% from 1 260 496 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 6 050 761 tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from 6 039 673 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the last week of July. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

May 1986

Rolled steel shipments for May 1986 totalled 1 025 148 tonnes, a decrease of 3.2% from the preceding month's total of 1 058 564 and a decrease of 3.7% from the year-earlier level of 1 064 632 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 5 040 996 tonnes, an increase of 0.7% from the 5 006 729 tonnes shipped the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the last week of July. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

June 1986

Soft drink production for June 1986 was estimated at 2 317 319 hectolitres, an increase of 1.0% from the 2 294 231 hectolitres^r (revised figure) estimated a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was estimated at 10 194 750 hectolitres^r, compared to the corresponding 1985 amount of 9 216 356^r hectolitres. These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the last week of July. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodities

May 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for May 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the last week of July. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Footwear Statistics, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 9-day ✓
Period Ending June 30, 1986
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Major Release Dates

Week of July 21-25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
July		
22	The Consumer Price Index	June 1986
23	Security Transactions with Non-residents	May 1986
24	Wholesale Trade	May 1986
25	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	April 1986

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

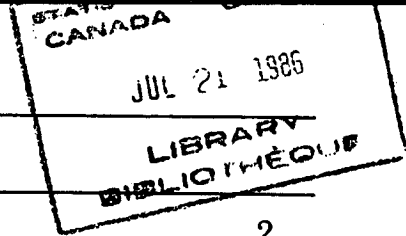
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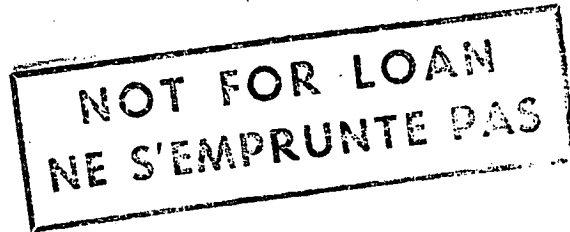
Monday, July 21, 1986



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Oilseed Crushings, June 1986	2
Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, 1986	2

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Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

May 1986

A total of 66 Canadian urban transit systems collected 123,247,236 initial passenger fares in May 1986. Operating revenues amounted to \$80,137,387.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,727,923 fare passengers and earned \$17,453,061 in operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the first week of August. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

May 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for May 1986 are now available. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 67,014 tonnes in May 1986, an increase of 0.1% from the 66,954 tonnes shipped the previous year.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 298,628 tonnes, an increase of 5.5% over the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: Michel Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings

June 1986

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed, June 1986: 90 503 tonnes of crushings, with 37 553 tonnes of oil and 50 367 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, June 1986: 78 880 tonnes of crushings, with 14 378 tonnes of oil and 60 760 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release August 25. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Glenn Lennox (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1986

Actual data for 1983 and forecast data for 1986 are available at 10:00 a.m. today on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

Contact: Gilbert Huneault (613-991-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

Current Economic Indicators,
July 1986, Vol. 2, No. 6: ✓
Composite Leading Indicator, April 1986
Catalogue number 13-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production and Stocks of
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, ✓
Quarter Ended March 1986
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Production and Inventories
of Process Cheese and Instant ✓
Skim Milk Powder, May 1986
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Department Store Monthly Sales,
by Province and Selected ✓
Metropolitan Area, May 1986
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

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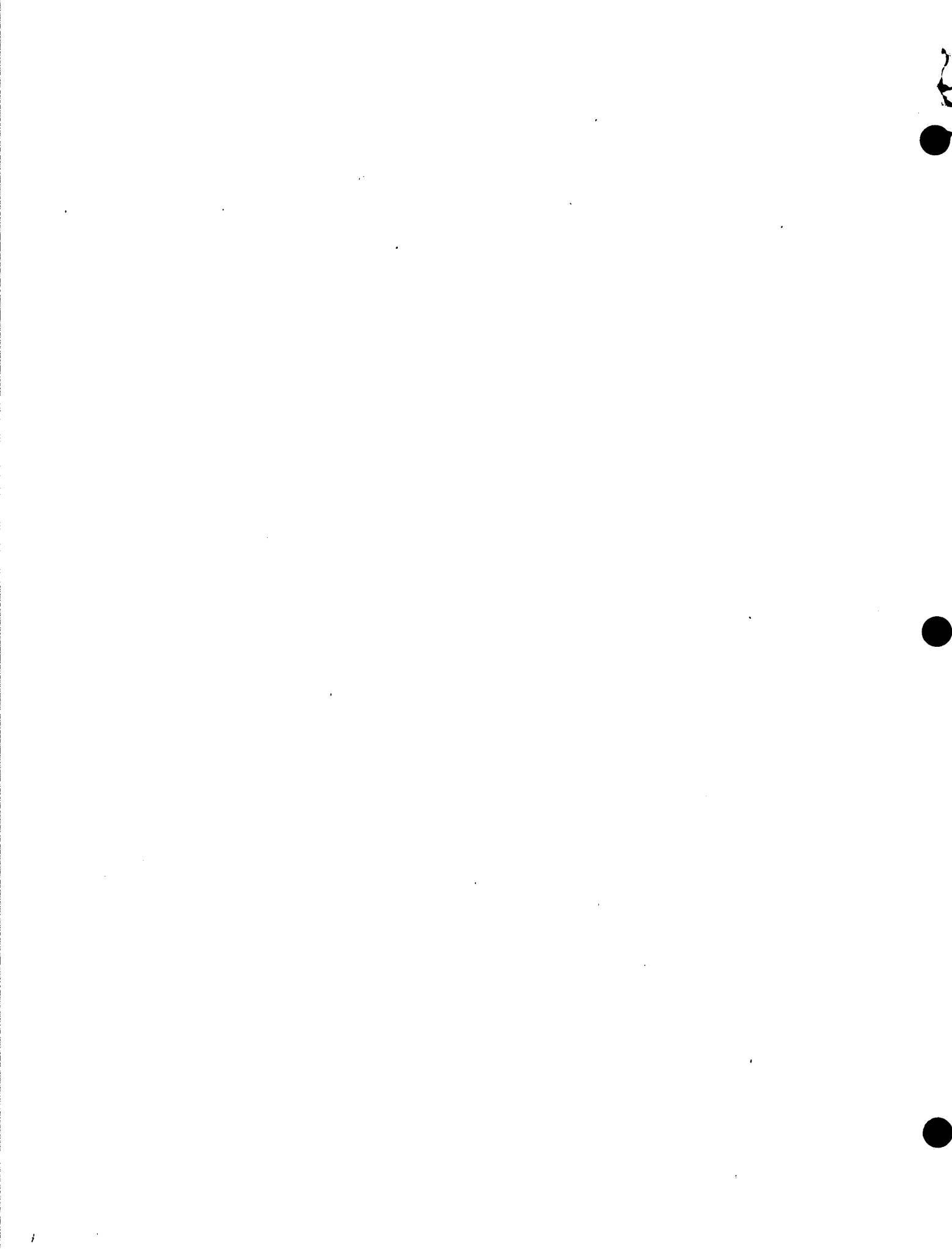
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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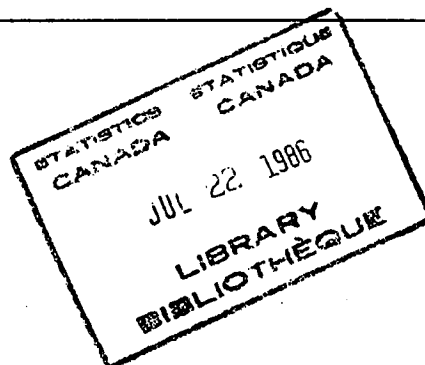
Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, June 1986	2
• The CPI year-to-year increase was 3.7%, down from the 4.1% reported in May	
National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1985	10
• Total national assets reached \$4 trillion	

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

June 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.2% from May 1986, resulting in a level of 131.9 (1981=100) for June. The rise in the latest month was noticeably lower than the increase of 0.5% observed in May but was identical to the monthly advances posted in March and April. Increases ranging from 0.1% to 0.3% were observed in six of the seven major component indexes in June, with advances of 0.3% in the transportation index, 0.2% in the food index and 0.1% in the housing index having the most impact. The combined impact of the increases was offset to a modest extent by a fall of 0.2% in the clothing index.

Seasonally adjusted, the all-items index rose by 0.1% in June, compared to an increase of 0.5% reported for May.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI, as measured between June 1985 and June 1986 was 3.7%, down noticeably from the 4.1% increase registered in the previous 12-month period ending in May. This was the lowest year-to-year increase since a similar 3.7% rise, observed in each of the 12-month periods ending in January, February and March of 1985. The compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (March to June) was 2.5%.

Food

Between May and June the food index increased by 0.2%, a sharp deceleration when compared to the rise of 0.8% reported between April and May. The rise in the latest month resulted from a considerable slowing down in the index for food purchased from stores - up only by 0.1% compared to 1.1% in May, while the index for food purchased from restaurants increased by 0.3%, the same rate as in May.

The moderation in the index for food purchased from stores resulted from a considerable amount of offsetting price movements. Pork, poultry, cured, prepared and ready-cooked

meat products, canned fish, coffee and soft drinks were among the principal food groups with price increases. Prices fell noticeably for fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, dairy products, bakery products, eggs and sugar. The rise in pork prices was associated with a decline in hog slaughtering in the United States. Higher turkey prices were responsible for the rise in the poultry index. Coffee prices continued to rise in reaction to an expected short-fall in the world's supply as the 1986-87 crop is estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to be 14% lower than the 1985-86 crop. The drop in the index for fresh vegetables resulted largely from the seasonal price declines observed in salad-type vegetables, offset to some extent by seasonal price increases in most storable-type vegetables. A sharp decline in banana prices was largely responsible for the fall in the fresh fruit index. Promotional activities resulted in price declines for dairy products, mainly in Ontario and B.C., and for eggs.

Over the 12-month period, June 1985 to June 1986, the food index advanced by 3.8%, down significantly from the increase of 4.2% observed in the 12-month period ending in May. Increases of 3.5% in the index for food purchased from stores and 4.7% in the index for food purchased from restaurants resulted in the June year-to-year rise.

All-items excluding food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index edged up by 0.1% in June compared to the rise of 0.4% reported for May. A large part of the rise in the latest month was due to increases of 0.3% in the transportation index and 0.1% in the housing index. These increases were partly offset by a decline of 0.2% in the clothing index.

The transportation index advanced by 0.3% in June with most of the increase resulting from higher charges for rented and leased vehicles, parking facilities, automobile insurance and local and inter-city travel by public modes of transportation. Changes in car-rental charges varied considerably across the country with increases attributed largely to higher (continued on page 3)

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

	Indexes			Percentage change June 1986 from	
	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1985
All-items	131.9	131.7	127.2	0.2	3.7
Food	126.0	125.8	121.4	0.2	3.8
All-items excluding food	133.6	133.4	128.9	0.1	3.6
Housing	132.5	132.4	128.7	0.1	3.0
Clothing	118.5	118.7	116.0	-0.2	2.2
Transportation	133.6	133.2	130.0	0.3	2.8
Health and personal care	132.3	132.0	127.0	0.2	4.2
Recreation, reading and education	130.1	129.8	123.9	0.2	5.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	173.2	172.9	157.8	0.2	9.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	75.8	75.9	78.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	312.5				

operating costs. Higher overhead and other operating costs were also cited as reasons for increased passenger fares relating to travel by local and inter-city buses. The rise in the air transportation index was largely due to seasonal increases in fares to European destinations, offset partially by seasonal declines in fares to southern destinations. Changes in gasoline prices varied across the country. Price declines were observed in most urban centres in Quebec and east of that province as well as in Alberta and British Columbia while price increases occurred mostly in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

The housing index rose by 0.1% in June. In the shelter component, increases were registered for rented and owned accommodation with the latter resulting entirely from higher new house prices. At the same time a considerable dampening impact was exerted on the shelter index by falling prices for fuel oil (down 4.0%) and piped gas (down 0.6%).

Each of the following major component indexes increased by 0.2% in June. The rise in the recreation, reading and education index was due to higher prices for selected home entertainment equipment and reading material, including newspapers. The rise in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index

was largely due to a tax increase on cigarettes (25 cents per package of 25) in Manitoba and to increased wine prices, mainly in Ontario and Saskatchewan. The increase in the health and personal care index resulted mainly from higher prices for non-prescribed medicines and selected personal care supplies.

The clothing index fell by 0.2% and exerted a moderate offsetting influence on the all-items excluding food index. The fall in the clothing index was almost entirely due to seasonal summer "sales" for several items of women's and men's wear.

Over the 12-month period, June 1985 to June 1986, the index for all-items excluding food increased by 3.6%, down noticeably from the rise of 4.1% observed in the previous 12-month period ending in May.

Goods and Services

The goods as well as the services index both rose by 0.1% in June. (The percentage change in the all-items index falls outside the range of the percentage changes in the goods and the services indexes due to rounding.) Between June 1985 and June 1986 the goods index increased by 2.5% while the services index advanced by 5.0%.

(continued on page 4)

City Highlights

Between May and June the changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from a decline of 0.5% in Saint John to a rise of 0.6% in Regina. The sharp decline in Saint John was explained by a significantly lower than average change in the clothing index (-0.9%) and by a fall in both the housing (-0.4%) and the transportation (-1.5%) indexes. The higher than average increase in Regina was due primarily to a significantly larger rise in its transportation index (3.5%) than was noted nationally.

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

St. John's

The all-items index declined 0.2% mainly due to lower housing and transportation costs. In the housing index lower prices for fuel oil and household appliances more than offset advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses and in the prices for household furnishings. The transportation index declined, mainly reflecting lower gasoline prices and decreased charges for vehicle rental, offset somewhat by higher parking charges and increased fares for rail and air travel. Partly offsetting the fall in the housing and transportation indexes was a rise in the food index. Higher prices were noted for beef, poultry, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, coffee, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Also, higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased charges for non-prescribed medicines and for personal care supplies, and higher recreation and reading expenses were observed. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% decline in the all-items index were lower gasoline, fuel oil and electricity prices, decreased charges for personal care supplies and lower costs relating to household operation. Partially offsetting these declines were higher clothing prices, increased rented and owned accommodation costs, higher recreational charges and higher prices for furniture, prescribed medicines and air, rail and bus travel.

Higher food prices also exerted a notable upward impact, especially those for pork, dairy products, bakery products, coffee, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since June 1985, the all-items index has advanced 1.0%.

Halifax

Lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil, decreased prices for men's and women's wear and declines in selected recreational expenses and owned accommodation costs largely explained the 0.3% fall in the all-items index. Higher prices for food (especially for beef, pork, fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks) and for selected reading material partly offset these declines. Advances in rented accommodation charges and household furnishing and equipment costs were also observed. Between June 1985 and June 1986, the all-items index rose 2.9%.

Saint John

The all-items index fell 0.5%, with most of the downward pressure originating from lower prices for gasoline, fuel oil and clothing (particularly for men's wear). Food prices remained unchanged on average, as higher prices for pork, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for chicken, beef, bread, cereal products and sugar. The decline in the all-items index was moderated by increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household furnishing costs, and increased fares for air, rail and highway bus transportation. Higher prices for personal care supplies were also registered. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Quebec City

The decline of 0.2% in the all-items index was largely centred in the food, housing and transportation indexes. Within the transportation component, lower gasoline prices more than offset increased fees for parking, higher vehicle insurance premiums and increased fares for air and highway bus travel. The decline in the housing component mainly reflected lower prices for fuel oil, furniture and household textiles, offset partly by higher rented and owned accommodation charges. The food index fell, as lower prices for beef, eggs, (continued on page 5)

bakery products and fresh produce more than offset price increases for pork, cured and prepared meats, coffee and soft drinks. The clothing index advanced slightly as higher prices for men's and boys' wear more than offset lower prices for women's wear. Increases were observed in the cost of personal care supplies, as well as in expenses relating to reading and education. Since June 1985, the all-items index has advanced 4.0%.

Montreal

The all-items index declined 0.2%, mainly due to decreases in the transportation, food and housing indexes. Within the transportation component, lower prices for gasoline were only partially offset by higher charges for parking, for vehicle insurance and for air travel. The food component declined, mainly due to lower prices for dairy products, eggs, bakery products and fresh produce (offset partly by higher prices for pork, cured and prepared meats and coffee). Within the housing component, declines in owned accommodation charges and in fuel oil prices were only partly offset by increased rented accommodation charges and higher prices for household furnishings and appliances. Partly offsetting the overall downward pressure were higher clothing prices (especially for men's wear) and increased reading and education costs. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%), reflecting advances in the housing, clothing, transportation and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes. The housing component advanced, mainly reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for furniture. Increases were also noted for clothing prices, due mainly to higher prices for women's wear. The increase in the transportation index largely reflected higher charges for the rental and leasing of vehicles and increased fares for travel by air and bus. Increased prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages also exerted a notable upward impact. Price declines for personal care supplies, reading and education materials and selected recreational goods exerted a moderating effect. Prices for food purchased from

stores also declined, mainly due to lower prices for beef, dairy products, eggs, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Between June 1985 and June 1986, the all-items index rose 3.6%.

Toronto

Higher transportation costs (especially due to higher gasoline prices), increased housing charges (most notably for household furnishings and for rented and owned accommodation) and higher food prices (especially for beef, pork, fresh fruit and soft drinks) accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices were also observed for personal care supplies and for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Clothing prices declined on average. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting price movements. The housing index advanced, mainly reflecting higher rented accommodation charges, increased household operation expenses and higher prices for household furniture, textiles and appliances. Higher prices were also noted for personal care supplies and for wine and liquor purchased from stores. Offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear, decreased recreational charges and lower overall food prices (the latter due mainly to lower prices for beef, milk, bananas, oranges, tea and fresh vegetables). The transportation component declined overall, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset higher charges for vehicle rental and increased fares for air, rail and highway bus travel. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Winnipeg

Advances in cigarette prices and selected housing charges, notably for rented accommodation and household operation, accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for home-entertainment equipment and advances in fares relating to inter-city travel also exerted a notable impact. Food prices declined overall, as higher prices for (continued on page 6)

beef, pork, chicken, coffee and restaurant meals were more than offset by lower prices for fresh fruit (mainly bananas), fresh vegetables (notably celery, lettuce and tomatoes) and soft drinks. Prices for women's wear also declined. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Regina

Higher prices for gasoline, clothing and selected home-entertainment equipment combined with advances in rented and owned accommodation charges explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Increased cigarette prices and higher costs for furniture, household textiles and appliances also exerted a notable upward impact. Partially offsetting these advances were decreased charges for natural gas and lower food prices, the latter due mainly to price declines for beef, bananas, and fresh vegetables. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

Saskatoon

The decline of 0.2% in the all-items index was mainly the result of lower food prices and decreased housing costs. Within the food component, lower prices were observed for beef, bananas, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. The decline in the housing component mainly reflected lower rates for piped gas and a decline in owned accommodation costs, which were offset partly by increased rented accommodation charges and higher prices for household textiles and appliances. Price declines for personal care supplies were also observed. Recreation costs advanced, as did clothing prices, vehicle rental charges, rail and bus fares and cigarettes prices. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Edmonton

Main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were increased housing charges and higher food prices. Within the housing component, advances were observed in the cost of rented accommodation, in household operation expenses and in the prices of furniture, household textiles and appliances. Food prices were up on average, as higher prices for beef, pork, cereal and bakery products, apples,

sugar, coffee and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for celery, lettuce, tomatoes and soft drinks. Transportation costs were up, due mainly to higher fares for air, rail and bus travel. Increased prices for personal care supplies and higher recreation costs were also noted. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with higher food prices, increased housing charges and higher transportation costs accounting for most of the rise. Within the food component, higher prices for beef, pork, poultry, cereal products, fresh fruit and soft drinks were only partially offset by lower prices for bread and fresh vegetables. Increased charges for rented accommodation, household operation and for household furnishings and equipment helped to explain the rise in the housing index. The transportation component advanced, due mainly to increases in vehicle rental charges, in parking rates, and in fares for air, rail and bus travel. Higher charges were also observed for personal care supplies. Exerting a moderating influence were declines in clothing prices and decreased recreational and owned accommodation charges. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Vancouver

Higher food prices (especially for beef, pork, bakery products, fresh vegetables, sugar and restaurant meals) and advances in recreation and reading expenses explained a significant portion of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Also exerting an upward impact were increased rented accommodation charges, higher household operation costs and higher prices for furniture and household textiles. Advances in parking charges, air fares and in the price of personal care supplies and selected alcoholic beverages were also noted. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil, and decreased charges for owned accommodation. A fall in women's wear prices caused a marginal decline in the clothing index. Between June 1985 and June 1986, the all-items index advanced 3.4%.

(continued on page 7)

Victoria

The all-items index declined 0.4%, mainly due to decreases in the transportation, clothing, and housing indexes. Within the transportation component, a sharp decline in gasoline prices was offset marginally by fare increases for inter-city travel. The decline in the housing component mainly reflected decreased owned accommodation charges and lower fuel oil prices. The decline in clothing prices was mainly due to lower prices for men's wear. Price declines were also observed for non-prescribed medicines and for personal care supplies. Partially offsetting these

declines were higher overall food prices, most notably for pork, chicken, cured meat, eggs, cereal products, sugar and restaurant meals. Prices of home-entertainment equipment and selected alcoholic beverages also rose. Since June 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.2%. (see tables on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the June 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), available today. Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), 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								
June 1986 index	131.3	118.0	132.2	126.2	133.8	131.4	127.8	175.8
% change from May 1986	-0.2	0.9	-0.5	0.4	-0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0
% change from June 1985	2.4	4.1	-0.3	1.4	3.0	3.8	4.4	7.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1986 index	125.9	117.6	124.4	117.0	126.6	134.0	133.9	165.0
% change from May 1986	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.4	-1.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.1
% change from June 1985	1.0	3.2	-3.3	6.8	0.5	3.4	5.8	6.9
Halifax								
June 1986 index	131.2	116.6	134.2	116.2	132.6	137.7	136.0	176.8
% change from May 1986	-0.3	0.7	0.0	-1.6	-1.4	0.1	-0.1	0.0
% change from June 1985	2.9	2.6	1.6	0.3	1.5	3.6	5.7	13.1
Saint John								
June 1986 index	131.9	121.7	135.6	115.7	133.7	129.0	134.8	176.9
% change from May 1986	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.5	0.8	0.1	0.0
% change from June 1985	3.0	3.0	0.2	1.8	6.1	1.3	5.5	10.9
Quebec City								
June 1986 index	133.5	126.9	137.0	119.1	132.9	132.8	123.2	178.2
% change from May 1986	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1
% change from June 1985	4.0	4.7	2.9	3.4	2.1	4.2	4.8	10.7
Montreal								
June 1986 index	133.4	127.0	134.9	117.9	137.0	131.7	127.2	180.7
% change from May 1986	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.5	0.0
% change from June 1985	4.0	5.5	2.7	2.0	1.9	4.5	5.0	12.2
Ottawa								
June 1986 index	133.0	123.0	137.6	119.4	136.8	132.2	128.1	168.8
% change from May 1986	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.4
% change from June 1985	3.6	4.1	2.4	2.1	4.7	2.1	4.4	8.3
Toronto								
June 1986 index	133.9	129.5	134.3	121.2	136.8	134.7	130.7	171.8
% change from May 1986	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
% change from June 1985	4.3	2.8	4.0	2.7	5.7	5.3	4.9	8.7
Thunder Bay								
June 1986 index	132.3	126.2	133.9	117.4	134.2	135.0	128.6	164.5
% change from May 1986	0.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.9	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	0.1
% change from June 1985	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.2	3.6	3.7	4.3	6.3
Winnipeg								
June 1986 index	130.4	119.0	134.4	117.8	129.3	127.3	132.2	179.2
% change from May 1986	0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.0
% change from June 1985	3.7	3.5	3.6	2.3	1.7	2.6	4.9	11.0

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

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								
June 1986 index	127.7	115.0	133.5	114.4	122.8	135.7	128.9	166.2
% change from May 1986	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.8	3.5	-0.3	0.6	0.4
% change from June 1985	1.5	-4.5	2.9	-1.0	0.7	2.3	5.0	9.1
Saskatoon								
June 1986 index	128.5	116.2	131.8	118.8	126.1	130.0	131.8	163.7
% change from May 1986	-0.2	-0.9	-0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.8	0.5	0.2
% change from June 1985	3.6	1.8	3.9	-0.2	2.3	2.0	6.5	9.1
Edmonton								
June 1986 index	128.3	127.8	122.9	116.4	132.5	134.9	128.3	175.0
% change from May 1986	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	-0.1
% change from June 1985	2.9	4.4	1.7	2.6	1.5	3.8	2.9	9.2
Calgary								
June 1986 index	127.6	125.4	122.9	112.5	133.9	137.7	128.1	170.9
% change from May 1986	0.2	1.0	0.2	-0.7	0.4	1.2	-0.5	-0.1
% change from June 1985	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	4.4	3.9	10.1
Vancouver								
June 1986 index	129.3	125.9	125.1	119.6	133.5	128.5	137.5	162.1
% change from May 1986	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2
% change from June 1985	3.4	4.0	2.5	1.4	1.4	2.6	6.8	8.9
Victoria²								
June 1986 index	103.4	105.7	100.6	103.3	99.6	104.2	106.8	117.6
% change from May 1986	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-2.9	-0.6	0.3	0.2
% change from June 1985	1.2	2.8	-0.1	1.7	-3.9	4.0	4.8	8.3

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984 = 100.

National Balance Sheet Accounts 1985

Total national assets¹ (in current dollars) reached \$4.0 trillion in 1985, a rise of 8.2% from 1984. This represented the largest increase since the 1981-82 recession. National net worth rose 5.6%, led by growth in housing and consumer durables, reflecting the strength of expenditure in these areas of the economy.

Total assets of the **personal sector** (which includes unincorporated business) increased 8.1% - continuing a rising trend since 1982. Among the major items contributing to this increase were assets held in trustee pension funds, holdings of Canada Savings Bonds and shares. On the other hand, consumer debt advanced sharply, increasing the ratio of this instrument to personal disposable income to 18.2%, the first substantive increase in four years.

The debt to equity ratio for **non-financial private corporations** continued the improvement evident since its peak in 1982. Strong equity markets and falling interest rates in 1985 assisted corporations in restructuring their balance sheets. (This restructuring may have been a contributing factor to the overall

weakness in capital formation in recent years.) Non-residential structures recorded the weakest growth, while machinery and equipment showed the strongest increase in non-financial assets.

The debt of all **governments** (excluding the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans) rose 7.3%; most of this rise was attributable to growth in the federal government's liabilities which has maintained approximately the same rate of increase for each of the last four years. The provinces' liabilities rose 11%, continuing the moderating trend of the last three years. This increase was also approximately the same as the rise in the value of their non-financial assets.

Canada's **balance of international indebtedness** rose by 13.4%, double the increase in 1984, but the ratio to national net worth has not changed much since 1982. (see tables on pages 10 and 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-793.

Contact: John Joice, Gerry Gravel or Patrick O'Hagan (613-990-9043).

¹Revised data will be available in September.

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Year-end 1985

	Persons and Un- incorp'd Business	Non-fin- ancial Corpo- rations	Finan- cial Insti- tutions	Govern- ments	Rest of the World	National Balance Sheet
	billions of dollars					
Total assets	1,456	1,119	917	493	359	3,985
Non-financial assets	710	833	43	278	-	1,864
Residential struct.	318	54	3	1	-	376
Non-res. structures	36	358	26	209	-	629
Machinery and equipment	29	237	7	17	-	290
Consumer durables	149	-	-	-	-	149
Inventories	18	76	-	-	-	94
Land	160	108	7	51	-	326
Net financial assets	512	-501	-31	-154	173	-173
Financial assets	746	286	874	215	359	2,121
International reserves	-	-	-	4	-	4
Currency and deposits	258	40	52	10	69	360
Consumer credit	-	2	57	-	-	59
Trade receivables	-	80	4	3	8	87
Bank loans	-	-	129	-	-	129
Other loans	-	8	38	15	18	61
Govt. Can. treas. bills	15	6	33	2	3	56
Short-term paper	4	4	24	3	3	35
Mortgages	11	6	161	4	1	182
Govt. of Canada bonds	63	1	49	5	18	118
Provincial govt. bonds	6	1	46	45	54	98
Municipal govt. bonds	4	-	6	10	4	20
Other Canadian bonds	4	-	35	2	36	41
Insurance and pensions	191	-	-	-	-	191
Corporate claims	-	107	137	-	124	244
Govt. enterprises claims	-	1	1	87	-	89
Shares	165	4	61	3	9	233
Foreign investments	4	1	17	-	-	22
Other financial assets	21	25	24	22	12	92
Liabilities and net worth	1,456	1,119	917	493	359	3,985
Liabilities	234	787	904	369	186	2,294
International reserves	-	-	-	-	4	-
Currency and deposits	-	-	395	1	33	396
Consumer credit	59	-	-	-	-	59
Trade payables	2	76	1	5	12	84
Total loans	25	119	21	15	28	180
Govt. Can. treas. bills	-	-	-	59	-	59
Short-term paper	-	22	9	6	-	37
Mortgages	147	36	1	-	-	184
Total bonds	1	111	25	252	-	389
Insurance and pensions	-	-	190	1	-	191
Corporate claims	-	71	31	-	82	102
Govt. enterprise claims	-	47	35	7	-	89
Shares	-	269	156	-	-	425
Foreign investments	-	-	-	-	22	-
Other liabilities	-	36	40	23	5	99
Net worth	1,222	332	13	124	173	1,691

The figures may not balance, due to rounding.

- Nil.

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Year-end 1984

	Persons and Un- incorp'd Business	Non-Fin- ancial Corpo- rations	Finan- cial Insti- tutions	Govern- ments	Rest of the World	National Balance Sheet
(billions of dollars)						
Total assets	1,348	1,053	827	458	318	3,686
Non-financial assets	670	784	40	259	-	1,753
Residential struct.	294	51	3	1	-	349
Non-res. structures	35	338	24	196	-	593
Machinery and equipment	29	222	6	15	-	272
Consumer durables	139	-	-	-	-	139
Inventories	17	71	-	-	-	88
Land	156	102	7	47	-	312
Net financial assets	468	-466	-31	-120	152	-152
Financial assets	678	269	787	199	318	1,933
International reserves	-	-	1	3	-	4
Currency and deposits	238	42	51	8	63	339
Consumer credit	-	2	50	-	-	52
Trade receivables	-	76	4	3	7	83
Bank loans	-	-	123	-	-	123
Other loans	-	7	31	14	16	52
Govt. Can. treas. bills	9	6	30	1	4	46
Short-term paper	3	3	21	2	3	29
Mortgages	11	6	146	4	1	167
Govt. of Canada bonds	54	1	43	4	13	102
Provincial govt. bonds	6	1	40	43	48	90
Municipal govt. bonds	5	-	6	10	4	21
Other Canadian bonds	6	-	33	2	29	41
Insurance and pensions	169	-	-	-	-	169
Corporate claims	-	96	124	-	114	220
Govt. enterprises claims	-	1	1	83	-	85
Shares	150	3	53	3	7	209
Foreign investments	3	1	12	-	-	16
Other financial assets	24	24	18	19	9	85
Liabilities and net worth	1,348	1,053	827	458	318	3,686
Liabilities	210	735	818	319	166	2,082
International reserves	-	-	-	-	4	-
Currency and deposits	-	-	366	1	35	367
Consumer credit	52	-	-	-	-	52
Trade payables	1	73	1	4	10	79
Total loans	20	112	19	12	27	163
Govt. Can. treas. bills	-	-	-	50	-	50
Short-term paper	-	18	8	6	-	32
Mortgages	136	31	1	-	-	168
Total bonds	1	104	23	220	-	348
Insurance and pensions	-	-	168	1	-	169
Corporate claims	-	70	26	-	70	96
Govt. enterprise claims	-	45	33	6	-	84
Shares	-	244	140	-	-	384
Foreign investments	-	-	-	-	16	-
Other liabilities	-	38	33	19	4	90
Net worth	1,138	318	9	139	152	1,604

The figures may not balance, due to rounding.

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Nursery Trades Industry 1985

Final 1984 and preliminary 1985 data on the nursery trades industry in Canada are now available. These figures relate to production and value of nursery products and sod, as well as management information such as land in operation, gross yearly payroll, purchases and sales. Listed below are 1985 data, with comparable 1984 figures in parentheses:

- Land in use: 71,359 acres (65,966 acres);
- Sales of nursery stock: \$134,375,599 (\$103,016,884);
- Purchases of nursery stock: \$34,088,967 (\$24,990,623).

Order the 1984/1985 issue of *Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry* (22-203, \$20), available in late August. Contact: A. Mathieson (613-991-3854), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Greenhouse Industry 1985

Final 1984 and preliminary 1985 data for the greenhouse industry in Canada are now available on the market structure, the state of demand and the production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and total investment in the industry. Data on production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables are also available (data on production and farm value of vegetables are on CANSIM).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

Order the 1984/1985 issue of *Greenhouse Industry* (22-202, \$20), available in late August. Contact: A. Mathieson (613-991-3854), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Construction Type Plywood May 1986

Canadian firms produced 178 472 cubic metres, 9.525 millimetres basis (201,686,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during May 1986, an increase of 2.6% over the 173 882 cubic metres, 9.525 millimetres (196,499,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during May 1985.

January to May 1986 production totalled 907 336 cubic metres, 9.525 millimetres basis (1,025,355,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 8.7% over the 834 566 cubic metres, 9.525 millimetres (943,119,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 4. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

May 1986

Canadian firms produced 123 485 cubic metres of waferboard in May 1986, an increase of 8.7% from the 113 617 cubic metres produced a year earlier.

Particleboard production reached 100 704 cubic metres in May 1986, up 12.5% from 89 511 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for the month was 49,056 thousand square feet, a decrease of 0.6% from the 49,358 thousand square feet (1/8-inch basis) of hardboard produced in May 1985.

Production of waferboard during January to May 1986 totalled 600 854 cubic metres, up 13.4% from the 529 984 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 494 571 cubic metres, up 15.5% from 428 267 cubic metres in January to May 1985. Production of hardboard rose to 244,952 thousand square feet, an increase of 23.7% from 198,081 thousand square feet (1/8-inch basis) for the first five months in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

May 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 91 059 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in May 1986, an increase of 28.8% from the 70 712 tonnes produced in May 1985. January to May 1986 production totalled 453 664 tonnes, up 19.1% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for May 1986, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of July 28. Contact: Louis Boucher (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Cement, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75)

Consumer Price Index, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

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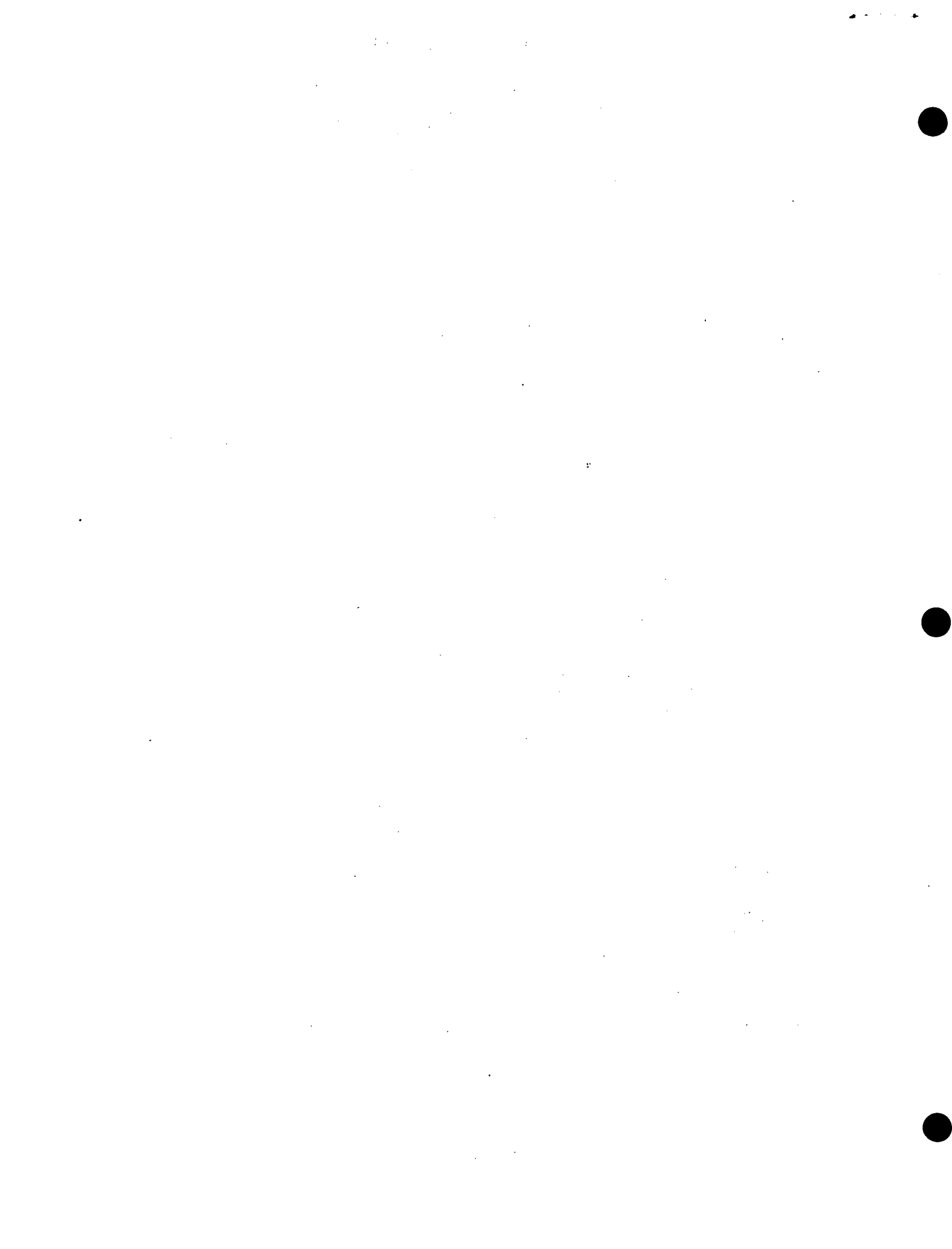
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 23, 1986

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Major Releases

Trends in Long-term Unemployment by Industry and Occupation, 1985	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● While total unemployment declined slightly between 1982 and 1985, the number of persons who were unemployed for more than one year almost doubled 	
Sales of Natural Gas, May 1986	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sales of natural gas rose 9.8% from the year-earlier level 	

Data Availability Announcements

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, June 1986	4
Steel Ingots, Week Ending July 19, 1986	4
Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, May 1986	4
Stocks of Frozen Meat, July 2, 1986	4

Publications Released	5
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Major Releases

Trends in Long-term Unemployment by Industry and Occupation 1985

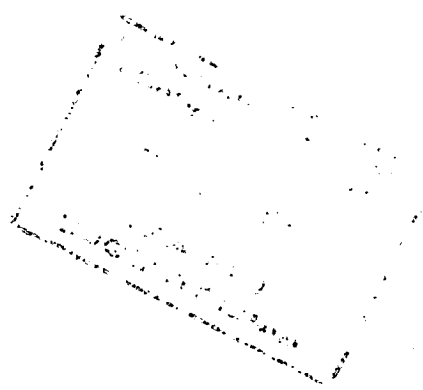
Total unemployment declined to 1,193,000 in 1985, down 0.7% from 1,202,000 in 1982. During this period, the number of persons who were unemployed for more than one year almost doubled to 112,000 from 58,000. As a result, "long-term" unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment rose to 9.3% in 1985 from 4.8% in 1982. (For the purposes of this study, "long-term" unemployment is defined as lasting 53 weeks or more.)

The substantial increase in the number of "long-term" unemployed (+91.6%) contrasts sharply with the slight increase in the number of persons who were unemployed for a period ranging from 27 to 52 weeks (+6.6% to 193,000) and the decline in the number of persons who were unemployed for 26 weeks or less (-7.7% to 888,000).

Other findings from Trends in Long-term Unemployment by Industry and Occupation - the feature article presented in this month's issue of *The Labour Force* include:

- In 1985, long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment ranged from a low of 6.7% in primary industries to highs of 10.7% in finance, insurance and real estate, 10.6% in public administration and 10.5% in construction.
- In 1985, "long-term" unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment was lowest in the primary (6.8%) and clerical occupations (7.7%) and highest in construction (10.8%).
- Percentage increases in "long-term" unemployment between 1982 and 1985 by industry ranged from 53.4% in manufacturing to 136.5% in construction.

Order the June 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available today. Contact: Gary L. Cohen (613-990-9452), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



Sales of Natural Gas
May 1986

Highlights

- Sales of natural gas in May 1986 totalled 3 495 913 thousand cubic metres, up 9.8% from a year earlier, while year-to-date sales advanced 1.4% to reach 25 300 701 thousand cubic metres.
- Sales to the residential sector for the January-May period increased 0.5% to

7 331 454 thousand cubic metres, while sales to the commercial market were up 0.2% to 6 016 312 thousand cubic metres. Industrial sales, including direct sales by producers to industrial consumers, rose 2.5% to 11 952 935 thousand cubic metres.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of August. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas
May 1986

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousand cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	12	66	-	-	78
Quebec	71 876	91 354	230 231	-	393 461
Ontario	279 820	210 208	905 218	75 607	1 470 853
Manitoba	38 315	39 324	41 295	-	118 934
Saskatchewan	39 857	30 020	77 151	-	147 028
Alberta	172 755	121 891	737 841	-	1 032 487
British Columbia	89 682	85 085	158 305	-	333 072
Canada - May 1986	692 317	577 948	2 150 041	75 607	3 495 913
Canada - May 1985	651 400	522 019	2 009 616	-	3 183 035
% change	6.3	10.7		10.7	9.8
Year-to-date					
Canada 1986	7 331 454	6 016 312	11 750 176	202 759	25 300 701
Year-to-date					
Canada 1985	7 298 266	6 003 506	11 660 248	-	24 962 020
% change	0.5	0.2		2.5	1.4

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

June 1986

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,868,098,000 cigarettes in June 1986, a 19.0% decrease from the 6,008,161,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1985. Production for January to June 1986 totalled 29,374,260,000 cigarettes, down from 35,309,552,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in June 1986 amounted to 5,769,873,000 cigarettes, an increase of 13.5% over the June 1985 amount of 5,082,524,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 totalled 26,463,575,000 cigarettes, down 5.6% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 28,045,625,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the last week of July. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ended July 19, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending July 19, 1986 totalled 237 155 tonnes, a decrease of 4.1% from the preceding week's total of 247 216 tonnes and down 0.8% from the year-earlier level of 238 960 tonnes.

The cumulative total for 1986 to date is 7 918 859 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% compared to the total of 8 045 706 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

May 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,596,437 phonograph records in May 1986, down 15.0% from the 4,229,471 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,614,147 in May 1986, up 6.2% from 3,402,682 tapes in May 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 18,105,274 (revised figures), down 9.9% from the 20,095,101 records produced during the January to May 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 9.7% to 16,479,853 from 15,016,915 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 4. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat

July 1986

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of July amounted to 28 818 tonnes as compared with 28 659 tonnes last month and 35 411 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the July issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on August 7. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Retail Trade, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150)

The Labour Force, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

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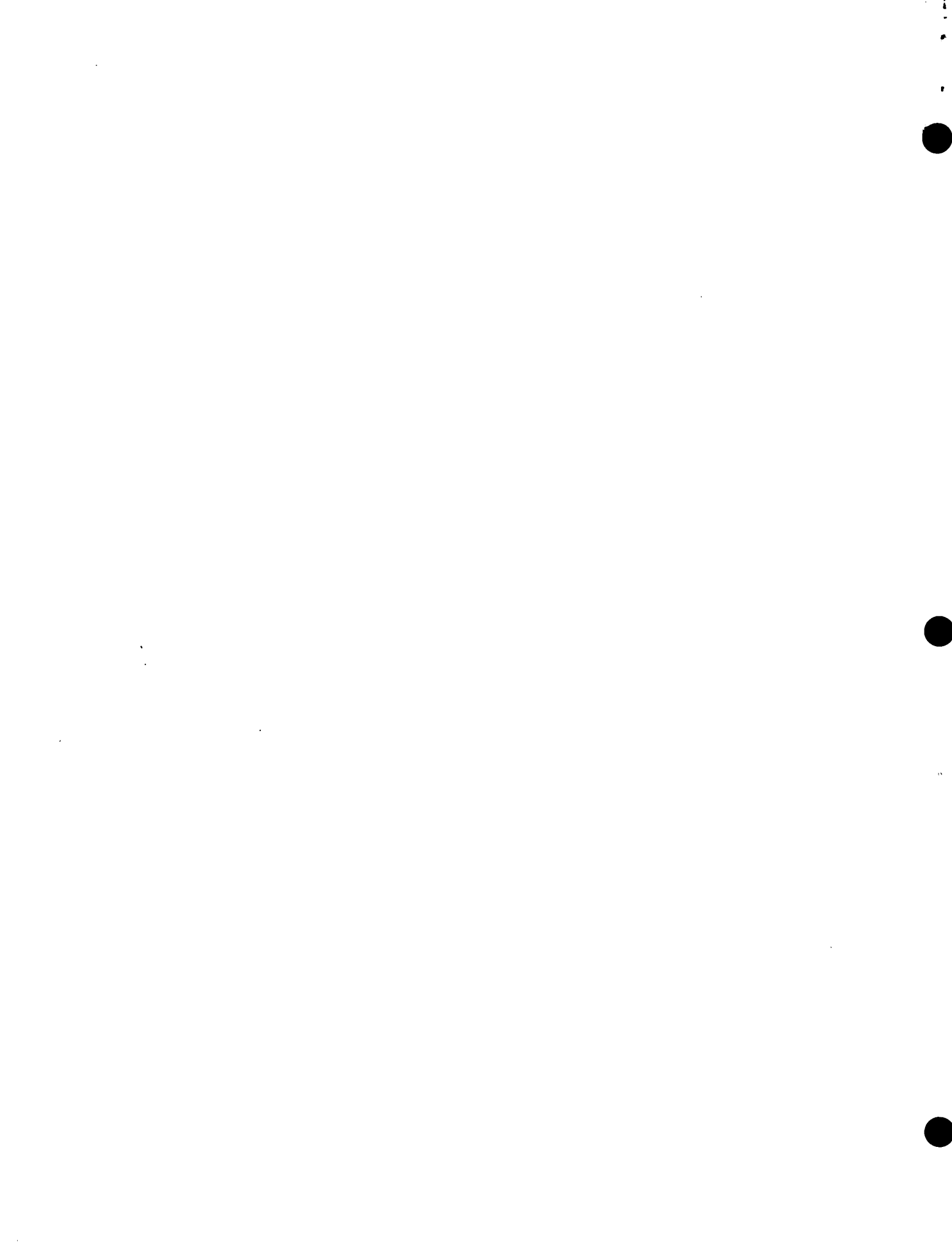
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 24, 1986

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Major Releases

Union Wage Rate Index, May 1986	2
• Union wage rates at the Canada level rose only 0.3% from a year earlier	
Estimates of Labour Income, March 1986	3
• Labour income rose 5.6% over March 1985	

Data Availability Announcement

Mineral Wool, June 1986	5
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Major Releases

Union Wage Rate Indexes

May 1986

The Canada total union wage rate index (1981=100) for construction trades rose 0.4% in May from the level of 132.0 recorded in April. Wages for carpenters in St. John's advanced 23.7% - in part a recovery from a previous rollback. As well, all trades in Halifax benefited from the annual installment of their collective agreements.

Comparing May 1986 with the same month in 1985, union wage rates at the Canada total level rose only 0.3%. The largest increase was reported in St. John's (11.6%), followed by Halifax (9.4%), Saint John (1.6%) and Winnipeg (0.6%). All other cities in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia registered no change.

Users should note that cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta continue to be without sufficient current collective agreements to constitute viable city indexes and accordingly, the Canada aggregate index from May onward will be computed on the basis of the movement of the remaining 18 cities (i.e. excluding Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in August. Contact: Lisa-Gay Tremblay (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic plus Supplements

(1981 = 100)

	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	% change	
				May 1986/ April 1986	May 1986/ May 1985
Canada	132.5	132.0	132.1	0.4	0.3
St. John's	134.2	125.1	120.3	7.3	11.6
Halifax	165.6	151.9	151.4	9.0	9.4
Saint John	134.3	134.3	132.2	-	1.6
Quebec City	131.5	131.5	131.5	-	-
Chicoutimi	131.0	131.0	131.0	-	-
Montreal	131.2	131.2	131.2	-	-
Ottawa	135.0	135.0	135.0	-	-
Toronto	131.7	131.7	131.7	-	-
Hamilton	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
St. Catharines	133.8	133.8	133.8	-	-
Kitchener	136.4	136.4	136.4	-	-
London	136.2	136.2	136.2	-	-
Windsor	133.3	133.3	133.3	-	-
Sudbury	134.9	134.9	134.9	-	-
Thunder Bay	134.0	134.0	134.0	-	-
Winnipeg	132.3	131.5	131.5	0.6	0.6
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.

Estimates of Labour Income

March 1986

The March 1986 estimate of labour income increased by 5.6% from March 1985, compared to previous year-over-year growth rates of 6.2% recorded in February 1986 and 6.9% in January 1986.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for March 1986 showed little change from the February level. The service producing industries increased marginally in March (0.5%), following two months of slight declines. Within this industrial grouping, transportation, communications and other utilities increased by 1.4% from February, while the other industries showed little or no change. On an annual basis, the rate of increase in the commercial services industry decreased over the past two months. The annual rate of increase for all the other industries remained stable for the same period.

The goods producing industries were virtually unchanged in both February and March following a 1.0% decrease in January 1986. Within this industrial grouping the only notable change in March occurred in the

construction industry which declined by 1.2%. On an annual basis, this marked the second month of decline in the growth rate for the mining industry. The remaining industries had stable annual growth rates.

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries showed little change from the February levels in all provinces.

(see table on page 4)

Users should note that these data incorporate the results of a major historical revision covering the years 1961-1985. This revision affected the overall levels of the estimates as well as the industrial and provincial distributions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The estimates will be published in the January-March issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in August. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

March 1986

(millions of dollars)

	March 1986 ^r	February 1986 ^r	January 1986 ^f	March 1985
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	109.3	94.9	94.8	105.2
Forestry	127.0	133.7	139.7	124.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	537.1	540.6	547.4	505.0
Manufacturing industries	4,096.9	4,092.4	4,086.8	3,856.6
Construction industry	924.0	927.1	914.6	851.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,111.9	2,080.8	2,111.5	2,029.3
Trade	2,601.5	2,579.3	2,597.1	2,452.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,512.6	1,493.3	1,491.8	1,400.9
Commercial and personal service	2,455.2	2,384.9	2,455.2	2,327.8
Education and related services	1,797.8	1,796.4	1,779.8	1,728.7
Health and welfare services	1,335.2	1,321.3	1,311.9	1,243.9
Federal administration and other government offices	705.7	699.7	692.3	694.7
Provincial administration	525.5	520.2	524.7	502.5
Local administration	424.8	423.1	431.4	401.6
Total wages and salaries	19,217.7	19,087.7	19,179.0	18,224.3
Supplementary labour income	2,069.0	2,055.6	2,065.6	1,933.7
Labour income	21,286.7	21,143.3	21,244.6	20,158.0
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	163.0	163.7	165.9	156.9
Forestry	150.4	146.4	154.7	146.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	546.0	544.0	550.1	513.1
Manufacturing industries	4,157.8	4,170.1	4,185.4	3,913.5
Construction industry	1,101.6	1,114.8	1,097.1	1,017.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,156.4	2,125.9	2,145.5	2,072.3
Trade	2,657.4	2,644.5	2,626.1	2,505.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,520.1	1,512.0	1,493.6	1,407.1
Commercial and personal service	2,472.5	2,463.4	2,528.8	2,389.8
Education and related services	1,726.7	1,727.2	1,729.9	1,659.0
Health and welfare services	1,342.2	1,337.3	1,327.9	1,250.2
Federal administration and other government offices	703.9	704.6	702.7	693.1
Provincial administration	538.3	539.6	548.2	515.1
Local administration	433.4	433.6	435.5	409.9
Total wages and salaries	19,709.4	19,652.0	19,747.0	18,690.8
Supplementary labour income	2,124.2	2,118.0	2,128.3	1,983.0
Labour income	21,833.7	21,770.0	21,875.3	20,673.8

^p Preliminary estimate.

^r Revised estimate.

^f Final estimate.

Data Availability Announcement

Mineral Wool June 1986

Manufacturers shipped 7 065 037 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in June 1986, down 42.6% from the 12 305 229 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 29.0% from the 5 476 121 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June 1986 were 39 076 661 square metres, a decrease of 3.0% from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 4. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

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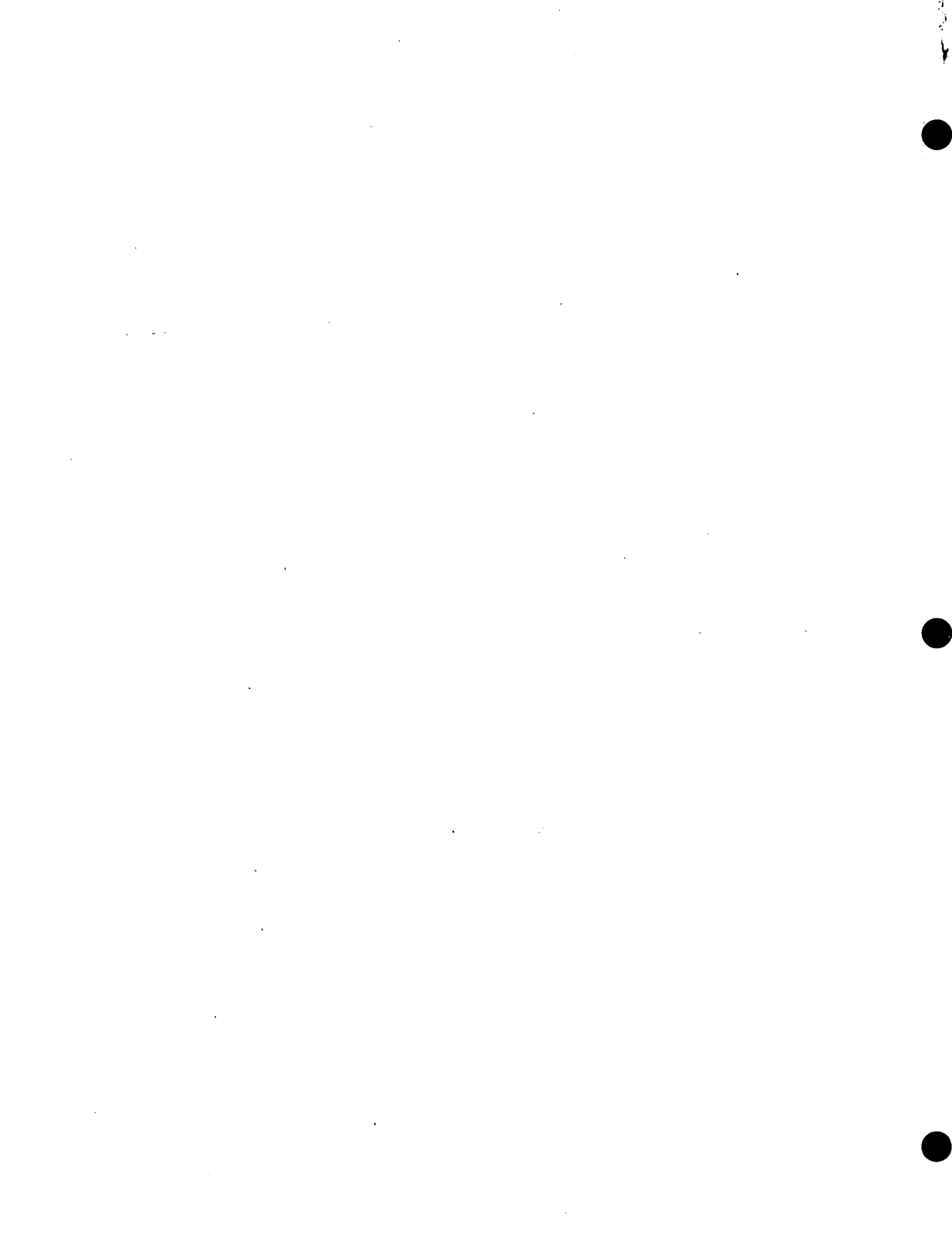
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Statistics Canada

Friday, July 25, 1986

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Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, May 1986	2
• Real GDP at factor cost declined 1.0% from April	
Wholesale Trade, May 1986	4
• Wholesale merchants' sales increased 7.3% over May 1985	

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending July 7, 1986	6
Exports of Major Grains, June 1986	6
Selected Financial Indexes, June 1986	6

Publications Released

7

Major Release Dates, Week of July 28-August 1

8

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Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
May 1986

Monthly Overview

Preliminary estimates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost in 1971 prices show a decline of 1.0% in May 1986, following a 1.7% gain in April. The May decrease in economic activity was the second substantial monthly decline recorded in the last three months. GDP now stands at about the same level as in December 1985.

Output of goods-producing industries fell 1.3% in May, primarily due to production cutbacks in manufacturing and mining, and is now 1.4% below the level of December. Output of service-producing industries was off 0.8% in May, the sharpest monthly decline since January 1982. The output level in May was 0.6% above December. Industries accounting for most of the May decline in services included transportation, communications, wholesale and retail trade and finance.

Goods-producing industries

Within goods-producing industries, most of the May decline in output occurred in manufacturing and mining. The drop in manufacturing accounted for about 44% of the drop in overall GDP. The largest declines were recorded by manufacturers of automotive products whose production fell 5.3% during the month. Exports of motor vehicles, and motor vehicle parts and accessories were down substantially during May as well. Other goods-producing industries posting large declines in output in May included manufacturers of textiles, paper and allied products, primary metals, wood products, non-metallic mineral products, and chemicals. Exports of lumber, pulp and paper, and chemical products were also down.

Mining activity fell 5.8% in May, the largest monthly output decline since July 1978. The weakness in mining over the last four months has been primarily due to a substantial decrease in mineral fuels exploration and drilling activity.

Note to Users

Users should note that the May release of GDP at factor cost by industry is the last one based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and 1971 prices. The next release, for June 1986 and the second quarter of 1986, will be available in the first half of September 1986 in the DAILY and on CANSIM. These estimates of GDP by industry at factor cost will be based on the 1980 SIC and expressed in 1981 prices.

It should also be noted that real GDP at factor cost differs from the comprehensive measure, GDP at market prices, in that the former does not include indirect taxes and subsidies.

Service-producing Industries

Almost 70% of the May decline in service-producing industries was attributed to drops in transportation and communications industries. Output of railway, water, truck and pipeline transport all declined during the month. The sharp decrease in railway transport this month was due to widespread declines in carloadings of agricultural, forestry, mining and manufactured products. In communications, output of telephone systems dropped sharply following a substantial gain in April.

Other service-producing industries recording declines in May included wholesalers of hardware and plumbing supplies, wholesalers of lumber and building materials, new motor vehicle dealers, food stores, and security brokers and dealers. The substantial decrease among security brokers and dealers in May was due mostly to a sharp drop in trading activity on the Canadian stock exchanges.
(see tables on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1130 and 1131.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005; \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of August. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673, 991-3666), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Indexes of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted)
(1971 = 100)

1970 SIC		May 1985	February 1986	March 1986	April 1986	May 1986
1-11	Gross Domestic Product	154.9	160.8	158.9	161.7	160.1
1	Agriculture	114.4	118.6	119.2	117.5	117.1
2	Forestry	115.1	137.4	125.3	118.2	139.3
3	Fishing and trapping	89.8	132.9	128.9	127.4	128.4
4	Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	112.2	113.2	107.8	108.0	101.7
5	Manufacturing industries	142.7	150.9	146.2	152.2	149.1
6	Construction industry	112.5	114.7	114.3	113.4	112.7
7	Transportation, communica- tion and other utilities	183.7	193.5	190.1	193.3	189.0
8	Trade	175.1	185.0	184.1	190.4	188.6
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	184.2	189.0	189.2	191.4	190.5
10	Community, business and personal service industries	159.6	161.6	162.0	162.6	163.0
11	Public administration and defence	140.8	142.9	142.0	142.8	142.7
	Industry Groupings:					
	Goods-producing industries	135.7	142.6	138.8	141.7	139.8
	Service-producing industries	167.9	173.2	172.6	175.3	173.9
	Commercial industries	160.5	167.5	165.2	168.5	166.6
	Non-commercial industries	129.7	131.1	131.0	131.3	131.1
	Industrial production	144.5	152.1	147.3	151.9	148.8

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices

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

1970 SIC		May 1985	February 1986	March 1986	April 1986	May 1986
1-11	Gross Domestic Product	128,964.2	133,877.7	132,301.7	134,604.2	133,281.7
1	Agriculture	3,083.9	3,197.1	3,213.3	3,167.4	3,156.7
2	Forestry	770.6	919.9	838.9	791.3	932.6
3	Fishing and trapping	132.3	195.9	189.9	187.7	189.2
4	Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,530.4	3,561.4	3,390.6	3,396.8	3,199.7
5	Manufacturing industries	27,172.9	28,740.4	27,832.5	28,976.4	28,398.2
6	Construction industry	6,579.2	6,704.0	6,683.5	6,627.7	6,587.9
7	Transportation, communica- tion and other utilities	18,523.3	19,517.1	19,170.0	19,500.7	19,065.7
8	Trade	17,169.7	18,138.4	18,053.6	18,669.2	18,490.1
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	17,666.7	18,121.8	18,139.4	18,355.8	18,268.6
10	Community, business and personal service industries	25,670.9	25,992.4	26,050.6	26,143.4	26,215.9
11	Public administration and defence	8,664.3	8,789.2	8,739.3	8,787.7	8,776.9
	Industry Groupings:					
	Goods-producing industries	45,798.8	48,099.0	46,843.6	47,799.4	47,157.3
	Service-producing industries	83,165.4	85,778.7	85,458.1	86,804.8	86,124.4
	Commercial industries	109,179.6	113,878.3	112,317.5	114,576.3	113,282.2
	Non-commercial industries	19,784.6	19,999.4	19,984.2	20,027.9	19,999.5
	Industrial production	35,232.8	37,082.1	35,918.0	37,025.2	36,290.9

Wholesale Trade

May 1986

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for May 1986 (not adjusted for price change) rose 7.3% above the May 1985 level. While the year-over-year rise in May declined significantly from the April revised figure of 18.2%, this was primarily due to a substantial increase in sales recorded in May 1985. This had the effect of moderating the year-over-year rise for the current month.
- In May 1986, all major trade groups except wholesalers of metal, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (-6.1%) registered increased sales from a year earlier. The trade groups having the largest impact on the overall increase were wholesalers of "other machinery, equipment and supplies" (+14.2%) and motor vehicles and accessories (+14.7%).
- Cumulative sales by wholesale merchants for the first five months of 1986 were up 12.1% over the January-May 1985 period. The following major trade groups had the most notable impact on this overall increase: wholesalers of "other machinery, equipment and supplies" (+15.9%); motor vehicles and accessories (+18.0%); and lumber and building materials (+23.5%).

- Wholesale trade increases between May 1985 and May 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 12.2% in Ontario to 0.7% in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

- Between May 1985 and May 1986, wholesale inventories went up by 10.7%. This was the fifth consecutive month in which inventory levels have been 8% or more above those for the corresponding months in 1985.
- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of May 1986 stood at 1.48:1, up slightly from the 1.44:1 recorded a year earlier. For the first five months of 1986, this ratio has averaged 1.64:1, down from the 1.69:1 registered for the corresponding months in 1985.
(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the second week of August. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for May 1986/1985

Major trade groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	April 1986/85 ^r	May 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-May 1986/85 ^p	April 1986/85 ^r	May 1986/85 ^p	May 1985 ^r	May 1986 ^p
Total all trades	18.2	7.3	12.1	9.2	10.7	1.44	1.48
Food	3.9	0.2	3.1	5.9	8.2	0.67	0.72
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	23.6	10.0	17.1	17.2	15.7	0.87	0.91
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	9.7	9.6	11.7	3.7	5.8	2.44	2.36
Motor vehicles and accessories	25.0	14.7	18.0	16.0	10.8	1.58	1.53
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	13.9	16.5	14.1	-7.3	-4.7	3.46	2.83
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	21.5	14.2	15.9	10.8	11.0	1.92	1.87
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	8.7	-6.1	3.3	11.7	11.2	1.44	1.71
Lumber and building materials	37.5	13.0	23.5	20.2	22.1	1.42	1.53
Other wholesalers ²	20.9	1.3	9.4	6.7	16.0	1.08	1.23
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	4.8	2.6	2.2	4.5	3.9	1.26	1.28
Quebec	13.9	6.3	7.4	6.6	13.8	1.19	1.28
Ontario	22.3	12.2	17.3	12.8	11.6	1.44	1.44
Prairie provinces	12.1	0.7	7.7	5.6	6.4	1.97	2.08
B.C. Yukon and Northwest Territories	26.0	4.6	14.4	11.2	12.1	1.29	1.39

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending July 7, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the seven days ending July 7, 1986 totalled 4.3 million tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 25 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of July 28. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Exports of Major Grains

June 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during June 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Total wheat,	1 521.9;
● Oats,	12.6;
● Barley,	494.5;
● Rye,	10.6;
● Flaxseed,	21.4;
● Canola (rapeseed),	104.6.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release the week of August 25. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Depuis (613-991-3860) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Selected Financial Indexes

June 1986

Selected financial indexes for June 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in August 1986. Contact: Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Farm Cash Receipts, ✓
January-May 1986
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$7/\$70; Other Countries: \$8/\$80)

Pulpwood and Wood Residue ✓
Statistics, May 1986
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Inventories, Shipments and ✓
Orders in Manufacturing
Industries, April 1986
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Production, Shipments and ✓
Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East
of the Rockies, April 1986
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Rigid Insulating Board, ✓
May 1986 **Catalogue number 36-002**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, ✓
May 1986 **Catalogue number 36-004**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Coal and Coke Statistics, ✓
April 1986 **Catalogue number 45-002**
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Refined Petroleum Products, ✓
April 1986 **Catalogue number 45-004**
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Gas Utilities, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Electric Power Statistics, ✓
April 1986 **Catalogue number 57-001**
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of ✓
Agricultural Products, May 1986
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Merchandising Inventories, ✓
March 1986 **Catalogue number 63-014**
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Housing Starts and Completions, ✓
May 1986 **Catalogue number 64-002**
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Summary of Canadian ✓
International Trade, May 1986
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, ✓
April 1986 **Catalogue number 72-002**
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365)

Provincial and Territorial Government ✓
Employment, October-December 1985
Catalogue number 72-007
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

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Major Release Dates

Week of July 28 - August 1

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date of
release**

Title


Reference period

July

28	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	April 1986
29	Private and Public Investment	Revised intentions 1986
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1986
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1986
31	Raw Materials Price Index	June 1986
31	Industrial Product Price Index	June 1986

August

1	Housing Starts	June 1986
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	<p>Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information</p> <p>Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year</p> <p>Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.</p> <p>Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)</p> <p>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.</p>
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 28, 1986

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Major Releases

Educators in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1984-85	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Today's public school teachers are more experienced, older and better educated than the teaching staff of 10 years ago 	
Farm Input Price Index, Second Quarter 1986	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm costs declined 0.1% from the preceding year 	

Data Availability Announcements

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, May 1986	5
Oils and Fats, May 1986	5

Publications Released	6
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Major Releases

Educators in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 1984-85

Today's public school teachers are more experienced, older and better educated than the teaching staff of 10 years ago. For example, in 1984-85, 80% of the teachers had degrees. In 1974-75, this figure was 60%.

Because teacher salaries are highly correlated with these three variables - experience, age and education - the salaries of educators are also proportionately higher than they were 10 years ago, up 283% to \$36,100 from \$12,800. To bring these figures into perspective, it is important to note that during this same period the Consumer Price Index for Canada increased by 226% while average weekly earnings in Canadian industries increased by 222%.

As with other occupations, the teaching force is becoming more stable with significant reductions in new hirings. The number of teachers recruited has decreased by 26% in the past seven years (from 1978-79 to 1984-85).

It is also interesting to note that while the elementary-secondary school enrolment has decreased by 10% or 400,000 students, the school teaching force in 1984-85 was virtually the same size as 10 years earlier. Several factors contribute to these opposing trends:

- The dispersal of students over large geographic areas;
- The expansion of special education programmes that require, by necessity, a smaller pupil/teacher ratio;
- The rapid growth of French immersion programs.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00570401, 00570402, 00570403.

Order *Characteristics of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1984-85* (81-202, \$20), released today. Contact: James Seidle (613-991-1500), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Farm Input Price Index (FIPI)

Second Quarter 1986

The Farm Input Price Index (1981=100) for Canada for the second quarter of 1986 stood at a preliminary level of 107.3. Between the first and the second quarter, the FIPI declined 1.2% and is now 0.1% lower than a year ago.

At the Canada level, the largest impact on the quarterly 1.2% decline came from a decrease in the machinery and motor vehicles index (-4.9%). This was mainly due to lower prices for petroleum products, which are estimated to have fallen by 21.5% from the first quarter. Also down were the indexes for supplies and services (-1.2%), because of lower prices for furnace oil, as was the index for interest (-0.6%) and for animal production (-0.6%). Offsetting these declines were increases in the indexes for building and fencing (2.1%), crop production (2.2%) and hired farm labour (1.0%).

The annual 0.1% decrease reflected several offsetting price changes. While an estimated price drop for petroleum products (-18.8%) caused machinery and motor vehicles to decline 2.6% since a year ago, and the interest index

fell 4.3%, higher prices for lumber and other construction materials pushed the building and fencing index up by 6.5%. Within other component groups, notable annual changes occurred for motor vehicle insurance (10.6%), weanling pigs (19.6%) and grain feed (-23.4%).

Looking at the regional indexes, there was no quarterly movement in the total FIPI for Eastern Canada and an increase of 0.9% over the year. The indexes for Western Canada both decreased: -2.1% on a quarterly basis and -0.9% annually. This difference in price movements was common to most input indexes, though some notable exceptions were building materials, crop insurance and weanling pigs, which rose more in Western Canada than in the East.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 1900-1909.

Order the Second Quarter 1986 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$10/\$40), available at the end of August, or contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/07), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

	% change				
	2nd Quarter 1986	1st Quarter 1986	2nd Quarter 1985	2nd Quarter 1986/	2nd Quarter 1986/
				1st Quarter 1986	2nd Quarter 1985
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input ^P	107.9	107.9	106.9	0.0	0.9
Building and fencing	130.7	128.2	123.8	2.0	5.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	118.1	122.0	119.4	-3.2	-1.1
Crop production	105.7	102.5	105.4	3.1	0.3
Animal production	103.5	103.2	101.9	0.3	1.6
Supplies and services	127.3	128.3	126.4	-0.8	0.7
Hired farm labour	128.1	126.5	122.2	1.3	4.8
Property taxes ^P	129.1	129.1	122.1	0.0	5.7
Interest ^P	78.9	79.4	82.7	-0.6	-4.6
Farm rent ^P	78.5	78.5	76.1	0.0	3.2
Western Canada					
Total farm input ^P	106.8	109.1	107.8	-2.1	-0.9
Building and fencing	122.9	120.2	114.0	2.2	7.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.8	121.9	118.9	-5.8	-3.4
Crop production	103.4	101.7	102.5	1.7	0.9
Animal production	103.3	104.9	103.7	-1.5	-0.4
Supplies and services	121.8	123.7	122.6	-1.5	-0.7
Hired farm labour	121.9	120.9	118.6	0.8	2.8
Property taxes ^P	143.7	143.7	139.1	0.0	3.3
Interest ^P	80.5	80.9	83.9	-0.5	-4.1
Farm rent ^P	100.7	100.7	99.5	0.0	1.2
Canada					
Total farm input ^P	107.3	108.6	107.4	-1.2	-0.1
Building and fencing	126.9	124.3	119.1	2.1	6.5
Machinery and motor vehicles	115.9	121.9	119.0	-4.9	-2.6
Crop production	104.2	102.0	103.7	2.2	0.5
Animal production	103.4	104.0	102.8	-0.6	0.6
Supplies and services	124.3	125.8	124.3	-1.2	0.0
Hired farm labour	125.4	124.1	120.6	1.0	4.0
Property taxes ^P	138.6	138.6	133.2	0.0	4.1
Interest ^P	79.8	80.3	83.4	-0.6	-4.3
Farm rent ^P	95.7	95.7	94.2	0.0	1.6

^P Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

May 1986

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during May 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

- Wheat flour, 14.2
- Malt, 14.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612, series 1, 5613.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-August, or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Oils and Fats

May 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in May 1986 totalled 51 284 tonnes, an increase of 11.3% from the 46 077 tonnes produced in April 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 237 697 tonnes, down 5.7% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 252 048 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 974 tonnes in May 1986, up from the 7 749 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 38 308 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 39 888 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 4 002 tonnes in May 1986 from 3 642 tonnes in April. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 22 741 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 28 462 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 4 1986. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Oils and Fats, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 47-005
(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16)

Characteristics of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1984-85 ✓
Catalogue number 81-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

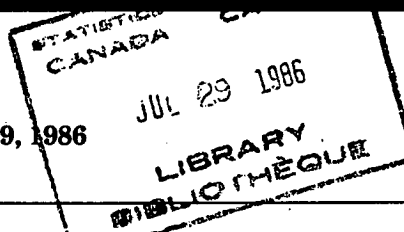
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Major Releases

- | | |
|--|----|
| Private and Public Investment, Revised Intentions 1986 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total capital expenditures during 1986 are expected to reach \$86,647 million | |
| Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1986 | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$429.34 – up 2.9% from a year earlier | |
| Census of Manufactures, 1984 | 11 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36,484 reporting establishments had shipments of goods of own manufacture totalling \$230,070 million – an increase of 13.2% over 1983 | |

Data Availability Announcement

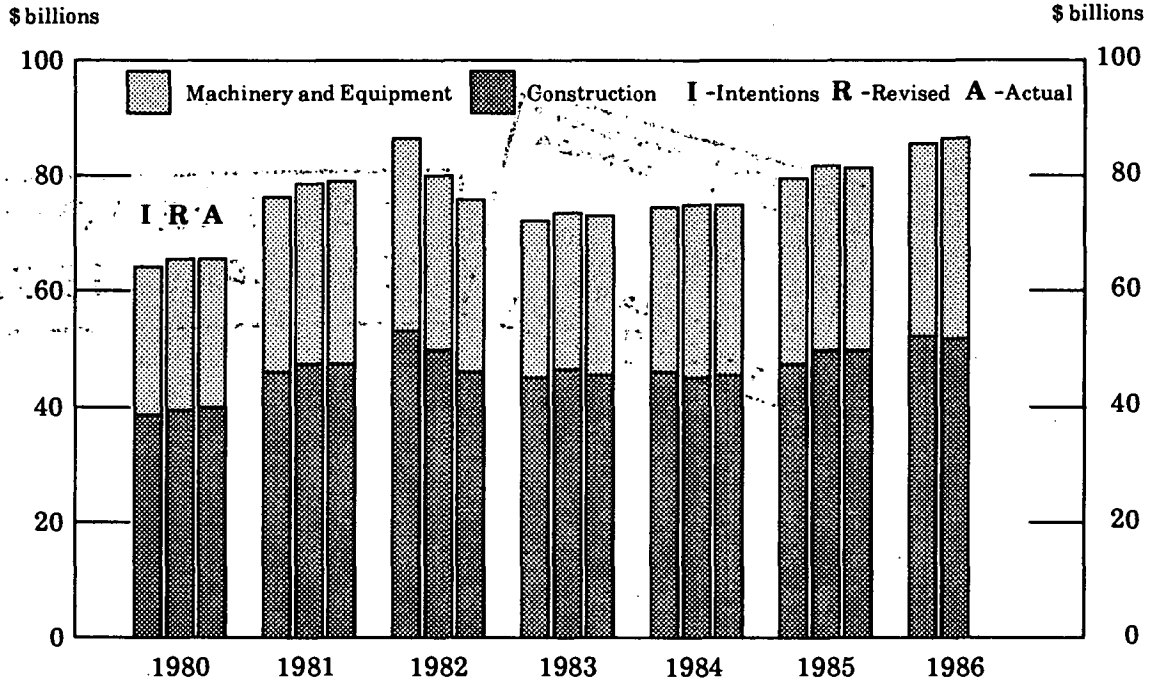
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales, 1985 | 13 |
|---------------------------------------|----|

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Publications Released | 14 |
|------------------------------|----|



Major Releases

Total Capital Expenditures (current dollars)



Private and Public Investment Revised Intentions 1986

Current estimates of revised investment intentions for 1986 confirm the moderate year-to-year increase announced in March. The increase of 4.6% in the earlier total capital expenditures has been revised upwards to 5.6% to a level of \$86,647 million. The upward revision would have been sharper but for the cutback in the investment intentions reported for petroleum and gas wells. If these intentions are realized, the increase in capital expenditures for 1986 will be well above the year-to-year increases of 2.5% recorded in 1984 but still below the 8.9% reported in 1985.

Experience in earlier years shows that on balance actual capital expenditures have exceeded revised intentions, although by varying amounts: marginally in 1980, 1981 and 1984 and within a wide range (0.2% to 7.5%) between 1973 and 1980. The exceptions were in

1982 and 1983 when realizations fell below intentions.

Movements by sector varied considerably. In the case of business, intentions were revised downwards to 1.7% from 2.5% announced three months ago. It is probable that developments influencing the drilling programs for petroleum and gas wells did not have time to influence intentions to invest in February but have done so now.

The drop in spending intentions on petroleum and gas wells (which account for the largest share in total business capital expenditure) was reinforced by smaller revisions made by the transportation group. Partial offsets came from the chemical industries; from the trade-finance-commercial group and from utilities. For manufacturing as a whole, intentions were revised up to almost 27% from the 17% expected earlier in the year. If realized, this rate of spending would exceed the 1984/1985 change of 24%.

In contrast to the business group, more strength is shown for capital spending by the public sector of institutions and governments where an increase of 8.5% is expected in 1986. Hospitals, schools and universities all show gains as do provincial and municipal governments. The federal component, however, continued to show no signs of matching the rate of expenditures during the last year. Projections for expenditures on housing were also revised upward, from a reported increase of 15% earlier to the current 17.8% above 1985. The net effect of all these revisions on the subtotal of public investment plus housing brings it up to a gain of 13.5% from 8.7%.

Provincially, Ontario and Quebec exceeded the national average with increases of 16.2% and 7.4% respectively and showed most of the year-over-year growth. Manitoba, at 10.3%, also posted a significant gain. The Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, reflected the curtailment of drilling programs of petroleum and gas wells.

The following tables provide a summary of the industry year-to-year changes as well as the totals by industry and province.

Additional statistics for the provinces by industry, or according to private or public categories, can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices (for the revised intentions 1986) are 1188, 1192, 1196, 1200, 1204, 1208, 1212, 1216, 1220, 1224, 1228 and 1244-1257. Matrices (for the first intentions 1986) and the preceding years are 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230 and 1066-1079.

Order *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions, 1986* (61-206, \$25), available mid-August. Contact: Duncan Lusick or Justin Lacroix (613-990-9815), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. Regional offices of Statistics Canada may also be contacted.

Total Capital Expenditures

1976 to 1986

Year	January Intentions	Revised Intentions	Realizations or Actual	Actual vs. January Intentions	Actual vs. Revised Intentions
		(Millions)		%	%
Business Sector					
1976	26,284	26,858	26,252	-0.1	-2.3
1977	28,496	29,075	28,505	0.0	-2.0
1978	30,147	31,266	31,528	4.6	0.8
1979	34,865	36,481	38,960	11.7	6.8
1980	44,226	45,787	46,382	4.9	1.3
1981	54,936	56,964	56,340	2.6	-1.1
1982	63,133	57,369	55,354	-12.3	-3.5
1983	50,358	50,077	49,338	-2.0	-1.5
1984	49,569	50,696	50,081	1.0	-1.2
1985	54,399	56,125	55,091	1.3	-1.8
1986	56,495	56,009	-	-	-
Housing, Institutions and Governments					
1976	15,670	15,742	17,385	10.9	10.4
1977	16,953	17,434	18,092	6.7	3.8
1978	18,836	18,685	18,832	0.0	0.8
1979	19,858	19,961	19,394	-2.3	-2.8
1980	20,111	20,149	19,811	-1.5	-1.7
1981	21,587	22,334	23,264	7.8	4.2
1982	24,039	23,209	21,407	-10.9	-7.8
1983	22,408	23,721	24,181	7.9	1.9
1984	25,492	24,631	24,568	-3.6	-0.3
1985	25,729	25,978	26,999	4.9	3.9
1986	29,357	30,639	-	-	-
All Industries					
1976	41,954	42,599	43,636	4.0	2.4
1977	45,450	46,509	46,598	2.5	0.2
1978	48,983	49,951	50,360	2.8	0.8
1979	54,723	56,442	58,354	6.6	3.4
1980	64,337	65,936	66,193	2.9	0.4
1981	76,523	79,298	79,604	4.0	0.4
1982	87,172	80,578	76,761	-11.9	-4.7
1983	72,766	73,798	73,519	1.0	-0.4
1984	75,061	75,327	75,378	0.4	0.1
1985	80,128	82,102	82,091 ¹	2.4	-
1986	85,852	86,648	-	-	-

¹ 1985 is subject to one more update to represent realizations or actual outlays.
- Nil.

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total capital			% Change	
	1985 Prelimi- nary	1986 Inten- tions	1986 Revised Inten- tions	Inten- tions 1986 vs. Prelimi- nary 1985	Revised Intentions 1986 vs. Prelimi- nary 1985
	(Millions of \$)				
Agriculture/fishing	3,867	3,594	3,105	-7.1	-19.7
Forestry	203	209	234	3.0	15.3
Mining	10,667	9,859	7,668	-7.6	-28.1
Construction	1,413	1,467	1,459	3.8	3.3
Manufacturing	11,003	12,887	13,942	17.1	26.7
Utilities	13,550	13,307	13,979	-1.8	3.2
Trade	2,332	2,446	2,510	4.9	7.6
Finance	5,531	5,829	5,868	5.4	6.1
Commercial	6,524	6,896	7,244	5.7	11.0
Sub-total Business	55,090	56,494	56,009	2.5	1.7
Institutions	3,025	3,181	3,422	5.2	13.1
Government departments	9,538	9,575	10,205	0.4	7.0
Sub-total Social	12,563	12,756	13,627	1.5	8.5
Housing	14,437	16,600	17,011	15.0	17.8
Grand Total	82,090	85,850	86,647	4.6	5.6

Summary of Provinces and Territories
1985 to 1986¹
(millions of dollars)

Item No.	Capital Expenditures	Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Atlantic Region:				
1 Newfoundland	1985	1,397	439	1,836
	1986	1,204	545	1,749
	1986	1,282	561	1,842
2 Prince-Edward-Island	1985	159	87	246
	1986	171	75	246
	1986	176	78	254
3 Nova Scotia	1985	1,930	943	2,874
	1986	1,558	898	2,457
	1986	1,633	822	2,454
4 New Brunswick	1985	1,018	747	1,764
	1986	984	669	1,653
	1986	1,006	678	1,684
5 Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1985	4,504	2,216	6,720
	1986	3,917	2,187	6,105
	1986	4,097	2,139	6,234
6 Quebec	1985	9,967	7,013	16,980
	1986	10,362	7,224	17,585
	1986	10,696	7,534	18,230
7 Ontario	1985	15,113	13,422	28,535
	1986	16,923	15,079	32,002
	1986	17,287	15,873	33,161
Prairie Region:				
8 Manitoba	1985	1,669	1,188	2,857
	1986	1,931	1,180	3,111
	1986	2,007	1,146	3,153
9 Saskatchewan	1985	2,436	1,459	3,894
	1986	2,356	1,410	3,766
	1986	2,278	1,406	3,684
10 Alberta	1985	9,153	3,551	12,704
	1986	10,207	3,645	13,852
	1986	8,603	3,573	12,176
11 Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1985	13,258	6,198	19,455
	1986	14,494	6,235	20,729
	1986	12,888	6,125	19,013
12 British Columbia	1985	5,991	2,872	8,864
	1986	5,359	2,912	8,271
	1986	5,922	3,079	9,000
13 Yukon and Northwest Territories	1985	1,364	173	1,537
	1986	989	172	1,160
	1986	846	164	1,010
14 Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1985	50,197	31,894	82,091
	1986	52,044	33,809	85,852
	1986	51,736	34,914	86,648

¹ Preliminary actual 1985, followed by intentions 1986, and then revised intentions 1986.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

May 1986 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data on employment, payrolls and hours for May 1986 showed an estimated 9,167,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 110,000 (1.2%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a smaller increase than that which took place at the same period during the past three years, and leaves the industrial aggregate employment level only 1.2% above the estimate of a year ago. Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$429.34 for May (little changed from April) and 2.9% above the level of May 1985 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

The number of employees in the goods-producing industries increased by 2.5% from April 1986 – a relatively small increase when compared to the movement observed for the same month in previous years. Smaller than usual increases in the forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells and construction industries contributed to this lower rate of growth.

Employment increases were also smaller than usual in most service-producing industries. Transportation, communication and other utilities and finance, insurance and real estate reported only slight gains from the previous month.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 105,000 (1.2%) over May of last year. The service-producing industries accounted for most of this increase (91,000) with employment gains noted mainly in community, business and personal services. The estimated number of employees in the goods-producing industries increased by only 14,000; increases in manufacturing were offset by declines in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells and construction.

At the provincial level, the increases from April to May were smaller than usual in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while the number of employees in Alberta actually decreased.

Compared to May 1985, employment growth was greatest in Quebec (+2.7%) while Alberta registered a significant decline (-3.0%).

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the Canada industrial aggregate remained virtually unchanged between April and May. Slight gains in the service-producing industries during this period were offset by declines in the goods-producing industries. At the industry level, average weekly earnings were marginally lower in mines, quarries and oil wells and higher in community, business and personal services, when compared to the previous month.

Compared to last year, total average weekly earnings increased by \$12.13 (2.9%). This is the same annual rate of change observed in April but represents a lower increase than that recorded in each of the first three months of the year. Weekly earnings in the service-producing industries rose by 3.2% from May 1985, with finance, insurance and real estate and trade showing the largest increases. The annual rate of change in the goods-producing industries (2.3% in May) has been declining steadily since January 1986, when it was 4.3%.

At the provincial level, changes in average weekly earnings between April and May were small. In Quebec and in British Columbia, where increases usually occur at this time of year, there was almost no change. The annual rate of change in both provinces has declined steadily since the beginning of the year.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 47% of industrial aggregate employment) increased to an estimated 32.3 in May 1986, a smaller than usual rise from the previous month. The average hours for the service-producing industries increased marginally to 28.8 in May, while the average for goods-producing industries declined slightly to 38.6.

(continued on page 8)

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour remained virtually unchanged from April 1986 at \$10.71. The goods-producing and service-producing industries were also unchanged at \$12.43 and \$9.46 respectively.

¹ *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.*

(see table on page 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000, 9584-9638.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of August. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

May 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees					
	Number			Average Weekly Earnings		
	May 1986 ^p	Apr. 1986 ^r	Mar. 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^p	Apr. 1986 ^r	Mar. 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	44.4	39.5	42.6	572.66	591.60	609.44
Mines, quarries and oil wells	144.0	142.9	153.7	707.31	715.04	715.90
Manufacturing	1,765.7	1,731.1	1,705.6	500.65	502.70	503.48
Durables	849.5	835.8	828.3	532.86	536.23	534.78
Non-durables	916.3	895.3	877.3	470.78	471.40	473.93
Construction	375.1	359.5	333.3	497.91	511.34	505.48
Building	316.4	305.7	283.8	476.11	491.48	485.15
Indust. and heavy	58.7	53.8	49.6	615.40	624.10	621.87
Goods-producing industries	2,329.2	2,272.9	2,235.2	514.36	518.96	520.40
Transportation, communication and other utilities	803.8	796.6	798.8	558.40	558.21	552.17
Transportation	454.9	449.8	452.6	512.88	512.64	507.13
Storage	11.7	13.0	12.4	554.65	556.91	555.40
Communication	221.1	220.1	220.3	590.50	590.03	582.02
Electric power, gas and water utilities	116.0	113.6	113.5	676.06	677.12	673.48
Trade	1,644.2	1,617.2	1,575.8	319.82	316.02	314.64
Wholesale	485.0	475.5	469.3	442.68	440.58	434.65
Retail	1,159.2	1,141.7	1,106.6	268.41	264.15	263.75
Finance, insurance and real estate	574.1	572.0	562.7	453.38	452.07	446.56
Community, business and personal services	3,161.1	3,143.8	3,102.6	363.45	359.70	361.16
Public administration	654.4	654.2	649.8	540.51	540.60	540.89
Service-producing industries	6,837.6	6,783.7	6,689.6	400.38	397.83	397.65
Industrial aggregate	9,166.9	9,056.6	8,924.8	429.34	428.23	428.39
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	127.9	123.5	118.5	402.24	404.32	407.88
Prince Edward Island	30.4	29.4	28.1	350.58	346.05	352.06
Nova Scotia	256.4	250.8	248.1	389.44	387.95	387.00
New Brunswick	195.4	188.3	180.0	395.01	395.73	401.16
Quebec	2,302.8	2,251.4	2,203.1	416.50	416.15	415.37
Ontario	3,763.8	3,733.3	3,687.6	439.29	437.20	436.24
Manitoba	366.0	359.6	354.1	399.92	397.91	396.30
Saskatchewan	280.4	277.7	275.1	401.48	398.42	397.97
Alberta	855.1	858.0	862.5	444.36	443.30	448.63
British Columbia	962.2	958.9	942.0	447.76	447.80	448.30
Yukon	8.6	8.0	7.9	477.52	483.95	484.77
Northwest Territories	17.9	17.6	17.9	568.78	561.43	571.87
Canada	9,166.9	9,056.6	8,924.8	429.34	428.23	428.39

p preliminary estimates

r revised estimates

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

May 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1986 ^p	Apr. 1986 ^r	Mar. 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^p	Apr. 1986 ^r	Mar. 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	37.6	39.1	40.3	16.81	17.17	16.90
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.2	39.1	39.7	15.78	15.95	15.93
Manufacturing	39.0	39.0	39.0	11.83	11.84	11.90
Durables	40.2	40.4	40.2	12.37	12.40	12.44
Non-durables	37.7	37.6	37.6	11.23	11.21	11.27
Construction	37.0	37.5	36.6	13.88	14.28	14.42
Building	36.4	37.0	36.2	13.58	14.04	14.13
Indust. and heavy	39.9	40.4	39.1	15.34	15.53	15.94
Goods-producing industries	38.6	38.8	38.6	12.43	12.51	12.57
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.1	38.0	38.0	13.87	13.88	13.83
Transportation	38.1	37.7	37.8	13.39	13.40	13.37
Storage	36.2	37.8	37.1	14.05	14.01	13.91
Communication	36.1	36.6	36.6	14.29	14.35	14.28
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.0	40.4	40.2	15.57	15.52	15.41
Trade	29.1	28.5	28.4	8.17	8.21	8.21
Wholesale	36.9	36.5	35.9	9.63	9.71	9.73
Retail	27.4	26.8	26.9	7.76	7.78	7.79
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	27.1	26.8	26.9	9.14	9.13	9.23
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.8	28.5	28.6	9.46	9.47	9.53
Industrial aggregate	32.3	32.1	32.1	10.71	10.75	10.81
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	34.3	34.0	34.4	9.44	9.52	9.56
Prince Edward Island	32.1	30.3	31.0	7.52	7.57	7.68
Nova Scotia	33.2	32.8	32.9	9.44	9.40	9.32
New Brunswick	33.7	33.8	33.5	9.67	9.75	9.98
Quebec	32.8	32.9	32.6	10.40	10.42	10.46
Ontario	32.9	32.8	32.8	10.71	10.73	10.75
Manitoba	32.0	31.6	31.4	10.00	9.94	9.95
Saskatchewan	29.1	28.7	28.7	10.39	10.37	10.39
Alberta	30.1	29.8	30.5	10.68	10.72	10.95
British Columbia	30.3	30.0	30.0	12.61	12.82	12.95
Yukon	31.1	31.4	30.5	11.82	11.64	11.67
Northwest Territories	33.0	32.2	33.2	13.92	13.70	13.65
Canada	32.3	32.1	32.1	10.71	10.75	10.81

p preliminary estimates

r revised estimates

... figures not appropriate or not applicable

Census of Manufactures, 1984

Preliminary figures from the 1984 Census of Manufactures indicate that the 36,484 reporting establishments had shipments of goods of own manufacture totalling \$230,070 million, up 13.2% from the revised \$203,314 million reported by 35,287 establishments in 1983. The total value added for 1984 came to \$94,045 million, up 15.1% from \$81,719 million in 1983.

The number of workers employed by these manufacturers reached 1.72 million in 1984, up 3.0% from 1.67 million in 1983. Total wages and salaries paid amounted to \$43,076 million, a gain of 8.8% over the 1983 figure of \$39,609 million.

The accompanying table shows selected principal statistics for Canada and the provinces for all manufacturing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5378.

Contact: R. Staveley or G. Welsh (613-990-9496), Industry Division. Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1984* (31-203, \$50).

1984 Census of Manufactures - Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province*

Province	Manufacturing activity							
	No. of establishments	Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies used	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added
		Number	Person-hours paid '000	Wages				
						\$'000		
Newfoundland	333	13,015	27,456	249,914	95,662	570,330	1,170,301	524,353
Prince Edward Island	146	2,340	4,876	35,327	10,759	188,943	289,047	87,158
Nova Scotia	840	25,767	53,877	522,692	220,444	2,818,425	4,595,416	1,631,118
New Brunswick	675	21,193	44,457	434,921	287,176	2,661,206	4,092,301	1,150,595
Quebec	10,649	355,584	726,100	7,379,825	2,063,150	32,148,316	56,990,487	23,641,769
Ontario	15,263	627,517	1,330,996	14,669,948	3,088,475	72,327,466	121,726,422	47,051,974
Manitoba	1,290	37,765	77,136	736,830	154,586	2,828,560	5,036,113	2,108,740
Saskatchewan	777	12,873	26,410	308,959	106,034	1,836,727	2,851,551	946,463
Alberta	2,481	47,903	99,811	1,213,741	527,456	10,556,225	15,287,844	4,341,755
British Columbia	3,981	96,627	191,818	2,737,296	751,786	10,168,769	17,979,295	7,161,347
Yukon	8	50	126	991	65	1,496	3,965	2,462
Northwest Territories	21	182	423	4,108	788	27,164	47,347	19,926
Canada 1984	36,484	1,240,816	2,583,486	28,294,553	7,306,383	136,133,629	230,070,091	88,667,660
Canada 1983 ^r	35,287	1,193,912	2,455,229	25,763,545	6,637,059	119,759,106	203,313,746	76,895,569
Percentage Change	+3.4	+3.9	+5.2	+9.8	+10.1	+13.7	+13.2	+15.3

Province	Total activity							
	Working owners and partners	Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees		Total employees		Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for re-sale	Total value of shipments and other revenue	Value added
		Number	Salaries \$'000	Number	Salaries and wages			
						\$'000		
Newfoundland	82	2,892	73,120	15,907	323,034	733,078	1,360,015	551,319
Prince Edward Island	40	623	14,350	2,963	49,677	232,580	344,169	98,643
Nova Scotia	175	9,257	253,782	35,024	776,473	3,445,027	5,314,504	1,723,604
New Brunswick	120	7,338	196,406	28,531	631,327	2,917,418	4,383,506	1,185,589
Quebec	1,619	129,299	3,798,478	484,883	11,178,303	35,829,698	61,537,263	24,507,163
Ontario	1,805	253,410	7,976,671	880,927	22,646,619	93,796,505	147,105,588	50,962,100
Manitoba	163	13,538	357,205	51,303	1,094,035	3,435,656	5,726,410	2,191,941
Saskatchewan	97	5,988	169,834	18,861	478,793	2,008,688	3,043,664	966,615
Alberta	130	23,545	732,605	71,448	1,946,346	11,310,294	16,165,710	4,465,552
British Columbia	473	35,285	1,207,540	131,912	3,944,837	11,183,457	19,201,710	7,369,074
Yukon	1	15	330	65	1,321	1,743	4,305	2,554
Northwest Territories	6	38	1,141	220	5,249	29,316	50,111	20,538
Canada 1984	4,711	481,228	14,781,462	1,722,044	43,076,015	164,923,460	264,236,955	94,044,693
Canada 1983 ^r	4,539	477,228	13,845,566	1,671,140	39,609,111	143,453,528	231,831,663	81,719,064
Percentage Change	+3.8	+0.8	+6.8	+3.0	+8.8	+15.0	+14.0	+15.1

* preliminary figures

- nil

^r revised figures

Note: components may not add to totals due to rounding

Data Availability Announcement

Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales 1985

Gross sales of gasoline in Canada during 1985 totalled 18 953 million litres, while net sales were reported at 14 070 million litres.

It should be noted that Ontario and Saskatchewan were unable to supply data to the 1985 survey.

Order the 1985 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles - Fuel Sales* (53-218, \$10), scheduled for release at the end of August. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

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Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

Oils and Fats, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending July 7, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

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c-1

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 30, 1986

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Major Release

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1986 2

- The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 2.3% from April (on a seasonally adjusted basis)

Data Availability Announcements

Coastwise Shipping Statistics, First Quarter 1986	4
Steel Ingots, Week Ending July 26, 1986	4
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Major Release

Unemployment Insurance Statistics May 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the week ending May 17, 1986 preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 965,000 - an increase of 2.3% or 22,000 persons from a month earlier. This is only the third time that a small monthly increase has been noted since the number of beneficiaries started to decline in November 1984.

Between April and May 1986, increases were observed in Alberta (11.7%) and in the Northwest Territories (6.8%), while a decrease occurred in Prince Edward Island (-4.6%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

The total number of beneficiaries¹ in May 1986 stood at 1,080,000 - down 9.5% from April 1986 and down 6.0% from May 1985. A total of 57.1% of these beneficiaries were male and 42.9% were female. The number of males decreased in May 1986 to 617,000 - down 13.2% from the previous month while the number of female beneficiaries declined 4.2% to 464,000.

Benefits paid during May 1986 totalled \$849 million¹, a decrease of 21.9% from April 1986 and a decline of 5.8% from May 1985. Decreases in benefit payments are commonly observed between April and May. Disbursements for the first five months of 1986 amounted to \$4,979 million, 1.9% less than what was paid during the same period in 1985. The change in the year-to-date payments is the result of a 7.1% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 27,564,000 from 29,667,000)

which was partly offset by a 5.5% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$180.86 from \$171.39).

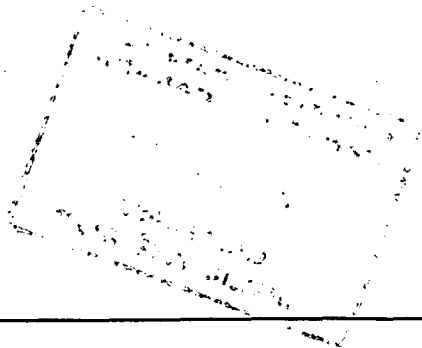
Employment and Immigration Canada offices received 221,000 claims for unemployment insurance benefits during May 1986, a decrease of 17.0% from a month earlier but an increase of 0.5% from May 1985. The decline between April and May follows the seasonal pattern of past years. Since the start of 1986, a total of 1,298,000 claims have been received, 2.2% fewer than between January and May last year.

(see table on page 3)

¹The count of beneficiaries cannot be directly related to the benefit payments made during any one month. Whereas the latter figure covers all disbursements during a month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits during a specific week of a month. The number of days available during a month to process claims and to pay benefits influences the levels and trends of the benefits and claims data. The beneficiaries count is not affected since it relates to a single week. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between the beneficiaries and the other data series.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of March, April and May 1986 will be published in the May 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of August. Contact: H. Stiebert or J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.



Unemployment Insurance Statistics
May 1986

	May 1986	April 1986	March 1986	May 1985	% change from	
					April 1986	May 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	848,933	1,086,642	920,575	900,767	-21.9	-5.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,723	6,008	5,088	5,307	-21.4	-11.0
Average weekly benefit (\$)	179.78	181.07	181.31	169.93	-0.7	5.8
Claims received (000)	221	267	214	220	-17.0	0.5
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	1,080 ^p	1,194 ^p	1,270 ^r	1,149 ^r	-9.5	-6.0
Regular benefits	957 ^p	1,063 ^p	1,133 ^r	1,015 ^r	-9.9	-5.7
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	965 ^p	943 ^p	958 ^r	1,023 ^r	2.3	

	January to May		% change
	1986	1985	1986/1985
Benefits¹			
Amount paid (\$000)	4,978,799	5,076,127	-1.9
Weeks of benefit (000)	27,564	29,667	-7.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	180.86	171.39	5.5
Claims received (000)	1,298	1,328	-2.2
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,222^p	1,328^r	-8.0

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p preliminary figures.

^r revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Coastwise Shipping Statistics

First Quarter 1986

Preliminary figures indicate that total cargo tonnage handled in coastwise shipping during the first quarter of 1986 totalled 14 574 497 tonnes, a 3% drop from the same period in 1985.

The top three commodities, logs and bolts, fuel oil, and pulpwood, accounted for 62.5% of the total cargo tonnage handled during the first quarter of 1986. Their respective tonnages (in thousands), with the corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1985 in brackets, were as follows:

● Logs and bolts	4 438	(4 274);
● Fuel oil	2 765	(2 969);
● Pulpwood	1 903	(1 759).

The province of British Columbia accounted for 68.3% of the total tonnage handled during the first quarter of 1986, up five percentage points from its corresponding share the previous year.

In terms of the cumulative gross register tonnage British Columbia accounted for 28% of the total vessel capacity registered during the first three months of 1986. A year earlier, Newfoundland accounted for the largest G.R.T. share, with 25.2% of the total.

The 1986 issue of *Coastwise Shipping Statistics* (54-210, \$42) is scheduled to be released in July 1987. Contact: Gaston Levesque (613-990-8696), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ended July 26, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending July 26, 1986 totalled 219 369 tonnes, a decrease of 7.5% from the preceding week's total of 237 155 tonnes and down 8.0% from the year-earlier level of 238 470 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 8 138 228 tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% from 8 284 176 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

June 1986

Production of process cheese in June 1986 totalled 6 784 132 kilograms, up 2.7% from May 1986 and up 0.2% from June 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 33 810 135 kilograms, down from the corresponding 1985 amount of 34 189 459 kilograms (revised figures).

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 627 860 kilograms - an increase of 33.0% from May 1986 and an advance of 33.9% from June 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 3 279 268 kilograms, down from the 3 616 599 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 4. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Power Statistics

May 1986

Net generation of electric energy in Canada totalled 34 727 gigawatt hours in May 1986 – up 2.4 % from a year earlier. Exports of electric energy decreased 14.5% to 3 077 gigawatt hours while imports increased to 450 gigawatt from 445 gigawatt.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 197 599 gigawatt hours, up 2.7% over the January to May 1985 period. Exports, at 15 892 gigawatt hours, were down 1.4% and imports (2 608 gigawatt hours) climbed 87.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the second week in August. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations

1985

Canada's provincial and territorial governments reported 11,088,712 passenger automobile registrations during the 1985 licence year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363, 364, 367, 368, 371, 372, 375, 376, 379 and 380.

Order the 1985 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations* (53-219, \$10/\$11), scheduled for release in October. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

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Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Asphalt Roofing, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Service Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 5: Preliminary Marine Transport Statistics, 1985 ✓
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85)

Railway Carloadings, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85)

Railway Operating Statistics, December 1985 ✓
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105)

Railway Operating Statistics, January 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-003
Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105

Railway Operating Statistics, February 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-003
Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-003
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Telephone Statistics, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85)

Wholesale Trade, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Exports by Commodities, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

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The Daily

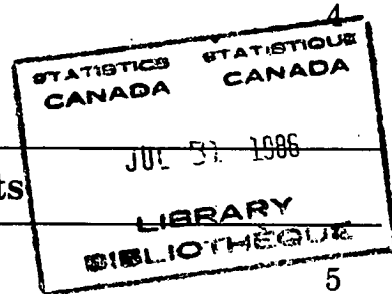
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Thursday, July 31, 1986

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Major Releases

- Industrial Product Price Index, June 1986** 2
- The IPPI was unchanged in June, following four months of declines
- Raw Materials Price Index, June 1986** 4
- The index increased 1.9% from May



Data Availability Announcements

- Oil Pipeline Transport, May 1986 5
- Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, July 2, 1986 5
- Rigid Insulating Board, June 1986 5
- Asphalt Roofing, June 1986 5
- Cement, June 1985 6
- Sawmills East of the Rockies, May 1986 6

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Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index

June 1986

Preliminary estimates show that there was no change in the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) in June 1986, following declines in four consecutive months. The drop in prices for lumber, petroleum and coal products was offset by increases for meat, pulp and paper, and primary metal products.

At 0.3%, the advance of the IPPI from June 1985 to June 1986 was identical to that observed from May 1985 to May 1986. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the annual rate of change would have been 3.3% in June.

Preliminary estimates show that prices of petroleum and coal products fell by 2.6% in June 1986, reaching a level 21.3% below the level for June 1985. Prices for softwood lumber fell 3.0% in June, primarily on the export

markets. However, recent increases in hog prices led to a substantial rise in prices for various cuts of pork (15.1%), ham (4.6%) and bacon (3.7%). Owing mainly to the 0.8% decline in the Canadian dollar, export prices quoted in US currency rose by 1.0% for wood pulp and by 0.7% for newsprint. Finally, in the case of several metals, refinery-shape prices increased significantly in June. For example, prices for lead rose by 25.6% and zinc shapes were up 12.3% from May 1986.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of August. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981=100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index June 1986 ²	% Change	
			June 1986/ May 1986	June 1986/ June 1985
Industrial product price index - Total	100.0	118.9	0	0.3
Intermediate goods	61.6	114.8	-0.1	-0.3
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	104.6	0.5	0.8
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.0	-0.3	-0.7
Finished goods	38.4	125.5	0.2	1.1
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	126.5	0.9	4.5
Capital equipment	10.2	128.3	0.2	3.6
All other finished goods	17.9	123.3	-0.3	-2.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	118.0	1.8	2.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	116.9	-0.3	3.3
Beverages	1.9	139.3	0.4	6.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	142.7	1.9	5.2
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	118.0	0.1	4.1
Textile products	2.4	111.1	0.1	1.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	116.8	0.1	2.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	118.3	-1.7	5.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	126.4	0.1	3.6
Paper and paper products	8.1	115.9	0.7	2.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	133.2	0.4	3.8
Primary metal products	8.8	108.6	0.8	2.2
Metal fabricated products	5.3	121.7	0.1	2.7
Machinery and equipment	4.8	122.5	0.2	2.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.3	0.4	4.2
Electrical and communication products	5.0	122.8	0.3	2.9
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	130.2	0.2	5.4
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	105.1	-2.6	-21.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	116.7	-0.3	1.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	124.6	-0.2	5.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	95.2	1.0	0

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

June 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) increased by 1.9% in June 1986 from the May level. This was the second increase in a row after four months of decline. The increase in June was attributable mainly to an estimated 4.6% rise for the mineral fuels component index and a 3.2% increase for the non-ferrous metals component index. From June 1985 to June 1986 the RMPI fell 21.0%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels showed a 0.2% increase over the month and a 2.1% increase over the year. Of the seven components making up the Raw Materials Price Index, four registered increases, two decreased, and one did not change.

Despite the 4.6% increase for the mineral fuels component index in June, it is still 41.6%

below its year-earlier level. Crude oil prices were estimated to have risen 6.1% in June to a level that remains 48% lower than in June 1985.

A 3.2% increase was registered by the non-ferrous metals component index - 4.0% higher than a year ago. An increase in lead materials prices, up about 25% in June and over the year, was the main reason for the higher component index level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of August. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index June 1986 ¹	% Change	
			June 1986/ May 1986	June 1986/ June 1985
Raw materials total	100	92.4	1.9	-21.0
Mineral fuels	45	79.7	4.6	-41.6
Vegetable product	11	90.3	-3.3	-2.9
Animal and animal products	20	109.4	0.6	2.7
Wood products	8	109.0	-0.3	3.9
Ferrous materials	2	110.4	0.3	1.3
Non-ferrous metals	11	91.4	3.2	4.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	128.9	0	3.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	102.9	0.2	2.1

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

May 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines totalled 11 994 640 cubic metres during May 1986, a decrease of 8.3% from May 1985. Year-to-date receipts, at 61 087 877 cubic metres, were down 2.3%.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 3 025 635 cubic metres - bringing the year-to-date total to 13 167 460 cubic metres - up 13.7% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 4 891 177 cubic metres, were down 13.9% from the same month last year. Year-to-date deliveries totalled 24 937 206 cubic metres, down 8.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the second week of August. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

July 2, 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of July totalled 12 823 tonnes, down from 14 210 tonnes a year earlier. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 51 684 tonnes, up from 39 093 in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537-9543.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80), scheduled for release August 14. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

June 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 658 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1986, an increase of 2.7% from 4 536 thousand square metres (after revisions) in June 1985.

For January to June 1986, year-to-date shipments amounted to 25 985 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a gain of 12.9% from the 23 010 thousand square metres (after revisions) shipped for the same period in 1985.

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

Order the June 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 11. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

June 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 272 372 bundles in June 1986, a decrease of 26.1% from the 4 426 969 bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to June 1986, year-to-date shipments amounted to 16 671 700 bundles, an increase of 0.8% from the 16 544 847 bundles shipped for January-June 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 11. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Cement

June 1986

Manufacturers shipped 1 012 791 tonnes of cement in June 1986, a decrease of 0.5% from the 1 018 219 tonnes (revised figures) shipped a year earlier and a decline of 1.6% from the 1 029 351 tonnes shipped in May 1986.

January to June 1985 shipments reached 4 264 282 tonnes, up 11.0% from the 3 840 303 tonnes (revised figures) shipped during the first six months of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of August 11. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (991-3520), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

May 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies totalled 1 892 489 cubic metres (801,991,000 feet board measure) in May 1986, up 0.6% from 1 787 342 cubic metres (757,433,000 feet board measure) after revisions in May 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of May 1986 totalled 2 175 653 cubic metres (921,990,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 10.5% from 2 404 168 cubic metres (1,018,829,000 feet board measure) a year earlier.

Year-to-date production amounted to 8 803 379 cubic metres (3,730,661 000 feet board measure), an increase of 4.2% compared to 8 448 888 cubic metres (3,580,436,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of August 11. Contact: Patrick E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

The Dairy Review, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, First Quarter 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84)

Construction Type Plywood, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140)

Imports by Commodities, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Consolidated Government Finance, Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to December 31, 1982 ✓
Catalogue number 68-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Federal Government Employment, January-March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 72-004
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84)

Homicide in Canada - A Statistical Perspective, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 85-209
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26.50)

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Major Release Dates: August 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)


Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
1	Housing Starts	June 1986
5	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1986
5	Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production	April 1986
6	New Housing Price Index	June 1986
7	Building Permits	May 1986
8	Labour Force Survey	July 1986
8	Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade	June 1986
11-12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1986
11-12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1986
11-13	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1986
11-13	Estimates of Labour Income	April 1986
11-13	Composite Leading Indicator	May 1986
13	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1986
14	Help-wanted Index	July 1986
18-19	Retail Trade	June 1986
18-21	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	June 1986
19	The Consumer Price Index	July 1986
19-20	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1986

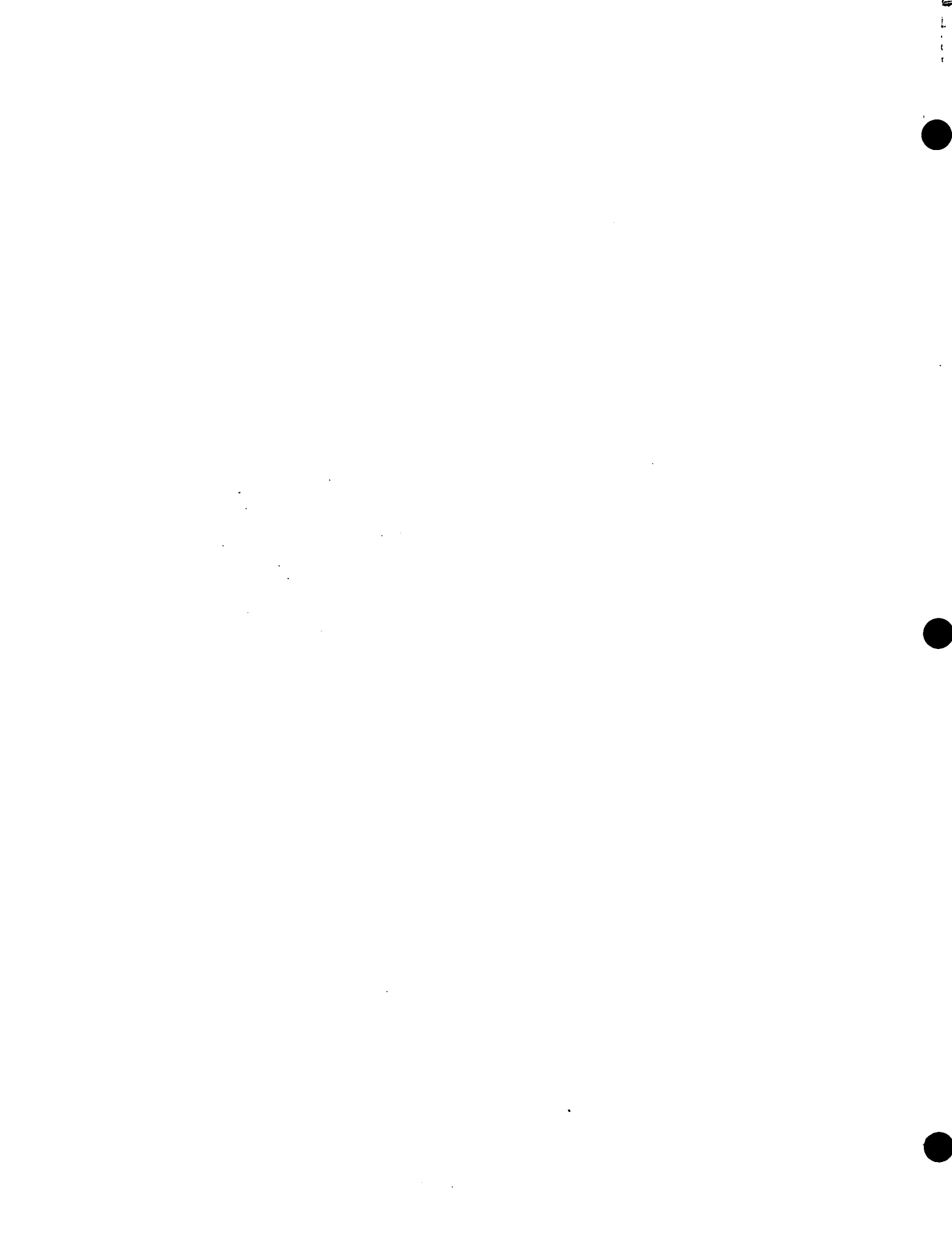
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
19-20	Security Transactions with Non-residents	June 1986
20	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1986
21-22	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	April 1986
21-22	International Travel Accounts	Second Quarter 1986
25	Wholesale Trade	June 1986
26	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	May 1986
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1986
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1986
29	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1986
29	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1986
29	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry	June 1986
29	Major Release Dates	September 1986

The September 1986 release schedule will be published on August 29, 1986. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

	<p>Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information</p> <p>Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year</p> <p>Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.</p> <p>Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103) Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)</p> <p>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.</p>
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Friday, August 1, 1986

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Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, June 1986 2

- Prices declined 0.2% from May but were up 7.8% from the year-earlier level

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, June 1986 3

- The index declined 0.1% from the previous month but advanced 5.6% from June 1985

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending July 14, 1986 4

Railway Carloadings, June 1986 4

Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1986 4

Gypsum Products, June 1986 4

Production of Selected Biscuits, Second Quarter 1986 5

Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1986 5

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Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential June 1986

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) declined to 129.4 in June, down 0.2% from the previous month but up 7.8% from a year earlier.

Between May and June 1986, price decreases were recorded for lumber and plywood. These declines offset several increases - most notably for gypsum wallboard.

Between June 1985 and June 1986, structural materials rose 9.9%, followed by architectural materials (8.1%), mechanical materials (4.2%) and electrical materials (1.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in August. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7); Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential (1981=100)

	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	% Change	
				June 1986/ May 1986	June 1986/ June 1985
Total materials	129.4	129.7	120.0	-0.2	7.8
Architectural materials	129.1	129.1	119.4	-	8.1
Structural materials	133.1	134.3	121.1	-0.9	9.9
Mechanical materials	127.9	127.7	122.7	0.2	4.2
Electrical materials	119.9	120.1	117.8	-0.2	1.8

- Nil or zero.

**Construction Building Material
Price Index: Non-residential**

June 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index (1981=100) declined to 126.0 in June 1986, a decrease of 0.1% from May but an increase of 5.6% from June 1985.

Between May and June 1986, price decreases were reported for lumber, plywood and foamed and expanded plastics. These declines more than offset price increases for gypsum wallboard and building wires and cables.

Between June 1985 and June 1986, structural materials rose 8.5%, followed by architectural materials (5.8%), mechanical materials (3.6%) and electrical materials (2.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in August. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

**Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential
(1981=100)**

	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	% Change	
				June 1986/ May 1986	June 1986/ June 1985
Total materials	126.0	126.1	119.3	-0.1	5.6
Architectural material	127.4	127.4	120.4	-	5.8
Structural materials	125.3	125.5	115.5	-0.2	8.5
Mechanical materials	127.8	127.7	123.4	0.1	3.6
Electrical materials	120.2	120.2	117.5	-	2.3

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending July 14, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the seven days ending July 7, 1986 totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.2% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 26 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of August 1. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

June 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.4 million tonnes in June 1986, a decrease of 0.5% from the previous year. Railway carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from the United States, a decrease of 5.3% from June 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the third week of August. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

May 1986

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 4 440 kilotonnes in May 1986, down 13.8% from a year earlier. January to May 1986 production was 24 770 kilotonnes, down 5.3% from the same period in 1985.

Exports of coal rose to 2 734 kilotonnes in May 1986, an advance of 25.9% from the previous year. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 11 345 kilotonnes, 3.3% below the 1985 level.

Coke production totalled 394 kilotonnes, down 0.3% from May 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week of August. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

June 1986

Manufacturers shipped 23 453 411 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in June 1986, up 27.9% from the 18 334 874 square metres (revised figures) shipped in June 1985 but down 5.1% from the 24 719 213 square metres shipped in May 1986. Year-to-date shipments were 140 534 527 square metres, an increase of 22.6% over the January to June 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 11. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Production of Biscuits

Second Quarter 1986

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 46 827 088 kilograms, up 6.5% from the 43 967 408 kilograms produced during the second quarter of 1985. The cumulative year-to-date production for 1986 was 86 096 871 kilograms, down from 86 440 244 kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$5/\$20), to be released the week of August 11. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

May 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 140 300 cubic metres (1,330.8 million feet board measure) of lumber and ties in May 1986, an increase of 11.0% over the 2 829 600 cubic metres (1,199.1 million feet board measure) produced in May 1985.

January to May 1986 production reached 15 570 100 cubic metres (6,598.0 million feet board measure), an increase of 12.5% over the 13 835 400 cubic metres (5,863.1 million feet board measure) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the May 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of August 11. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. & Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publication Released

**Industrial Research and
Development Statistics, 1984** ✓
(with 1985 and 1986 estimates)
Catalogue number 88-202
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Wrappers, Corrugated	May 1986	July 9, 1986

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Tuesday, August 5, 1986

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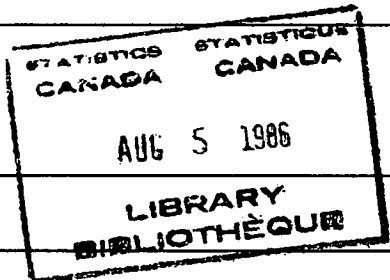
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits to Canada reached the highest June level since 1972 	
Crude Oil and Natural Gas, April 1986	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exports of crude oil increased 7% while natural gas exports fell 41.6% from April 1985 	

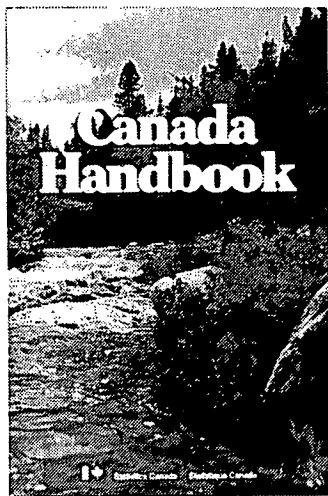
Data Availability Announcements

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Publications Released



5



Canada Handbook 1986

The 51st edition of the *Canada Handbook*, a portrait of how Canadians live, work and spend their leisure time, is now available. The publication features a very readable text, informative statistical tables and striking, colour photographs. It vividly sets out both current and historical information on areas such as the economy, arts and culture, the labour scene and more.

The 1986 *Canada Handbook* (11-403E, \$15), is now available by mail from Publication Sales and Services (613-993-7276). The handbook will also be available at a later date from authorized book-sellers.



Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1986

Total Travel

Visits by residents of the United States represented the highest total since June 1972. The number of visits by residents of countries other than the United States increased very strongly over June 1985 but remained below the level attained in the same month of 1981.

Other highlights from the June issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* include:

- A second consecutive monthly decline in the number of re-entries by Canadian residents returning from visits to countries other than the United States, following a period of unprecedented growth that started in November 1984.
- Visits to the United States hit a new high for June. However, the increase was moderate and amounted to about a third of the rate of growth recorded in June 1985.

Long-term Travel

Estimates of long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States and other countries showed very substantial increases to reach their highest June level since 1973 and 1972 respectively.

- Long-term travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased moderately. The level reached in the current month was similar to the June 1980 number.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for June 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the June 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001, \$5/\$50), available mid-August. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1986

Residence of travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	June		January-June		June		January-June	
	Number 1986	% Change From 1985	Number 1986	% Change From 1985	Number 1986	% Change From 1985	Number 1986	% Change From 1985
Non-residents								
All countries	4,636,765	10.3	16,042,184	11.0	2,125,016	15.3	5,766,755	16.0
United States	4,340,372	9.5	15,220,643	10.8	1,852,603	14.2	5,015,409	15.8
Other countries	296,393	22.8	821,541	15.5	272,413	23.7	751,346	16.8
Residents of Canada								
All countries	3,580,830	2.4	19,096,198	3.1	1,012,954	0.3	6,115,362	0.9
United States	3,435,528	3.2	17,852,268	3.2	867,652	3.0	4,871,432	0.7
Other countries	145,302	-13.3	1,243,930	1.4	145,302	-13.3	1,243,930	1.4

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

April 1986

Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada in April amounted to 7 044 thousand cubic metres, a 3.1% decrease from April 1985. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 28 861 thousand cubic metres, down 3.0% from the January-April 1985 period.

Crude oil exports for the first four months in 1986 reached 10 387 thousand cubic metres, up 7.6% from the same period last year, while imports - at 5 790 thousand cubic metres - were up by 55.3%. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipe-line systems, while imports are primarily by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)

Marketable production of natural gas fell 10.7% between April 1986 and April 1985, while year-to-date production is off 6.8%. Sales in Canada, for both the current month and the year-to-date period, show little difference from last year's levels; export deliveries, however, are down 41.6% for the month and 23.5% for the January-April period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the third week of August. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Supply and Disposition

April 1986

	April 1986	% Change from April 1985	January-April 1986	% Change from January- April 1985
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
	(thousands of cubic metres)			
Production	7 044.2	-3.1	28 861.3	-3.0
Exports	3 121.0	7.0	10 387.1	7.6
Imports	880.2	-12.2	5 790.4	55.3
Refinery receipts	5 153.4	-8.1	24 412.5	1.6
Natural Gas				
	(millions of cubic metres)			
Marketable production	5 473.0	-10.7	26 959.9	-6.8
Exports	1 203.7	-41.6	7 689.5	-23.5
Canadian sales	4 229.7	-	21 666.5	-0.6

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Deliveries of Major Grains June 1986

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during June 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat (excluding durum),	3 024.6;
● Durum wheat,	182.4;
● Total wheat,	3 207.0;
● Oats,	47.7;
● Barley,	1 157.4;
● Rye,	26.0;
● Flaxseed,	50.5;
● Canola (rapeseed),	233.4.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-August. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Radio and Television Broadcasting 1985

Advance information is now available on the radio and television broadcasting industry for 1985.

Order the *Communications Service Bulletin* (Vol. 16, No. 2), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Publications Released

Canada Handbook, 1986
Catalogue number 11-403E
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16.50)

Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, 1986
Catalogue number 13-211
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41)

Fruit and Vegetable Production,
July 1986 Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: \$8/\$60; Other Countries: \$9/\$68)

Coal Mines, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 26-206
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Security Transactions with ✓
Non-residents, March 1986
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

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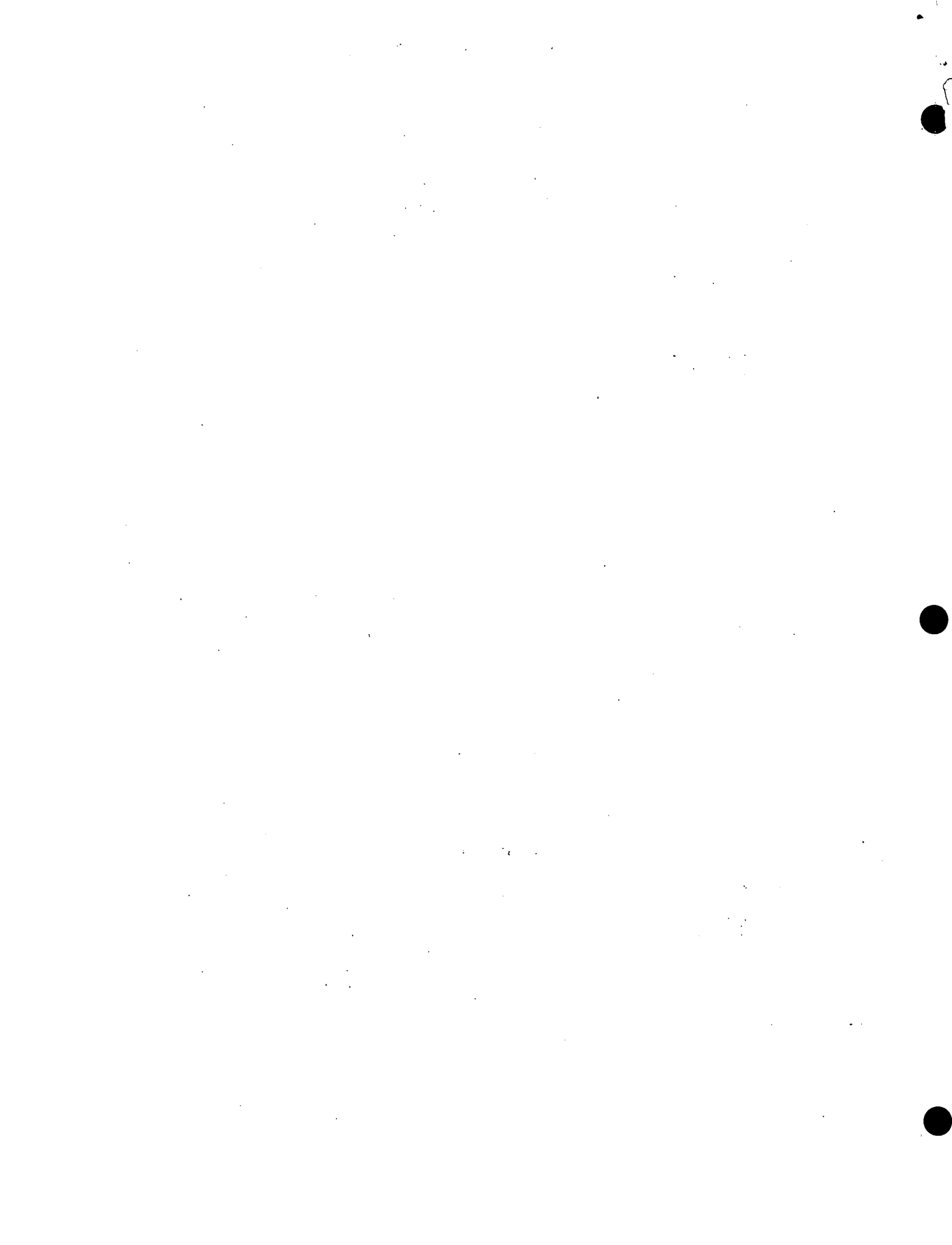
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 6, 1986

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Major Release

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, May 1986	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-residents acquired, on a net basis, \$431 million of outstanding Canadian securities, up substantially from the relatively low level in April 	

Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review, June 1986	4
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1986	4
Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week period ending July 5, 1986	4

Publications Released	5
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Major Release

Security Transactions with Non-residents

May 1986

Canadian Securities

Non-residents acquired, on a net basis, \$431 million of outstanding Canadian securities in May, up substantially from the relatively low level in April. Non-residents have been increasing their holdings of Canadian securities steadily since early 1984. These foreign investments have, however, exhibited greater variation in recent months.

- Net foreign investment in Canadian bonds increased fourfold to \$347 million, accounting for most of the increase in investment in Canadian securities in May.

Foreign Securities

Canadian residents were large net purchasers of outstanding foreign securities in May (\$399 million), in contrast to a net disinvestment

early in the year. This pattern of investment/disinvestment has prevailed since early 1985, whereas in the two previous years residents had been largely net purchasers of foreign securities.

- Net purchases of foreign bonds amounted to \$222 million, the highest level in the last seven months.
- Net purchases of foreign stocks at \$177 million were high by historical standards.

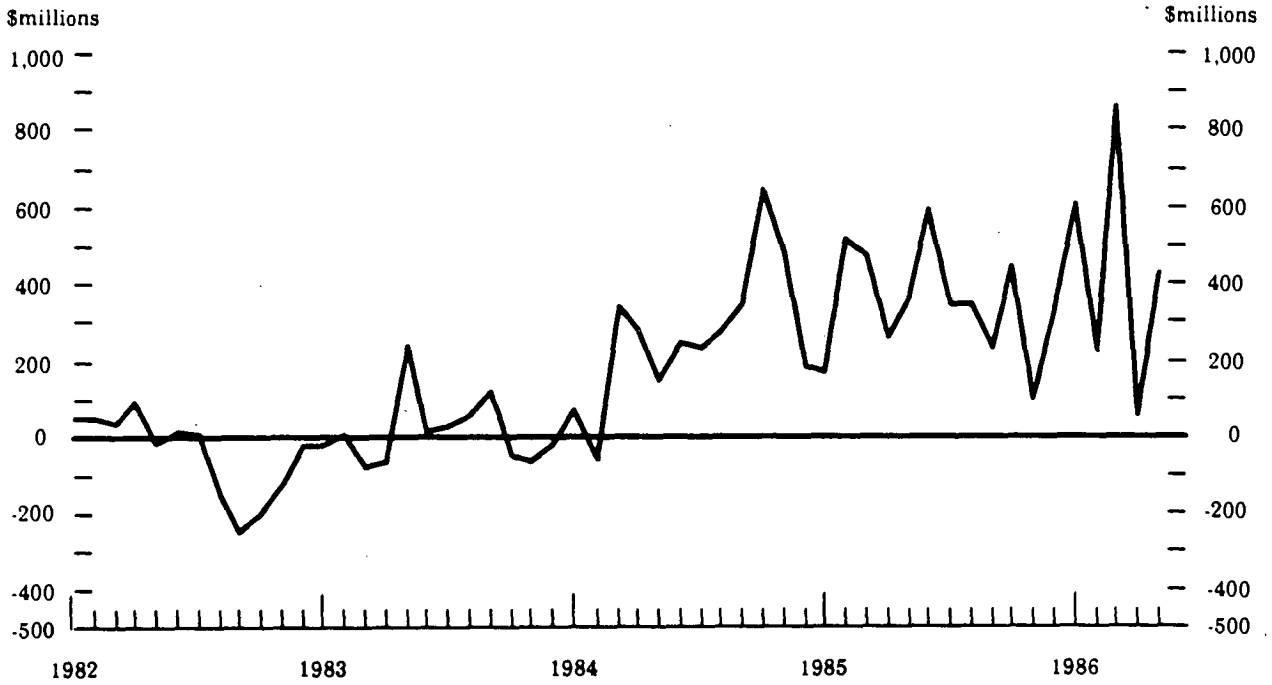
Order the May 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in August. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

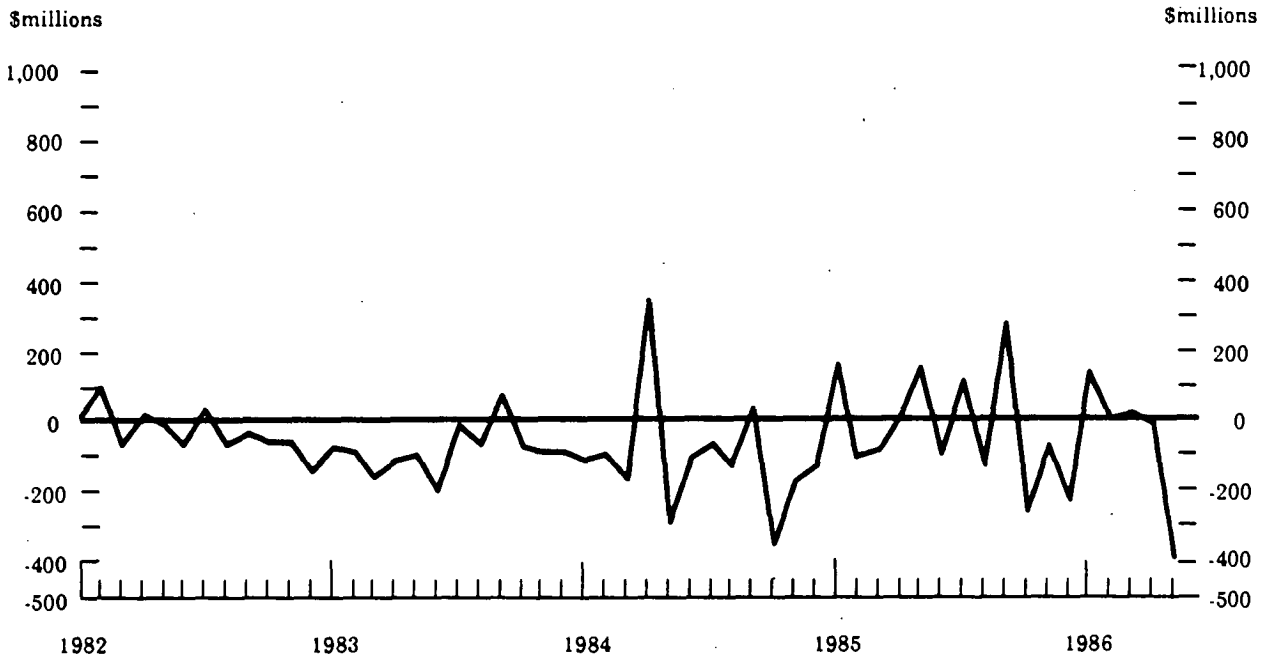
May 1986
(\$ millions)

Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,128	2,780	347
Common and preferred stocks	920	836	84
Total - May 1986	4,048	3,616	431
Total - April 1986	5,124	5,071	53
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,221	2,442	-222
Common and preferred stocks	1,419	1,596	-177
Total - May 1986	3,639	4,038	-399
Total - April 1986	5,285	5,299	-13

Trade In Outstanding Canadian Securities With Non-residents
(net sales + / net purchases -)



Trade In Outstanding Foreign Securities With Non-residents
(net sales + / net purchases -)



Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review

June 1986

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 11 281 tonnes in June 1986, an increase of 20.0% from a year earlier. The June 1986 production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 864 tonnes, an increase of 2.4% from June 1985.

An estimated 662 478 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in May 1986, a decrease of approximately 0.4% from May 1985. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five months of 1986 to 2 986 163 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.4% from the January-May period 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5663, 5666 and 5667.

Order the June 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on August 21. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

June 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 192 236 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in June 1986, an increase of 2.7% from the 187 159 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to June 1986, year-to-date shipments totalled 1 068 403 thousand square metres, up 5.1% from 1 016 117 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 18. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending July 5, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending July 5, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Publications Released

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, ✓
July 1986 Catalogue number 32-012
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Primary Iron and Steel, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, ✓
May 1986 Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, ✓
April 1986 Catalogue number 61-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Industry Price Indexes, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Building Permits, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210)

**Local Government Employment, January-
March 1986 Catalogue number 72-009** ✓
Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44

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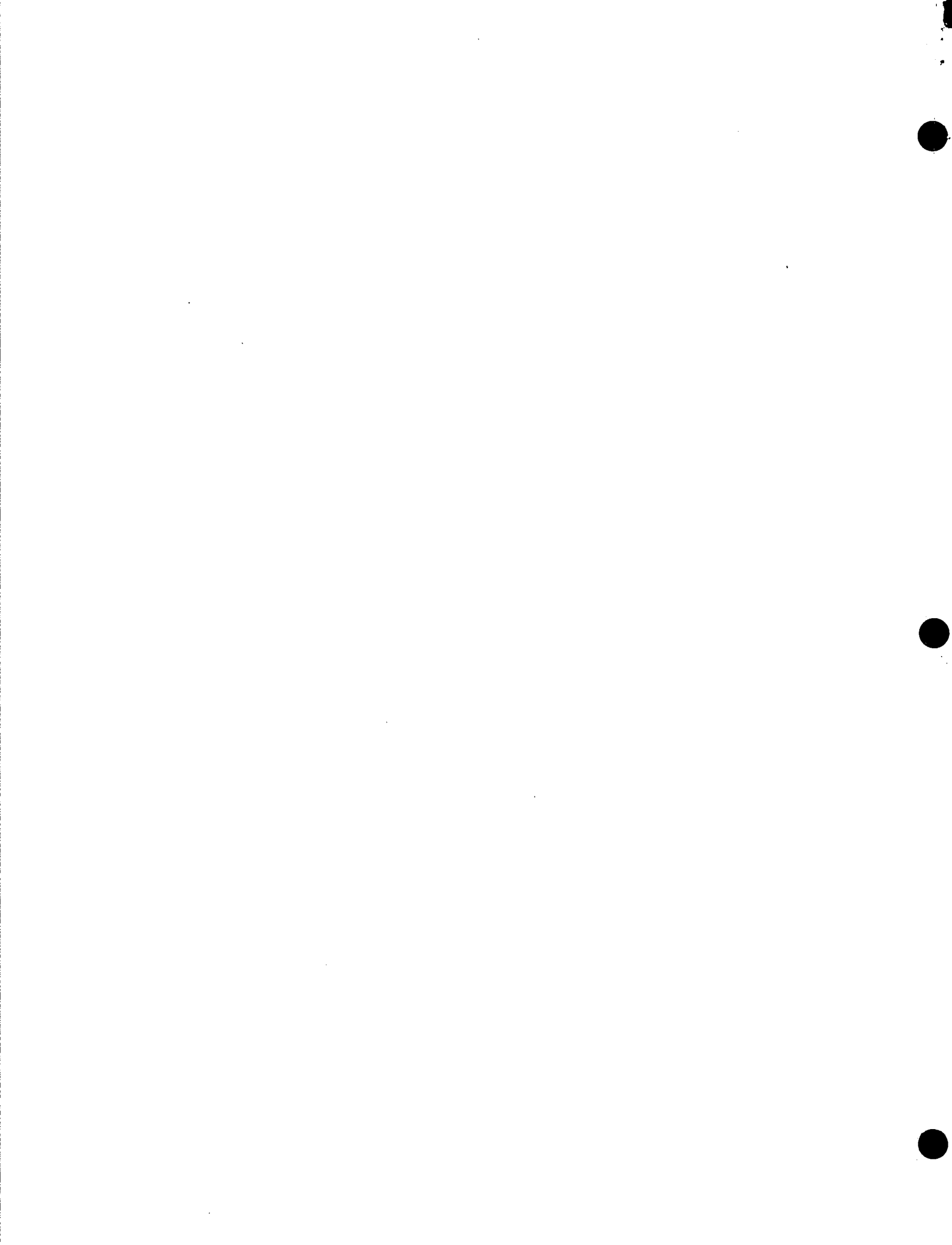
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Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 7, 1986

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Major Releases

New Housing Price Index, June 1986 2

- New housing prices continued to move upward – 0.6% for June and 7.9% on a year-over-year basis

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, June 1986 3

- The index rose 0.3% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcement

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending July 21, 1986 4

Publications Released 5

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Major Release

New Housing Price Index June 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 103.2 in June, up 0.6% from May, continuing an upward movement which has been evident for the last 13 months. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stands 7.9% higher than the year-earlier level. Between May and June 1986 the estimated house only index increased 0.7%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.3%.

The largest increase in new housing prices in June was in Toronto (1.4%). Kitchener-Waterloo registered the largest increase from

June 1985 (17.6%). Large monthly and year-over-year increases have generally prevailed in southwestern Ontario cities in 1986, due to the high demand for new houses.

New housing prices on the West Coast registered decreases in June, as some builders lowered selling prices to stimulate sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in September. Contact: the Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes June 1986 (1981=100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	% change	
					June 1986/ May 1986	June 1986/ June 1985
Canada Total²	100.0	103.2	102.6	95.6	0.6	7.9
Canada						
(House only)		107.3	106.6	98.0	0.7	9.5
Canada						
(Land only)		96.6	96.3	92.0	0.3	5.0
St. John's	0.94	107.3	107.2	105.0	0.1	2.2
Halifax	2.42	124.0	123.9	121.8	0.1	1.8
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.1	127.1	123.6	-	2.8
Quebec City	2.38	132.1	131.6	124.7	0.4	5.9
Montreal	9.97	130.3	129.8	123.1	0.4	5.8
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	129.7	129.3	126.0	0.3	2.9
Toronto	30.44	114.0	112.4	99.7	1.4	14.3
Hamilton	2.75	133.1	133.1	122.3	-	8.8
St. Catharines-						
Niagara	1.06	138.5	138.5	126.9	-	9.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	141.9	140.9	120.7	0.7	17.6
London	1.26	124.0	123.3	111.2	0.6	11.5
Windsor	0.49	114.7	114.8	104.0	-0.1	10.3
Winnipeg	2.92	126.7	125.7	118.7	0.8	6.7
Regina	1.10	112.4	112.4	108.9	-	3.2
Saskatoon	1.50	106.2	106.1	100.0	0.1	6.2
Calgary	5.29	90.9	90.5	83.0	0.4	9.5
Edmonton	5.79	85.7	85.3	78.8	0.5	8.8
Vancouver	19.53	73.6	73.7	72.6	-0.1	1.4
Victoria	2.54	71.3	71.9	73.9	-0.8	-3.5

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated cityweights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- nil or zero.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

June 1986

The estimate of the June Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades (1981 = 100) remained unchanged from May's level of 132.5. This marks a continuation of a pattern established early in 1984 with the result that in 23 of the 30 previous months there were no changes in rates. At 0.3%, the year-over-year change was among the lowest observed since 1962 - when the index was first established.

New collective agreements have been signed in British Columbia with no change in rate for a two-year period, which expires April 30, 1988. New two-year contracts have

also been signed in Ontario, which will be retroactive to May 1986. As details by city are not yet available, these increases are not reflected in the index change, but will be included before the indexes are finalized. In Quebec, existing contracts have been extended to August 1, 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in August. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rates for Construction¹

June 1986

	Trades					
	Labourer		Sheet Metal Worker		Painter	
	B	B and S	B	B and S	B	B and S
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	9.58	11.18	16.50	20.40	13.51	16.03
Halifax	15.76	17.72	21.23	23.64	16.09	17.73
Saint John	10.80	12.46	16.81	18.79	13.75	15.37
Montreal	13.28	15.40	17.80	20.40	15.70	18.08
Ottawa	14.63	17.44	18.28	22.73	14.82	18.35
Toronto	16.00	19.50	18.78	23.04	16.71	20.43
Thunder Bay	15.73	18.40	18.81	22.14	15.87	19.51
Winnipeg	13.45	15.15	18.90	21.67	15.55	17.11
Vancouver	17.59	22.19	19.63	24.28	19.45	23.32

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B = Basic rate.

B and S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcement

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending July 21, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the seven days ending July 21, 1986 totalled 4.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 5.8% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 27 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of August 11. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review,
July 1986 Catalogue number 11-003E ✓
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215)

Quarterly Economic Summary -
Statistical Supplement, ✓
July 1986 Catalogue number 13-007E
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104)

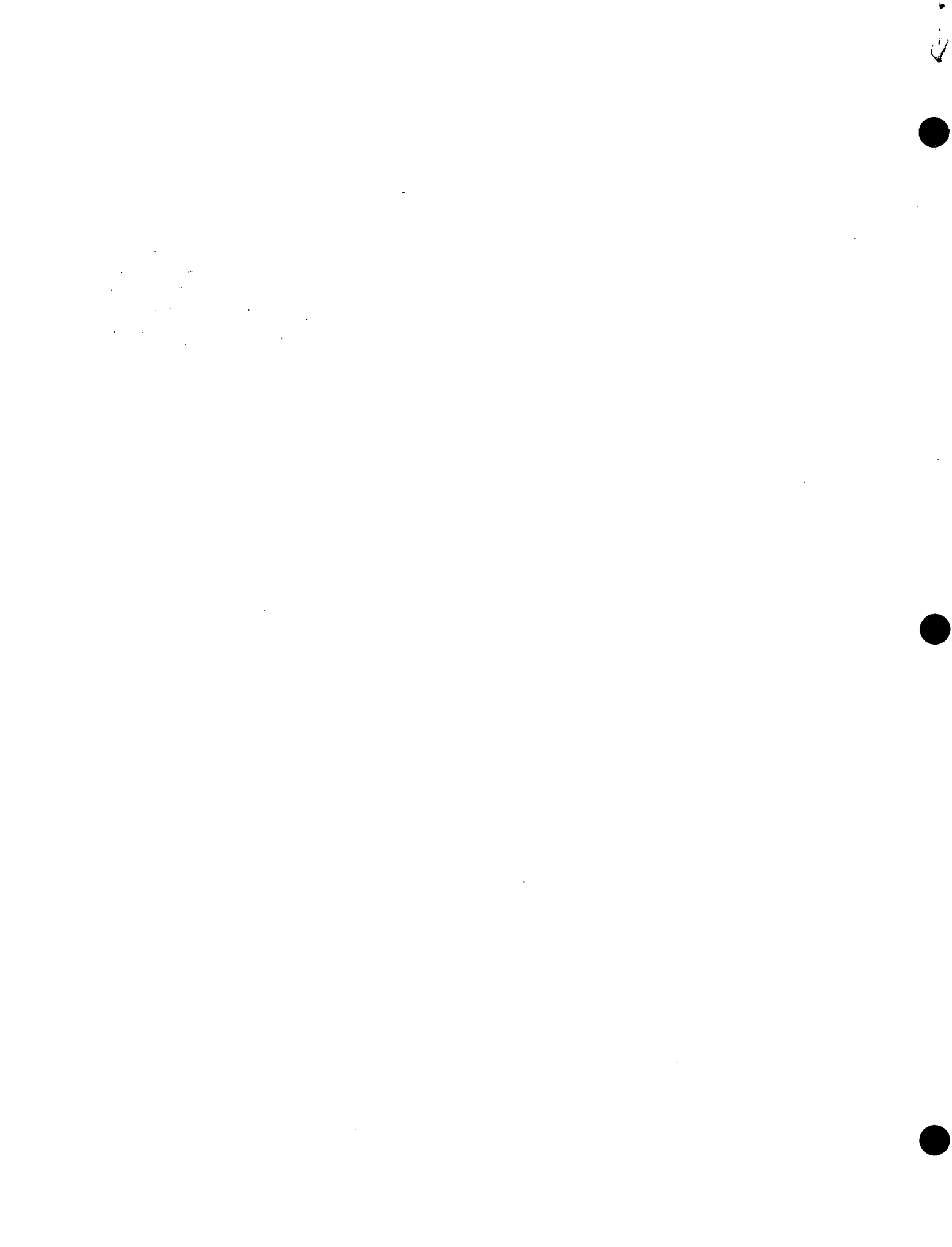
Quarterly Economic Summary, ✓
July 1986 Catalogue number 13-006
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104)

Financial Institutions -
Financial Statistics, ✓
First Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: \$40/\$160; Other Countries:
\$41.50/\$166)

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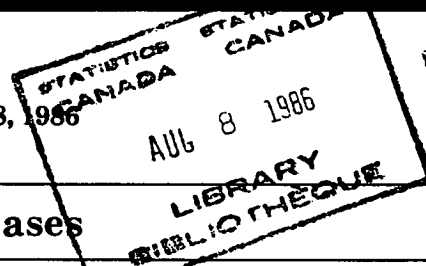
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 8, 1986



Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, July 1986	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased by 0.4 to 9.9 	
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, June 1986	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada's trade surplus of \$4.9 billion for January-June 1986 was just under half the level reached in the same period last year 	
Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June 1986	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm prices increased 1.1% from May 	

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, June 1986	9
Traveller Accommodation, 1984	9
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, May 1986	9
Steel Ingots, Week Ending August 2, 1986	9
Export and Import Price Indexes, June 1986	10

Publications Released 11

Major Release Dates, August 11-15 12



Major Releases

Labour Force Survey July 1986

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for July 1986 showed that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose by 0.4 to 9.9, following four months of little change. Employment levels declined substantially by an estimated 96,000. The largest decrease was noted in Quebec, where employment dropped by an estimated 62,000.

Employment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment for the week ended July 19, 1986 was 11,567,000. This represents a decline of 96,000 following an increase of an estimated 49,000 the previous month. Temporary employment associated with the 1986 Census contributed to both the increase in June and the decline in July. Employment was estimated at 6,605,000 among males and at 4,962,000 among females, following declines of 48,000 in the levels for each group. July is a month in which there are usually large employment increases for persons aged 15 to 24. This July, the smaller than usual gains recorded resulted in a decline of 62,000 in the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment for this age group, to 2,413,000. There was also a decrease of 34,000 in the level of employment among those aged 25 and over, to 9,154,000.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of full-time employment fell by 54,000 to 9,805,000 - with most of this decrease concentrated among males (-45,000). Part-time employment declined by 49,000 to 1,751,000 - primarily as the result of a 44,000 decrease for females.

Employment declined by 62,000 in Quebec, by 27,000 in Ontario, and by 5,000 in Newfoundland. There was little change in employment levels for the remaining provinces.

Employment fell in all of the major industry groups with the exception of finance, insurance and real estate, which rose by 16,000. The most significant declines were

noted in agriculture (-8,000), other primary industries (-19,000), manufacturing (-24,000), trade (-26,000) and public administration (-22,000).

Unemployment

In July 1986, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 36,000 to 1,267,000. Unemployment increased by an estimated 14,000 to 710,000 for men and by 22,000 to 557,000 for women. An increase of 9,000 among persons 15 to 24 years of age brought the number of young persons unemployed to 440,000. For persons aged 25 years and over, the unemployment level increased by 27,000 to 827,000.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 7,000 in Newfoundland and by 32,000 in Quebec. The level of unemployment was little changed in the other provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased by 0.4 to 9.9 in July 1986. It rose by 0.6 to 15.4 among persons aged 15 to 24 and by 0.3 to 8.3 among those aged 25 and over. The unemployment rate increased most significantly for females, reaching 10.1 (+0.5) while it went up by 0.2 to 9.7 for males.

The unemployment rate increased by 2.9 to 22.0 in Newfoundland, by 0.7 to 13.9 in Prince Edward Island, by 0.1 to 13.6 in Nova Scotia, by 1.1 to 11.5 in Quebec, by 0.4 to 7.7 in Manitoba, and by 0.2 to 12.2 in British Columbia. It declined by 0.4 to 14.9 in New Brunswick, by 0.2 to 10.3 in Alberta while it was stable at 7.2 in Ontario and at 7.9 in Saskatchewan.

Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted participation rate declined by 0.3 to 65.5 in July 1986. It dropped by 1.1 among persons aged 15 to 24, returning to its May level of 68.7. The participation rate edged down to 64.6 among persons aged 25 and over.

(continued on page 3)

Employment/Population Ratio

The seasonally adjusted employment/population ratio fell 0.5 in July 1986 to an estimated 59.0. It declined by 0.6 among males (68.9) and by 0.5 among females (49.5). The ratio fell by 1.4, to 58.1 among persons aged 15 to 24 and declined by 0.4 to 59.2 among those aged 25 and over.

Unadjusted Data

The unadjusted estimate of employment for July 1986 was 12,060,000 – an increase of 228,000 (+1.9%) over the level of July 1985. The unemployment level was estimated at 1,231,000, a decline of 41,000 (-3.2%) from a year earlier. The unemployment rate was 9.3, down 0.4 from the rate recorded in July 1985. The participation rate rose by 0.2 to 67.8 over last year. The employment/population ratio increased by 0.5 over the same period and is now estimated at 61.5.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are being collected through the labour force survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1986 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in September 1986; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are not certain what they will do.

In July 1986, the unadjusted unemployment rate was estimated at 13.3 for returning students aged 15 to 24, a decrease of 1.1 from July 1985. The drop was larger among persons aged 20 to 24, for whom the rate decreased by 2.0 to 7.7. It was 15.3 (-0.7) among returning students aged 15 to 19. The level of employment among returning students aged 15 to 24 was 1,105,000, an increase of 47,000 over the level recorded last year. The participation rate and the employment/population ratio gained 2.3 and 2.7 points respectively. Thus, 71.5% of returning students were in the labour force while 62.0% of them were employed this month.

For the other students, the unadjusted unemployment rate was 18.5, down 3.6 from the rate recorded in July 1985. Employment rose to 233,000 – 25,000 above the level recorded in July 1985. The participation rate increased by 2.3 points to 85.9 and the employment/population ratio reached 70.0, an appreciable gain of 4.9 points over last year's estimate.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the July 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of August. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	12,834	12,894	12,633
Employment ('000)	11,567	11,663	11,324
Unemployment ('000)	1,267	1,231	1,309
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.9	9.5	10.4
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	65.8	65.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.0	59.5	58.4
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,291	13,201	13,103
Employment ('000)	12,060	11,997	11,832
Unemployment ('000)	1,231	1,205	1,272
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.3	9.1	9.7
Participation Rate (%)	67.8	67.4	67.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.5	61.2	61.0

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis
June 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary estimates for the month of June value total exports at \$9.3 billion, a decline of 3.9% or \$374 million, following a \$610 million drop in May. Imports, which had also decreased in May (\$438 million), swung around to register an increase of \$169 million (1.9%) to \$9.0 billion.

The net effect on the merchandise trade balance was to reduce Canada's trade surplus to \$359 million from \$902 million in May. This is the third consecutive decline. Canada's trade surplus of \$4.9 billion for the first six months of 1986 was just under half the level reached in the same period last year.

Quarter-to-quarter Overview

Total exports dropped substantially in the second quarter. In relation to the first quarter of 1986, they fell \$1.0 billion or 3.4% to \$29.4 billion - their lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1984. This drop follows a first quarter decline of \$750 million. Whereas the first quarter decrease was concentrated in energy products, second quarter declines were more widespread. Total imports in the second quarter also fell by 3.1% or \$860 million to \$27.0 billion. This was their first quarterly decline, following five consecutive advances.

The joint effect of these movements was to reduce the quarterly trade surplus to \$2.3 billion from \$2.5 billion.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

Total Exports

Total exports are in their sixth month of steady decline, mainly as a result of declines in industrial goods and materials, machinery and equipment and automotive products. In contrast, energy products, following five months of declines, showed signs of recovery.

Imports

Reversing a 15-month trend of growth that ended in January 1986, imports have been showing a continuous decline over the past four months. But the drop in energy products, which began in February, and a recent decline in other consumer goods were almost entirely offset by renewed growth in industrial goods and materials, and machinery and equipment.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

All major commodity groupings declined in June with the exception of forest products which increased 3.8%. Contrary to their short-term trend, energy products - in particular coal and crude petroleum - recorded the largest drop (\$160 million), accounting for over 40% of the \$374 million decline in exports. Automotive products dropped \$102 million or 3.7%, following May's decrease of \$90 million. Industrial goods and materials fell \$99 million or 5.5%, primarily due to reduced exports of precious metals (57%) and, to a lesser extent, copper (37%). Machinery and equipment registered a \$66 million decrease or 4.5% with the largest drops occurring in industrial machinery (13.1%) and aircraft (16.2%).

Imports

While imports increased overall by 1.9% in June, there were widespread large and offsetting movements in individual commodity groupings. Passenger autos and chassis imports increased by \$274 million (31%) to \$1.2 billion in June, back to the February level. Imports of precious metals, traditionally volatile, increased \$75 million (48%), and petroleum and coal products rose \$70 million (71%). Offsetting these import gains were drops of \$82 million (34%) in crude petroleum, \$55 million (4%) in motor vehicle parts and \$46 million (12%) in office machines.

(continued on page 5)

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

Other than a small increase in exports to "Other EEC" countries, trade with all other trading partners decreased in June. This is the second month of declines in exports to these countries, except for Japan, where exports increased 5.9% in May followed by a 16.2% decrease in June.

Imports

From May to June, imports from several countries experienced reversals. While imports from the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan decreased in May, estimates for June showed increased trade. Conversely, "Other Countries" posted a 12% growth in May, falling 26% in June. Imports from "Other EEC" and "Other OECD" countries continued to decline.

Trade Balance

Canada's trade surplus with the United States of \$1.1 billion in June (down from the May surplus of \$1.6 billion) was offset by trade deficits with all the other countries. A record trade deficit with Japan of \$254 million was registered in June.

(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 30, 3652-3678, 3686-3714, 3718 and 3719.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of August. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Rosemarie Schipizky (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Merchandise Trade of Canada

June 1986

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²			
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	
	\$ millions			%	%	\$ millions			
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354	
1981	84,157	77,140	84,157	77,140	7,017	10.1	13.6	-1,761	
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,804	
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174	
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078	
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251	
1984									
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408	
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743	
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161	
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399	
1985									
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260	
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008	
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985	
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520	
1986									
First quarter	29,313	27,220	30,408	27,888	2,520	-2.4	2.7	-1,495	
Second Quarter	31,288	29,190	29,363	27,028	2,335	-3.4	-3.1	-185	
1985									
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209	
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329	
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523	
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287	
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447	
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626	
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405	
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791	
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347	
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209	
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944	
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296	
1986									
January	10,107	9,094	10,893	9,846	1,047	5.7	8.4	-174	
February	9,437	9,476	10,058	9,942	116	-7.7	1.0	-930	
March	9,769	8,649	9,457	8,101	1,356	-6.0	-18.5	1,239	
April	10,756	10,262	10,319	9,245	1,074	9.1	14.1	-283	
May	10,360	9,365	9,709	8,807	902	-5.9	-4.7	-171	
June	10,172	9,563	9,335	8,976	359	-3.9	1.9	-543	
Year-to-date									
1985	60,578	50,837	59,422	49,455	9,966	9.9	11.3	335	
1986	60,601	56,409	59,770	54,916	4,854	0.6	11.0	-5,112	

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

June 1986

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	May	June	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over	
			May	June	May	June		%	\$ millions
			\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%			
Total exports to:									
United States	7,676.3	7,477.5	-3.9	-2.6	-309.8	-198.8	46,626.1	0.6	267.3
Japan	522.9	438.1	5.9	-16.2	29.1	-84.8	2,848.8	-1.9	-54.9
United Kingdom	206.0	192.5	-15.7	-6.5	-38.5	-13.5	1,279.1	4.6	56.0
Other EEC Countries	410.3	415.3	-7.8	1.2	-34.8	5.0	2,588.3	16.1	358.8
Other OECD Countries	144.8	137.9	-8.3	-4.8	-13.1	-6.9	1,037.1	-10.5	-122.1
Other Countries	748.7	673.4	-24.5	-10.1	-242.8	-75.2	5,390.8	-2.8	-156.3
Total	9,709.0	9,334.7	-5.9	-3.9	-609.9	-374.3	59,770.3	0.6	348.8
Imports from:									
United States	6,039.3	6,372.4	-4.7	5.5	-300.9	333.1	38,464.6	7.5	2,687.0
Japan	598.0	692.4	-12.1	15.8	-82.3	94.4	3,656.5	31.1	866.5
United Kingdom	232.2	280.0	-18.3	20.6	-52.0	47.9	1,841.7	44.8	569.4
Other EEC Countries	682.5	646.7	-12.7	-5.2	-99.2	-35.8	4,269.9	30.5	997.1
Other OECD Countries	213.2	212.6	-5.5	-0.2	-12.5	-0.5	1,295.6	2.0	25.0
Other Countries	1,041.6	771.4	11.6	-25.9	108.2	-270.3	5,387.8	6.2	315.9
Total	8,806.8	8,975.6	-4.7	1.9	-438.6	168.7	54,916.0	11.0	5,460.9
Balance with:									
United States	1,637.0	1,105.1			-8.9	-531.9	8,161.5		-2,419.6
Japan	-75.2	-254.3			111.4	-179.2	-807.7		-921.4
United Kingdom	-26.2	-87.5			13.5	-61.3	-562.5		-513.4
Other EEC Countries	-272.2	-231.4			64.4	40.8	-1,681.5		-638.3
Other OECD Countries	-68.3	-74.7			-0.6	-6.4	-258.5		-147.1
Other Countries	-293.0	-98.0			-351.0	195.0	3.1		-472.2
Total	902.2	359.1			-171.2	-543.0	4,854.3		-5,112.1

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

June 1986

The estimate of the index of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for Canada stood at 281.5 in June, up 1.1% from its revised May level of 278.3. June is the second consecutive month in which the index has increased. Both the total crops and the livestock and livestock products sub-indexes increased. However, the index of farm prices still stands 6.4% lower than the year-earlier level of 300.6.

A 14.1% increase in hog prices was the main contributor to the 1.5% rise in the livestock and livestock products sub-index in June. The rise in hog prices was associated with a decline in hog slaughtering in the United States. Poultry and egg prices increased marginally while those for cattle, milk and lambs decreased.

The total crops sub-index was up 0.4% in June. Potato prices rose seasonally by 3.9%. Prices for wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board were up, as a higher proportion of higher quality grades was delivered. Western off-board feed grain prices were also higher in June, contributing to a 0.8% increase in the grains sub-index. Corn and rye prices were lower in June than in May. Small decreases in soybean, flaxseed and canola-rapeseed prices caused the oilseeds sub-index to fall by 1.5%.

Provincially, the June index in all provinces except British Columbia was higher than in May. In British Columbia lower cattle and milk prices caused the index to fall. Following are the changes in the provincial indexes in June:

● Prince Edward Island	6.2%;
● Nova Scotia	0.8%;
● New Brunswick	6.9%;
● Quebec	2.1%;
● Ontario	0.4%;
● Manitoba	0.8%;
● Saskatchewan	1.1%;
● Alberta	1.5%;
● British Columbia	-0.2%;
● Canada	1.1%.

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers at the first local delivery point. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176 and table 00190202.

Order the June issue of *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release August 21. Contact: Paul Murray (613-990-8706), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

June 1986

Housing starts in June (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) decreased 7.5% to 186,000 units from a revised level of 201,000 units in May. Both the multiple and, to a lesser extent, single dwelling sectors were responsible for the second consecutive monthly decline in housing starts.

In urban centres, housing starts fell in the Atlantic provinces (-31%) and in Quebec (-30%), while they levelled off in the Prairies. Increases were recorded in Ontario (+8%) and in British Columbia (+27%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23, 24, 25, 29, 988, 4091 and 4092.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the fourth week of August. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Traveller Accommodation

1984

Total receipts reported by 14,038 traveller accommodation businesses in Canada for 1984 amounted to \$5,746.1 million. Included in the total were hotels which numbered 4,142 with reported receipts of \$4,721.8 million and motels (3,634) with receipts of \$599.2 million. The remaining \$425.1 million in receipts was accounted for by 6,262 other types of traveller accommodation firms (tourist courts and cabins, outfitters and tent and trailer campgrounds).

Contact: E. Yablonski (613-990-9662), Services Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

May 1986

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

- Advance operational data for May 1986 show the operating revenues of the major Canadian air carriers exceeded operating expenses for the first time in 1986. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Major Canadian air carriers reported losses of \$20.1 million in 1985 after profits of \$52.5 million in 1984.
- Total movement at the Transport Canada tower-controlled airports in January 1986 increased by 10.3% from January 1985.
- Passenger traffic on local carrier non-scheduled unit toll services increased by 30.1% in the third quarter of 1985 from a year earlier.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 7 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the week of August 11. Contact: the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending August 2, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending August 2, 1986 totalled 233 065 tonnes, an increase of 6.2% from the preceding week's total of 219 369 tonnes and up 3.8% from the year-earlier level of 224 622 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 8 371 293 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% compared to the total of 8 508 798 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

June 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes on a balance of payments (1981=100) basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to June 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to June 1986 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the

U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100 base, balance of payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001 \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of August. Contact: D. Pilon or Peter Wang (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Railway Carloadings, 7-day
Period Ending July 14, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade, June 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Labour Force Information, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

**Unemployment Insurance Statistics:
Annual Supplement, 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 73-202S
(Canada: \$36; Other Countries: \$37)

Science Statistics, Vol. 10, No. 6: ✓
**Regional Distribution of Federal
Expenditures on Science and Technology,
1984-85 Catalogue number 88-001**
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

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Major Release Dates

Week of August 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
August		
11-12	Building Permits	May 1986
11-12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1986
11-12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1986
11-13	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1986
11-13	Estimates of Labour Income	April 1986
11-13	Composite Leading Indicator	May 1986
13	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1986
14	Help-wanted Index	July 1986

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Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 11, 1986

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Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1986	2
• New motor vehicle sales decreased 10.4% from a year earlier	
Machinery and Equipment Price Index, Second Quarter 1986	4
• Following a 0.5% increase from the first quarter, prices for new machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industry stood 3.7% higher than a year earlier — the smallest change registered since the first quarter of 1984	

Data Availability Announcement

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, June 1986	5
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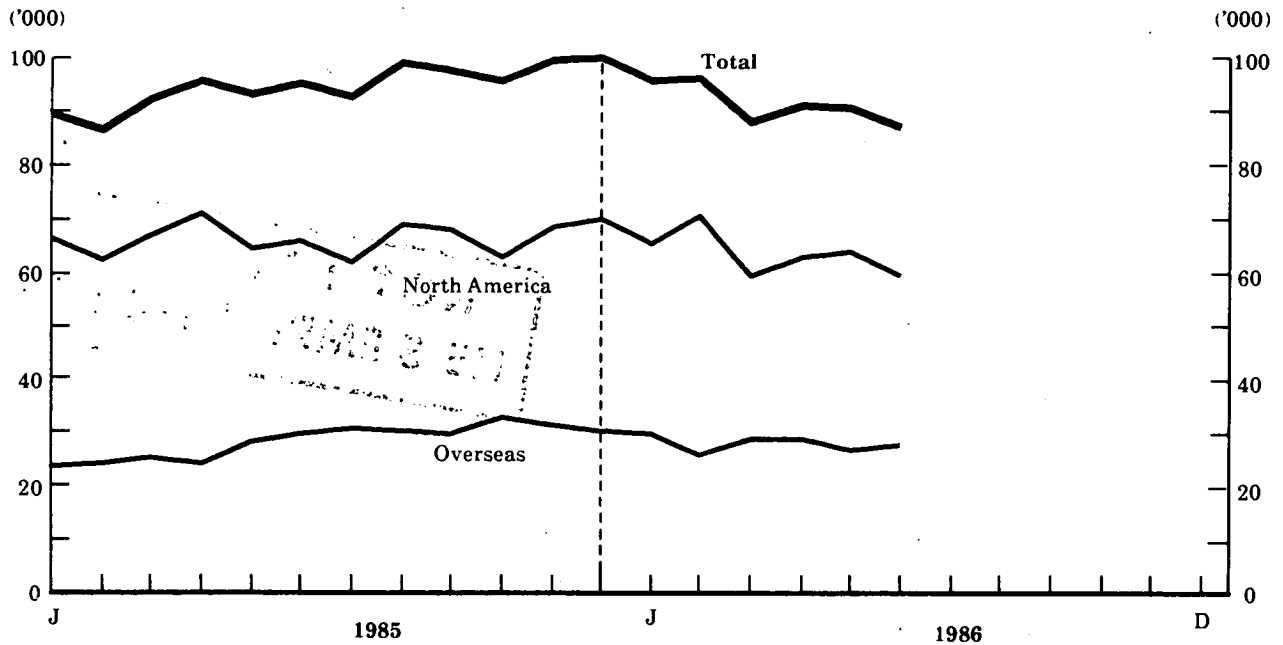
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Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1986



New Motor Vehicle Sales

June 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 119,174 units in June 1986, a decline of 5.6% from the revised May level of 126,269 units. In June, lower sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (-9.9%) and passenger cars (-3.9%).
- The June results, on a seasonally adjusted basis, extended the fluctuating but generally downward trend of sales for the first half of 1986, following an average monthly gain of 1.1% in the last six months of 1985.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars declined by 7.2% in June 1986 to reach a level of 59,474 units, following a 2.4% gain to 64,059 units in May 1986. On the other hand, sales of imported passenger cars, which totalled 27,551 units in June, rose 3.9% from the revised May level of 26,527 units.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 143,805 units in June 1986, down 10.4% from the June 1985 level of 160,505 units. Passenger car sales fell by 11.7% to a level of 104,904 units while commercial vehicle sales decreased by 6.8% to 38,901 units. The decline in passenger car sales comprised a decrease of 12.5% for North American built passenger cars and a decline of 9.7% for imported cars.

(continued on page 3)

- For the first six months of 1986, total new motor vehicle sales increased by 0.4% over the same period last year to reach 803,163 units. Sales of imported passenger cars were up 5.1% to 167,285 units while domestic car sales declined by 5.3% to 417,817 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 218,061 units in the first half of 1986, up 9.3% from the 1985 level.
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 70.6% of the Canadian passenger car market in June 1986 (based on unit sales), down from the 71.3% share recorded in June 1985. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 17.4%, up from the 15.2% share held a year earlier.
- Manufacturers from "other countries" held 12.0% of the passenger car market compared to a share of 13.5% registered in June 1985.
- Total unit sales declined in all provinces between June 1985 and June 1986, with decreases ranging from 14.5% in Newfoundland to 5.4% in Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the June 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the first week of September. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
June 1986

	June 1986	Change 1986/1985	January-June 1986	Change 1986/1985
	Units	%	Units	%
Total new motor vehicles	143,805	-10.4	803,163	0.4
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	74,095	-12.5	417,817	-5.3
Japan	18,235	0.9	96,291	2.3
Other countries	12,574	-21.7	70,994	9.1
Total	104,904	-11.7	585,102	-2.6
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	34,129	-9.3	192,876	8.7
Overseas	4,772	16.5	25,185	14.1
Total	38,901	-6.8	218,061	9.3
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total new motor vehicles	2,045,040	-0.7	11,271,571	10.6
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	962,890	-4.7	5,329,473	2.3
Japan	253,896	21.4	1,291,634	19.1
Other countries	183,804	-5.9	1,033,496	22.5
Total	1,400,590	-1.0	7,654,603	7.2
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	579,822	-3.0	3,285,509	16.9
Overseas	64,628	40.8	331,459	36.3
Total	644,450	0.1	3,616,968	18.5

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Second Quarter 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI, 1971 = 100) stood at 307.9 in the second quarter of 1986, up 0.5% from its revised first quarter level. This increase stemmed primarily from an increase of 0.8% in domestic prices, while increases in import prices were reduced by a strengthening of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart during the quarter. Increases in the federal sales tax on April 1, 1986 affected indexes mainly in the service industries.

From the second quarter of 1985 to the second quarter of 1986, the total index increased 3.7% - the first year-to-year change of less than 4% since the first quarter of 1984. Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment rose 4.0%, while imported goods

prices increased 3.5% due partially to the Canadian dollar which was generally weaker than the U.S. dollar over the year.

During the second quarter, prices for new machinery and equipment purchased by the service sector industries showed the largest increases, mainly reflecting higher prices for cars, trucks, special purpose furniture, office furniture and carpeting. On the other hand, price decreases for specialized machinery and equipment; pumps, compressors and blowers; cutting and forming tools, and transformers and converters helped moderate the increases in the manufacturing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000-4003, 4027 and 4040.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in September. Contact: L. Graham (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1971 = 100)

	Relative importance ¹	% Change			
		2nd Q. 1986*	1st Q. 1986*	2nd Q. 1986/1st Q. 1986	2nd Q. 1986/2nd Q. 1985
Machinery and equipment price index:	100.0	307.9	306.5	0.5	3.7
SIC Divisions:					
1. Agriculture	10.3	290.1	286.6	1.2	4.7
2. Forestry	0.7	325.4	324.5	0.2	2.5
3. Fishing	0.6	326.6	326.5	-	1.7
4. Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.5	362.5	363.3	-0.2	2.5
5. Manufacturing	30.4	342.6	341.6	0.3	3.6
6. Construction	4.1	296.9	297.2	-0.1	2.1
7. Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.5	295.5	295.6	-	2.7
8. Trade	4.8	284.1	279.6	1.6	5.7
9. Finance, insurance and real estate	1.5	246.5	242.4	1.7	5.3
10. Community, business and personal services	9.4	241.2	237.0	1.8	6.3
11. Public administration	6.2	299.3	296.7	0.9	5.0

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971.)

- nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcement

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

June 1986

A total of 66 Canadian urban transit systems collected 122,048,874 initial passenger fares in June 1986. Operating revenues amounted to \$82,241,200.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,796,536 fare passengers and earned \$18,092,324 in operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available during the third week of August. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Publication Released

Gypsum Products, June 1986
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 12, 1986

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Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator, May 1986	2
• The indicator posted a 0.8% increase to a level of 174.9	
Estimates of Labour Income, May 1986	4
• Labour income rose 4.9% from May 1985	

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Longevity and Historical Life Tables (abridged) Canada and the Provinces 1921-1981

The life expectancy of Canadians at birth has increased by 18 years for women and 13 years for men over the past 60 years. A principal contributing factor to these increases in lifespan figures is the reduction in infant and childhood mortality.

The first of its kind, this publication presents more than 420 life tables with respect to Canada and the provinces. Differentials in mortality and survivorship patterns are presented, with special emphasis on longevity trends across Canada over the past six decades.

Longevity and Historical Life Tables (abridged) will be a useful reference document for demographers, health professionals, actuaries and insurance companies.

Order *Longevity and Historical Life Tables (abridged), Canada and the Provinces, 1921-1981* (89-506, \$20), available today. Contact: Dhruva Nagnur (613-991-3755), Social and Economic Studies Division.



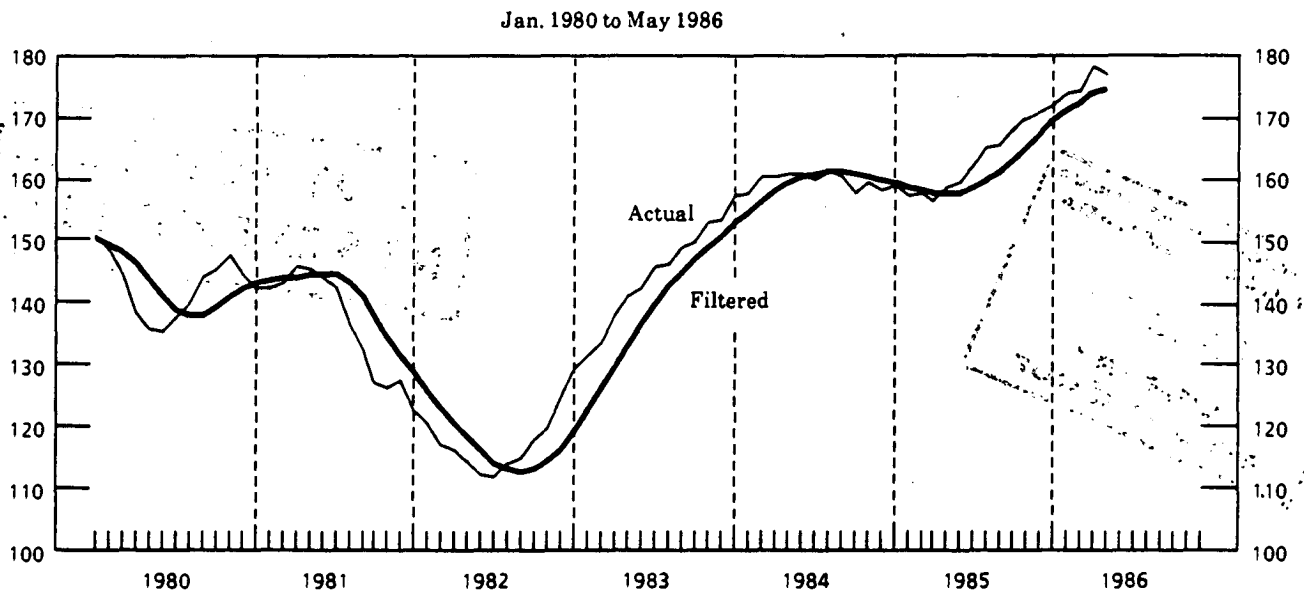
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Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)



Composite Leading Indicator May 1986

The Canadian composite leading indicator (1971 = 100) posted a 0.8% increase to a level of 174.9 in May 1986. The prospect for continued economic growth is reflected by the steady rate of increase over the past eight months, although the sources of growth have narrowed. Only the Toronto Stock Exchange rose more quickly (3.5%) than the overall index in May. The leading indicators of household demand in Canada and export demand in the U.S. continued to grow moderately, while sluggish investment and auto demand hampered manufacturing activity.
(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Order the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the *Monthly Economic Review* that formerly appeared in the *DAILY*. The August issue of this publication will be released on the 19th of this month. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact G. Proulx (613-991-1789). For general information contact, P. Cross (613-991-1789), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	% Change						Level
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	May
Composite leading index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	1.17	1.03	0.99	0.86	0.96	0.83	174.83
Unfiltered	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.2	2.2	-0.4	177.00
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	1.10	0.62	0.31	0.24	0.36	0.45	120,926 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	2.48	1.17	0.52	-1.53	-1.79	-1.98	724,086 ⁴
Residential construction index ¹	-0.37	-0.56	0.52	-0.58	0.80	0.68	95.17
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	0.00	-0.43	-0.32	-0.90	-0.45	-0.53	3,461 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods) ²	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.0	0.008	0.007	1.68
Average workweek (Hours)	0.09	0.08	-0.03	-0.11	-0.12	-0.05	38.88
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	-0.03
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.58	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.68	0.63	176.11
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	1.28	1.52	1.85	2.87	3.46	3.37	3,016.0
Money supply (M1) (\$1971) ³	0.63	0.25	-0.08	-0.22	-0.58	-0.68	10,241.0 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the two last months.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Estimates of Labour Income May 1986

The preliminary May 1986 estimate of labour income was \$22,080.8 million, an increase of 4.9% from May 1985. This is a smaller increase than the average year-over-year growth rate (6.1%) for the first four months of 1986. The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for May 1986 was virtually unchanged (-0.3%) from April 1986, the fifth consecutive month of little change in the all industry estimate.

Wages and salaries in the goods producing industries decreased by 1.5% from April, following three consecutive months of little or no change. The mines, quarries and oil wells industry declined by 2.6%, the third monthly decrease recorded in 1986. A decline of 7.0% was observed in the construction industry, marking the fourth decrease since December 1985. The forestry industry also declined in May while the remaining goods producing industries showed little change. On an annual basis, the estimate of wages and salaries in mines, quarries and oil wells declined in May 1986 for the first time in almost three years. Wages and salaries in the construction industry decreased by 2.6% in May 1986 compared to May 1985, the first annual decline in this industry since August 1984. All other industries had the same annual rate of change in wages and salaries in May as in the first four months of 1986.

¹ *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service producing industries moved up slightly (+0.4%) from the previous month, similar to the monthly changes observed throughout 1986. Increases in trade, health and welfare and federal administration were partially offset by declines in transportation, communications and other utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate. The 8.1% rise in wages and salaries for federal administration was mainly due to retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements. Annually, with the exception of federal administration which increased significantly, all other service producing industries experienced very little change in annual growth rates.

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries were little changed in May 1986 from April 1986 in all provinces except Alberta where a decrease of 2.0% occurred.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the April-June 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in October 1986. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

May 1986

(millions of dollars)

	May 1986 ^p	April 1986 ^r	March 1986 ^f	May 1985
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	168.5	133.1	109.3	156.6
Forestry	127.4	114.3	127.0	136.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	513.7	514.3	536.7	528.4
Manufacturing industries	4,243.9	4,156.7	4,096.9	4,024.5
Construction industry	1,022.6	997.5	924.0	1,050.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,133.4	2,113.5	2,111.9	2,059.5
Trade	2,742.2	2,672.0	2,601.5	2,557.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,559.1	1,547.0	1,512.6	1,440.2
Commercial and personal service	2,520.5	2,465.3	2,408.5	2,437.8
Education and related services	1,802.3	1,805.4	1,797.8	1,725.0
Health and welfare services	1,364.1	1,339.5	1,335.2	1,289.0
Federal administration and other government offices	768.2	705.5	708.2	703.4
Provincial administration	532.7	521.2	525.4	513.5
Local administration	433.2	428.6	424.0	412.9
Total wages and salaries	19,931.8	19,513.9	19,219.0	19,034.6
Supplementary labour income	2,148.9	2,102.6	2,069.2	2,020.1
Labour income	22,080.8	21,616.5	21,288.1	21,054.7
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	166.7	172.0	163.0	157.7
Forestry	136.7	146.7	150.4	145.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	515.5	529.3	545.6	530.3
Manufacturing industries	4,191.8	4,176.0	4,157.8	3,974.9
Construction industry	1,016.8	1,092.9	1,101.6	1,048.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,123.8	2,146.5	2,156.5	2,049.6
Trade	2,720.3	2,694.3	2,657.4	2,537.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,546.5	1,560.4	1,520.1	1,429.0
Commercial and personal service	2,502.4	2,495.1	2,472.5	2,420.7
Education and related services	1,744.5	1,744.4	1,726.7	1,669.0
Health and welfare services	1,350.0	1,337.4	1,342.2	1,276.0
Federal administration and other government offices	765.9	709.2	706.4	701.1
Provincial administration	529.9	536.1	538.3	510.8
Local administration	432.9	437.4	432.6	412.5
Total wages and salaries	19,757.1	19,810.7	19,710.9	18,873.6
Supplementary labour income	2,129.4	2,135.2	2,124.4	2,002.0
Labour income	21,886.5	21,945.8	21,835.3	20,875.6

^p Preliminary estimate.

^r Revised estimate.

^f Final estimate.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

June 1986

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$939 million in June 1986, up 3.5% over the June 1985 level of \$907 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to June 1986 totalled \$5,358 million, up 7.3% over the corresponding period in 1985.

Department store sales during June 1986, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from June 1985 in parentheses):

Provinces

- Newfoundland, \$11.1 million (-3.5%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$5.8 million (+2.6%);
- Nova Scotia, \$30.0 million (-2.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$19.7 million (-1.2%);
- Quebec, \$172.4 million (-0.7%);
- Ontario, \$349.2 million (+5.0%);
- Manitoba, \$46.8 million (+0.7%);
- Saskatchewan, \$29.0 million (+2.0%);
- Alberta, \$124.5 million (+5.2%);
- British Columbia, \$150.4 million (+7.4%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$47.7 million (+3.3%);
- Edmonton, \$55.4 million (+5.3%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$16.8 million (-1.5%);
- Hamilton, \$25.6 million (+5.2%);
- Montreal, \$100.7 million (-0.7%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$40.7 million (+2.0%);
- Quebec City, \$24.6 million (-1.0%);
- Toronto, \$142.0 million (+6.7%);
- Vancouver, \$91.6 million (+8.4%);
- Winnipeg, \$41.8 million (+0.1%).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of August. Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *DAILY* the week of August 18. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

June 1986

Canadian firms produced 177 114 cubic metres (200,152,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during June 1986, an increase of 4.0% over the 170 329 cubic metres (192,483,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during June 1985.

January to June 1986 production totalled 1 084 450 cubic metres (1,225,507,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 8.0% over the 1 004 158 cubic metres (1,134,771,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the last week of August. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Production of Eggs

June 1986

Canadian egg production totalled 40.4 million dozen in June 1986, up 1.5% from 39.8 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased 1% to 23.5 million in June 1986 from 23.4 million a year earlier, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,058 from 2,037.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 4. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

International Travel - Advance Information, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Longevity and Historical Life Tables (Abridged), Canada and the Provinces, 1921-1981 ✓
Catalogue number 89-506
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21.50)

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

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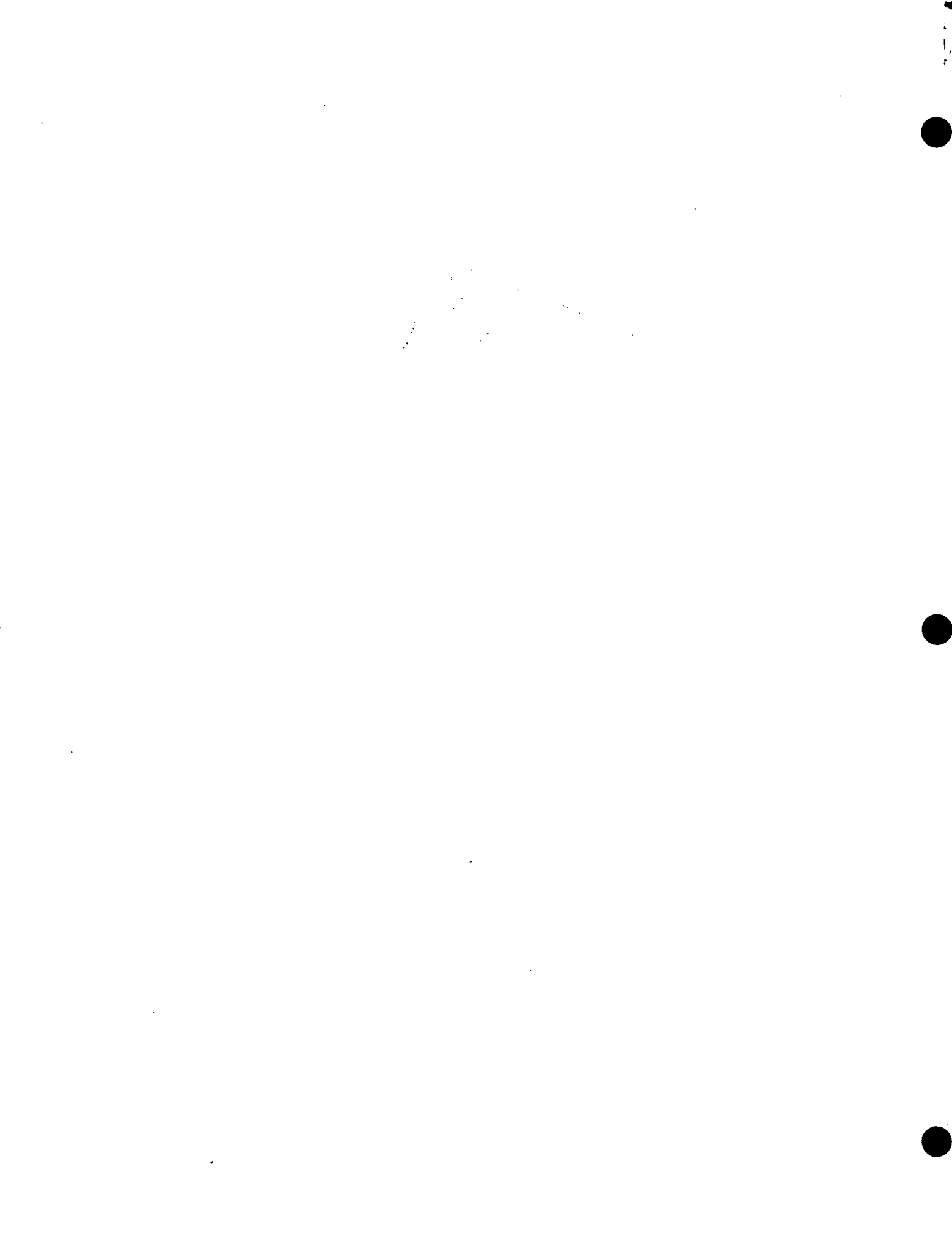
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 13, 1986

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Major Releases

Financing Activity, First Quarter 1986	2
• Government borrowing fell sharply in the first quarter	
Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1986	4
• Farm cash receipts for the first six months of 1986 increased 0.9% from the same period a year earlier	

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10 Days Ending July 31, 1986	5
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Major Releases

Financing Activity in Canada

First Quarter 1986

Financing activity on conventional credit markets by non-financial domestic sectors in the first quarter of 1986 amounted to \$18.9 billion, down from \$20.7 billion in the first quarter of 1985.

The principal reason for the reduction was the lower borrowing undertaken by **general government**, attributable entirely to the federal government's reduced financing requirements. The Government of Canada's deficit fell to \$7.6 billion, largely because of an increase in personal taxes. Marketable Canadian dollar bonds and Treasury bills were the preferred forms of financing for the federal government, but these funds were needed to finance the sharp drop in Canada Savings Bonds outstanding. The federal government also made recourse to foreign capital markets to bolster Canada's international reserves at a time when the Canadian dollar was under renewed selling pressure. A total of \$2.0 billion was raised from issues of bonds abroad, and a further \$1.0 billion from drawings on its lines of credit with Canadian and foreign banks.

The **household sector**, on the other hand, saw its borrowing rise strongly, when compared with the same period in 1985. Most of this strength was accounted for by mortgage financing, in line with the improved housing market. Persons and unincorporated business also raised the level of bank loans outstanding, in part for business purposes, and in part to

acquire financial assets (such as RRSPs). Consumer credit, on the other hand, registered only a slight increase, reflecting, in part, seasonal factors, but also the substantial increase in consumer borrowing rates that occurred in the period.

Non-financial corporate business accounted for the largest share of funds raised on these markets by non-financial sectors, about the same as in the first quarter of 1985. However, the make-up of the type of instruments changed substantially - bank loans rose very strongly, after several quarters of moderate growth, while short-term paper (which includes bankers' acceptances) fell sharply. Most of the switch appeared to be related to the narrowing of the yield differential between the two instruments. The net increase in short-term borrowing may have been related to the rise in inventory holdings in the quarter. Bond and share issues also showed strong increases, reflecting rising prices in both of these markets.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-743 and 749.

Order the first quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$10/\$11), available today. Contact: John Joice, Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-990-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

Financial Market Summary Table
(Millions of Dollars)

	1985					1986
	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I
1. Persons and unincorporated business:	1,906	5,082	6,342	10,335	23,645	5,335
Consumer credit	484	2,521	1,785	2,829	7,619	309
Bank loans	-917	385	-203	1,686	951	646
Other loans	361	-923	662	1,156	1,256	741
Short-term paper	-3	3	-8	-3	-11	-3
Mortgages	1,951	3,114	4,126	4,609	13,800	3,631
Bonds	30	-38	-20	58	30	11
2. Non-financial private corporations:	8,250	5,327	6,329	2,461	22,367	6,309
Bank loans	1,889	1,056	-1,824	1,505	2,626	5,013
Other loans	1,921	492	-322	139	2,230	939
Short-term paper	1,390	-1,017	5,329	-2,300	3,402	-4,029
Mortgages	616	200	200	430	1,446	176
Bonds	188	391	544	701	1,824	1,781
Stocks	2,246	4,205	2,402	1,986	10,839	2,429
3. Non-financial government enterprises:	1,669	-513	1,073	156	2,385	2,347
Bank loans	1,740	-1,165	40	-177	438	958
Other loans	209	-13	153	-28	321	-141
Short-term paper	96	229	-6	199	518	34
Mortgages	-1	-	-2	-3	-6	-1
Bonds	-82	563	888	165	1,534	1,387
Stocks	-293	-127	-	-	-420	110
4. General government:	8,825	9,587	8,895	13,772	41,079	4,936
Bank loans	991	-236	-378	1,100	1,477	1,010
Other loans	1,438	-572	-328	211	749	562
Treasury bills	2,664	4,050	5,740	-2,565	9,889	2,317
Short-term paper	-575	-477	299	538	-215	722
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	4,307	6,822	3,562	14,488	29,179	325
5. Total borrowing by domestic non-financial sectors:	20,650	19,463	22,639	26,724	89,476	18,927
6. Rest of the world:	1,095	2,329	248	1,924	5,596	1,317
Bank loans	29	-1	-978	64	-886	14
Other loans	172	414	82	181	849	-383
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stocks	894	1,916	1,144	1,679	5,633	1,686
7. Total borrowing excluding domestic financial institutions	21,745	21,792	22,887	28,648	95,072	20,244
8. Domestic financial institutions:	1,665	4,966	7,675	4,347	18,653	9,980
Bank loans	-108	57	3,525	-1,434	2,040	1,762
Other loans	-198	1,893	1,293	1,114	4,102	2,108
Short-term paper	510	788	255	-384	1,169	1,165
Mortgages	48	-13	-5	-53	-23	4
Bonds	221	286	550	1,404	2,461	931
Stocks	1,192	1,955	2,057	3,700	8,904	4,010
9. Total	23,410	26,758	30,562	32,995	113,725	30,224

- nil or zero.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-June 1986

Farm cash receipts for the January-June 1986 period were estimated at \$10,199.6 million, an increase of 0.9% from the revised level of \$10,108.9 million for the corresponding period in 1985.

Receipts from the sale of field crops totalled \$4,773.1 million, a 3.6% decline from the 1985 level of \$4,948.8 million. Lower prices for all major field crops, lower Canadian Wheat Board payments and lower liquidations of deferred grain receipts were partially offset by higher crop insurance and Western Grain Stabilization Act payments, as well as higher wheat and barley receipts. Increased marketings of wheat, barley, tobacco and soybeans more than offset the price declines in these commodities. Cash receipts decreased for oats, rye, flaxseed, rapeseed, corn and potatoes.

Total livestock receipts were down by 1.0% to \$4,804.7 million in 1986 from \$4,851.4 million in 1985. Receipts for cattle declined due to lower marketings and prices, while receipts for calves decreased in spite of higher prices. Receipts increased for hogs, sheep, lambs, dairy products and poultry but declined for eggs.

Other cash receipts (forest and maple products as well as provincial income stabilization, deficiency, dairy supplementary

and other supplementary payments) rose to \$621.9 million in 1986 from \$308.7 million in 1985. Higher provincial income stabilization payments in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and increased supplementary payments in response to the drought that occurred in 1985 in these provinces, were the principal reasons for this increase.

Estimated farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. They also include Canadian Wheat Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, will be published in the new publication, *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-June 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$7/\$70), scheduled for release August 22. This publication is also available immediately on Envoy 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jackie LeBlanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-June
(Millions of Dollars)

	1985 ^r	1986	% change 1986/1985
Newfoundland	20.3	20.4	0.4
Prince Edward Island	89.7	74.5	-16.9
Nova Scotia	118.3	120.3	1.7
New Brunswick	103.4	103.0	-0.3
Quebec	1,444.9	1,435.2	-0.7
Ontario	2,434.8	2,464.9	1.2
Manitoba	988.8	1,116.6	12.9
Saskatchewan	2,384.7	2,392.2	0.3
Alberta	2,075.3	2,027.3	-2.3
British Columbia	448.7	445.2	-0.8
Canada	10,108.9	10,199.6	0.9

^r revised.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending July 31, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the 10 days ending July 31, 1986 totalled 6.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.9% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 28 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of August 18. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending August 9, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending August 9, 1986 totalled 217 635 tonnes, a decrease of 6.6% from the preceding week's total of 233 065 tonnes and down 18.3% from the year-earlier level of 266 496 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 8 609 076 tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% from 8 705 641 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

July 1986

Preliminary steel ingot production for July 1986 totalled 1 050 000 tonnes, a decrease of 1.5% from 1 065 821 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 8 324 851 tonnes, a decrease of 0.6% from 8 374 968 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 710 000 tonnes in July, down 5.4% from 750 138 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 5 448 720 tonnes, a decrease of 3.0% compared to 5 617 559 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available mid-September. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

July 1986

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

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Publications Released

Financial Flow Accounts, First Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 13-002P
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin,
Vol. 18, No. 7 Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:
\$9.50/\$95)

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1105)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 14, 1986

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, July 1986

- The index increased to 92, up 9.5% from June

2

Data Availability Announcement

Major Appliances, June 1986

4

Publications Released

Legal Aid in Canada

1985

Legal Aid in Canada, a new publication released today, shows that costs of Canada's legal aid system grew rapidly in the early 1970s. However, since 1976 expenditures have increased at a lesser rate: for example, constant dollar per capita expenditures at the national level increased by 8% over the nine-year period.

This publication provides revenues, expenditures and government contributions for Canada's 12 provincial and territorial legal aid plans from 1973-74 to 1984-85. Detailed caseload statistics are reported for 1981-82 to 1984-85. The report provides a description of each legal aid plan, including legal coverage, financial eligibility guidelines and services available, together with a directory of legal aid office locations.

Order *Legal Aid in Canada, 1985* (85-216, \$35), available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). For more information, call Andrew Kohut (613-993-7622), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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Major Release

Help-wanted Index

July 1986

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased in July 1986 to 92 from 84 a month earlier, reaching its highest level since November 1981 when the index registered 93. The index has, with a few exceptions, been registering increases since February 1983 when it stood at its lowest level (33).

Between June and July 1986 the Help-wanted Index advanced in Ontario (to 129 from 111) and Quebec (to 93 from 85) while it decreased slightly in the other three regions.

The Canada trend cycle¹ increased in July 1986, continuing an upward movement which started in December 1982 (see chart).

By region, Ontario recorded the only advance between June and July 1986; the Atlantic provinces registered a decline and the remaining regions showed little or no change. The trend cycle for Ontario has been

increasing since January 1983 while in the Atlantic provinces it has been declining since December 1985.

The Help-wanted Index measures the demand for labour by monitoring help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

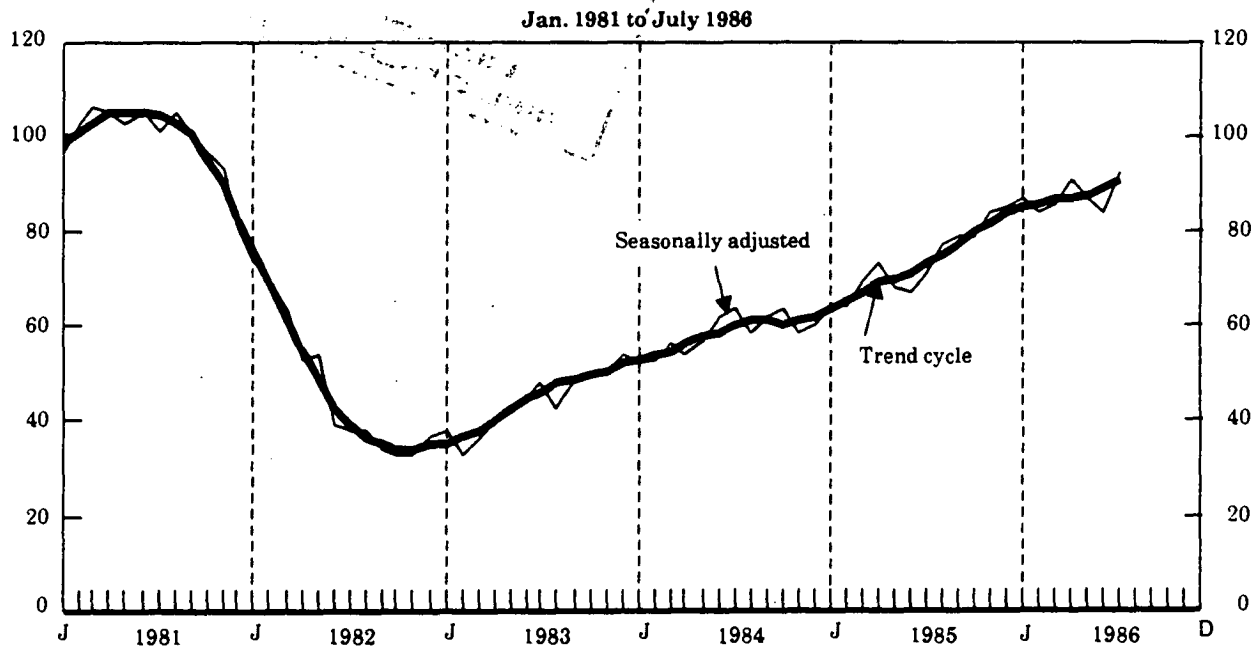
(see table on page 3)

¹ *The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Horst Stiebert (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981=100)



Help-wanted Index,¹ Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1985						
July	71	134	76	91	43	32
August	77	156	85	95	43	33
September	79	226	77	93	43	34
October	79	162	84	93	44	35
November	84	213	83	96	39	39
December	85	216	88	95	45	39
1986						
January	87	146	93	107	43	38
February	84	205	89	98	47	41
March	86	139	90	104	46	44
April	91	145	94	119	46	41
May	87	155	96	107	43	37
June	84	144	85	111	44	41
July	92	140	93	129	42	40

¹ The index is calculated from help-wanted advertisements published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

² The data for the Atlantic provinces sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

Data Availability Announcement

Major Appliances

June 1986

Canadian firms produced 197,754 major appliances during June 1986, a decrease of 0.1% from the 197,956 units produced in the previous month and a decrease of 15.4% from the 233,661 units produced in June 1985.

Year-to-date production to June 1986 amounted to 1,227,168 units versus 1,096,917 for the first six months in 1985, an 11.9% increase.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms increased to 197,838 units in June 1986, up 16.0% from 170,567 units in May 1986, and up 1.4% from the 195,147 units sold in the same month of 1985.

Year-to-date domestic sales to June 1986 amounted to 976,260 units from 899,090 units for the same period of 1985, an 8.6% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: Aldo Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Income after Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1984 Catalogue number 13-210 ✓
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Tobacco Products Industries, 1984 Catalogue number 32-225 ✓
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Rigid Insulating Board, June 1986 Catalogue number 36-002 ✓
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending July 21, 1986 Catalogue number 52-005 ✗
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, May 1986 Catalogue number 53-003 ✓
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75)

Electric Power Statistics, May 1986 Catalogue number 57-001 ✓
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Security Transactions with Non-residents, April 1986 Catalogue number 67-002 ✓
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1986 Catalogue number 73-001 ✓
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Legal Aid in Canada, 1985 Catalogue number 85-216 ✓
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50)

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

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 15, 1986

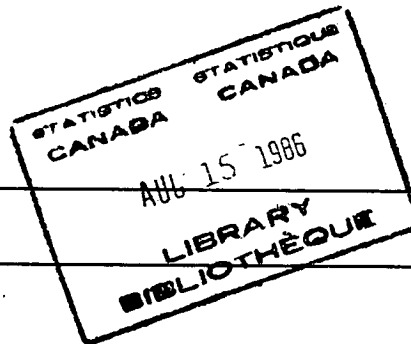
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Data Availability Announcements

Sugar Sales, July 1986	2
Shipments of Rolled Steel, June 1986	2
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, June 1986	2
Steel Ingots, June 1986	3
Exports by Commodities, June 1986	3

Publication Released

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Data Availability Announcements

Sugar Sales

July 1986

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 97 342 052 kilograms for all types of sugar in July 1986, comprising 94 139 470 kilograms in domestic sales and 3 202 582 kilograms in export sales. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 597 446 012 kilograms: 567 999 157 kilograms in domestic sales and 29 446 855 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 91 056 000 kilograms in July 1985, of which 87 547 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 3 509 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1985 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar were 594 573 000 kilograms: 571 075 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 23 498 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the July 1986 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 1. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

June 1986

Rolled steel shipments for June 1986 totalled 993 904 tonnes, a decrease of 3.0% from the preceding month's total of 1 025 148 tonnes and down 6.2% from the year-earlier level of 1 059 044 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 6 034 900 tonnes, a decline of 0.5% compared to 6 065 773 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 1. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

June 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 90 922 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June 1986, an increase of 18.8% from the 76 505 tonnes produced in June 1985. January to June 1986 production totalled 551 590 tonnes, up 20.6% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures for June 1986 on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of August 25. Contact: Louis Boucher (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

June 1986

Steel ingot production for June 1986 totalled 1 224 090 tonnes, a decrease of 3.6% from 1 270 194 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 7 274 851 tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% compared to 7 309 867 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 1. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodities

June 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for June 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the first week of September. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publication Released

**Quarterly Report on Energy
Supply-demand in Canada, 1985 - IV**
Catalogue number 57-003 ✓
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:
\$26.50/\$106)

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Major Release Dates

Week of August 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
August		
18	Retail Trade	June 1986
18	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	June 1986
18	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1986
19	The Consumer Price Index	July 1986
20-21	Building Permits	May 1986
20-21	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1986
20-21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1986
20-21	Security Transactions with Non-residents	June 1986
21-22	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	April 1986
21-22	International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1986

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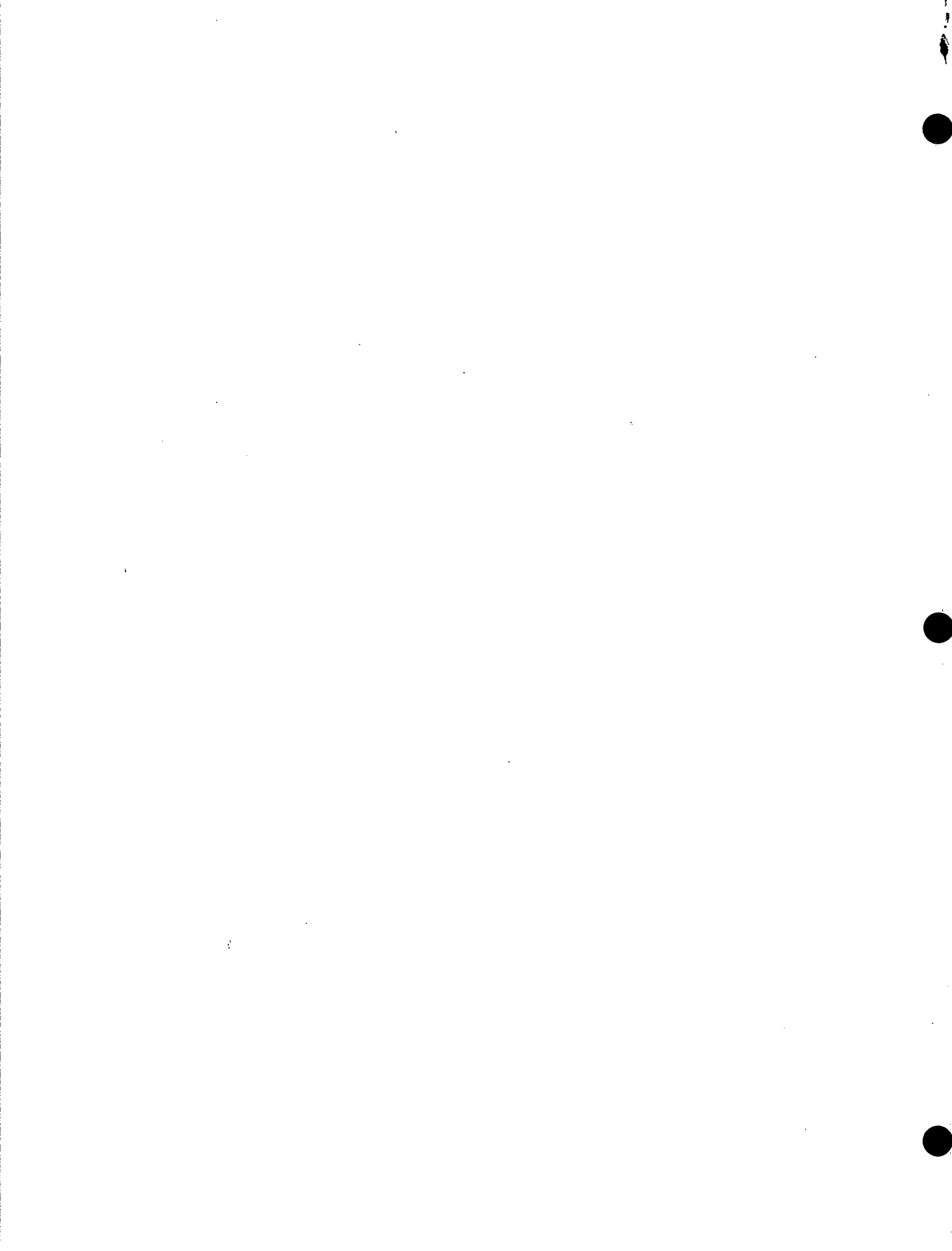
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Monday, August 18, 1986

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Major Releases

Retail Trade, June 1986	2
• Retail sales totalled \$11.8 billion, up 6.2% from the previous year	
Inventories, Shipments and Orders, June 1986	5
• The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received decreased 4.0% to \$19,997 million — the lowest level since April 1985	
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, June 1986	7
• Sales of refined petroleum products climbed 10.9% from a year earlier	

Data Availability Announcements

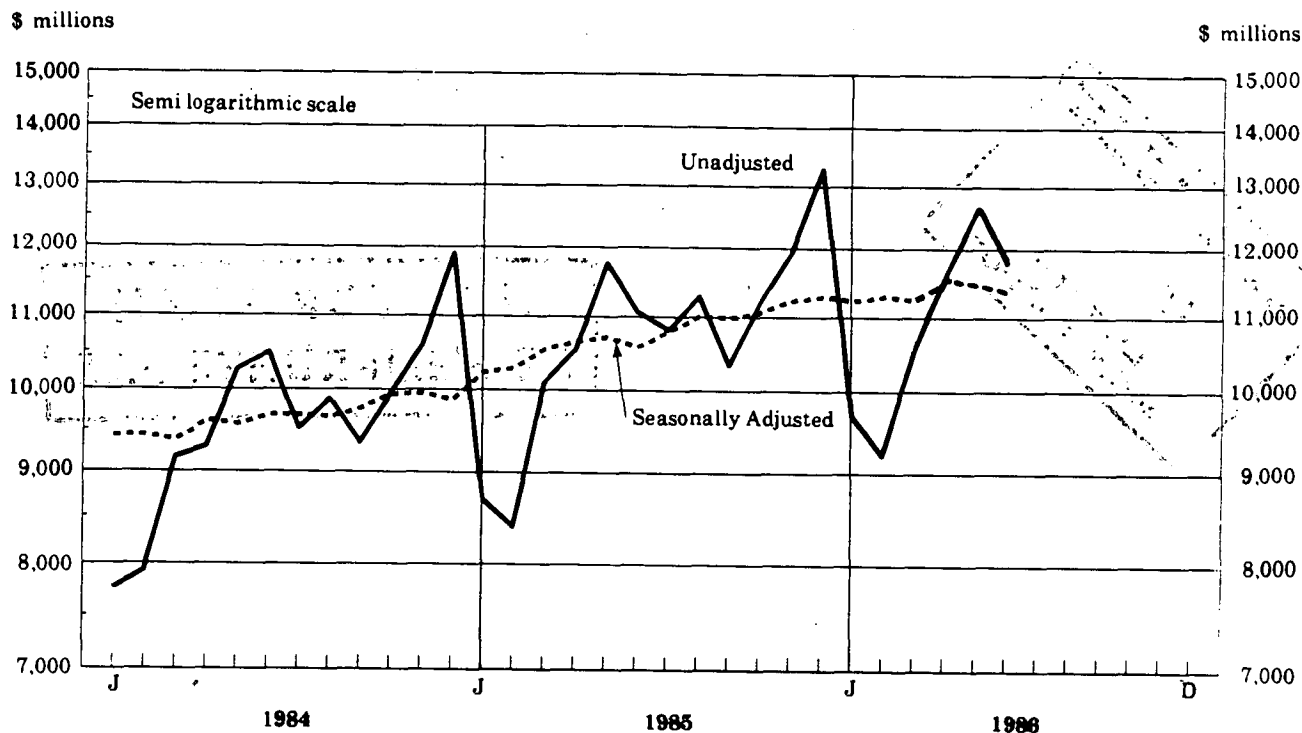
Sales of Natural Gas, June 1986	8
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Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Retail Trade

June 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate retail sales in June 1986 declined for the second consecutive month to \$11,409 million (not adjusted for price change), a reduction of 0.7% from the previous month's revised total of \$11,494 million.
- In terms of recent trends, during the six-month period from January to June 1986, retail sales advanced on average by 0.3% on a monthly basis, a significant reduction from the 1.0% average increase recorded in

the last six months of 1985. The 0.3% monthly average increase in sales was due to significant increases in February (+0.7%) and April 1986 (+2.6%), which were partly offset by decreases in the other four months.

- The following trade groups had the most significant impact on the overall 0.7% decline (\$85 million) in retail trade in June 1986: motor vehicle dealers (\$45 million or -1.9%), grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (\$33 million or -5.4%) and department stores (\$23 million or -2.2%). The decline observed in motor vehicle dealer sales was the second consecutive month in which these sales have dropped. Partly offsetting the impact of these decreases was an increase in automotive parts and accessories store sales (\$14 million or +5.6%).

(continued on page 3)

- On a provincial basis, retail sales declines in Ontario (\$131 million or -3.0%) and in Quebec (\$21 million or -0.7%) had the largest impact on the decrease at the national level. The following provinces and territories also posted losses that were equal to or higher than the national average: Yukon and Northwest Territories (-3.1%), Saskatchewan (-1.1%), and New Brunswick and Alberta (both at -0.7%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for June 1986 rose 6.2% or \$691 million over the same month last year, totalling \$11,758 million (not adjusted for price change). Cumulative retail sales for the first six months of 1986 amounted to \$65,484 million, up 8.1% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Year-over-year comparisons showed a moderate rise of 3.4% for all food stores and a more substantial increase of 9.0% for motor vehicle dealers - two groups which in total account for approximately 50% of total retail sales. Department store sales, which totalled \$939 million in June 1986, were up 3.4% over the same month a year earlier.

Sales by service stations declined by 2.6% from the June 1985 level. This was the third consecutive month during which, on a year-over-year basis, service station sales have decreased.

- On a provincial basis, most of the year-over-year growth registered in June 1986 was concentrated in Ontario (\$290 million or +6.9%), Quebec (\$198 million or +7.2%) and British Columbia (\$64 million or +5.2%). New Brunswick also posted a significant gain, with an increase in sales of \$25 million or +9.4%.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Toronto (+10.0%), Vancouver (+9.1%), Montreal (+6.5%) and Winnipeg (+3.3%).
(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the fourth week of September. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of business	Unadjusted sales all stores				Seasonally adjusted sales all stores				
	June 1985	May 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^p	June '86/'85	March 1986 ^r	April 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^p	June '86/ May '86
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,023.2	2,304.2	2,012.3	-0.5	2,013.9	2,071.1	2,065.4	2,065.3	--
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	539.1	649.4	614.8	14.0	574.8	588.9	610.1	577.3	-5.4
All other food stores	199.0	237.1	226.7	13.9	215.0	210.8	217.0	217.0	-
Department stores	907.3	1,083.5	939.1	3.4	1,060.5	1,057.6	1,061.4	1,038.2	-2.2
General merchandise stores	202.8	235.4	217.1	7.0	237.9	236.1	235.4	231.9	-1.5
General stores	182.3	189.3	192.2	5.4	176.0	176.2	172.6	175.0	1.4
Variety stores	103.1	111.1	102.6	-0.5	112.4	106.3	106.4	105.6	-0.8
Motor vehicle dealers	2,409.5	2,832.5	2,626.4	9.0	2,155.0	2,385.2	2,318.4	2,273.3	-1.9
Used car dealers	59.7	74.3	72.8	21.9	60.7	65.6	61.1	63.4	3.6
Service stations	935.7	921.1	910.9	-2.6	916.9	899.9	902.1	898.0	-0.4
Garages	120.0	142.1	141.1	17.5	124.9	136.3	130.9	135.2	3.3
Automotive parts and accessories stores	268.9	309.2	306.4	13.9	254.9	250.7	249.5	263.4	5.6
Men's clothing stores	112.8	130.3	116.5	3.2	114.7	116.8	117.2	115.2	-1.7
Women's clothing stores	222.4	265.8	243.7	9.5	242.8	247.6	244.5	246.2	0.7
Family clothing stores	150.5	174.0	160.1	6.3	167.3	164.9	167.8	165.3	-1.5
Specialty shoe stores	17.5	20.1	19.4	10.8	18.5	19.1	18.4	20.0	8.5
Family shoe stores	86.4	109.7	93.8	8.6	97.3	101.7	96.1	97.8	1.8
Hardware stores	116.4	135.2	131.0	12.5	103.5	107.8	106.9	106.8	-0.1
Household furniture stores	131.4	147.2	145.7	10.9	138.1	140.9	140.2	142.9	1.9
Household appliance stores	39.0	50.8	42.5	8.9	51.8	50.6	50.0	46.5	-7.2
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	92.2	102.7	105.2	14.1	96.1	98.9	103.0	107.0	3.9
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	428.0	494.7	471.8	10.2	486.8	492.0	493.8	486.8	-1.4
Book and stationery stores	49.7	56.5	56.1	12.7	63.2	63.0	63.9	65.7	3.0
Florists	39.9	63.0	44.4	11.1	49.4	33.5	41.2	42.6	3.3
Jewellery stores	72.8	80.8	78.5	7.8	81.0	82.8	83.4	83.5	0.2
Sporting goods and accessories stores	201.4	232.1	213.3	5.8	160.2	164.2	164.5	164.8	0.2
Personal accessories stores	140.5	155.4	158.6	12.8	154.4	156.4	160.1	159.9	-0.2
All other stores	1,215.9	1,376.1	1,315.0	8.1	1,324.2	1,317.5	1,312.9	1,314.4	0.1
All stores - Total	11,067.5	12,683.3	11,758.1	6.2	11,252.1	11,542.6	11,494.1	11,409.3	-0.7

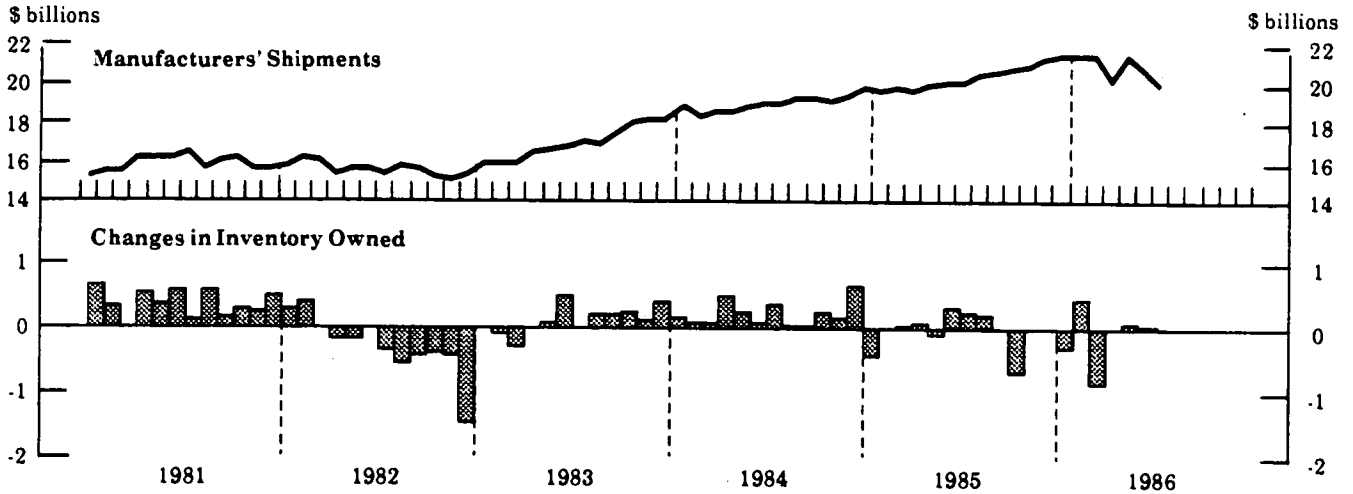
^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

- Nil or zero.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986
(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries
June 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of shipments for all Canadian manufacturing industries decreased 3.5% in June to \$20,005 million. The decrease in June was broadly based as 18 of the 22 major groups, including all nine durable goods major groups, reported lower shipments. Decreases in the value of shipments have now been observed in four of the last five months and the level for June stands 7.0% below the January peak and is in line with levels observed in the second quarter of 1985.
- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in June decreased 4.0% to \$19,997 million – the lowest value since April 1985.
- The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog at the end of June remained almost unchanged at \$24,704 million, following a 0.4% increase in May. Except for a small decline of 0.2% in April, unfilled orders have been rising since November 1985.
- Seasonally adjusted, inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of June remained virtually unchanged from May at \$34,063 million. There has been little change in the level of inventories over the last three months, the June total being only 0.3% higher than the March 1986 level.
- The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments rose from 1.64:1 in May to 1.70:1 in June. This is the highest ratio reported in the last 12 months.

(continued on page 6)

- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in June 1986 were estimated at \$21,751 million, 2.1% higher than June 1985. Cumulative shipments for the first six months of 1986 have been estimated at \$126,362 million. Although the 1986 cumulative shipments up to June are 5.1% over the same period in 1985, the rate has been declining since January when it was 9.4%.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact: the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)
(millions of dollars)

	June 1986 ^P	May 1986 ^r	April 1986	June 1985
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	21,751.2	21,710.9	21,655.3	21,298.0
New orders - Total	21,500.6	21,759.0	21,640.4	21,259.8
Unfilled orders - Total	24,593.9	24,844.5	24,796.4	24,181.0
Inventory owned - Total	33,997.0	34,230.1	34,455.2	34,034.1
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	20,004.7	20,723.4	21,398.7	20,097.5
New orders - Total	19,996.9	20,823.7	21,347.2	20,283.5
Unfilled orders - Total	24,704.0	24,711.8	24,611.4	24,314.6
Inventory owned - Total	34,063.0	34,024.5	33,971.0	34,114.7
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.70	1.64	1.59	1.70

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

June 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that sales of refined petroleum products in June 1986 amounted to 6 524 600 cubic metres, an advance of 10.9% from a year earlier.
- Sales of the main products in June 1986 were as follows with percentage changes from the same month in 1985: motor gasoline 2 889 500 cubic metres (+7.9%); stove oil and kerosene 34 400 cubic metres (+74.6%); diesel fuel oil 1 378 200 cubic metres (+9.7%); light fuel oil 258 600 cubic metres (+46.3%) and heavy fuel oil 549 800 cubic metres (+72.5%).
- For the first six months of 1986, sales of refined products amounted to 37 196 180 cubic metres, down 1.0% from the corresponding period last year. Motor gasoline sales reached 15 569 301 cubic metres (+0.4%); stove oil and kerosene 384 288 cubic metres (-8.2%); diesel fuel oil 7 165 857 cubic metres (+1.6%); light fuel oil 4 129 008 cubic metres (-9.4%) and heavy fuel oil 3 006 556 cubic metres (-3.4%).
- Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners in June 1986 totalled 7 437 701 cubic metres, up 2.0% from a year earlier. Year-to-date production amounted to 40 390 351 cubic metres, down 1.0% from January-June 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the second week of September. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Sales of Natural Gas

June 1986

Highlights

- Total sales of natural gas for June amounted to 2 544 969 thousand cubic metres, down 3.4% from June 1985. However, year-to-date sales were up 0.9% to reach 27 845 670 thousand cubic metres.
- Sales to the residential sector for the January-June period increased marginally (up 0.4% to 7 750 095 thousand cubic metres), as did sales to the commercial

market (up 0.4% to 6 354 464 thousand cubic metres). Industrial sales, including direct sales by producers to industrial consumers were up 1.5% to 13 741 111 thousand cubic metres.

The following table presents preliminary information on sales of natural gas in Canada during June 1986.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of September. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

June 1986

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousand cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	10	64	-	-	74
Quebec	20 666	34 369	219 616	-	274 651
Ontario	166 551	122 380	601 634	78 063	968 628
Manitoba	18 295	19 387	37 709	-	75 391
Saskatchewan	28 377	20 427	74 837	-	123 641
Alberta	126 253	84 827	623 906	-	834 986
British Columbia	58 489	56 698	152 411	-	267 598
Canada - June 1986	418 641	338 152	1 710 113	78 063	2 544 969
Canada - June 1985	423 536	327 258	1 882 933	-	2 633 727
% change	-1.2	+3.3		-5.0	-3.4
Year to date					
Canada 1986	7 750 095	6 354 464	13 460 289	280 822	27 845 670
Year to date					
Canada 1985	7 721 802	6 330 764	13 543 181	-	27 595 747
% change	+0.4	+0.4		+1.5	+0.9

- Nil or zero.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

June 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,575,834 phonograph records in June 1986, down 11.1% from the 4,021,720 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,215,313 in June 1986, up 9.5% from 2,936,815 tapes in June 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 21,681,108 - down 10.1% from the 24,116,821 records produced during the January to June 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 9.7% to 19,695,166 from 17,953,730 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 25. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Electrical Appliances

June

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 165,407 kitchen appliances in June 1986, up 7.4% from the 154,017 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 33,784 - a drop of 38.6% from 55,033 in June 1985. Production of home comfort products reached 34,791 in June 1986 - an increase of 18.8% from the previous year's level of 29,277.

Year-to-date production in June 1986 amounted to 1,119,921 units (revised figure). Corresponding data for June 1985 are confidential.

Order the January-June 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: Aldo Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

June 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for June 1986 totalled 109 828 tonnes, a decrease of 19.2% from the 135 911 tonnes (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 688 335 tonnes, down 11.2% from the 775 012 tonnes produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 25. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

June 1986

Canadian manufacturers sold 174,055 automotive replacement batteries in June 1986, a decrease of 34.9% from the 267,567 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 967,698 automotive replacement batteries in June 1986, down 6.5% from 1,035,019 for the same period in 1985.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of August 25. Contact: Aldo Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

August 1, 1986

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at August 1, 1986 and revised figures for July 1, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 4. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Oils and Fats, May 1986
Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Asphalt Roofing, June 1986
Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

The Sugar Situation, June 1986
Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Retail Trade, April 1986
Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150)

**Production and Inventories of
Process Cheese and Instant Skim
Milk Powder, June 1986**

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Private and Public Investment
in Canada, Revised Intentions 1986**
Catalogue number 61-206

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26)

**Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers,
June 1986 Catalogue number 36-004**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Consumer Price Index, July 1986

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Available August 19, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Cement, June 1986

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

**Culture Communiqué, Vol. 9, No. 5:
Canada's Balance on International
Trade in the Cultural Sector**

Catalogue number 87-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 19, 1986

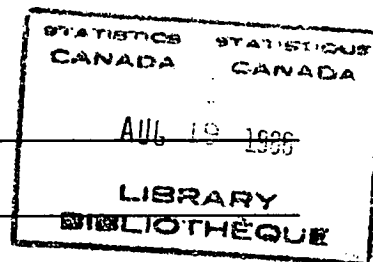
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Major Release

Consumer Price Index, July 1986

2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, up from the 3.7% reported in June.



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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index July 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.8% between June and July attaining a level of 132.9 (1981=100). The increase in July follows a moderate 0.2% rise reported in June, and represents the sharpest unadjusted monthly increase posted by the CPI since June 1983. The combined effect of increases in six of the major component indexes, offset marginally by a decline in the clothing index, contributed to the latest rise in the CPI. A large part of the overall increase was explained by advances in the transportation (1.9%), food (1.3%) and housing (0.4%) indexes.

Seasonally adjusted, the all-items index rose by 0.7%, compared to an increase of 0.1% reported in June.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI between July 1985 and July 1986 was 4.2%, up from the 3.7% observed in the 12-month period ending in June. However, the latest year-to-year increase did not depart significantly from the 4.0% average of the 12-month increases for the first six months of 1986. The compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (April to July) was 5.3%. This measure of current consumer price change rose sharply to return to levels observed in the early part of the year following four months of moderate increases.

Food

Between June and July, the food index advanced by 1.3%, a considerably faster rate than the 0.2% rise observed between May and June. Accelerated increases in both the index for food purchased from stores (1.4% compared to 0.1 in June) and that of food purchased from restaurants (0.9% compared to 0.3%) were noted.

The 1.4% increase in the index for food purchased from stores resulted largely from higher prices for pork products, chicken, cured,

prepared and ready-cooked meat, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. Moderate increases were also reported in the price of sugar and selected dairy and bakery products. A sharp 8.4% rise in the pork index reflected a cyclical shortage of hogs for slaughter as well as some seasonal price increases. Higher chicken prices were partly due to seasonal increases in demand as well as to a termination of retail promotions observed mainly in Montreal and Quebec City, and perhaps some substitution effects resulting from the higher pork prices. The fresh fruit index rose due to increases for apples, pears and grapefruit although prices declined for bananas and oranges. The rise in the fresh vegetables index reflected considerable offsetting movements as the prices of potatoes rose 28.7% with the arrival on the market of new potatoes while the prices of green and salad-type vegetables fell (e.g. lettuce, down 29.0%).

Over the 12-month period, July 1985 to July 1986, the food index advanced by 4.5%, up significantly from the increase of 3.8% observed in the 12-month period ending in June. Increases of 4.3% and 4.9% respectively in the indexes for food purchased from stores and food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index climbed by 0.6% in July compared to the marginal 0.1% increase reported in June. The bulk of the increase was attributable to advances of 1.9% in the transportation index and 0.4% in the housing index. A decline of 0.3% in the clothing index had a marginal moderating effect.

A considerable part of the 1.9% increase in the transportation index came from higher air fares due principally to seasonal increases for both domestic and international flights. Vehicle insurance premiums also rose mainly in Quebec and Ontario. Higher charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were also observed. Gasoline prices fell, on average, as the effect of sporadic "price wars" continued. (continued on page 3)

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

	Indexes			Percentage change July 1986 from	
	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	June 1986	July 1985
All-items	132.9	131.9	127.6	0.8	4.2
Food	127.6	126.0	122.1	1.3	4.5
All-items excluding food	134.4	133.6	129.1	0.6	4.1
Housing	133.0	132.5	129.1	0.4	3.0
Clothing	118.1	118.5	115.2	-0.3	2.5
Transportation	136.2	133.6	130.2	1.9	4.6
Health and personal care	133.0	132.3	126.7	0.5	5.0
Recreation, reading and education	130.2	130.1	124.4	0.1	4.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	174.4	173.2	158.5	0.7	10.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	75.2	75.8	78.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	314.8				

Declines in gasoline taxes were also reported in four provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

The rise of 0.4% in the housing index was attributable mainly to higher charges for rented and owned accommodation as well as to seasonally higher hotel and motel rates. Moderate price increases were also reported for selected household furnishings and equipment. In the rental accommodation component, above average rent increases were observed in Montreal, Toronto and some larger urban centres of south-western Ontario, as well as in Regina and Calgary. The rise in the owned accommodation index resulted mainly from higher prices for new homes (which have risen sharply in Toronto and area) and for home maintenance and repairs.

A 0.7% increase in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index was due principally to a rise in cigarette prices, as increases in cigarette taxes were reported in Prince Edward Island and price increases by one major manufacturer were noted. The health and personal care index was up by 0.5% reflecting higher prices for personal care supplies, eye care and non-prescribed medicines. Increases in admission charges to live sports events largely

explained the 0.1% increase in the recreation, reading and education index.

The clothing index fell by 0.3% following a decline of 0.2% in June. The latest fall was the net result of increased sales activity only partially offset by a return to regular price levels for some items.

Over the 12-month period, July 1985 to July 1986, the all-items excluding food index increased by 4.1%, up noticeably from the rise of 3.6% reported in the previous 12-month period ending in June.

Goods and Services

The goods index increased by 0.5% in July while the services index escalated by a sharp 1.1%. These changes contrasted with the moderate 0.1% rise recorded for each of these indexes in the previous month. Over the 12-month period, July 1985 to July 1986, the goods index rose by 3.0% while the services index advanced by 5.6%.

City Highlights

Between June and July, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from no change reported in (continued on page 4)

Saint John to 1.0% observed in Toronto. The lower than average movement in the Saint John CPI resulted mainly from a sharp decline in transportation charges and a relatively smaller increase in its housing index. The main factor in the Toronto CPI was a greater than average increase in its transportation index.

Between July 1985 and July, 1986 the all-items indexes for cities varied from a low of 1.3% in Charlottetown/Summerside to a high of 5.1% in Toronto.

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

St. John's

Among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index were higher air fares, increased traveller accommodation costs and higher overall food prices, especially for pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Higher cigarette prices were also observed. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for gasoline and clothing. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.9%, largely due to higher air fares, increased electricity charges (reflecting the discontinued provincial government rebate) and higher prices for cigarettes (due, in part, to an increase in provincial taxes). The food index advanced slightly, mainly as a result of higher prices for pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Increased shelter charges were also observed, especially for traveller accommodation. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing, gasoline and household furnishings. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Halifax

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher air fares, increased traveller accommodation charges and higher food prices (especially for pork and fresh produce). Advances were also noted in charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs and in the cost of eye care and personal care supplies. Declines were observed in the cost of owned

accommodation and in the price of women's wear. Between July 1985 and July 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting price movements. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were increased charges for traveller accommodation, higher costs for household furnishings and equipment, higher cigarette prices and increased air fares. The cost of eye care and selected women's wear items also advanced. Food prices were up on average, as higher prices for beef, pork, chicken, cured meats, fresh produce and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for prepared meats, dairy products, eggs and bread. Lower gasoline prices, which followed the reduction of provincial taxes, lower household operating expenses and a decline in the cost of personal care supplies, exerted a downward impact. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

Quebec City

Higher food prices (especially for beef, pork, chicken, dairy products, bread and fresh produce), increased shelter charges (notably for traveller accommodation) and higher air fares largely explained the 0.9% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in the cost of household furnishings, vehicle maintenance and repairs, women's wear and cigarettes. Between July 1985 and July 1986, the all-items index rose 4.5%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose 0.9%, mainly due to higher food prices and increased transportation costs. Within the food component, higher prices were observed for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, eggs, bread, fresh produce and restaurant meals. The transportation component advanced because of higher air fares. Other notable increases were observed in the cost of rented, owned and traveller accommodation, in cigarette prices and in the cost of personal care supplies. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

(continued on page 5)

Ottawa

Higher food prices and increased air fares largely explained the 0.8% rise in the all-items index. Food prices rose, mainly as a result of higher prices for pork, poultry, bakery products, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Advances in cigarette prices, vehicle insurance premiums, admission charges to spectator sports and in rented and traveller accommodation costs also had a significant upward impact. Prices for household furnishings also increased. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Toronto

Higher transportation costs (most notably for gasoline, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares), increased shelter charges and higher food prices accounted for most of the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, price increases were observed for beef, pork, chicken, cured meat, bakery products and fresh produce. Advances were also noted in cigarette prices and in the cost of personal care supplies. Clothing prices declined. Since July 1985, The all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Thunder Bay

Higher transportation costs (most notably for vehicle insurance premiums and air fares, offset somewhat by lower gasoline prices) accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher food prices also exerted a significant upward effect, as increased prices for beef, pork, poultry and fresh vegetables more than offset lower prices for cured and prepared meats, butter, bread, cereal products, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Higher cigarette prices and increased costs for traveller accommodation, eye care and non-prescribed medicines were also observed. Owned accommodation charges declined, as did prices for furniture and men's wear. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Winnipeg

Advances in air fares, vehicle repair charges, traveller accommodation costs and cigarette prices were among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Higher food prices, most notably for pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals, also exerted a significant

upward impact. Advances were also observed in charges for non-prescribed medicine, eye care and personal care supplies. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Regina

Main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the all-items index were higher food prices, increased charges for natural gas and higher costs for rented and traveller accommodation. The food index advanced due to higher prices for beef, pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Increases in the cost of eye care, admission charges to football events and in cigarette prices were also noted. Gasoline prices declined. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.9%, mainly reflecting increased costs for natural gas, higher air fares, increased rented and traveller accommodation charges and higher costs for household furnishings and equipment. Food prices were up, due mainly to higher prices for beef, pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Cigarette prices also advanced. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose 0.7%. Among the main contributors were increased air fares, higher shelter charges (for rented and traveller accommodation) and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef, pork, chicken, cured meats and fresh vegetables). Advances were also observed in household furnishing and equipment costs, in vehicle maintenance and repair charges, in cigarette prices and in charges relating to eye care. Admission charges to football also advanced. Clothing prices declined slightly, mainly due to lower prices for women's wear. Between July 1985 and July 1986, the all-items index rose 3.5%.

Calgary

Higher air fares, increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation, and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef, pork, chicken, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) largely explained the 0.8% rise in the (continued on page 6)

all-items index. Advances were also noted in cigarette prices, and certain recreational costs. Clothing prices (mainly for women's wear) and owned accommodation charges declined, as did the cost of natural gas (due to an increase in the Alberta tax rebate). From July 1985 to July 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Vancouver

Higher food prices, increased housing charges and higher transportation costs accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, higher prices were observed for pork, poultry, dairy products, bread and restaurant meals, offset somewhat by lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks. The housing index advanced, reflecting higher charges for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and equipment and rent. Owned accommodation charges declined. The rise in the transportation component was mainly due to higher air fares and increased vehicle repair costs, partly offset by a decline in gasoline prices (resulting from reduced provincial taxes). Advances were also noted in the cost of cigarettes, personal care

supplies and newspapers. Prices for men's and women's wear declined. Since July 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Victoria

The 0.8% rise in the all-items index was largely the result of higher gasoline prices, increased air fares and advances in certain housing costs, most notably for rented accommodation, traveller accommodation, and household furnishings and equipment. Food prices rose, on average, as higher prices for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for beef, bakery products, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. Clothing prices declined. Between July 1985 and July 1986, the all-items index advanced 1.8%.

(see tables on page 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the July 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80). Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), 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								
July 1986 index	132.1	119.7	132.3	125.0	136.3	131.3	127.8	176.5
% change from June 1986	0.6	1.4	0.1	-1.0	1.9	-0.1	0.0	0.4
% change from July 1985	2.8	4.4	0.2	0.6	4.1	3.6	4.2	8.0
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1986 index	127.0	117.8	125.5	116.4	128.5	134.8	134.2	172.8
% change from June 1986	0.9	0.2	0.9	-0.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	4.7
% change from July 1985	1.3	2.8	-2.9	3.5	1.3	4.8	5.5	11.8
Halifax								
July 1986 index	131.9	117.9	134.3	115.5	135.1	138.3	136.0	176.7
% change from June 1986	0.5	1.1	0.1	-0.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	-0.1
% change from July 1985	3.0	3.3	1.1	-0.2	2.8	3.6	5.4	13.1
Saint John								
July 1986 index	131.9	122.8	135.8	115.9	131.5	128.5	134.8	177.7
% change from June 1986	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	-1.6	-0.4	0.0	0.5
% change from July 1985	2.6	2.8	0.2	2.7	4.0	1.1	4.9	9.0
Quebec City								
July 1986 index	134.7	129.7	137.5	119.5	134.6	132.9	123.1	179.3
% change from June 1986	0.9	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	-0.1	0.6
% change from July 1985	4.5	6.6	2.7	4.5	2.6	4.2	4.5	11.6
Montreal								
July 1986 index	134.6	129.8	135.3	118.4	138.9	132.8	127.3	181.6
% change from June 1986	0.9	2.2	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
% change from July 1985	4.6	6.5	2.7	4.0	2.9	6.0	4.8	13.0
Ottawa								
July 1986 index	134.0	124.7	138.1	119.2	139.6	132.8	128.1	170.3
% change from June 1986	0.8	1.4	0.4	-0.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.9
% change from July 1985	4.0	4.4	2.4	3.4	6.7	2.4	4.3	8.6
Toronto								
July 1986 index	135.3	131.3	135.0	120.4	141.1	135.9	130.9	173.5
% change from June 1986	1.0	1.4	0.5	-0.7	3.1	0.9	0.2	1.0
% change from July 1985	5.1	3.7	4.2	2.4	9.2	6.8	4.4	9.0
Thunder Bay								
July 1986 index	132.8	126.5	133.8	117.2	136.1	135.4	128.6	166.0
% change from June 1986	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.9
% change from July 1985	3.4	3.0	2.2	2.1	4.7	4.3	4.3	7.3
Winnipeg								
July 1986 index	131.2	119.8	134.6	117.7	132.1	128.3	132.3	180.6
% change from June 1986	0.6	0.7	0.1	-0.1	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.8
% change from July 1985	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.9	4.8	11.9

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

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								
July 1986 index	128.6	116.0	134.6	114.2	123.8	135.6	129.0	167.6
% change from June 1986	0.7	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.8
% change from July 1985	1.9	-4.2	3.8	-1.7	0.6	3.0	4.3	10.0
Saskatoon								
July 1986 index	129.6	117.4	132.9	118.7	129.0	129.7	131.9	164.4
% change from June 1986	0.9	1.0	0.8	-0.1	2.3	-0.2	0.1	0.4
% change from July 1985	4.0	2.1	4.6	-0.8	3.8	1.5	6.3	9.7
Edmonton								
July 1986 index	129.2	128.7	123.3	116.1	135.6	135.2	128.5	175.8
% change from June 1986	0.7	0.7	0.3	-0.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
% change from July 1985	3.5	4.2	2.3	2.1	4.4	3.9	3.0	8.5
Calgary								
July 1986 index	128.6	126.7	123.0	112.2	138.9	137.9	128.5	171.5
% change from June 1986	0.8	1.0	0.1	-0.3	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.4
% change from July 1985	3.5	3.9	2.5	1.6	4.2	3.8	3.8	8.9
Vancouver								
July 1986 index	130.0	127.4	125.3	118.6	135.8	129.3	137.1	162.4
% change from June 1986	0.5	1.2	0.2	-0.8	1.7	0.6	-0.3	0.2
% change from July 1985	3.5	4.9	2.4	1.3	2.2	3.2	5.5	8.6
Victoria²								
July 1986 index	104.2	106.3	101.0	102.4	103.1	104.2	107.4	117.6
% change from June 1986	0.8	0.6	0.4	-0.9	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
% change from July 1985	1.8	3.0	-0.1	1.0	0.2	3.1	5.1	8.0

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15.00/\$60.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Data Availability Announcements

Highway Construction Price Indexes

1985

Highway construction prices rose 1.6% in fiscal year 1985, the smallest annual increase since 1968.

In general, three patterns of price change can be observed. From Newfoundland to Ontario, the annual index changes are the smallest observed since 1981 and varied from 4.3% to -2.3%. In the Prairies price change has fluctuated from strong increases to modest decreases since 1981; the increases in fiscal year 1985 tended to be stronger than usual and varied from 14.3% for Manitoba to 5.6% for Saskatchewan. In British Columbia, the sharp decline of 16.9% in 1984 attenuated to a lesser decline of 5.1% in 1985.

Contractors' bid prices rose 1.3% in total with grading up 1.8%, granular base courses up 4.6% and paving advancing 0.1% during the year.

Prices for materials supplied by provincial highway departments to contractors also rose (2.9%) with the largest increase in Saskatchewan (11.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 120.

Order the second quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in August 1986 or contact Information Service (613-990-9606/07), Prices Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

June 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,159.1 million for June 1986, an increase of 11.2% over the \$1,042.3 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact: R. Lasnier (613-991-3489), Services Division.

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

October 1985

Airport activity data indicate that over 3.3 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during October 1985, an increase of 2.9% over October 1984. The top 10 airports recorded considerable fluctuations in traffic volumes for October 1985 compared to 1984; variations ranged from -1.2% at Mirabel International to 12.1% at Halifax International. Eight airports showed gains in traffic.

Order the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* Vol. 18, No. 8 (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of September, or contact K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Production of Soft Drinks

July 1986

Soft drink production for July 1986 was estimated at 2 212 151 hectolitres an increase of 5.4% from 2 097 840 hectolitres (revised figure) a year earlier.

Year-to-date production was estimated at 12 406 901 hectolitres, compared to the corresponding 1985 amount of 11 314 196 hectolitres. These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20) to be released the last week of August. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

June 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for June 1986 are now available. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 60 395 tonnes in June 1986, a decrease of 9.9% from the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 359 024 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 20. Contact: Michel Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

June 1986

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during June 1986 were as follows, (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour,	11.8
● Malt,	14.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612, series 1, and 5613.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-September, or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Footwear Statistics

June 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,942,792 pairs of footwear in June 1986, a decrease of 3.7% from the 4,095,305 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to June 1986 period totalled 22,846,298 pairs of footwear, up from 22,539,672 pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the June issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 18, 1986. Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry, 1984 and 1985 ✓
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Pulwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, July 1, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-010
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Wholesale Trade, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Merchandising Inventories, April 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104)

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Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 20, 1986

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Major Release

Labour Market Activity of Students During the Summer Vacation, July 1986 2

- Labour market conditions for students intending to return to school in the fall have improved significantly this summer

Data Availability Announcements

Oils and Fats, June 1986	3
Oilseed Crushings, July 1986	3
Imports by Commodities, June 1986	3



Publications Released	4
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Major Release

Labour Market Activity of Students During the Summer Vacation July 1986

Every summer, Canadian labour markets absorb over one million students who intend to return to school in the fall. These students account for approximately 9% of total employment in July.

Last month, the percentage of students in the labour force and the percentage who had actually obtained jobs were 71.5% and 62.0% respectively, the highest July rates recorded since data on returning students were first collected in 1977.

The summer labour market picture for students has improved considerably since the recession, with the student unemployment rate dropping from 19.3% in July 1982 to 13.3% in July 1986. The percentage with jobs (the employment/population ratio) has risen almost 10 percentage points over the same four-year period to reach 62.0% in July 1986.

This progress in labour market conditions for students probably reflects a combination of factors including an improved economic climate, changing demographics - that is, a decreasing population of 15-24 year olds - and the impact of federal and provincial government job creation programs geared towards student employment.

The July issue of *The Labour Force* contains an article entitled "Labour Market Activity of Students During the Summer Vacation: July 1986". The article examines summer student involvement in the labour force using data obtained from supplementary Labour Force Survey questions asked during the months of May to September.

Order the July 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available today. Contact: Doreen Duchesne (613-991-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Oils and Fats

June 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in June 1986 totalled 47 346 tonnes, a decrease of 7.7% from the 51 284 tonnes produced in May 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 285 043 tonnes, down 5.6% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 301 935 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 192 tonnes in June 1986, down from the 9 974 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 46 500 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 48 602 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 917 tonnes in June 1986 from 4 002 tonnes in May. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 29 658 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 33 707 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of August 18 1986. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings

July 1986

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed, July 1986: 102 038 tonnes of crushings, with 42 512 tonnes of oil and 55 778 tonnes of meal produced.

- Soybeans, July 1986: 55 241 tonnes of crushings, with 10 261 tonnes of oil and 42 305 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 25. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/ Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Glenn Lennox (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Imports by Commodities

June 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for June 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the first week of September. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Current Economic Indicators, *f*
Vol. 2, No. 7, August 1986
Catalogue number 13-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Footwear Statistics, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

The Labour Force, July 1986 *x*
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215)

Oil Pipe Line Transport, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

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Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: André Jacques (613-991-1105)

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The Daily

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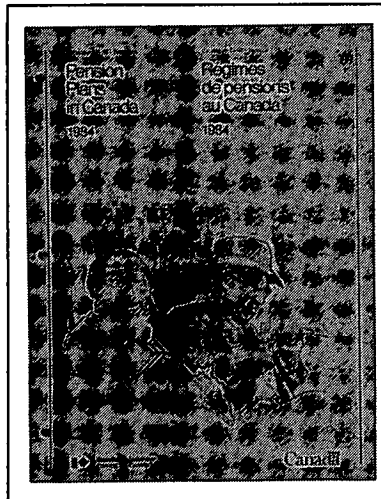
Major Releases

Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1986 <small>Department stores sales advanced 3.5% from June 1985</small>	2
Building Permits, May 1986 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Value of building permits remained at a high level, in spite of a 1.3% decrease in May 	4

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, July 1986	5
Steel Ingots, Week Ending August 16, 1986	5
Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending August 7, 1986	5
Shorn Wool Production, 1986	5
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Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1986	6
Electric Lamps, July 1986	6

Publications Released 7



Pension Plans in Canada, 1984

Pension Plans in Canada, 1984 includes data for all occupational pension plans sponsored by employers in Canada.

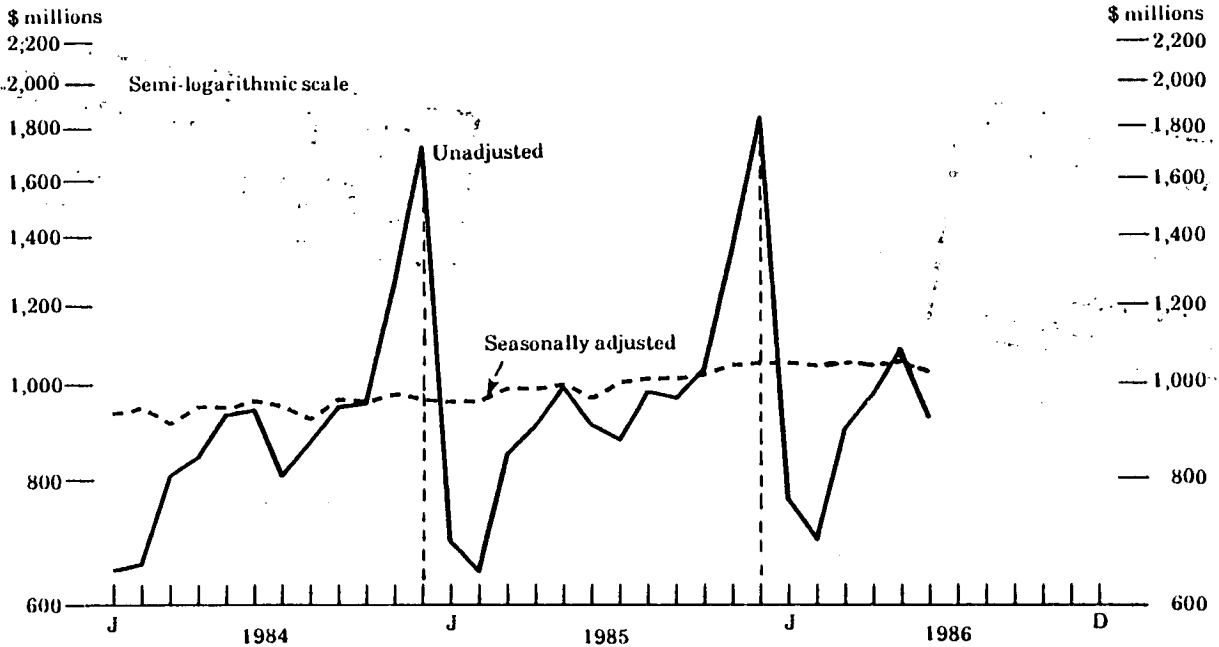
The report examines the terms and conditions of these plans in historical context and covers such characteristics as vesting, contribution rates, benefit formulae, eligibility requirements, integration with the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, retirement ages, pension indexing, contributions paid by employers and employees, number of pensioners and amounts of benefits paid under these plans. Also included are data on RRSPs.

Order *Pension Plans in Canada 1984* (74-401, \$50), available today. Contact: Jessica Dunn or Diane Galarneau (613-990-9900), Pensions Section, Labour Division.



Major Releases

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Department Store Sales and Stocks June 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,038 million (not adjusted for price change) in June 1986, a significant decrease of 2.2% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,061 million. The June decrease follows a 0.4% increase in May and a 0.3% decrease in April. The decrease in June was broadly based as 32 of the 40 departments reported lower sales.

- In terms of recent trends, department store sales rose marginally in the first half of 1986, with an average monthly gain of 0.1%. This marks a significant reduction, however, from the 1.2% average monthly increase recorded in the last six months of 1985.

- Seasonally adjusted department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$3,901 million at the end of June, down 8.5% from the May 1986 revised value of \$4,264 million. This was the first monthly decline in department store stocks since June 1985.

- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 3.76:1 in June 1986, down from the average ratio of 3.95:1 observed in the first five months of the year, but still higher than the ratios recorded in 1985 which averaged 3.49:1.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalled \$939 million in June 1986, up 3.5% over the June 1985 level of \$907 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to June 1986 totalled \$5,358 million, up 7.3% over the corresponding period in 1985.

- Six provinces posted gains in June 1986 over the corresponding month in 1985, with increases ranging from 7.4% in British Columbia to 0.7% in Manitoba. Declines were recorded in Newfoundland (-3.5%), Nova Scotia (-2.2%), New Brunswick (-1.2%) and Quebec (-0.7%). Sales rose in seven of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in June 1986 reached \$565 million, up 2.7% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$374 million, up 4.8% over the same period last year.
- Unadjusted department store stocks at month-end totalled \$3,644 million, up 13.3% over the level reached in June 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112

Order the June 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) available the second week of October 1986. Contact: Lina Di Pietro (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Building Permits

May 1986

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in May decreased slightly (-1.3%) to \$1,945.2 million from \$1,970.2 million in April. This fall is entirely attributable to the residential sector.

The seasonally adjusted value of residential permits declined moderately (-3.8%) to \$1,085.6 million from \$1,128.1 million. In spite of this decline levels of intentions recorded in both single and multi-family dwelling sectors remained at high levels in May. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 16,687 units were approved in May (9,331 single detached and 7,356 multiple dwellings), down 6.4% from 17,829 units authorized in April (9,704 single detached and 8,125 multiple dwellings). In annual terms, these approvals represent 200,300 units in May and 213,900 units in April. Only Ontario

recorded an increase in residential building permits in May.

The seasonally adjusted value of non-residential projects remained strong in May at \$859.6 million, up 2.1% from the previous month. Moderate increases were registered for the industrial (+4.0%) and governmental (+7.0%) components while the commercial component decreased slightly (-0.9%). Only the Atlantic provinces and Quebec recorded gains in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the last week of August. Contact: Gaetan Lemay (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

(Millions of Dollars)

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	April 1985	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	April 1985	May '86/ Avril '86	May '86/ May '85
Residential	1,463.2	1,518.5	1,262.7	1,092.0	1,085.6	1,128.1	913.7	828.6	-3.8	18.8
Industrial	146.5	149.4	141.5	309.9	153.2	147.3	135.0	294.9	4.0	13.5
Commercial	484.9	491.5	436.7	390.4	467.6	471.8	406.7	391.3	-0.9	15.0
Institutional and governmental	236.8	222.3	207.7	155.3	238.8	223.0	225.6	169.7	7.0	5.9
Total	2,331.4	2,381.7	2,048.6	1,947.6	1,945.2	1,970.2	1,681.0	1,684.5	-1.3	15.7

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

July 1986

Canadian tobacco products firms produced 2,378,502,000 cigarettes in July 1986, a 3.8% increase from the 2,291,184,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1985. Production for January to July 1986 totalled 31,752,762,000 cigarettes, down from 37,600,736,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in July 1986 amounted to 4,316,044,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 1.5% from the July 1985 amount of 4,383,752,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 totalled 30,779,619,000 cigarettes, down 5.1% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 32,429,377,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40) to be released the week of August 25. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending August 16, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending August 16, 1986 totalled 228 578 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% from the preceding week's total of 217 635 tonnes but down 16.5% from the year-earlier level of 273 910 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 8 837 654 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from 8 979 551 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending August 7, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the seven days ending August 7, 1986 totalled 3.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.1% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 29 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of September 8. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Shorn Wool Production

1986

Total sheep and lamb numbers in Canada at July 1, 1986 are estimated at 721,500, down 4% from 748,200 at July 1, 1985.

The 1986 Canadian wool clip is estimated at 1 220 800 kilograms, down 7% from last year at 1 310 800 kilograms.

The number of sheep shorn this year is estimated at 386,300, a decrease of 6% from last year at 409,700.

The 1986 average fleece weight for Canada is estimated at 7.1 kilograms, the same as last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1184-1186.

For further information order *Shorn Wool Production, 1986* (23-204, \$10), available September 2. Contact: Bernard E. Rosien (613-991-2509), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1986

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 125.3 in the second quarter of 1986, up 0.6% from the revised first quarter level of 124.6.

The machinery and equipment component climbed 0.8%: higher stainless steel prices again this quarter resulted in increases of 1.6% and 0.7% for fabricated equipment and piping, valves and fittings, respectively. Smaller increases were posted for process machinery (0.5%), process instruments and controls (0.1%), and electric equipment (0.2%); structural support, paint and insulation declined 0.4%. Construction labour and construction indirects components were unchanged. Increases were also posted for buildings (1.0%) and engineering, design and administration (0.7%).

On an annual basis, comparing the second quarter 1986 with the corresponding quarter of 1985, percentage changes ranged from a low of 0.9% for construction labour to a high of 3.7% for buildings.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in September 1986. Contact: Les Graham (613-990-9601), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1986

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) rose to a preliminary level of 125.2 in the second quarter of 1986, up 0.4% from the revised first quarter level of 124.7.

Advances of 1.0% for buildings and 0.7% for engineering, design and administration were moderated by a 0.3% increase in the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component

and a 0.1% decrease in the field erection component. Within the machinery and equipment component, process machinery and pumps and compressors led the advances with increases of 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively. Lesser increases were recorded for fabricated equipment (0.4%), piping, valves and fittings (0.3%), process instruments and controls (0.1%), electric equipment (0.2%) and other utilities equipment (0.1%); structural support paint and insulation posted the only decrease (-0.3%). Static labour rates and a stronger Canadian dollar were responsible for the field erection decrease.

On an annual basis, comparing the second quarter of 1986 with the same quarter of 1985, the percentage changes for the major components ranged from a low of 1.0% for the field erection component to a high of 3.7% for the building component.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in September 1986. Contact: Les Graham (613-990-9601), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Electric Lamps

July 1986

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 18,598,196 light bulbs and tubes in July 1986, a decrease of 7.2% from the 20,032,557 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1986 amounted to 138,976,588 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.0% from the 146,229,998 sold during the January-July period in 1985.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of September 8. Contact: Aldo Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Electricity Bills: For Domestic, Commercial and Small Power Service, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 57-203
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 61-003
(Canada: \$50/\$200; Other Countries: \$60/\$240)

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 61-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Pension Plans in Canada, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 74-401
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51)

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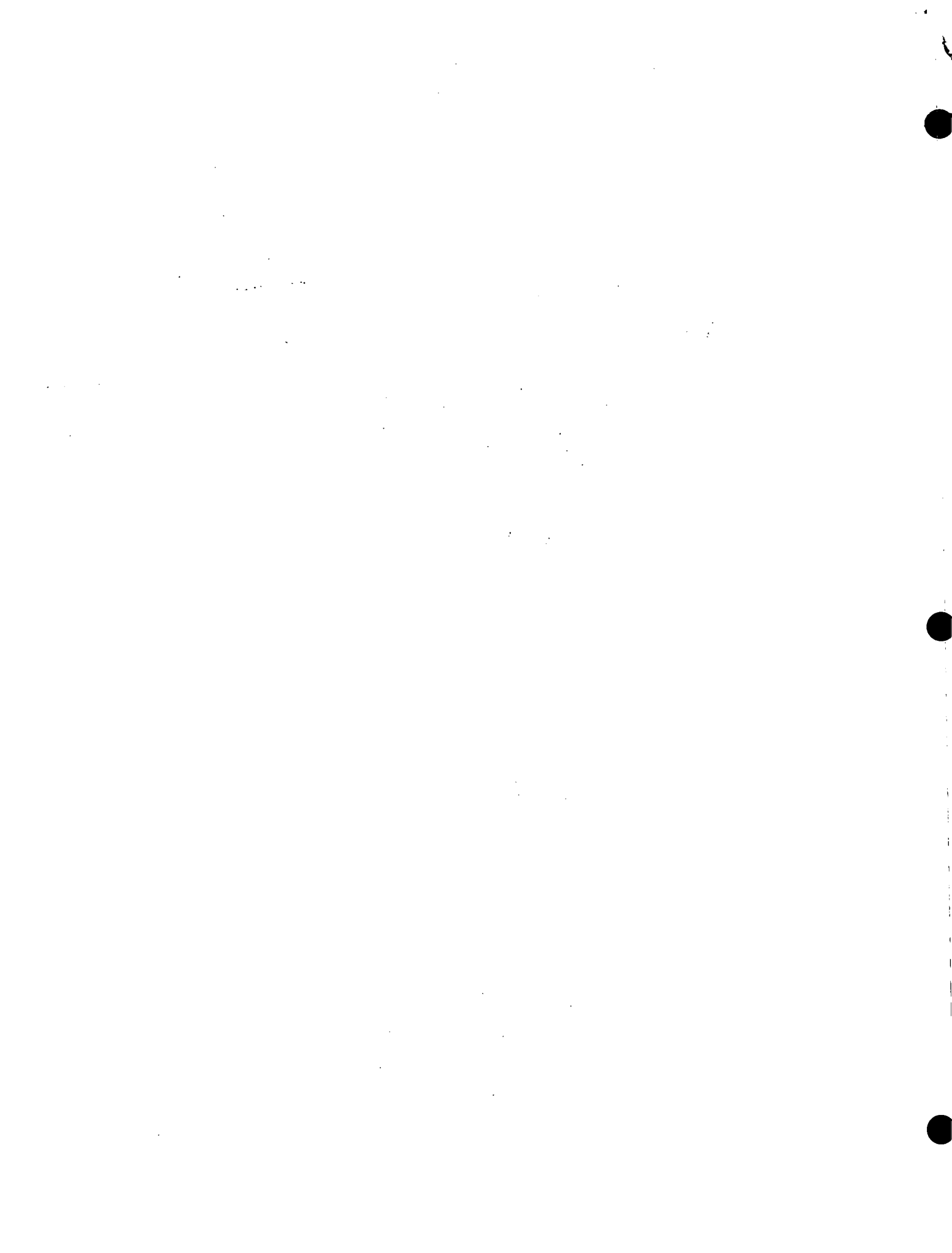
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Friday, August 22, 1986

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Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, July 1986 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturers are giving mixed signals as to prospects for the industry in the third quarter | |
| International Travel Account, Second Quarter 1986 | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada had its lowest second quarter travel deficit with the United States since 1975 | |
| Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1986 | 6 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-residential construction prices rose 1.5% from the first quarter and 4.2% from a year earlier | |

Data Availability Announcement

Stocks of Frozen Meats, August 1986

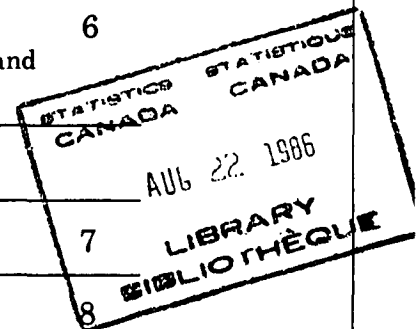
Publications Released

Major Release Dates, August 25-29 8

Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry 1986

This report, based on projections of capital spending for 1986 from a survey taken in the latter part of 1985, focuses primarily upon the country of control aspect of capital spending in the manufacturing, mining and forestry sectors. These sectors account for 27% of the projected total capital expenditures in 1986. As well, the report presents concentration measures that profile the largest investments by the top four and eight firms regionally, industrially and by metropolitan area.

Order *Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry, 1986* (61-215, \$15), available today. Contact: Margot Greenberg (613-991-3609), International and Financial Economics Division.



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Major Releases

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries July 1986

Compared to April 1986, the seasonally adjusted results of the July 1986-Business Conditions Survey indicate an improvement in the inflow of orders received by Canadian manufacturers. However, there are less positive signals concerning unfilled orders and inventories of finished goods on hand and for third quarter production prospects.

After adjusting for their size, the number of manufacturers that indicated rising **orders received** exceeded the corresponding number that cited declining orders by +3 percentage points. This balance of opinion was higher than the balance of -1 recorded for the April survey but lower than the balance of +6 for the January 1986 survey. Manufacturers representing 59% of total respondents' shipments reported little change in orders received.

In the latest survey, the difference between the proportions expecting a higher volume of **production** over the next three months and the proportion expecting lower production was +1 percentage point. This was lower than both the April 1986 balance of +5 and the 1985 average balance of +6.

The **backlog of unfilled orders** was reported to be about normal by manufacturers representing 73% of total respondents' output. The unfilled orders backlog was reported as higher than normal by 9% but lower than normal by 18%. The resulting negative balance of -9 was more pronounced than the negative

balances for the two previous surveys but was much less in magnitude than the eight negative balances recorded in the July 1981 to April 1983 surveys (see Chart 2).

Canadian manufacturers continued to be concerned about the level of **finished product inventories** with 25% reporting that they were too high. This is about the same level as recorded in the April survey but six percentage points higher than the 19% recorded in the January 1986 and October 1985 surveys. Only 4% reported that finished product inventory levels were too low.

Users should note that the net balance of opinion should be viewed in relation to the proportion of manufacturers reporting about the same, about normal or about right (the unchanged alternatives). Since 1982, this proportion has been generally increasing for most of the above mentioned variables. This suggests increasing confidence by manufacturers in recent years in relation to economic conditions.

Seasonal adjustment has been introduced with this release since most of the time series exhibit significant seasonal variations. As well, the April 1986 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

(see table on page 3 and charts on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

Contact: T. Newton (613-991-3554), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Industry Division.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries
July 1986

All manufacturing industries	July 1985	October 1985	January 1986	April 1986	July 1986
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be					
About the same (s.a.)	51	49	44	47	45
Higher (s.a.)	28	31	26	29	28
Lower (s.a.)	21	20	30	24	27
Balance (s.a.)	7	11	-4	5	1
Balance (raw)	-5	8	-10	25	-11
Orders received are					
About the same (s.a.)	56	53	62	61	59
Rising (s.a.)	27	28	22	19	22
Declining(s.a.)	17	19	16	20	19
Balance (s.a.)	10	9	6	-1	3
Balance (raw)	8	5	4	7	1
Present backlog of unfilled orders is					
About normal (s.a.)	63	70	70	69	73
Higher than normal (s.a.)	16	12	14	13	9
Lower than normal (s.a.)	21	18	16	18	18
Balance (s.a.)	-5	-6	-2	-5	-9
Balance (raw)	-2	-6	-5	-5	-6
Finished product inventory on hand is					
About right (s.a.)	75	76	76	69	71
Too low (s.a.)	5	5	5	5	4
Too high ¹	20	19	19	26	25
Balance (s.a.)	-15	-14	-14	-21	-21
Balance (raw)	-15	-12	-15	-22	-21
Sources of production difficulties					
Working capital shortage (raw)	8	3	3	4	4
Skilled labour shortage (raw)	5	4	4	5	4
Unskilled labour shortage (raw)	0	1	0	0	0
Raw material shortage (raw)	5	3	3	4	4
Other difficulties (raw)	5	4	2	2	2
No difficulties (raw)	79	85	88	87	88

¹ No evident seasonality.

Note: Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

Chart 1
Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared with Last Three Months

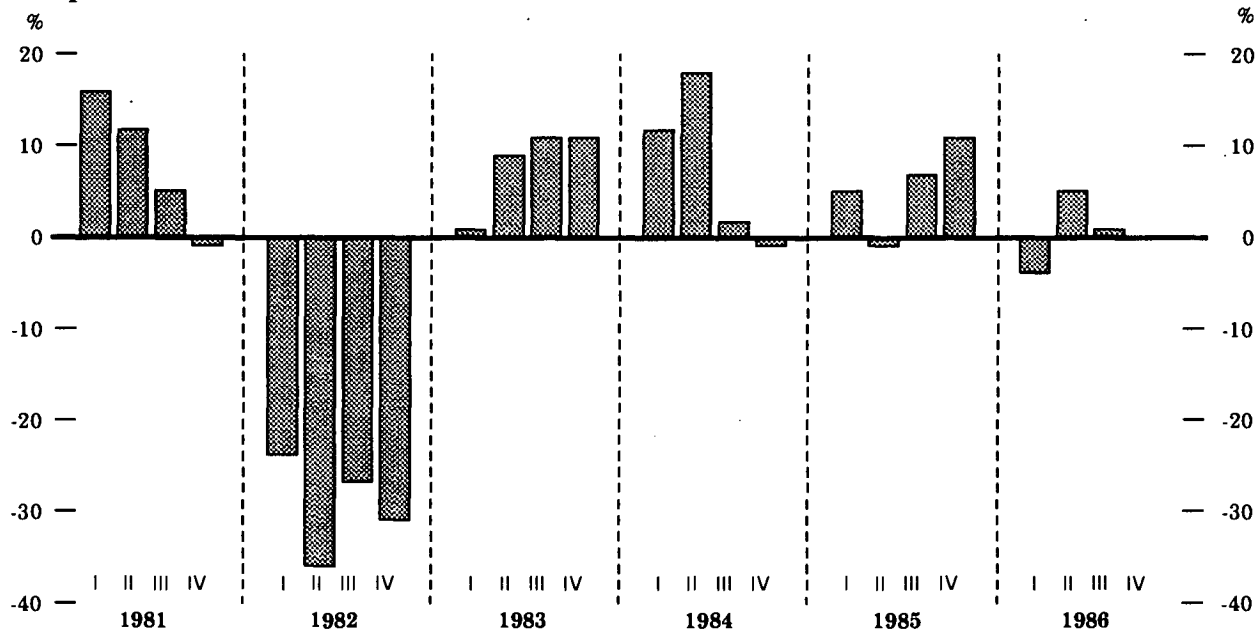
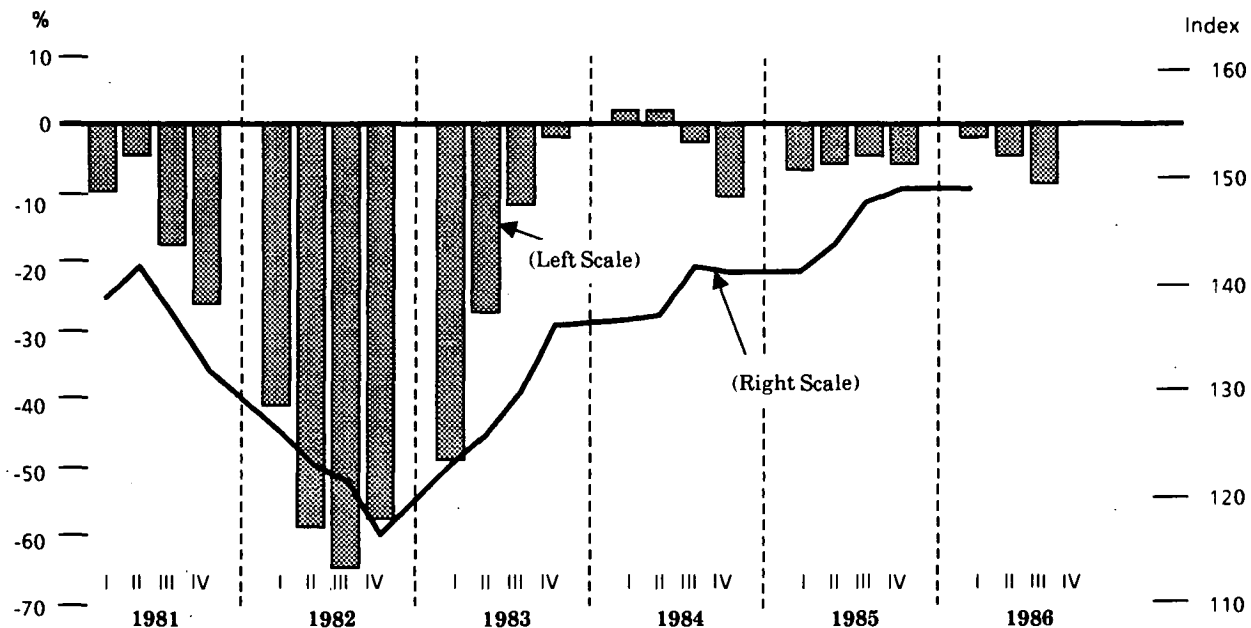


Chart 2
Comparison Between Balance of Opinion For Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale) and The Gross Domestic Product Constant Dollar Index (Right Scale) For All Manufacturing Industries, Adjusted For Seasonal Variation



International Travel Account Second Quarter 1986

In the second quarter of 1986, preliminary estimates show that Canada incurred a deficit of \$282 million on the international travel account. The total is about half the level of the second quarter deficits recorded in each of the preceding three years.

This improvement was mainly due to a substantial decline in the travel account deficit with the United States, which registered its lowest second quarter level since 1975.

Total receipts from international travel increased by 23% or \$291 million over the second quarter of 1985 - a very strong increase by historical standards. It should be noted here that

a major development in the second quarter was the opening of Expo 86 in May.

Payments by Canadians travelling abroad advanced by only 1.3% or \$24 million over the second quarter of 1985, the smallest increase since 1980.

Revisions to the first quarter 1986 estimates are included in the accompanying table.

For further information, order the April-June issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

Receipts and Payments on International Travel Second Quarter 1986

	1985					1986 ^p	
	QI	QII	QIII	Q.IV	Year	QI	QII
	(million \$)						
United States							
Receipts	370	876	1,795	633	3,674	457	1,093
Payments	1,230	1,091	1,055	782	4,158	1,303	1,111
Balance	-860	-215	740	-149	-484	-846	-18
All other countries							
Receipts	148	380	576	228	1,332	194	454
Payments	728	714	925	585	2,952	834	718
Balance	-580	-334	-349	-357	-1,620	-640	-264
Total all countries							
Receipts	518	1,256	2,371	861	5,006	651	1,547
Payments	1,958	1,805	1,980	1,367	7,110	2,137	1,829
Balance	-1,440	-549	391	-506	-2,104	-1,486	-282

^p Preliminary estimates.

Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1986

The price index for non-residential construction, in the second quarter of 1986, rose by 1.5% from the previous quarter. This increase, the largest quarterly rise since the first quarter of 1982, was fuelled by strong price increases recorded in cities in Eastern and Central Canada, although the effects of these were somewhat diminished by declines in Alberta. Prices were up 4.2% from the second quarter of 1985.

Non-residential construction prices in Calgary and Edmonton, which had shown increases in the preceding two or three quarters, registered declines, possibly reflecting the pessimism which followed the drop in oil prices.

Vancouver is entering the post Expo 86 phase with some uncertainty of sufficient projects to keep the local construction industry occupied. In addition non-union labour continues to make inroads into the British Columbia construction scene and thus increases price competitiveness.

Toronto, with a reasonable amount of non-residential construction underway, also has a very active residential construction market, and this is adding upward pressure to prices of construction work in general.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

Order the second quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in September 1986. Contact the Prices Division (613-990-9608).

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction

Second Quarter 1986
(1981 = 100)

Seven cities and composite indexes								
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Composite
Quarterly indexes								
Q2 1985	114.4	117.7	120.3	121.4	91.1	91.3	104.0	106.3
Q3 1985	115.6	118.5	121.6	123.0	91.0	91.8	105.0	107.3
Q4 1985	116.7	119.2	122.4	124.5	91.8	92.4	105.9	108.2
Q1 1986	118.2	121.2	123.2	125.6	92.4	92.3	106.6	109.2
Q2 1986	119.7	123.0	125.0	128.1	91.5	92.1	107.0	110.8
% change								
Q4'85/Q3'85	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Q1'86/Q4'85	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
Q2'86/Q1'86	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.0	-1.0	-0.2	0.4	1.5
Q2'86/Q2'85	4.6	4.5	3.9	5.5	0.4	0.9	2.9	4.2

Data Availability Announcements

Stocks of Frozen Meats August 1986

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of August amounted to 27 150 tonnes as compared with 29 301 tonnes last month and 37 452 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information order the August issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on September 8. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 5:
Stocks of Grain at July 31 ✓
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54)

**Inventories Shipments and Orders
in Manufacturing Industries, May** ✓
1986 Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on
Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,** ✓
May 1986 Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

**Capital Expenditures of Domestic and
Foreign Controlled Establishments in
Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry,** ✓
1986 Catalogue number 61-215
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

**Farm Input Price Index, Second
Quarter 1986 Catalogue number 62-004** ✓
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

**Summary of Canadian International
Trade, June 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

**Security Transactions with
Non-residents, May 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

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Major Release Dates

Week of August 25-29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
August		
25	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	April 1986
25	Wholesale Trade	June 1986
26	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	May 1986
27	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1986
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1986
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1986
29	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1986
29	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1986
29	Gross Domestic Product	Second Quarter 1986
29	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1986

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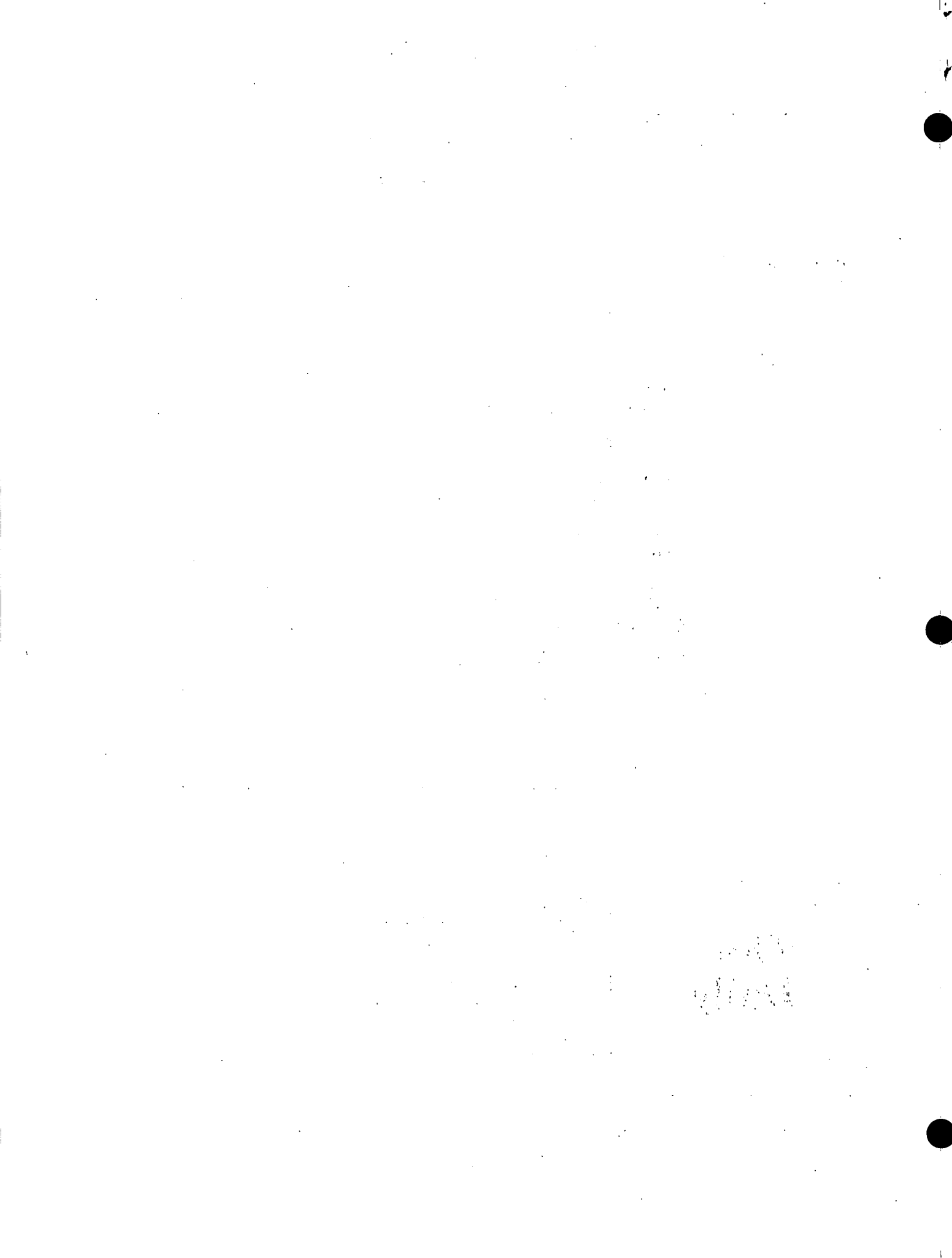
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: André Jacques (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 25, 1986

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Major Release

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity, April 1986

- The leading indicator increased (1.3%) for the fifth consecutive month

2

Data Availability Announcements

Deliveries of Major Grains, July 1986
Selected Financial Indexes, July 1986

3

3

Publications Released

4

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Major Release

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity

April 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981 = 100) increased by 1.3% in April to 98.6 from a revised index of 97.3 in March. Both the non-residential, and to a lesser extent, the residential sectors were responsible for the increase recorded by the total index, which has advanced continuously in 1986.

The filtered index of residential construction rose 1.0% in April to 110.7. Both the single dwelling sector and more particularly the multi-family dwelling sector were responsible for this increase. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued increased in Quebec and Ontario while it dropped in Western Canada and remained relatively stable in the Atlantic provinces.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) moved up 1.9% to 85.9 in April from a revised index of 84.3 in March, and stood at its highest level since March 1982. Gains were recorded by both the public (+2.4%) and commercial (+1.8%) components while the industrial component continued to level off (+0.1%). The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued rose in all regions except in Quebec, where the situation remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80, level 9-15.

Order the May issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/200), scheduled for release the first week of September. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada (1981 = 100)

	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	% Variation	
									Apr. '86/ Mar. '86	Apr. '86/ Apr. '85
Total index	98.6	97.3	96.0	94.8	84.1	81.5	78.9	76.8	1.3	17.2
Residential	110.7	109.6	108.5	107.5	88.2	84.4	81.1	78.3	1.0	25.5
Non-residential	85.9	84.3	82.8	81.5	79.9	78.4	76.6	74.9	1.9	7.5
Industrial	75.8	75.7	75.9	76.2	79.8	79.0	77.8	76.3	0.1	-5.0
Commercial	82.9	81.4	79.9	78.6	71.4	69.7	68.0	66.6	1.8	16.1
Public	99.3	97.0	94.7	92.9	95.2	94.1	92.5	90.8	2.4	4.3

Data Availability Announcements

Deliveries of Major Grains

July 1986

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during July 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat (excluding durum)	2 196.1;
● Durum wheat	87.6;
● Total Wheat	2 283.7;
● Oats	61.1;
● Barley	1 076.5;
● Rye	41.0;
● Flaxseed	77.8;
● Canola (rapeseed)	323.1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-September. Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

July 1986

July 1986 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November 1986. Contact Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, March 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Construction Type Plywood, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$365)

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

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 26, 1986

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Major Releases

Wholesale Trade, June 1986	2
• Wholesale merchants' sales increased 12.7% over June 1985	
Crude Oil and Natural Gas, May 1986	4
• Crude oil exports rose 28.2% from a year earlier while natural gas exports fell 28.0%	
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, July 1986	5
• The construction union wage rate index was up 0.2% from a year earlier	

Data Availability Announcements

Mineral Wool, July 1986	6
Notifiable Disease Summary, Period Ending August 2, 1986	6

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Major Releases

Wholesale Trade

June 1986

Sales

Preliminary estimates show wholesale merchants' sales for June 1986 stood 12.7% above the June 1985 level. This year-over-year rise follows a moderate gain of 6.9% registered between May 1985 and May 1986. The June increase compares favourably with the 12.1% cumulative sales increase observed during the first six months of 1986 over the corresponding period in 1985.

In June 1986, all major trade groups registered increased sales from a year earlier. Those trade groups having a significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of "other machinery, equipment and supplies" (+14.2%), motor vehicles and accessories (+21.4%) and lumber and building materials (+19.1%).

Wholesale trade increases between June 1985 and June 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 17.6% in Ontario to 3.8% in the Atlantic provinces.

Inventories

Between June 1985 and June 1986, wholesale inventories went up by 9.2%. Since the beginning of 1986, significant increases in monthly inventories have been reported by wholesale merchants when compared with the corresponding months in 1985 - ranging from a high of 10.3% in May 1986 to a low of 8.2% in January 1986.

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of June 1986 stood at 1.50:1, down from 1.55:1 recorded a year earlier. For the first six months of 1986, this ratio has averaged 1.62:1, down from the 1.66:1 registered for the corresponding period in 1985. The decline in the inventories to sales ratio for the first six months of this year is due in part to the larger increase registered by sales (+12.1%) as compared to inventories on hand (+9.0%).

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the second week of September. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for June 1986/1985

Major trade groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	May 1986/85 ^r	June 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-June 1986/85 ^p	May 1986/85 ^r	June 1986/85 ^p	June 1985 ^r	June 1986 ^p
Total all trades	6.9	12.7	12.1	10.3	9.2	1.55	1.50
Food	-2.3	1.5	2.4	5.5	1.1	0.74	0.74
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	9.1	4.5	14.5	16.0	17.7	0.91	1.02
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	7.1	15.4	11.9	5.8	2.7	2.67	2.38
Motor vehicles and accessories	10.5	21.4	17.8	10.8	14.5	1.74	1.64
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	16.2	33.3	17.7	-4.0	-3.3	3.87	2.81
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	14.9	14.2	15.7	10.5	10.2	1.91	1.84
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	-5.2	1.6	3.1	11.4	12.4	1.55	1.71
Lumber and building materials	18.8	19.1	23.7	21.1	17.4	1.42	1.40
Other wholesalers ²	1.7	13.7	10.3	16.0	9.8	1.28	1.24
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	0.5	3.8	2.1	4.1	4.9	1.32	1.33
Quebec	4.4	5.9	6.8	13.2	7.1	1.38	1.40
Ontario	11.8	17.6	17.3	11.2	11.7	1.53	1.45
Prairie provinces	0.6	13.8	8.8	6.8	7.3	2.08	1.96
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	7.9	13.1	14.7	10.8	9.8	1.34	1.30

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

May 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada amounted to 7 569.5 thousand cubic metres in May 1986, a 1.9% decrease from May 1985. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 36 471.1 thousand cubic metres, down 2.7% from the January-May 1985 period.
- Crude oil exports for the first five months in 1986 reached 13 630.4 thousand cubic metres, up 11.8% from the same period last year, while imports - at 7 148.6 thousand cubic metres - were up by 37.2%. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipeline systems, while imports are primarily by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)

- Marketable production of natural gas fell 8.1% between May 1986 and May 1985, while year-to-date production is off 7.0%. Sales in Canada, for both the current month and the year-to-date period, show little difference from last year's levels; export deliveries, however, are down 28.0% for the month and 24.3% for the January-May period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the second week of September. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	May 1986	% Change May 1986/ May 1985	Jan.-May 1986	% Change Jan.-May 1986/ Jan.-May 1985
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	7 569.5	-1.9	36 471.1	-2.7
Exports	3 243.3	28.2	13 630.4	11.8
Imports	1 358.6	-8.3	7 148.6	37.2
Refinery Receipts	5 862.5	-12.6	30 275.0	-1.5
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural Gas				
Marketable Production	5 217.7	-8.1	32 177.6	-7.0
Exports	1 454.7	-28.0	9 144.2	-24.3
Canadian Sales	3 220.3	1.0	24 886.8	-0.4

Construction Union Wage Rate Index July 1986

The estimate of the July union wage rate index for construction trades (1981 = 100) remained unchanged from June's level of 132.4. This marks a continuation of a pattern established early in 1984 with the result that in 24 of the 31 previous months there were no changes in rates. At 0.2%, the year-over-year change was among the lowest observed since 1962, when the index was first established.

Rates are also presented here for selected trades and cities. These include bricklayers for Edmonton - one of the few collective agreement rates available for Alberta. (Although cities in Alberta and Saskatchewan are no longer included in the total index, any available collective agreement rates are entered into the rate data base.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rates for Construction¹ July 1986

	Trades					
	Cement finisher		Bricklayer		Plasterer	
	B	B and S	B	B and S	B	B and S
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	16.34	18.92	16.34	19.02	16.34	18.92
Halifax	18.00	20.72	18.00	20.72	15.00	16.55
Saint John	15.40	17.89	15.40	17.89	15.40	17.89
Montreal	15.79	18.18	17.28	19.83	16.63	19.10
Ottawa	16.55	19.46	18.39	21.13	16.13	18.87
Toronto	16.13	20.11	18.69	22.50	16.36	20.37
Thunder Bay	15.26	19.16	18.13	21.31	16.10	20.05
Winnipeg	15.00	17.10	17.25	19.49	16.40	18.29
Edmonton			14.25	16.57		
Vancouver	18.25	23.33	19.19	23.98	20.26	23.80

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B = Basic rate.

B and S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Mineral Wool

July 1986

Manufacturers shipped 7 319 076 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in July 1986, up 30.1% from the 5 625 669 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 3.6% from the 7 065 037 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1986 were 46 395 737 square metres, an increase of 1.1% from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 8. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Period Ending August 2, 1986

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four week period ending August 2, 1986 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Publications Released

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, ✓
June 1986 Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Culture Communiqué, Vol. 9, No. 6: Survey ✓
of Dancers and Choreographers, Prelimi-
nary Results, 1984 Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending
July 31, 1986 Catalogue number 52-005 ✓
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

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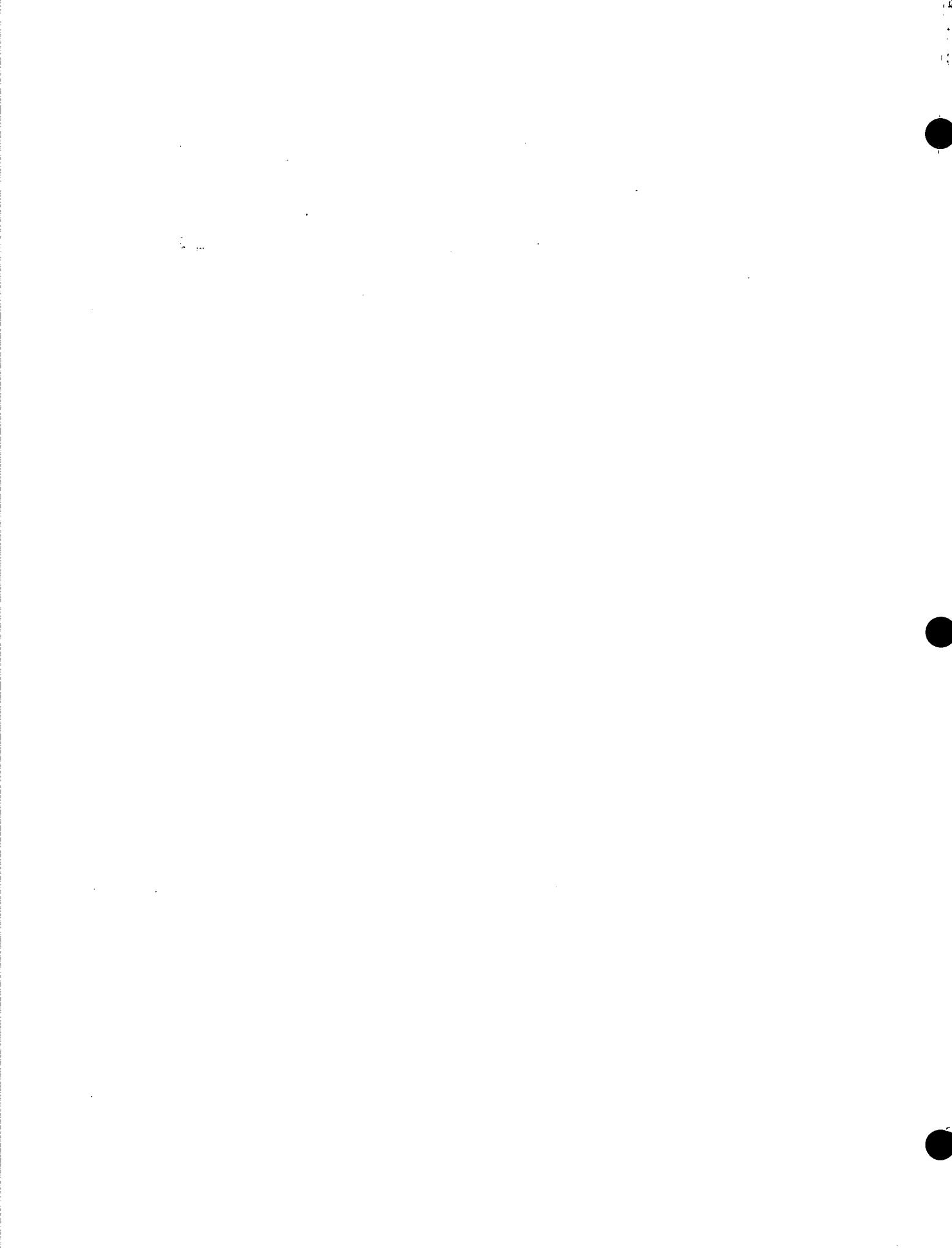
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 27, 1986

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Major Release

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, June 1986	2
• The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits remained virtually unchanged (on a seasonally adjusted basis) from May	

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Major Release

Unemployment Insurance Statistics June 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the week ending June 21, 1986 preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 963,000 - down slightly by 0.3% from a month earlier. The number of beneficiaries has been declining almost continuously since November 1984, when it stood at 1,077,000.

Between May and June 1986, decreases were observed in the Northwest Territories (-3.5%), the Yukon (-3.1%) and Manitoba (-2.8%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

The total number of beneficiaries¹ in June 1986 stood at 965,000 - down 10.6% from May 1986 and down 6.4% from June 1985. By sex, 53.4% of the beneficiaries were male and 46.6% were female. The number of males decreased in June 1986 to 516,000, down 16.3% from May while the number of female beneficiaries declined 3.1% to 450,000.

Benefits paid during June 1986 totalled \$777 million¹, a decrease of 8.5% from May 1986 but an increase of 8.8% from June 1985. (Decreases in benefit payments are commonly observed between May and June.) Disbursements for the first half of 1986 amounted to \$5,756 million, 0.6% less than was paid during the same period in 1985. The change in the year-to-date payments is the result of a 5.9% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 31.92 million from 33.92 million) which was partly offset by a 5.6% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$180.53 from \$170.91).

A total of 234,000 claims were received for unemployment insurance benefits during June 1986, an increase of 5.8% from the previous month and an advance of 10.4% over June 1985. Between January and June 1986 a total of 1.53 million claims were received, 0.5% fewer than during the same period last year. (see table on page 3)

¹ The count of beneficiaries cannot be directly related to the benefit payments made during any one month. Whereas the latter figure covers all disbursements during a month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits during a specific week of a month. The number of days available during a month to process claims and pay benefits influences the levels and trends of the benefits and claims data. The beneficiaries count is not affected since it relates to a single week. In making short term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between the beneficiaries and the other data series.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of April, May and June 1986 will be published in the June 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of September. Contact: H. Stiebert or J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	June 1986	May 1986	April 1986	June 1985	% change from	
					May 1986	June 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	777,148	848,933	1,086,642	714,272	-8.5	8.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,352	4,723	6,008	4,255	-7.9	2.3
Average weekly benefit (\$)	178.43	179.78	181.07	167.59	-0.8	6.5
Claims received (000)	234	221	267	212	5.8	10.4
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	965 ^P	1,080 ^P	1,209 ^r	1,031 ^r	-10.6	-6.4
Regular benefits	863 ^P	957 ^P	1,074 ^r	921 ^r	-9.8	-6.2
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	963 ^P	965 ^P	951 ^r	1,016 ^r	-0.3	

	January to June		% change 1986/1985
	1986	1985	
Benefits¹			
Amount paid (\$000)	5,755,947	5,790,399	-0.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	31,915	33,922	-5.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)	180.53	170.91	5.6
Claims received (000)	1,533	1,540	-0.5
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,182^P	1,278^r	-7.6

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

First Quarter 1986

Provincial and territorial general government employment for March 1986 totalled 486,001 employees, an increase of 3.1% or 14,551 from March 1985. The increase mainly reflected additional employees for the Expo '86 Corporation and increased hiring under the student employment program of Ontario Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology.

During the same period government enterprise employment increased 1.2% or by 1,828 employees to 155,643.

Since 1984 there has been a slightly increasing trend in general government employment although the March 1986 level was below the seasonal June 1985 peak - which reflected high summer employment. Government enterprise employment has remained relatively stable since 1984. It should be noted that prior to 1984 the provincial government employment statistical series is not consistent with the current series due to changes in coverage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2722, monthly data for general government employees by province and territory in series .1 to government enterprise employees by province and territory in series .3 to .3.12 and their payroll in series .4 to .4.12.

Order the January-March 1986 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$15/\$60), available today. Contact: Terry Moore (613-990-8306) or Peter Dudley (613-991-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Chain Store Stocks

June 1986

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,171 million at the end of June 1986, up 7.1% over the level reached in June 1985.
- The inventories to sales ratio for retail chain stores stood at 1.17:1 in June 1986, down slightly from the average ratio of 1.25:1 observed in the first five months of the year and down from the ratios recorded in 1985 which averaged 1.22:1.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of September. Contact: Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Domestic Report

First Quarter 1986

Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 2,667,110 passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services during the first quarter of 1986, up 0.1% from the 2,664,550 passengers recorded for the first quarter of 1985.

Traffic between Montreal and Toronto, the major city-pair, totalled 307,040 passengers for the first quarter of 1986, up 7.0% compared to the same period in 1985. Large percentage increases for traffic between Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto (35.2%) as well as St. John's and Toronto (30.6%) were recorded in the first quarter of 1986 compared to the first quarter of 1985.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 8 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of September. Contact: A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending August 14, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the seven days ending August 14, 1986 totalled 4.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 30 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of September 8. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

July 1986

Production of process cheese in July 1986 totalled 5 893 290 kilograms, down 13.1% from June 1986 and down 7.2% from July 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 39 670 981 kilograms, down from the corresponding 1985 amount of 40 540 238 kilograms (revised figures).

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 284 322 kilograms - a decrease of 54.7% from June 1986 and down 37.0% from July 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 3 563 590 kilograms, down from the 4 068 185 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 1. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

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Publications Released

Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended June 1986 Catalogue number 32-026 ✓
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, June 1986 Catalogue number 46-002 ✓
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin Vol. 2, No. 6. Catalogue number 50-002 ✓
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending August 7, 1986 Catalogue number 52-005 ✓
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Industry Price Indexes, June 1986 Catalogue number 62-011 ✓
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, June 1986 Catalogue number 63-004 ✓
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, May 1986 Catalogue number 63-011 ✓
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, January-March 1986 Catalogue number 72-007 X ✓
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 28, 1986

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Major Releases

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1986 2

- Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits declined 1.3% from the previous quarter

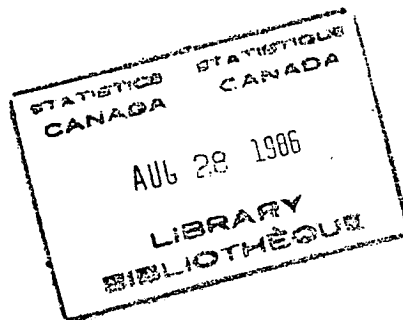
Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1986 5

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$429.86, up 2.4% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Ingots, Week Ending August 23, 1986 9

Publications Released 10



Major Releases

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1986 (Preliminary Data)

Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits of industrial corporations stood at \$9.0 billion in the second quarter of 1986, down slightly by 1.3% from the previous quarter. This followed two sharp changes: a 16.6% decline in the first quarter of 1986 and an increase of 7.3% in the final quarter of 1985. Much of the current weakness in profits originated with the mineral fuels industry (down \$474 million) and the petroleum products industry (down \$134 million) and reflected the continuing fall in crude oil prices.

Excluding the mineral fuels and petroleum industries, the remaining industries registered a 6.5% increase in pre-tax profits, a reversal from the decrease of 4.6% recorded in the first quarter of 1986 and the very minor decrease in the fourth quarter of 1985. In dollar terms, the largest pre-tax profits increases in the current quarter were in the transportation equipment industry (\$165 million) and the paper and allied products industry (\$144 million).

The interest coverage ratio (profits before deduction of interest charges, divided by interest charges) decreased slightly to 2.5 in the second quarter from 2.6 in the first quarter. This ratio, which is an indicator of corporations' ability to pay interest charges, has declined from 1985 when it was 2.9. But the ratio is still well above the low point reached in 1982 when it was 1.9.

Industry Highlights (Seasonally Adjusted)

- **Mineral fuels:** A drop in the price of crude oil was mainly responsible for declines in pre-tax profits and sales for the second consecutive quarter. Profits were \$0.4 billion in the second quarter, down from \$0.8 billion in the first quarter and \$1.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Profits of this industry have not been this low in over 10 years. Sales were down to \$4.6 billion in the second quarter of 1986 from \$6.0 billion in the preceding quarter.

- **Petroleum products:** Pre-tax profits declined to \$542 million from \$676 million in the first quarter, and \$1.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985. About half of the profit decline in the second quarter was due to a decline in dividends received from affiliated corporations in the mineral fuels industry.
- **Transportation equipment:** Pre-tax profits rebounded to \$709 million in the second quarter of 1986 from \$544 million in the first quarter, but were still below the fourth quarter 1985 level of \$784 million. Sales of the industry – bolstered by a rise in exports of passenger automobiles – increased to \$14.5 billion in the second quarter from \$13.9 billion in the first.
- **Paper and allied products:** Pre-tax profits rose to \$525 million in the second quarter from \$381 million in the previous quarter, partly due to price increases. Industry profits are at their highest level since the third quarter of 1980. Sales of the paper and allied products industry registered a 2.9% increase over the quarter. (see table on page 3 and charts on page 4)

The data cover non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

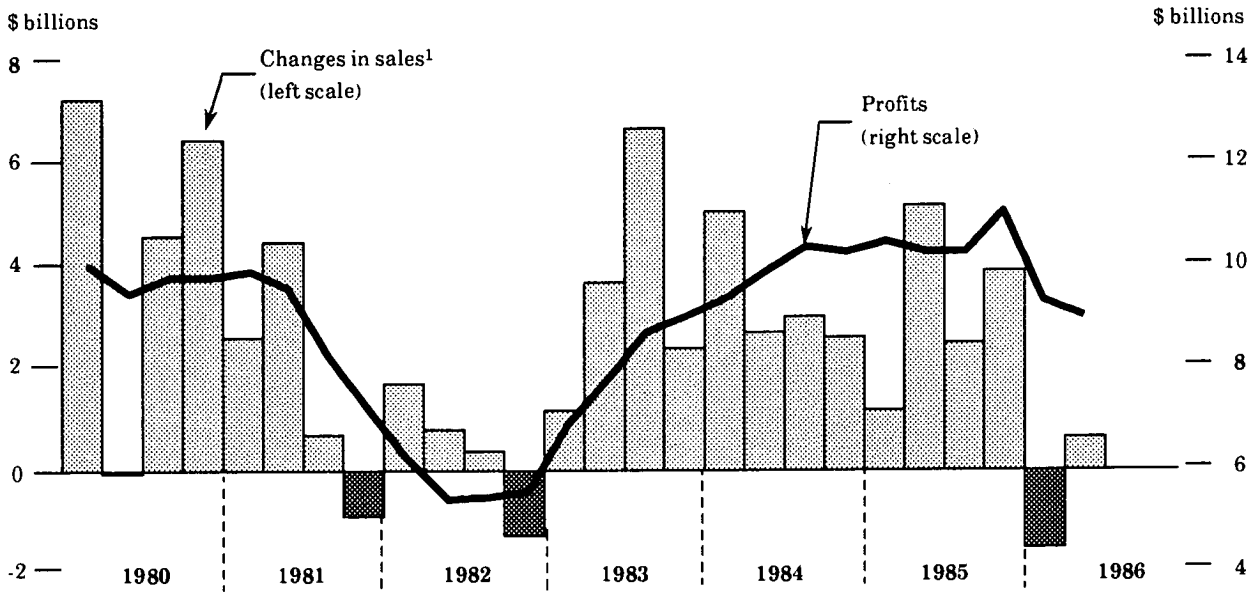
Available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P, \$15/\$60), available the second week of September. Contact: George Mitchell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

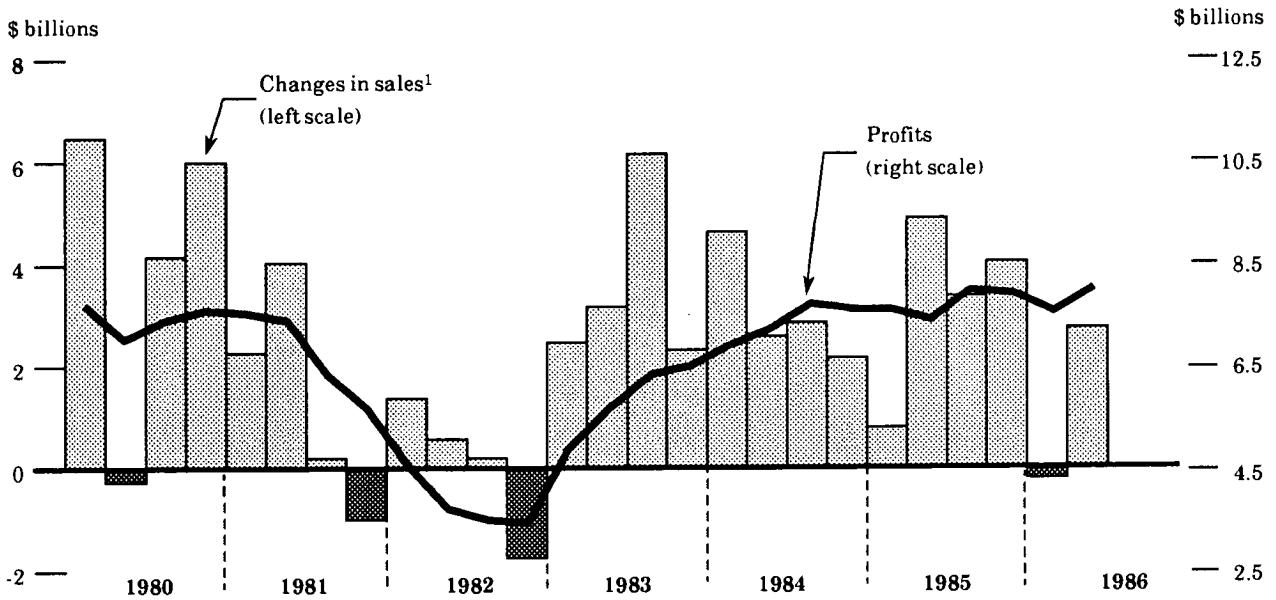
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics
Second Quarter 1986

	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1985 4 th Quarter	1986 1 st Quarter	1986 2 nd Quarter	1984 2 nd Quarter	1985 2 nd Quarter	1986 2 nd Quarter
(millions of dollars)						
Sales:						
All industries	185,692	184,223	184,860	169,410	181,433	186,824
Mining	9,274	8,823	7,453	8,256	9,224	7,407
Manufacturing	69,034	68,944	69,475	65,377	70,101	71,933
Other	107,384	106,456	107,932	95,777	102,108	107,484
Profit before taxes:						
All industries	10,899	9,088	8,971	9,946	10,298	9,089
Mining	1,835	879	422	1,659	1,842	375
Manufacturing	4,846	4,148	4,512	4,559	4,644	4,868
Other	4,218	4,061	4,037	3,728	3,812	3,846
Net profit after taxes (excluding extraordinary items):						
All industries	6,227	5,394	5,575	5,731	5,918	5,644
Mining	648	240	234	586	695	232
Manufacturing	2,957	2,600	2,813	2,739	2,846	3,033
Other	2,622	2,554	2,528	2,406	2,377	2,379

All Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)



All Industries Excluding Mineral Fuels and Petroleum Products (Seasonally Adjusted)



¹ Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

June 1986 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data on employment, payrolls and hours for June 1986 showed an estimated 9,308,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 55,000 from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a smaller than usual increase between May and June and leaves the industrial aggregate employment level 1.3% above the estimate of a year ago.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$429.86 for June, little changed from May and 2.4% above the level for June 1985 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

The number of employees in the goods-producing industries increased by 2.1% from May 1986, a smaller than usual increase when compared to the same month in previous years. Smaller than usual increases in mines, quarries and oil wells and construction helped continue the downward trend observed in the growth rate of the goods-producing industries over the previous five months. Employment in the service-producing industries showed little change from May 1986 (+0.1%).

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 118,000 (1.3%) from June 1985. The service-producing industries accounted for most of this increase while the estimated number of employees in the goods-producing industries was little changed from a year earlier. The year-to-year growth rates for individual service-producing industries have remained relatively stable during the first half of 1986 while the growth rates in mines, quarries and oil wells and construction have been declining steadily since February 1986.

At the provincial level, the increases from May to June were smaller than usual in all provinces except Ontario which showed little change and Alberta which decreased from the previous month.

Compared to June 1985, Alberta was the only province with a significant change in employment, recording a 4.4% decrease.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the Canada industrial aggregate were little changed between May and June. Smaller than usual increases were noted in the service-producing industries while the goods-producing industries were virtually unchanged. At the industry level, average weekly earnings were higher in construction and finance, insurance and real estate and lower in trade.

Compared to June 1985, total average weekly earnings increased by \$10.05 (2.4%). This is similar to the yearly rates of change observed in the previous two months but represents a lower increase than that recorded in the first three months of the year. Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 2.3% from June 1985. The yearly rate of change in the service-producing industries (2.6% in June) has been declining steadily since January 1986 when it was 3.9%.

In June 1986, average weekly earnings decreased in New Brunswick and British Columbia and increased in Prince Edward Island. The remaining provinces and territories showed little or no change. The yearly rate of change in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia has been declining steadily since the beginning of 1986.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately 47% of industrial aggregate employment) increased to an estimated 32.5 in June 1986. The average hours for the service-producing industries remained unchanged at 29.0 in June, while the average for goods-producing industries increased slightly to 38.7. (continued on page 6)

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

Average hourly earnings in June of employees paid by the hour remained virtually unchanged from May 1986 at \$10.69. The service-producing industries declined slightly to \$9.42 while the goods-producing industries were unchanged at \$12.42.
(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of September. Contact: R. Arsenault (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

June 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	June 1986 ^p	May 1986 ^r	Apr. 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^p	May 1986 ^r	Apr. 1986 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	57.4	49.6	39.5	564.72	562.31	591.60
Mines, quarries and oil wells	146.9	144.9	142.9	703.18	706.03	715.04
Manufacturing	1,795.4	1,770.7	1,731.1	499.80	501.01	502.70
Durables	861.7	848.4	835.8	531.67	533.56	536.23
Non-durables	933.6	922.3	895.3	470.39	471.06	471.40
Construction	404.2	389.7	359.5	497.48	483.54	511.34
Building	338.7	325.6	305.7	475.38	461.59	491.48
Industrial and heavy	65.5	64.1	53.8	611.82	595.10	624.10
Goods-producing industries	2,403.8	2,354.9	2,272.9	513.39	512.03	518.96
Transportation, communication and other utilities	812.7	805.3	796.6	552.95	555.18	558.21
Transportation	462.7	456.3	449.8	508.15	511.65	512.64
Storage	11.8	11.6	13.0	561.61	553.04	556.91
Communication	221.6	220.1	220.1	580.74	581.33	590.03
Electric power, gas and water utilities	116.6	117.3	113.6	677.04	675.69	677.12
Trade	1,644.5	1,645.1	1,617.2	317.76	320.02	316.02
Wholesale	483.6	485.4	475.5	434.83	438.49	440.58
Retail	1,160.9	1,159.8	1,141.7	268.99	270.45	264.15
Finance, insurance and real estate	581.7	575.2	572.0	461.13	453.04	452.07
Community, business and personal services	3,164.6	3,172.5	3,143.8	368.78	363.61	359.70
Public administration	700.3	699.9	654.2	513.60	518.56	540.60
Service-producing industries	6,903.8	6,898.0	6,783.7	400.78	398.76	397.83
Industrial aggregate	9,307.6	9,253.0	9,056.6	429.86	427.58	428.23
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	131.7	130.0	123.5	398.03	399.88	404.32
Prince Edward Island	32.1	31.7	29.4	345.43	343.59	346.05
Nova Scotia	261.3	259.9	250.8	390.80	388.32	387.95
New Brunswick	200.0	199.3	188.3	395.62	397.17	395.73
Quebec	2,335.3	2,314.6	2,251.4	418.37	414.55	416.15
Ontario	3,826.7	3,796.4	3,733.3	440.02	437.61	437.20
Manitoba	372.0	370.6	359.6	402.20	398.66	397.91
Saskatchewan	284.9	284.8	277.7	401.17	400.09	398.42
Alberta	856.2	860.5	858.0	445.41	443.22	443.30
British Columbia	979.7	978.5	958.9	444.15	444.73	447.80
Yukon	8.6	8.7	8.0	477.12	477.78	483.95
Northwest Territories	19.1	18.0	17.6	571.31	566.44	561.43
Canada	9,307.6	9,253.0	9,056.6	429.86	427.58	428.23

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

June 1986

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1986 ^p	May 1986 ^r	Apr. 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^p	May 1986 ^r	Apr. 1986 ^r
	number			dollars		
Forestry	40.4	39.4	39.1	16.35	16.65	17.17
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.6	39.5	39.1	15.60	15.78	15.95
Manufacturing	38.8	38.9	39.0	11.86	11.88	11.84
Durables	40.0	40.0	40.4	12.39	12.45	12.40
Non-durables	37.5	37.7	37.6	11.27	11.24	11.21
Construction	38.0	36.6	37.5	13.57	13.55	14.28
Building	37.2	35.9	37.0	13.31	13.24	14.04
Industrial and heavy	42.0	40.0	40.4	14.69	14.88	15.53
Goods-producing industries	38.7	38.5	38.8	12.42	12.42	12.51
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.4	38.3	38.0	13.71	13.78	13.88
Transportation	38.3	38.3	37.7	13.21	13.28	13.40
Storage	37.1	35.9	37.8	14.23	14.02	14.01
Communication	36.6	36.1	36.6	14.20	14.34	14.35
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.1	40.0	40.4	15.48	15.46	15.52
Trade	29.1	29.2	28.5	8.27	8.21	8.21
Wholesale	36.6	36.9	36.5	9.67	9.60	9.71
Retail	27.5	27.6	26.8	7.88	7.82	7.78
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	27.3	27.2	26.8	9.01	9.13	9.13
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	29.0	29.0	28.5	9.42	9.46	9.47
Industrial aggregate	32.5	32.3	32.1	10.69	10.70	10.75
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	34.9	34.6	34.0	9.33	9.40	9.52
Prince Edward Island	33.1	32.8	30.3	7.01	7.10	7.57
Nova Scotia	33.4	33.2	32.8	9.38	9.48	9.40
New Brunswick	34.2	34.2	33.8	9.59	9.77	9.75
Quebec	33.2	32.9	32.9	10.47	10.36	10.42
Ontario	33.0	33.0	32.8	10.67	10.72	10.73
Manitoba	32.3	32.1	31.6	10.01	10.01	9.94
Saskatchewan	29.4	29.3	28.7	10.28	10.40	10.37
Alberta	30.4	30.2	29.8	10.71	10.69	10.72
British Columbia	30.3	30.3	30.0	12.51	12.56	12.82
Yukon	32.0	31.2	31.4	12.34	12.00	11.64
Northwest Territories	33.9	32.9	32.2	14.03	13.92	13.70
Canada	32.5	32.3	32.1	10.69	10.70	10.75

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Ingots

Week Ending August 23, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending August 23, 1986 totalled 232 444 tonnes, an increase of 1.7% from the preceding week's total of 228 578 tonnes but down 17.8% from the year-earlier level of 282 800 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 9 070 098 tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from 9 262 351 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Friday, August 29, 1986

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Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product Second Quarter 1986

Gross Domestic Product, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose to a level of \$501.7 billion in the second quarter, an increase of 1.2%. After allowing for a 0.5% increase in prices, real GDP rose by 0.8%, following a 0.5% gain in the first quarter. The average quarterly gain in real GDP of 0.7% to date in 1986 compares to an average of 1.0% in 1985. The level of GDP is now 3.9% higher than a year ago.

The expansion in the second quarter largely originated in household demand. Consumer demand and housing had slowed in the first quarter, following exceptionally rapid growth in the last half of 1985. Business investment in plant and equipment weakened sharply in the second quarter, while the rate of inventory accumulation slowed. Sharply lower imports accounted for all of the improvement in real net exports, as exports also declined.

Consumer demand for goods and services expanded by 1.0% in volume. Growth in the past four quarters totalled 4.2%. Outlays for goods rose 0.9% after a marginal decline in the first quarter, while demand for services grew steadily at 1.1%. The increase in goods originated in spending on most semi-durable and non-durable goods. Expenditure on durable goods fell, as car sales to date in 1986 have declined slightly after three years of rapid growth.

Spending on residential construction rebounded by 2.0% in volume, following a comparable decline in the previous quarter. The gain was evident both in higher house resales and work-put-in-place, the latter reflecting the sharp growth of new housing starts in the second quarter.

Business investment in plant and equipment recorded a drop of 4.6% in volume, following little change in the first quarter. The severity of the decline is largely explained by sharp cutbacks in oil and gas exploration and development drilling activity. Investment excluding the energy sector weakened slightly in the quarter.

Total inventory accumulation was little changed in volume terms. Non-farm inventory accumulation eased from a \$5.8 billion annual rate in the first quarter to \$4.4 billion in the second quarter. All of the slowdown originated in the retail trade stocks, after a large increase in the first quarter. A large accumulation in farm inventories offset the non-farm movement as grain stocks rose with exports falling sharply.

Real net exports of goods and services rose by \$2.7 billion in the second quarter, to recoup a decline of similar magnitude in the first quarter. Most of these quarterly movements originated in import volume, up 2.6% in the first quarter and down 4.4% in the second. The drop was particularly evident in automotive products and precious metals. Real export demand edged up in the first quarter before subsiding by 1.8% in the second. Sluggish automotive exports to the United States, weak metal exports and a sharp decline in agricultural commodities, notably wheat, were the major factors in this decline.

The overall implicit price index for expenditure on GDP increased by 0.5% in the quarter, a continuation of the moderate price increases of the previous two quarters. Lower prices received for exports for the third consecutive quarter led this restraint. The 1.8% drop in export prices reflected declines for a wide range of primary products, and fabricated materials. Prices for consumer goods and services decelerated to 0.6% in the second quarter, as prices declined sharply for energy products.

Total labour income grew by 0.8% in the second quarter, largely due to gains in the service-producing industries. Personal income rose 1.2%, while a 8.8% jump in personal income tax collections left disposable incomes little changed, after a 2.0% increase in the first quarter.

Total government expenditures, excluding intergovernmental transfers, rose 3.1% in the second quarter after declining slightly in the first. There were increases in all expenditure categories with the largest being in subsidies, (continued on page 3)

reflecting payments made under the Western Grain Stabilization Plan, and in interest on the public debt. Total revenues increased by 2.5%, primarily due to higher personal income taxes and sales taxes. As a result, the deficit of the government sector, seasonally adjusted at annual rates and on a national accounts basis, rose from \$25.6 billion in the first quarter to \$27.6 billion in the second.

Note: In the published first quarter estimates, many series were noticeably affected by the fact that the Easter holiday fell in the first quarter, rather than the second, the first such instance since 1978. Revisions to individual series for the first quarter include a re-estimation of the seasonal factors in an attempt to adjust for this phenomenon.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642.

A printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Gross National Product Division (\$35/\$140).

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$15/\$60) scheduled for release the third week of September, 1986, or contact Barbara Clift (613-990-9158), Gross National Product Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1985			1986		I'86	II'86	
	II	III	IV	I	II	IV'85	I'86	
	(\$ millions)						% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	253,312	258,092	261,636	264,820	266,924	1.2	.8	
Corporation profits before taxes ²	44,964	47,548	50,776	43,456	44,524	-14.4	2.5	
Interest and miscellaneous investment income ²	39,744	39,480	41,848	44,412	42,448	6.1	-4.4	
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	5,520	3,372	3,716	4,344	6,428	16.9	48.0	
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	27,824	29,500	30,316	30,888	31,100	1.9	0.7	
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,088	-1,392	-2,452	-1,624	712	-828 ³	2,336 ³	
Net domestic income at factor cost	369,276	376,600	385,840	386,296	392,136	0.1	1.5	
Indirect taxes less subsidies	46,572	47,340	49,360	52,132	51,896	5.6	-0.5	
Capital consumption allowances	53,584	54,172	54,616	55,648	56,196	1.9	1.0	
Statistical discrepancy	1,540	2,068	1,044	1,460	1,472			
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	470,972	480,180	490,860	495,536	501,700	1.0	1.2	

¹ Includes military pay and allowances

² These aggregates differ from those shown in earlier tables in that they are on a "domestic" basis and thus include interest and dividends paid to non-residents and exclude interest and dividends received from non-residents.

³ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1985			1986		I'86	II'86
	II	III	IV	I	II	IV'85	I'86
	At current prices					% Change	
	(\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	270,516	278,540	284,420	288,584	293,044	1.5	1.5
Durable goods	39,244	41,012	42,156	42,460	43,152	0.7	1.6
Semi-durable goods	28,036	28,864	29,748	29,912	30,652	0.6	2.5
Non-durable goods	79,324	81,356	83,184	83,864	83,812	0.8	-0.1
Services	123,912	127,308	129,332	132,348	135,428	2.3	2.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	94,060	94,648	97,372	98,048	98,744	0.7	0.7
Government investment in fixed capital	11,768	11,796	11,832	12,104	12,348	2.3	2.0
Government investment in inventories	0	-132	-76	60	24	136 ¹	-36 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	79,532	82,952	85,476	85,996	85,140	0.6	-1.0
Residential	24,024	26,260	28,516	28,164	29,452	-1.2	4.6
Plant and equipment	55,508	56,692	56,960	57,832	55,688	1.5	-3.7
Business investment in inventories	3,176	4,684	1,244	7,620	5,880	6,376 ¹	-1,740 ¹
Exports of goods and services ²	134,336	134,392	141,084	139,500	134,528	-1.1	-3.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	120,880	124,632	129,448	134,920	126,536	4.2	-6.2
Statistical discrepancy	-1,536	-2,068	-1,044	-1,456	-1,472		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	470,972	480,180	490,860	495,536	501,700	1.0	1.2
Final Domestic Demand	455,876	467,936	479,100	484,732	489,276	1.2	0.9
	At 1981 prices						
	(\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	213,724	217,580	219,992	220,556	222,704	0.3	1.0
Durable goods	34,464	35,812	36,700	36,572	36,308	-0.3	-0.7
Semi-durable goods	23,524	24,028	24,612	24,560	25,004	-0.2	1.8
Non-durable goods	60,700	61,608	62,220	61,976	62,892	-0.4	1.5
Services	95,036	96,132	96,460	97,448	98,500	1.0	1.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	73,536	73,520	74,700	74,360	74,368	-0.5	0.0
Government investment in fixed capital	10,188	10,216	10,096	10,216	10,376	1.2	1.6
Government investment in inventories	0	-108	-48	48	20	96 ¹	-28 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	69,600	72,408	73,748	73,052	71,280	-0.9	-2.4
Residential	21,228	22,904	24,664	23,952	24,432	-2.9	2.0
Plant and equipment	48,372	49,504	49,084	49,100	46,848	0.0	-4.6
Business investment in inventories	2,824	3,968	1,308	6,732	6,544	5,424 ¹	-188 ¹
Exports of goods and services ²	123,248	122,068	128,544	128,720	126,360	0.1	-1.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	105,376	108,532	111,100	114,012	108,964	2.6	-4.4
Statistical discrepancy	-1,244	-1,660	-824	-1,172	-1,180		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	386,500	389,460	396,416	398,500	401,508	0.5	0.8
Final Domestic Demand	367,048	373,724	378,536	378,184	378,728	-0.1	0.1
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	126.6	128.0	129.3	130.8	131.6	1.2	0.6
Durable goods	113.9	114.5	114.9	116.1	118.8	1.0	2.3
Semi-durable goods	119.2	120.1	120.9	121.8	122.6	0.7	0.7
Non-durable goods	130.7	132.1	133.7	135.3	133.3	1.2	-1.5
Services	130.4	132.4	134.1	135.8	137.5	1.3	1.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	127.9	128.7	130.4	131.9	132.8	1.2	0.7
Government investment in fixed capital	115.5	115.5	117.2	118.5	119.0	1.1	0.4
Business investment in fixed capital	114.3	114.6	115.9	117.7	119.4	1.6	1.4
Residential	113.2	114.7	115.6	117.6	120.5	1.7	2.5
Plant and equipment	114.8	114.5	116.0	117.8	118.9	1.6	0.9
Exports of goods and services ²	109.0	110.1	109.8	108.4	106.5	-1.3	-1.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	114.7	114.8	116.5	118.3	116.1	1.5	-1.9
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	121.9	123.3	123.8	124.4	125.0	0.5	0.5
Final Domestic Demand	124.2	125.2	126.6	128.2	129.2	1.3	0.8

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

² Excludes investment income received from non-residents.

³ Excludes investment income paid to non-residents.

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Second Quarter 1986

Current account transactions, on a seasonally adjusted basis, produced a deficit for the fourth consecutive quarter. While remaining substantial, the \$1.8 billion deficit in the current quarter was more than one-third lower than the record \$2.9 billion deficit of the previous quarter. This was due to the combination of a higher merchandise trade surplus and a lower deficit on non-merchandise transactions. The higher merchandise trade surplus resulted entirely from a sharp decrease in imports. The decline in imports was notable as it represented an abrupt reversal from the steady advances which prevailed since 1982, except for a small decline in the fourth quarter of 1984. While decreasing at a lower rate than imports, merchandise exports fell steeply to their lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1984. The decrease in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions was largely attributable to the investment income and travel accounts.

Capital transactions, which are not seasonally adjusted, showed a much lower net inflow than in the first quarter. The Government of Canada did not borrow foreign currencies abroad in the current quarter. Although not as sizeable as in the previous quarter, foreign direct and portfolio investments in Canada continued on a significant scale. These inflows were, however, largely offset by outflows arising from residents purchasing companies in Canada from their foreign shareholders. Among claims on non-residents, the Canadian non-bank sector reduced its deposits abroad, following a substantial increase of these deposits in the first quarter.

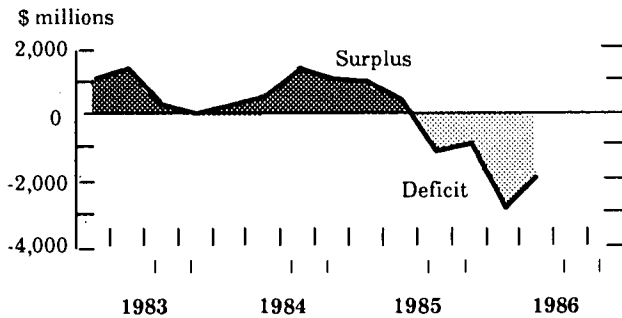
Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

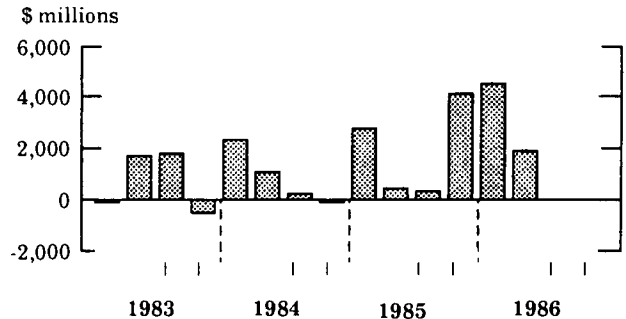
- A large current account deficit of \$1.8 billion. The decline from the record established in the previous quarter was due both to a moderate increase (\$625 million) in the merchandise trade surplus to \$2.9 billion and to a decline (\$406 million) in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions to \$4.7 billion;
- A sharp decline of \$2.0 billion (7%) in merchandise imports. Decreases were widespread: automotive products, crude petroleum, precious metals, other transportation equipment and petroleum and coal products;
- A substantial drop of \$1.3 billion (4%) in merchandise exports, three times the decrease of the first quarter. Declines were recorded in wheat, automotive products, precious metals, petroleum and coal products and crude petroleum. Increases were recorded in forest products and other transportation equipment;
- Among non-merchandise transactions, a reduction of \$326 million in the deficit on the investment income account to \$4.1 billion, as a result of lower payments of dividends (from the high level of the previous quarter) and of miscellaneous income (arising mainly from lower short-term interest rates);
- In international travel, a surplus of \$60 million with the United States, the first surplus since 1974. This was, however, more than offset by a deficit of \$363 million with other countries. At \$303 million, the travel account recorded its lowest deficit since the fourth quarter of 1982.

(continued on page 6)

**Current Account Balance
(seasonally adjusted)**



Capital Account - Net Flow



**Current and Capital Accounts,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

The main quarterly features were:

- A shift to a deficit of \$2.3 billion in the current account from a surplus of \$535 million in the second quarter of 1985. This shift stemmed largely from higher merchandise imports;
- A large decline in the net capital inflow to \$1.9 billion from \$4.6 billion in the previous quarter;
- A substantial net inflow of \$4.0 billion from transactions in Canadian bonds. This was lower than the previous quarter inflow which included large Government of Canada bond issues in foreign currencies. The large interest differential which developed in the first quarter continued to prevail with Canadian rates higher than those in the United States;
- A small net inflow from foreign direct investment in Canada. The gross inflow from foreign direct investment of about one billion dollars was largely offset by outflows arising from the purchase of Canadian companies from foreign direct investors. (The outflow resulting from the purchase of shares held by foreign portfolio investors was recorded in the account "Canadian stocks");
- A shift to a net outflow of \$2.4 billion in the foreign currency transactions of chartered banks from a net inflow of \$528 million in the previous quarter. Most of the current net outflow was related to the reduction of liabilities to non-residents;
- Among Canadian claims on non-residents, deposits abroad by the non-bank sector decreased in both the United States and the United Kingdom, giving rise to a net inflow of \$1.1 billion;
- An increase in Canadian portfolio investment in foreign stocks and bonds, giving rise to a net outflow of \$788 million, compared to a small net inflow in the previous quarter;
- Virtually no change in official international reserve assets, despite the repayment by the monetary authorities of \$1.4 billion of bank loans in foreign currencies;

(continued on page 7)

- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net credit of \$325 million;
- A relatively stable Canadian dollar which hovered around 72 U.S. cents after having touched a historic low of 69.13 U.S. cents in early February 1986. The Canadian dollar depreciated against other major currencies in tandem with the United States dollar.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 273-275, 279-281, 1363, 1364, 1370, 2325-2339, 2343-2349 and 2353.

Note:

The first quarter 1986 seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data were modified to reflect the fact that Easter occurred in March this year for the first time since 1978.

Contact: Lucie Laliberté (613-990-9050),
Balance of Payments, International and
Financial Economics Division.

Revisions

The release of second quarter 1986 data includes revisions to the capital accounts for the years 1977 to 1985, inclusive.

Canadian Balance of International Payments - Summary
(\$ millions)

	1985			1986		1984	1985
	II	III	IV	I	II		
Seasonally adjusted							
Current account balances							
Merchandise	4,479	3,494	4,014	2,288	2,914	20,726	17,475
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,117	-1,055	-1,106	-1,143	-915	-4,384	-4,298
Investment income	-3,172	-3,665	-4,063	-4,427	-4,101	-13,794	-14,598
Transfers	251	88	243	419	272	813	836
Total non-merchandise	-4,037	-4,631	-4,926	-5,150	-4,744	-17,364	-18,060
Total current account	442	-1,137	-912	-2,862	-1,830	3,362	-584
Not seasonally adjusted							
Current account balance	535	-548	-90	-4,452	-2,258	3,362	-584
Capital account							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Direct investment	-1,213	-1,234	-1,137	-1,098	-915	-3,300	-5,100
Portfolio securities	-10	12	-951	70	-788	-2,037	-1,208
Other	905	-113	2,675	-4,319	-48	-6,537	119
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-318	-1,334	586	-5,347	-1,751	-11,874	-6,189
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Direct investment	266	-2,550	-36	1,117	49	1,698	-2,950
Portfolio securities	3,475	3,909	3,010	6,382	3,628	8,215	12,964
Other	-2,943	312	552	2,423	8	5,557	3,859
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	798	1,671	3,527	9,923	3,684	15,470	13,873
Total net capital flow	480	337	4,113	4,576	1,933	3,597	7,684
Statistical discrepancy	-1,015	212	-4,023	-124	325	-6,958	-7,100

Industrial Product Price Index July 1986

Preliminary estimates show that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) rose 0.1% in July 1986 from the June level. Price increases in the meat and the woodpulp sectors were almost completely offset by decreases for petroleum and coal products, motor vehicles and primary metal products.

The IPPI advanced 0.3% from July 1985 to July 1986; this is comparable to the year-to-year advances observed since May 1986. However, with the petroleum and coal component excluded, the yearly rate of change would have been 3.4%.

Substantial price increases were noted in July for most meat products, notably pork (11.2%), chicken (3.2%), beef (2.5%) and cured meat (6.3%). Prices for the different types of woodpulp went up 5.8% in July, with increases observed in both the domestic and export markets.

Preliminary estimates show that prices for petroleum and coal products declined 0.9% in July 1986, down 22.9% from July 1985. Owing mainly to the effect of the 0.8% increase in the Canadian dollar on export prices quoted in US currency, prices for motor vehicles posted a decrease of 0.6%. Prices for primary metal products went down 0.5% in July, largely as a result of decreases for copper (-3.2%), nickel (-1.2%) and aluminum (-0.6%).
(see table on page 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of September. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index July 1986 ²	% Change	
			July 1986/ June 1986	July 1986/ July 1985
Industrial product price index - Total	100.0	118.9	0.1	0.3
Intermediate goods	61.6	114.4	0	-0.5
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	103.5	0.4	0.9
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	117.8	-0.1	-0.9
Finished goods	38.4	126.0	0.2	1.4
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	128.0	1.0	5.2
Capital equipment	10.2	128.2	-0.2	3.6
All other finished goods	17.9	123.6	-0.1	-1.8
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	120.9	2.2	4.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	116.6	-0.2	2.8
Beverages	1.9	139.5	0	6.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	145.3	0.9	6.4
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	117.9	0.1	3.9
Textile products	2.4	111.1	0	1.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	117.1	0.3	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	117.2	-0.3	4.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	126.5	0.1	3.6
Paper and paper products	8.1	117.3	1.1	4.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	133.9	0.4	4.0
Primary metal products	8.8	108.1	-0.5	3.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	121.9	0.1	2.3
Machinery and equipment	4.8	122.4	-0.1	2.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.1	-0.3	4.4
Electrical and communication products	5.0	122.6	-0.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	130.4	0.1	4.9
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	102.9	-0.9	-22.9
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	116.1	0	1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	125.2	0.2	5.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	94.4	-0.6	0.4

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

July 1986

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) decreased 1.4% in July 1986 from its June level. The decrease was mainly attributable to an estimated 5.7% decrease for the mineral fuels component index. From July 1985 to July 1986 the RMPI fell 21.1%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels showed a 1.2% increase over the month and a 5.3% increase over the year. Of the seven components making up the index, four registered decreases, one increased and two showed no change.

The 5.7% decrease for the mineral fuels component in July left this index 44.5% below its year-earlier level. Crude mineral oil prices were estimated to have dropped 7.1% over the month to a level 51.8% lower than a year ago.

The only component index that increased was for animals and animal products, which was up 4.3% in July. This index is now 10.2% higher than its year-earlier level. Prices for hogs, up 12.2%, and for cattle (for slaughter), up 6.3%, were the main contributors to the upward movement of the component index.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of September. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index July 1986 ¹	% Change	
			July 1986/ June 1986	July 1986/ July 1985
Raw materials total	100	91.0	-1.4	-21.1
Mineral fuels	45	74.7	-5.7	-44.5
Vegetable products	11	89.2	-1.2	-2.5
Animal and animal product	20	115.2	4.3	10.2
Wood products	8	108.8	0	3.8
Ferrous materials	2	109.7	-0.5	2.0
Non-ferrous metals	11	90.1	-1.3	5.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.8	0	2.6
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	104.5	1.2	5.3

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Index of Farm Production

1985

Farm production in Canada in 1985 increased 7.3% from the 1984 level. The index of farm production (1981 = 100) rose to 102.6 from the revised 1984 level of 95.6.

Crop production advanced 15.0% in 1985. Several factors contributed to this increase at the national level:

- Grain production rose 20.5% due to an increase in crop area and higher yields in 1985 for wheat, oats, barley and corn. On the whole, the drought that affected the Prairie provinces in 1985 was less severe than the drought that took place in 1984. Although the yield for wheat improved in the Prairie provinces in 1985, it was still below its five-year average;
- Oilseed production increased by 9.5% as output for flaxseed, canola-rapeseed and soybeans was up. Oilseed production reached a record level in 1985 and was 82.9% above the 1981 level;
- Vegetable production increased 3.2%, led by a 6.9% rise in potato production;
- The production indexes for fruits and other crops also registered increases in 1985.

Production of livestock and animal products increased 0.4%:

- Livestock production (cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs) rose 0.6% with production of cattle and calves up 3.8%. Despite the increase, production of cattle and calves was 4.1% below the 1981 level and 6.9% below the record set in 1975. Hog and lamb production fell 3.7% and 5.2%, respectively;
- Dairy production decreased 2.4% despite higher fluid milk deliveries. Industrial milk and cream marketings decreased 4.3% as producers cut back on deliveries during

the early part of 1985 to stay within their quota allotments for the 1984/85 dairy year (August-July). In addition, the dairy quota for industrial milk was lowered on August 1, 1985 leading to further cutbacks in industrial milk deliveries;

- A 4.8% increase in the poultry and egg index was the result of increased production of broilers and turkeys as producers expanded output to meet increased production quotas. Production of poultry and eggs has been rising annually since 1982 and the index now stands at 111.6;
- Production of other animal products fell by 11.3% due to lower levels for honey and wool.

The index of farm production increased in 1985 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island (-6.7%), Alberta (-1.4%) and British Columbia (-0.4%). While potato production increased nationally, it was down 7.8% in Prince Edward Island. The largest provincial increase in production was in Manitoba (+22.2%) where grain production was up 37.6% and oilseed production was up 27.2%.

The index of farm production measures the change through time in the production of agricultural commodities and is measured by adding together farm marketings, farm home consumption, and farm inventory changes. The price weights used in the index are weighted averages of 1971 to 1974 prices and the time base is 1981 = 100. No allowance is made for the costs of production, nor is there any adjustment made for changes in the quality of commodities produced.

(see table on page 12)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 130 and 996.

Order the 1985 issue of *Index of Farm Production* (21-203, \$17), available September 22. Contact: Paul Murray (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

**Indexes of Farm Production, Crop Production and Livestock and Animal Products
Production, by Province, 1984 and 1985**
(1981 = 100)

	Index of farm production		Index of crop production		Index of livestock and animal products production	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Newfoundland	119.7	120.9	75.9	69.2	127.6	130.2
Prince Edward Island	104.5	97.5	104.4	93.2	104.7	104.4
Nova Scotia	106.3	107.3	115.9	112.8	104.4	106.2
New Brunswick	103.8	111.0	95.9	112.5	109.6	109.9
Quebec	105.1	108.3	118.8	140.3	102.8	102.6
Ontario	99.1	105.9	93.9	110.4	102.3	103.2
Manitoba	107.6	131.5	105.7	139.7	111.4	114.7
Saskatchewan	87.7	98.9	83.5	98.6	106.5	100.2
Alberta	85.5	84.3	77.2	74.2	95.7	96.6
British Columbia	105.9	105.5	112.8	104.9	103.2	105.8
Canada	95.6	102.6	89.5	102.9	101.9	102.3

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock Report

July 1, 1986

The total number of pigs in Canada, at July 1, 1986 was estimated at 10,707,500 - virtually unchanged from a year ago. In the East, numbers were estimated at 7,084,500, down 1% from a year earlier while in the West they totalled 3,623,000, up 1% from the previous year. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,091,100; this is the net result of a 2% decrease in the East and a 2% increase in the West. In the East, farrowing intentions for both the third and fourth quarters remained almost unchanged from the same quarters in 1985. In the West, farrowing intentions for the third and fourth quarters were up 5%. Improved pig prices combined with lower feed costs appeared to stimulate expansion, particularly in the West.

Total cattle and calves in Canada, at July 1, 1986 were estimated at 11,464,700 head, a decrease of 3% in the East and 2% in the West from a year earlier.

Beef cows were estimated at 3,044,000 - down 2% from a year ago. In the East, beef cow numbers were essentially unchanged while in the West they declined 3%. Beef heifers for breeding - estimated at 604,000 - were up 3% from a year ago. Total milk cows declined 2% in the East and remained relatively unchanged in the West.

Total sheep and lamb numbered 721,500 at July 1, 1986, down 4% from a year ago. Sheep one year and older decreased by 4% while lambs under one year were down by 3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1166, 5645 and 9500-9510.

Order the July 1, 1986 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60), available mid-September. Contact: Bernard E. Rosien (613-991-2509), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Government Revenue and Expenditure

Second Quarter 1986

Government revenue and expenditure detail by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended June 30, 1986 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2715.

Contact: Dan Finnerty (613-991-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure

1985-1987

Estimates data for 1985-1986 and forecast data for 1986-1987 are available at 10:00 hours today from matrices 2751-2763 of the CANSIM network or by contacting G. Huneault (613-991-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Major Appliances

July 1986

Canadian firms produced 139,207 major appliances during July 1986, a decrease of 29.6% from the 197,754 units produced the previous month but an increase of 18.1% from the 117,840 units produced in July 1985.

Production of major appliances for the first seven months of 1986 amounted to 1,366,375 units, a 12.6% rise from 1,213,977 for the same period in 1985.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms increased to 224,234 units in July 1986, up 13.3% from 197,838 units in June 1986, and up 16.8% from the 192,009 units sold in July 1985.

(continued on page 14)

Year-to-date domestic sales to July 1986 amounted to 1,200,494 units, up 9.9% from the 1,092,355 units for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

June 1986

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 072 400 cubic metres (1,302.0 million board feet) of lumber and ties in June 1986, an increase of 7.5% over the 2 857 600 cubic metres (1,211.0 million board feet) produced in June 1985.

January to June 1986 production was 18 642 100 cubic metres (7,896.5 million board feet), an increase of 11.4% over the 16 741 400 cubic metres (7,094.6 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released mid-September. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), B.C. and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

August 1, 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of August, totalled 20 058 tonnes compared with 20 523 tonnes a year earlier. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 60 400 tonnes (52 688 in 1985).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537-9543.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80), scheduled for release on September 12. Contact: Dave Burroughs, (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 6: August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada Catalogue number 22-002 ✓
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54)
Available today at 15:00 hrs.

The Dairy Review, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, July 1986 Catalogue number 32-022 ✓
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, May 1986 Catalogue number 36-003 ✓
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending August 14, 1986 Catalogue number 52-005 ✓
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1986 Catalogue number 63-002 ✓
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Imports by Commodities, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1986 Catalogue number 67-001P ✓
(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada 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 and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Major Release Dates: September 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
2	Housing Starts	July 1986
4-5	Financial Activity in Canada	Second Quarter 1986
5	New Housing Price Index	July 1986
5	Labour Force Survey	August 1986
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1986
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1986
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade	July 1986
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1986
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1986
10	Farm Cash Receipts	January-July 1986
10-11	Building Permits	June 1986
11	Help-wanted Index	August 1986
12-16	Composite Leading Indicator	June 1986
15-16	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1986
16	The Consumer Price Index	August 1986
17-18	Security Transactions with Non-residents	July 1986
18-19	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1986
18-22	Retail Trade	July 1986
18-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1986
22-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	May 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
22-23	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1986
22-23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1986
24	Wholesale Trade	July 1986
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1986
25	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	June 1986
25-26	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Second Quarter 1986
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1986
30	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1986
30	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1986
30	Major Release Dates	October 1986

The October 1986 release schedule will be published on September 30, 1986.

Users Note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

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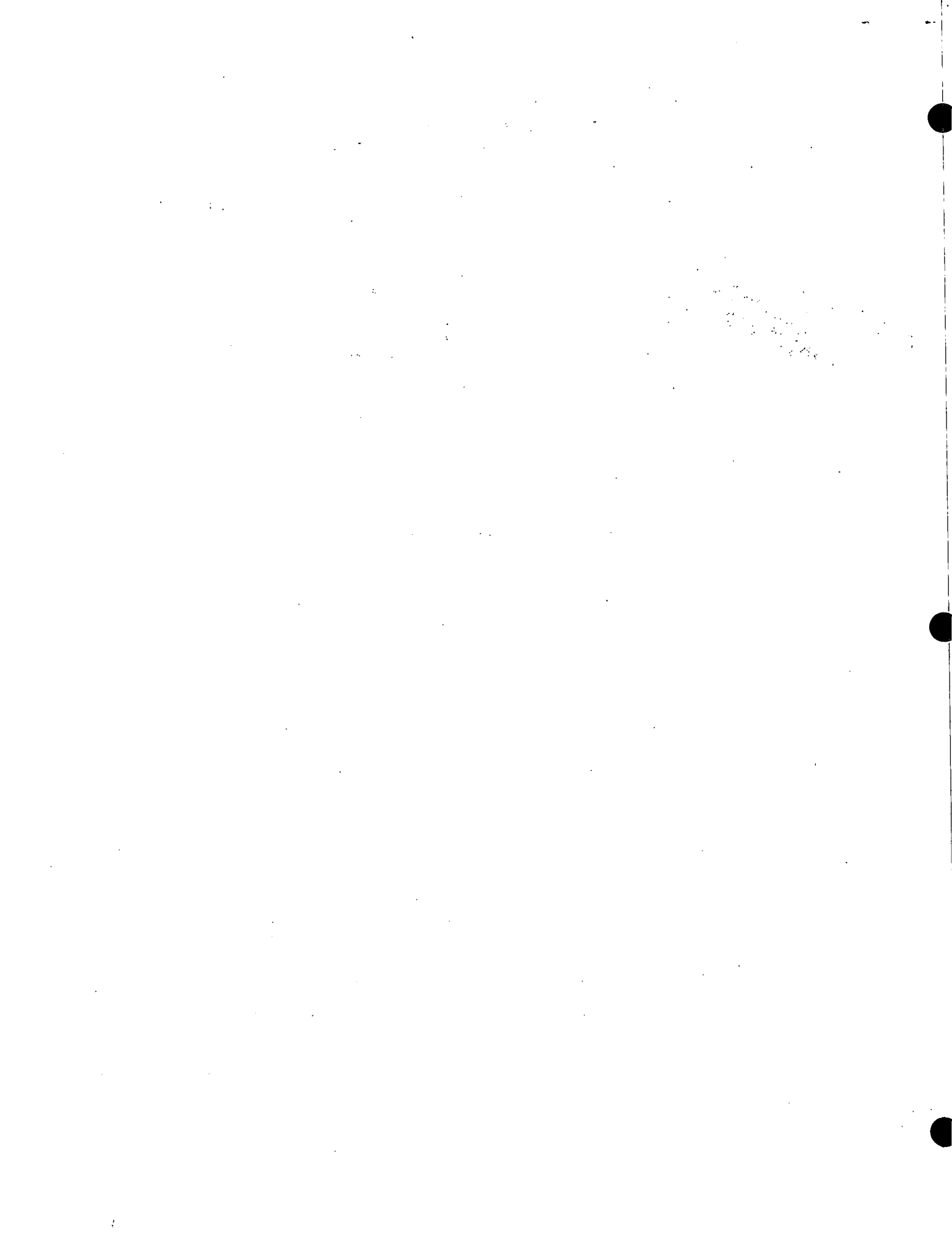
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

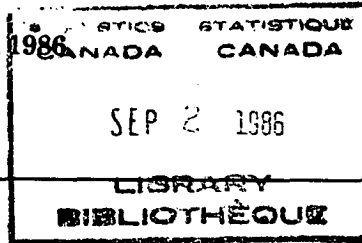
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 2, 1986



NOT FOR LOAN
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Major Release

Education Statistics, 1986-87

2

- Spending on education (in current dollars) has more than doubled since 1976-77

Data Availability Announcements

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Publications Released

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Major Release

Education Statistics

1986-87

Spending on education (in current dollars) has more than doubled in the last 10 years, rising to an estimated \$34.6 billion in the 1986-87 school year from \$15.1 billion in 1976-77.

The estimated total for 1986-87 represents a 4.7% increase from the preceding year. Thus, the total education bill (in current dollars) continues to increase but at a slower rate than in the early 1980s. In 1985-86, expenditure on education represented 7.3% of the gross national product, 0.3 percentage points less than in the previous year and down from the all-time high of 9.0% in 1970-71.

These figures are available in the latest edition of *Advance Statistics of Education*, 1986-87, released today. Other estimates for the 1986-87 school year include:

- The enrolment decline at the elementary-secondary level, which began in the early 1970s, will level off. In the fall of 1986, 4,943,600 students are expected to enroll in elementary-secondary schools, almost the same number as in the previous year.
- Similar to enrolment, the number of full-time elementary and secondary school teachers is expected to stop declining. In 1986, their number is estimated to be 270,000 — almost the same as in 1985.
- After many years of steady increase, it is expected that enrolment in community colleges will level off at 319,400, while full-time university enrolment will continue to rise, but by only 0.6% to 470,300 in 1986. The slowdown in growth is mainly due to the decline in the population younger than 22 years.
- Colleges and universities are expected to employ 60,600 full-time teachers in 1986, 800 more than in 1985.
- An estimated 102,300 bachelor's and first professional degrees will be granted by universities in 1986, 19,000 more than in 1976; 15,500 master's degrees will be granted, 3,900 more than 10 years earlier; and about 2,070 doctorates will be conferred, a gain of nearly 380 from a decade ago.

Order *Advance Statistics of Education*, 1986-87 (81-220, \$15), available today. Contact: Edith Rechnitzer (613-990-9167) or Doug Higgins (613-993-5870), Projections and Analysis Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending August 21, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the seven days ending August 21, 1986 totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 31 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release the week of September 8. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

July 1986

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.5 million tonnes in July 1986, an increase of 0.1% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 0.8 million tonnes from the United States, a decrease of 15.9% from July 1985.

Total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed an increase of 1.3% from the 1985 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 5.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the second week of September. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Gypsum Products

July 1986

Manufacturers shipped 23 731 371 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1986, up 31.8% from the 18 011 997 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 1.2% from the 23 453 411 square metres shipped in June 1986. Year-to-date shipments totalled 164 265 898 square metres, an increase of 23.8% over the January to July 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 8. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Chewing Gum Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture totalled \$203.4 million, up 9.1% from \$186.4 million in 1984.

Data for the principal statistics on the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) are now available on CANSIM: matrix 5394 and will be released in catalogue 32-250 B1082 on, or before, November 14, 1986. Commodity data for this industry will be available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Monthly Production of
Soft Drinks, July 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Oils and Fats, June 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Particleboard, Waferboard
and Hardboard, June 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Specified Domestic Electrical
Appliances, June 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Factory Sales of Electric
Storage Batteries, June 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Building Permits, May 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210)

Construction Statistics
Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 6 ✓

Catalogue number 64-003

(Canada: \$5/\$30; Other Countries: \$6/\$36)

Advance Statistics of Education,
1986-87 Catalogue number 81-220 X

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

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	July 1986	August 29, 1986
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	May 1986	August 8, 1986
Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1986	August 29, 1986
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Batteries, Electric Storage	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Biscuits, Production	Second Quarter 1986	August 1, 1986
Boxes, Corrugated	June 1986	August 6, 1986
Building Construction Activity, Leading Indicator	April 1986	August 25, 1986
Building Material Price Index: Non-residential Construction	June 1986	August 1, 1986
Building Material Price Index: Residential Construction	June 1986	August 1, 1986
Building Permits	May 1986	August 21, 1986
Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	June 1986	August 11, 1986
Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1986	August 22, 1986
Canada Handbook	1986	August 5, 1986
Canadian International Trade, Preliminary Statement	June 1986	August 8, 1986



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry	1986	August 22, 1986
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Chain Store Stocks	June 1986	August 27, 1986
Cheese, Process	July 1986	August 27, 1986
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Raw Materials Price Index	July 1986	August 29, 1986
Records, Phonograph	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Residential Construction Building Material Price Index	June 1986	August 1, 1986
Resins, Synthetic	June 1986	August 15, 1986
Restaurants	June 1986	August 19, 1986
Retail Trade	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Revenue and Expenditure, Provincial Government	1985-1986	August 29, 1986
Revenue, Government	Second Quarter 1986	August 29, 1986
Sawmills in British Columbia	May 1986	August 1, 1986
	June 1986	August 29, 1986
Securities, Outstanding	May 1986	August 6, 1986
Shipments, Inventories and Orders	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Shorn Wool Production	1986	August 21, 1986
Skim Milk Powder, Instant	July 1986	August 27, 1986

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Soft Drinks	July 1986	August 19, 1986
Steel Ingots	June 1986	August 15, 1986
	Week Ending August 2, 1986	August 8, 1986
	Week Ending August 9, 1986	August 13, 1986
	Week Ending August 16, 1986	August 21, 1986
	Week Ending August 23, 1986	August 28, 1986
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron	July 1986	August 13, 1986
Steel Pipe	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	June 1986	August 19, 1986
Steel, Rolled	June 1986	August 15, 1986
Store Sales and Stocks, Department	June 1986	August 21, 1986
Store Stocks, Chain	June 1986	August 27, 1986
Students During the Summer Vacation, Labour Market Activity	July 1986	August 20, 1986
Sugar Sales	July 1986	August 15, 1986
Tapes, Pre-recorded	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Taverns	June 1986	August 19, 1986
Television Broadcasting	1985	August 5, 1986
Territorial and Provincial Government Employment	First Quarter 1986	August 27, 1986
Tobacco Products	July 1986	August 21, 1986
Trade, Wholesale	June 1986	August 26, 1986
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents	May 1986	August 6, 1986
Transit Statistics, Urban	June 1986	August 11, 1986
Travel Account, International	Second Quarter 1986	August 22, 1986
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1986	August 5, 1986
Traveller Accommodation	1984	August 8, 1986
Tubing	June 1986	August 18, 1986
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1986	August 27, 1986
Union Wage Rate Index, Construction	June 1986	August 7, 1986
	July 1986	August 26, 1986
Urban Transit Statistics	June 1986	August 11, 1986
Vegetable Stocks	August 1, 1986	August 29, 1986
Vehicle Sales, New Motor	June 1986	August 11, 1986
Wage Rate Index, Union	July 1986	August 26, 1986
Wheat Flour, Exports	June 1986	August 19, 1986
Wholesale Trade	June 1986	August 26, 1986
Wire, Steel	June 1986	August 19, 1986
Wool Production, Shorn	1986	August 21, 1986
Wool, Mineral	July 1986	August 26, 1986
Wrappers	June 1986	August 6, 1986

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 3, 1986

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Data Availability Announcement

Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1986

2

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Data Availability Announcement

Coal and Coke Statistics

June 1986

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 4 781 kilotonnes in June 1986, down 7.0% from a year earlier. The year-to-date production figure stands at 29 549 kilotonnes, down 5.5% from January to June 1985.

Exports in June fell to 2 340 kilotonnes, down 0.8% from the previous year. Cumulative figures to June 1986 showed exports of 13 685 kilotonnes, 2.9% below the level recorded for the first six months of 1985.

Coke production decreased 2.9% to stand at 368 kilotonnes in June 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week of September. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

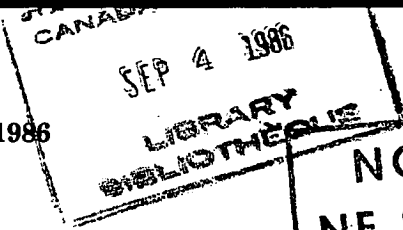
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 4, 1986



Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, July 1986	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices for residential construction building materials decreased 0.2% from June but were up 7.2% on a year-over-year basis 	
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, July 1986	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The index was down 0.1% from June but up 5.0% from July 1985 	

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, July 1986	4
Canadian Travel Survey Results, First Quarter 1986	4
Community Colleges: Enrolments and Graduates, 1984	4
Steel Ingots, Week Ending August 30, 1986	4

Publications Released	5
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Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential July 1986

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) declined to 129.1 in July, down 0.2% from June 1986. However, prices were up 7.2% from a year earlier.

The largest price decreases recorded between June and July 1986 were noted for lumber and plywood. These more than offset some minor increases, most notably for nails, tacks and staples.

Between July 1985 and July 1986, prices for structural materials used in residential building construction rose 10.1%, followed by architectural materials (6.9%), mechanical materials (4.7%) and electrical materials (4.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential July 1986 (1981 = 100)

	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	% Change	
				July 1986/ June 1986	July 1986/ July 1985
Total materials	129.1	129.4	120.4	-0.2	7.2
Architectural materials	128.8	129.1	120.5	-0.2	6.9
Structural materials	132.6	133.1	120.4	-0.4	10.1
Mechanical materials	127.9	127.9	122.2	-	4.7
Electrical materials	120.0	119.9	115.3	0.1	4.1

- Nil or zero.

**Construction Building Material
Price Index: Non-residential**
July 1986

The non-residential construction building material price index (1981=100) declined to 125.9 in July, down 0.1% from the previous month, but up 5.0% from a year earlier.

Between June and July 1986, several price decreases were reported, notably for ready-mix concrete and polyethylene film sheets. These declines more than offset some minor increases - principally for thermal insulation.

Between July 1985 and July 1986, prices for structural materials used in non-residential building construction increased 7.6%, followed by architectural materials (4.8%), mechanical materials (3.9%) and electrical materials (3.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential
July 1986
(1981=100)

	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	% Change	
				July 1986/ June 1986	July 1986/ July 1985
Total materials	125.9	126.0	119.9	-0.1	5.0
Architectural material	127.3	127.4	121.5	-0.1	4.8
Structural materials	125.1	125.4	116.3	-0.2	7.6
Mechanical materials	127.9	127.8	123.1	0.1	3.9
Electrical materials	120.3	120.2	116.8	0.1	3.0

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

July 1986

Housing starts in July, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose to 198,000 dwelling units, up 6.5% from starts of 186,000 units in June. Construction activity increased in both the single and the multiple dwelling sectors.

On a regional basis, housing starts in July were higher in all provinces except British Columbia, where the level remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the first week of October. Contact: P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Canadian Travel Survey

First Quarter 1986

Domestic Travel

Canadian travel survey results for the first quarter of 1986 show that the downward trend in domestic travel appears to have been reversed. During January, February and March of this year, Canadians took 24.2 million trips, approximately 23% above the record low in 1984.

Some 14.6 million of these trips lasted at least one night, a 21% jump from the 1984 level. The recovery of business travel over the two-year period accounted for much of this growth, with overnight business trips increasing 77% compared to the same period in 1984.

While domestic travel showed relatively strong gains in 1986 from 1984, the overall increase from levels in 1979 (the first year a complete survey of Canadian travel was undertaken) was moderate. Between 1979 and 1984, travel in Canada recorded steady declines.

Order the October issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, Vol. 5, No.3), available in early October. Contact: Pierre J. Hubert (613-991-1513), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Community Colleges: Enrolments and Graduates

1984

Data are now available on full- and part-time enrolment (1984-85) and graduates (1983-84) of postsecondary programs of community colleges and related institutions.

Available on CANSIM: table 00580401.

Contact: R. Belanger or R. Lortie (613-991-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending August 30, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending August 30, 1986 totalled 251 920 tonnes, an increase of 8.4% from the preceding week's total of 232 444 tonnes but down 10.1% from the year-earlier level of 280 103 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 9 322 018 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from 9 542 454 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review, August 1986
Catalogue number 11-003E
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215). This issue contains an article entitled "Gross Domestic Product - First Quarter 1986"

Financial Flow Accounts, First Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 13-002
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36/\$144)

Shorn Wool Production, 1986
Catalogue number 23-204
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, August 1986
Catalogue number 32-012
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1986
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), July 1986
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Computer Service Industry, 1984
Catalogue number 63-222
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Exports by Countries, January-June 1986
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340)

Labour Force Information, August 1986
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)
Available September 5, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Hospital Annual Statistics, 1983-84
Catalogue number 83-232
(Canada: \$100; Other Countries: \$113)

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

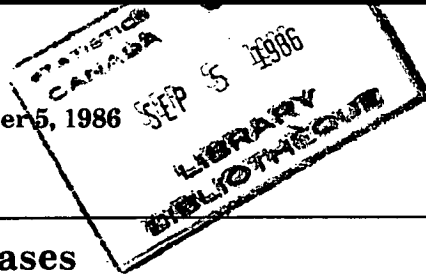
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 5, 1986



Major Releases

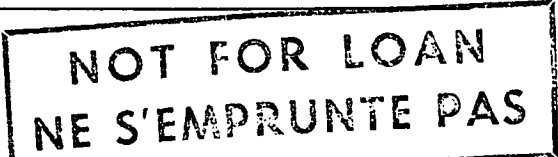
Labour Force Survey, August 1986	2
● The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined by 0.2 to 9.7	
Financial Activity, Second Quarter 1986	4
● Household demand for mortgage funds set a record in the second quarter	

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport, June 1986	6
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1986	6
Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1986	6
Cement, July 1986	6

Publications Released

Major Release Dates, September 8-12	8
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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

August 1986

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for August 1986 showed that the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by 48,000 while unemployment declined by 17,000. The unemployment rate was estimated at 9.7, down 0.2 from July 1986. While there have been fluctuations in the levels of employment and unemployment, survey data indicate that there has been little change in overall labour market conditions since the beginning of the year.

Employment

For the week ended August 16, 1986, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,615,000 - an increase of 48,000 from the level of the previous month. Employment rose by an estimated 29,000 for males (6,634,000) and by 19,000 for females (4,981,000). Employment gains were concentrated among persons aged 25 and over, with increases of 21,000 for males and 19,000 for females in this age group. Males accounted for all of the increase of 8,000 recorded for persons aged 15 to 24.

Full-time employment rose by an estimated 37,000 to a level of 9,842,000, as a result of an increase of 30,000 among males. The level of part-time employment rose to 1,758,000, with an increase of 15,000 among females more than offsetting the decrease of 8,000 among males.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased in trade (+63,000) and services (+36,000). Employment fell in agriculture (-12,000), construction (-8,000) and public administration (-15,000). Little or no change was noted in the other sectors.

The estimated level of employment rose in Quebec (+38,000) and Ontario (+18,000), but fell in Alberta (-8,000). Little or no change was noted in the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 17,000 in August 1986 to a level of 1,250,000. It declined to 426,000 among young people, with decreases of 9,000 among males and 5,000 among females aged 15 to 24. The level of unemployment was estimated at 824,000 among persons 25 years of age and over, little changed from the previous month.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons fell by 13,000 in Ontario and 3,000 in Newfoundland. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment Rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was estimated at 9.7 in August 1986, a decline of 0.2. For persons aged 15 to 24, the rate went down by 0.4, reaching 15.0. It declined by 0.5 among young males (16.8) and by 0.3 among young females (13.0). For persons aged 25 and over, the rate was estimated at 8.2, a decrease of 0.1 from the previous month. It rose among males to 7.8 and declined among females to 8.9 in this age group.

The unemployment rate declined by an estimated 0.9 in Newfoundland (21.1), 0.7 in Prince Edward Island (13.2), 0.4 in New Brunswick (14.5), 0.1 in Quebec (11.4), 0.3 in Ontario (6.9), 0.4 in Manitoba (7.3) and 0.2 in Saskatchewan (7.7). It rose by 0.3 in Nova Scotia (13.9), 0.2 in Alberta (10.5) and 0.1 in British Columbia (12.3).

Participation Rate

For August 1986, the seasonally adjusted participation rate was estimated at 65.6, a slight increase (+0.1) over the rate recorded in July. It remained unchanged among persons aged 15 to 24 (68.7), having stayed the same for young males (70.9) and declined slightly for young females (66.4). For persons aged 25 and over, the rate went to 64.7, reaching 78.1 for males and 52.2 for females.

(continued on page 3)

Employment/Population Ratio

The seasonally adjusted employment/population ratio was estimated at 59.2 for August 1986, a slight increase (+0.2) from the previous month. It rose by 0.3 for persons aged 15 to 24 (58.4), with an increase of 0.5 for young males (59.1) and 0.1 for young females (57.7). The employment/population ratio also went up for persons aged 25 and over (59.4), with a gain of 0.1 for males (72.0) and 0.2 for females (47.6).

Unadjusted Data

The unadjusted estimate of employment was 12,075,000 for August 1986, an increase of 250,000 (+2.1%) over the level of a year ago. The level of unemployment was estimated at 1,201,000 in August 1986, a decline of 52,000 (-4.2%) from August 1985. The unemployment rate was estimated at 9.0, down 0.6 from the rate in August 1985. The participation rate was 67.7, an increase of 0.3 over the rate a year before. The employment/population ratio was 61.5, up 0.5 from the ratio recorded in August 1985.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are being collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1986 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in September 1986; and (2) those who do not plan

to return to school at that time, or are not certain what they will do.

For returning students aged 15 to 24, the unadjusted unemployment rate was estimated at 10.3 for August 1986, down 0.8 from the rate a year before. It was 11.0 for those aged 15 to 19, a decrease of 1.5 from the rate in August 1985. For those aged 20 to 24, it was 8.1, an increase of 1.0 over the August 1985 rate. Employment among returning students aged 15 to 24 was 1,093,000 in August 1986, an increase of 60,000 over the level a year before. The participation rate for this group was 67.1, 2.4 higher than the rate in August 1985. The employment/population ratio was 60.2, an increase of 2.7 from the ratio a year before.

For other students, the unadjusted unemployment rate in August 1986 was 16.7, a decline of 1.8 from the August 1985 rate. The level of employment fell to 232,000, down 7,000 from the level of a year before. The participation rate was 86.6 in August 1986, up 2.2 from the rate in August 1985, and the employment/population ratio rose by 3.4 points, reaching 72.2 in August 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the August 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of September. Contact: Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985
	Seasonally adjusted data		
Labour force ('000)	12,865	12,834	12,648
Employment ('000)	11,615	11,567	11,347
Unemployment ('000)	1,250	1,267	1,301
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	9.9	10.3
Participation rate (%)	65.6	65.5	65.2
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.2	59.0	58.5
	Unadjusted data		
Labour force ('000)	13,276	13,291	13,078
Employment ('000)	12,075	12,060	11,825
Unemployment ('000)	1,201	1,231	1,253
Unemployment rate (%)	9.0	9.3	9.6
Participation rate (%)	67.7	67.8	67.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	61.5	61.5	61.0

Financial Activity in Canada Second Quarter 1986

Funds raised on conventional credit markets by non-financial, domestic sectors amounted to \$22.3 billion in the second quarter, representing 18% of the value of goods and services produced in the quarter (data are not seasonally adjusted). The comparable figures for the same period in 1985 were \$19.4 billion, and 17% of the Gross Domestic Product.

Persons and unincorporated business accounted for \$9.6 billion, somewhat over 40% of the funds raised on these markets by non-financial sectors, with mortgages accounting for the largest share (\$5.3 billion). This development reflected the strength in the housing market for both resale and new houses. Consumer credit, on the other hand, at \$1.8 billion, registered a smaller increase than the \$2.5 billion recorded in the same period in 1985. This relative weakness appears to have been related to weakness in consumer expenditures on durables, notably automobiles.

General government (i.e. the federal, provincial and local governments and hospitals) borrowed \$7.9 billion, (\$9.6 billion in the year-earlier period). This represented 35% of the funds raised on these markets, down sharply from the 49% share in the second quarter of 1985:

- All the reduction was attributable to the reduced borrowing requirement of the federal government. Treasury bills were the preferred form of financing for the federal government, netting \$4.5 billion, and \$3.6 billion was also raised through the issue of marketable bonds. On the other hand, \$2.1 billion in Canada Savings Bonds were redeemed. The Government of Canada repaid \$1.4 billion of the borrowings from Canadian and foreign banks - foreign currency funds that had been used

to bolster the international reserves. There were no new net borrowings in foreign currency through other instruments.

- Provincial governments increased their recourse to capital markets, to finance sharply higher deficits. While bond issues met much of this financing requirement, issues of provincial government treasury bills and other short-term paper provided \$1.3 billion in net new funds, a record quarterly amount.

Non-financial private corporations' share of funds raised by non-financial sectors on these markets was a moderate \$4.9 billion (\$5.3 billion in the year-earlier period). However, there was substantial switching in the use of instruments:

- Short-term paper, particularly bankers' acceptances, provided \$9.9 billion. These funds appear to have been used primarily to repay bank loans which fell by close to the same amount.
- Share issues remained at the quarterly average of the past two years, with common shares outnumbering preferreds by a margin of over two to one.
- This sector's net issue of bonds slumped from the first quarter and returned to the quarterly average of 1985.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-743 and 749.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$10/\$40), available today. Contact: John Joice, Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-990-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

Financial Market Summary Table
(millions of dollars)

	1985			1986		
	QI	QII	Jan.-June	QI	QII	Jan.-June
1. Persons and unincorporated business	2,160	4,909	7,069	5,067	9,621	14,688
Consumer credit	484	2,521	3,005	309	1,809	2,118
Bank loans	-757	376	-381	643	1,126	1,769
Other loans	449	-1,067	-618	536	1,344	1,880
Short-term paper	-3	3	-	-3	21	18
Mortgages	1,957	3,114	5,071	3,571	5,342	8,913
Bonds	30	-38	-8	11	-21	-10
2. Non-financial private corporations	8,250	5,327	13,577	6,309	4,933	11,242
Bank loans	1,889	1,056	2,945	5,013	-9,055	-4,042
Other loans	1,921	492	2,413	939	800	1,739
Short-term paper	1,390	-1,017	373	-4,029	9,936	5,907
Mortgages	616	200	816	176	170	346
Bonds	188	391	579	1,781	481	2,262
Stocks	2,246	4,205	6,451	2,429	2,601	5,030
3. Non-financial government enterprises	1,572	-393	1,179	2,445	-75	2,370
Bank loans	1,574	-1,165	409	1,059	-188	871
Other loans	121	-13	108	-157	-36	-193
Short-term paper	96	229	325	57	-254	-197
Mortgages	-1	-	-1	-3	-3	-6
Bonds	75	683	758	1,379	404	1,783
Stocks	-293	-127	-420	110	2	112
4. General government	8,825	9,587	18,412	5,006	7,865	12,871
Bank loans	991	-236	755	1,010	-1,474	-464
Other loans	1,438	-572	866	611	-318	293
Treasury bills	2,664	4,050	6,714	2,317	4,531	6,848
Short-term paper	-575	-477	-1,052	722	1,142	1,864
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	4,307	6,822	11,129	346	3,984	4,330
5. Total borrowing by domestic non-financial sectors	20,807	19,430	40,237	18,827	22,344	41,171
6. Rest of the world	1,147	2,370	3,517	1,353	-1,547	-194
Bank loans	38	8	46	-3	-1,316	-1,319
Other loans	171	413	584	-368	-131	-499
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stocks	938	1,949	2,887	1,724	-100	1,624
7. Total borrowing excluding domestic financial institutions	21,954	21,800	43,754	20,180	20,797	40,977
8. Domestic financial institutions	1,662	4,973	6,635	9,685	2,993	12,678
Bank loans	-111	57	-54	1,681	-260	1,421
Other loans	-172	1,893	1,721	2,183	-2,135	48
Short-term paper	510	788	1,298	1,165	134	1,299
Mortgages	48	-13	35	6	-112	-106
Bonds	195	293	488	640	1,258	1,898
Stocks	1,192	1,955	3,147	4,010	4,108	8,118
9. Total financing	23,616	26,773	50,389	29,865	23,790	53,655

- nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1986

Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined products into Canadian pipelines during June 1986 increased 3.4% from June 1985 to 12 520 354 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts, at 48 291 398 cubic metres, were down 0.1%.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 2 618 041 cubic metres. This brought the year-to-date total to 15 798 187 cubic metres, up 16.3% from the 1985 figure.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries, at 5 658 237 cubic metres, were down 4.1% from the same month last year. Year-to-date deliveries totalled 30 486 002 cubic metres, down 7.6% from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the last week of September. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

July 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 167 180 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in July 1986, an increase of 3.3% from the 161 778 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1986 shipments totalled 1 235 583 thousand square metres, up 4.9% from 1 177 895 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

June 1986

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 0.2% to 1 803 677 cubic metres (764,356,000 feet board measure) in June 1986 from 1 770 357 cubic metres (750,235,000 feet board measure) after revisions in June 1985.

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1986 totalled 2 091 795 cubic metres (886,452,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 9.6% compared to 2 312 626 cubic metres (980,035,000 feet board measure) in June 1985.

Year-to-date production amounted to 10 603 280 cubic metres (4,493,416,000 feet board measure), an increase of 3.8% from 10 219 245 cubic metres (4,330,671,000 feet board measure) after revisions for January to June 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Patrick E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Cement

July 1986

Manufacturers shipped 1 119 360 tonnes of cement in July 1986, an increase of 5.4% from the 1 061 671 tonnes (revised figures) shipped a year earlier and up 10.5% from the 1 012 791 tonnes shipped in June 1986.

January to July 1986 shipments reached 5 383 642 tonnes, an increase of 9.8% from the 4 901 974 tonnes (revised figures) shipped during the first seven months of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 30).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of September 15. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Financial Flow Accounts, ✓
Second Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 13-002P
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

Production and Stocks of ✓
Eggs and Poultry, June 1986
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production and Shipments of ✓
Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings,
May 1986 **Catalogue number 41-011**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Shipments of Plastic Film and
Bags Manufactured from Resin, ✓
Quarter Ended June 30, 1986
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Air Charter Statistics, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 51-207
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33)

Retail Trade, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150)

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Major Release Dates

Week of September 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
September		
8	New Housing Price Index	July 1986
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1986
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1986
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	July 1986
10	Farm Cash Receipts	January-July 1986
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1986
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1986
10-11	Building Permits	June 1986
11	Help-wanted Index	August 1986
12-16	Composite Leading Indicator	June 1986

The
Daily

**Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle
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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 8, 1986

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Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, July 1986 2

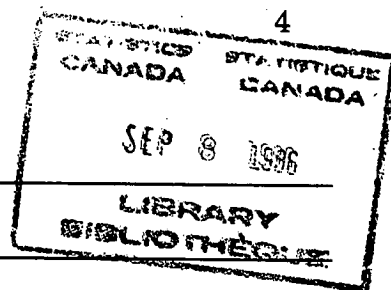
- Total visits to Canada reached the highest July level since 1973

New Housing Price Index, July 1986 3

- The index continued to move upward, rising 0.7% from June and 8.3% from a year earlier

Estimates of Labour Income, June 1986 4

- Labour income estimates rose 4.9% from June 1985



Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review, July 1986 5

Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ending June 30, 1986 5

Publications Released

6/7



Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1986

Total Travel

Visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest total since July 1974. The number of visits by residents of countries other than the United States increased sharply over July 1985 but remained below the level posted in July 1981. Foreign visits to Canada have shown significant increases since January 1986 and reached notable levels with the opening of Expo '86 in May.

Other highlights from the July issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* include:

- A third consecutive monthly drop in the number of re-entries by Canadian residents returning from visits to countries other than the United States, following a period of unprecedented growth that started in November 1984.
- A decrease, for the first time since February 1986, in the number of Canadian visits to the United States.

Long-term Travel

Long-term visits to Canada by residents of the United States reached the highest July level since 1975 while visits by residents from other countries climbed to the highest July level since 1972.

- Long-term travel by Canadian residents to the United States declined from July 1985. The total for the current month was similar to the July 1984 number.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for July 1986 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the July 1986 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-September. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1986

Residence of travellers	Total trips				Long-term trips ¹			
	July		January-July		July		January-July	
	Number 1986	% Change from 1985	Number 1986	% Change from 1985	Number 1986	% Change from 1985	Number 1986	% Change from 1985
Non-residents								
All countries	6,502,182	12.3	22,544,366	11.4	3,128,912	19.8	8,895,667	17.3
United States	6,095,433	11.2	21,316,076	10.9	2,757,269	18.2	7,772,678	16.7
Other countries	406,749	32.6	1,228,290	20.7	371,643	33.1	1,122,989	21.7
Residents of Canada								
All countries	4,476,653	-4.4	23,572,851	1.6	1,619,373	-4.6	7,734,735	-0.3
United States	4,309,803	-4.1	22,162,071	1.7	1,452,523	-3.9	6,323,955	-0.4
Other countries	166,850	-10.6	1,410,780	-0.2	166,850	-10.6	1,410,780	-0.2

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and total plane, train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

New Housing Price Index

July 1986

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 103.9 in July, up 0.7% from June, continuing an upward movement which has been evident for the last 14 months. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices stands 8.3% higher than the year-earlier level. Between June and July 1986 the estimated house only index rose 0.7%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.3%.

The largest increase in new housing prices in July was posted in London (3.2%), while Toronto registered the largest year-over-year increase (15.0%). Large monthly and yearly gains have generally prevailed in southwestern

Ontario cities in 1986. These increases can be attributed to higher costs of building materials and labour, lower interest rates, the strong performance of the local economy and increased confidence on the part of home buyers.

New housing prices in Victoria declined by 0.7% in July, as some selling prices were lowered to stimulate sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: the Prices Division (613-990-9601).

New Housing Price Indexes

July 1986
(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1986	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	% change	
					July 1986/ June 1986	July 1986/ July 1985
Canada Total²	100.0	103.9	103.2	95.9	0.7	8.3
Canada						
(House only)		108.1	107.3	98.4	0.7	9.9
Canada						
(Land only)		96.9	96.6	92.1	0.3	5.2
St. John's	0.94	107.7	107.3	105.0	0.4	2.6
Halifax	2.42	124.0	124.0	121.8	-	1.8
Saint John-Moncton	0.91	127.1	127.1	123.6	-	2.8
Quebec City	2.38	133.2	132.1	124.9	0.8	6.6
Montreal	9.97	131.3	130.3	123.0	0.8	6.7
Ottawa-Hull	6.26	130.6	129.7	125.4	0.7	4.1
Toronto	30.44	115.2	114.0	100.2	1.1	15.0
Hamilton	2.75	134.5	133.1	123.1	1.1	9.3
St. Catharines-						
Niagara	1.06	139.3	138.5	126.8	0.6	9.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	1.65	141.9	141.9	124.6	-	13.9
London	1.26	128.0	124.0	112.0	3.2	14.3
Windsor	0.49	114.9	114.7	104.0	0.2	10.5
Winnipeg	2.92	127.1	126.7	118.8	0.3	7.0
Regina	1.10	112.4	112.4	108.9	-	3.2
Saskatoon	1.50	106.2	106.2	102.0	-	4.1
Calgary	5.29	90.9	90.9	83.5	-	8.9
Edmonton	5.79	85.7	85.7	79.0	-	8.5
Vancouver	19.53	73.6	73.6	72.8	-	1.1
Victoria	2.54	70.8	71.3	73.3	-0.7	-3.4

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

² It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated city weights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

- Nil or zero.

Estimates of Labour Income

June 1986

The preliminary estimate of labour income for June 1986 was \$22,721 million, an increase of 4.9% from June 1985. This is a smaller increase than the average year-over-year growth (+6.0%) recorded for the first five months of 1986. The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for June 1986 was little changed (+0.4%) from May 1986. This marks the sixth consecutive month of minimal change in the all industry estimate.

Goods-producing industries

Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries moved slightly (+0.4) in June from the previous month. With the exception of a decline in January, this industrial grouping showed little or no change in the first half of 1986. The construction industry declined by 2.3% in June from the previous month (the fifth decrease since December 1985), while the remaining goods-producing industries registered little change.

On a year-over-year basis, the June 1986 estimate of wages and salaries in mines, quarries and oil wells declined as it had in May 1986. Wages and salaries in the construction industry also decreased in June, while all other industries registered the same changes as in the first five months of 1986.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Service-producing industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries remained virtually unchanged (+0.2%) in June from the previous month, similar to the monthly changes observed throughout 1986. Within this industrial grouping the component industries showed little change in wages and salaries between May and June.

Year-over-year, with the exception of federal administration which increased significantly in both May and June 1986 (primarily due to retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements), all other service producing industries experienced marginal change in growth.

Provincial level

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries were little changed in June 1986 from May 1986 in all provinces. (see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the April-June 1986 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in October. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

June 1986

(millions of dollars)

	June 1986 ^p	May 1986 ^r	April 1986 ^f	June 1985
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	208.1	168.5	133.1	194.0
Forestry	175.8	141.1	114.3	175.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	521.0	509.6	511.1	549.7
Manufacturing industries	4,356.5	4,260.5	4,156.7	4,139.8
Construction industry	1,107.6	1,044.5	997.5	1,147.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,162.9	2,134.4	2,113.5	2,104.2
Trade	2,791.4	2,752.8	2,672.0	2,595.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,606.2	1,563.7	1,547.0	1,459.1
Commercial and personal service	2,606.0	2,523.5	2,465.3	2,505.5
Education and related services	1,825.5	1,813.0	1,805.4	1,741.9
Health and welfare services	1,383.7	1,382.0	1,339.5	1,303.4
Federal administration and other government offices	765.9	769.7	700.1	710.9
Provincial administration	548.5	534.6	521.5	525.6
Local administration	450.4	443.6	428.6	433.7
Total wages and salaries	20,509.5	20,041.5	19,505.8	19,588.2
Supplementary labour income	2,211.2	2,160.3	2,101.7	2,078.9
Labour income	22,720.7	22,201.7	21,607.3	21,665.1
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	170.2	166.7	172.1	161.1
Forestry	157.2	151.3	146.7	156.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	511.2	511.5	526.1	539.3
Manufacturing industries	4,246.8	4,208.2	4,176.0	4,035.2
Construction industry	1,015.1	1,038.6	1,092.9	1,057.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,115.4	2,124.8	2,146.5	2,057.3
Trade	2,744.5	2,730.9	2,694.3	2,552.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,573.7	1,563.4	1,560.4	1,438.0
Commercial and personal service	2,533.3	2,505.4	2,495.2	2,435.6
Education and related services	1,766.5	1,755.1	1,744.4	1,694.7
Health and welfare services	1,363.7	1,363.2	1,346.2	1,284.6
Federal administration and other government offices	748.8	767.4	703.8	694.2
Provincial administration	531.8	531.8	536.4	509.6
Local administration	437.6	443.3	437.4	421.7
Total wages and salaries	19,934.8	19,866.0	19,802.3	18,998.7
Supplementary labour income	2,148.5	2,141.1	2,134.3	2,015.3
Labour income	22,083.3	22,007.1	21,936.5	21,013.9

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review July 1986

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 975 tonnes in July 1986, a decrease of 3.0% compared to July 1985. Production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 10 499 tonnes, an increase of 0.5% from a year earlier.

An estimated 658 230 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1986, a decline of 0.6% from June 1985. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1986 to 3 646 742 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.4% from the January-June period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5666 and 5667.

Order the July 1986 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release the week of September 22. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Quarter Ending June 30, 1986

Manufacturers' shipments of office desks and chairs totalled \$67.9 million for the quarter ending June 30, 1986, an increase of 19.8% from the \$56.7 million shipped during the same period the previous year.

Shipments of files, panels and panel components totalled \$79.5 million for the second quarter of 1986, an increase of 19.9% compared to \$66.3 million shipped during the same period the previous year.

Order the Vol. 15, No. 2 issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$5/\$20), to be released this week. Contact: Cathy Dover (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended June 1986
Catalogue number 25-002 ✓
(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16)

The Sugar Situation, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, ✓
July 1986 Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending August 21, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 52-005
(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Imports by Countries, January-June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340)

University Finance - Trend Analysis, 1975-76 to 1984-85 ✓
Catalogue number 81-260
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50)

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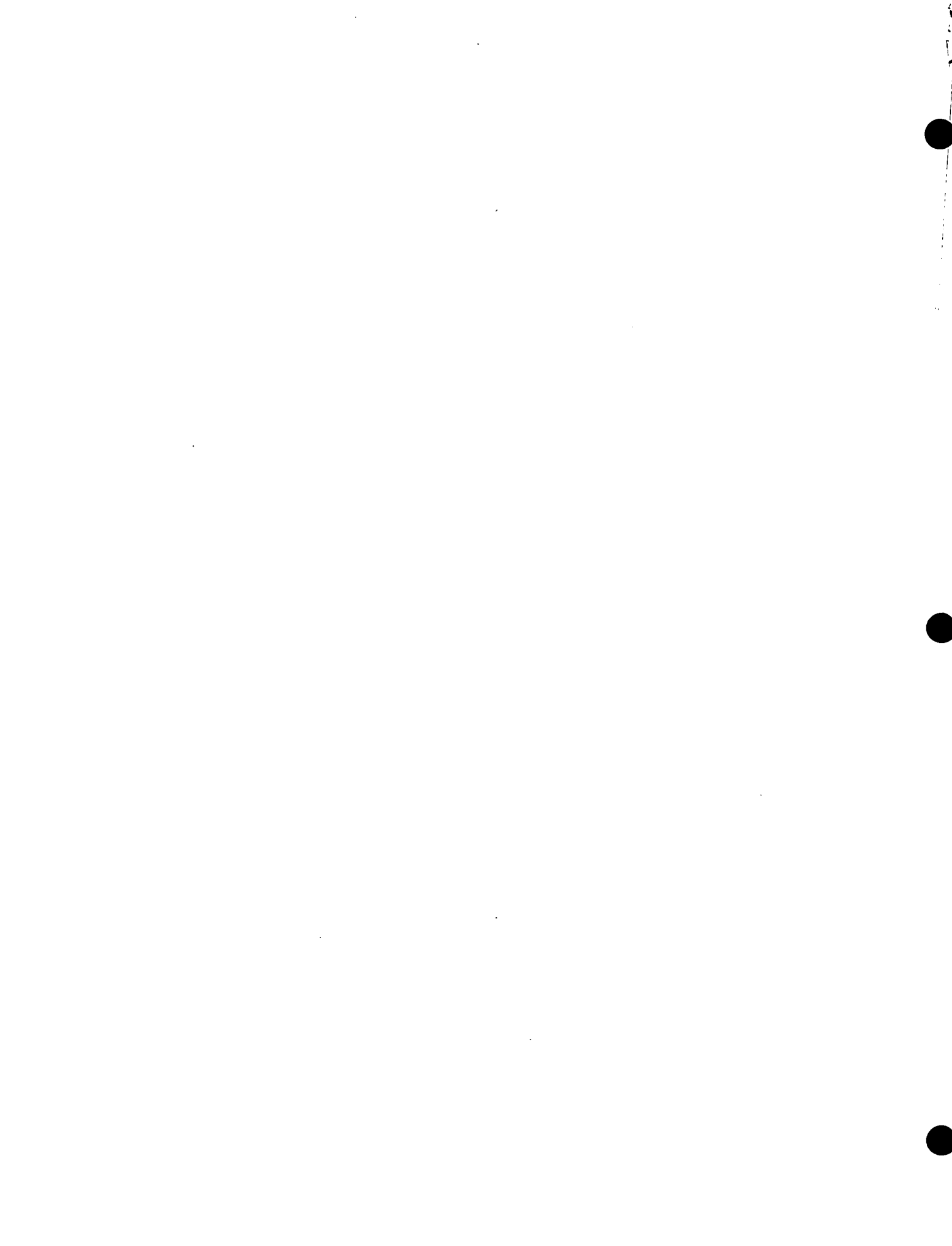
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 9, 1986

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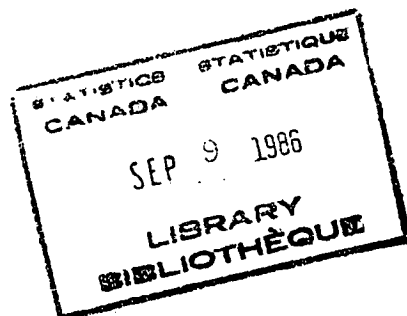
Major Release

- | | |
|---|---|
| Education Price Index, 1985 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prices of goods and services purchased by Canadian school boards increased 3.2% from 1984 (compared with a 4.0% increase for the CPI) | |

Data Availability Announcements

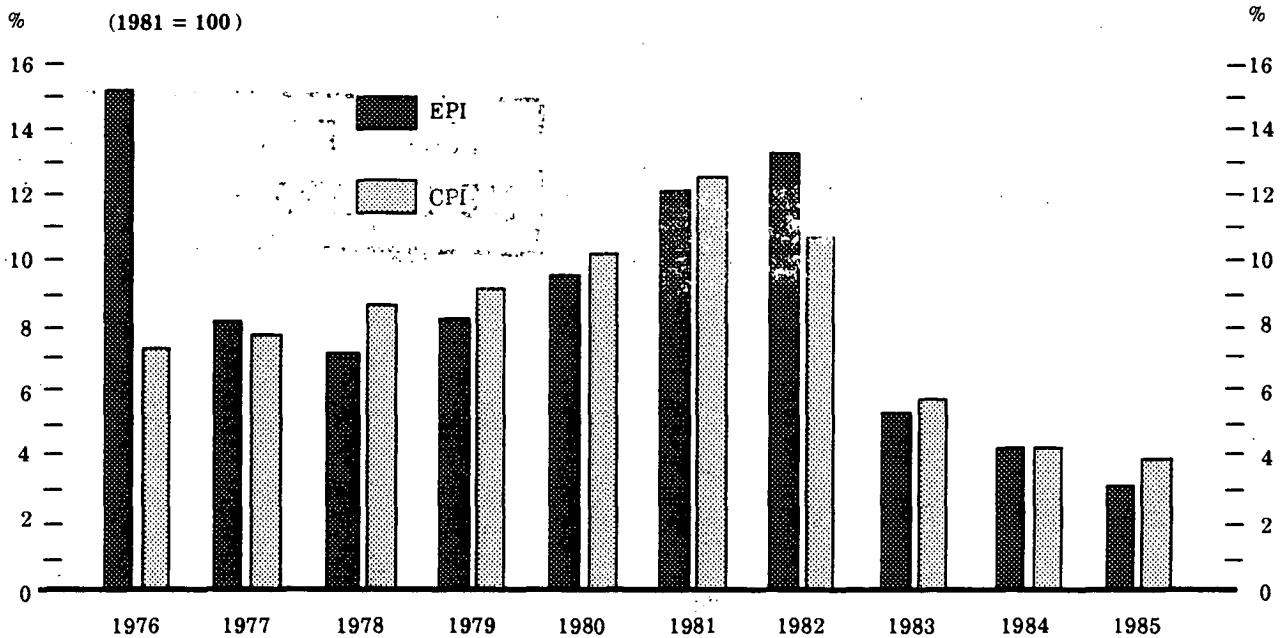
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Electrical Appliances, July 1986 | 4 |
| Oils and Fats, July 1986 | 4 |

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Publications Released | 5 |
|------------------------------|---|



Major Release

Annual Growth Rate of the Education Price Index and the Consumer Price Index, Canada, 1976-1985



Education Price Index - Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Levels
1985

Prices of goods and services purchased by Canadian school boards in 1985 increased 3.2% from 1984 according to the Education Price Index. (In comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose 4.0%.) This 3.2% rise marks the smallest percentage change in the EPI since 1972. It also continues a slowdown, which started in 1983, in both the Education and Consumer Price Indexes.

Teachers' salaries were largely responsible for the recent deceleration in the EPI's growth. After recording yearly increases of more than 10% in the early 1980s, the "teachers' salaries" sub-index has risen less than 5% annually since 1983 (2.9% in 1985). This was a direct result of restrictive budgetary measures in many provinces.

The "non-salary" component of the EPI also showed a notable decline in growth to 4% in 1985 from 6.2% in both 1983 and 1984. Relatively large price increases for oil (8.4%) and electricity (5.4%) in 1985 kept the increase of the "non-salary" index above that of "salaries and wages".

(continued on page 3.)

Provincially, Nova Scotia's EPI recorded the largest increase (5.7%) in 1985, reflecting higher teachers' salaries. All other indexes rose less than 4%:

● Newfoundland	1.0%;
● Prince Edward Island	3.8%;
● Nova Scotia	5.7%;
● New Brunswick	2.9%;
● Quebec	2.7%;
● Ontario	3.9%;
● Manitoba	2.6%;
● Saskatchewan	1.4%;
● Alberta	3.3%;
● British Columbia	2.0%;
● Canada	3.2%.

The Education Price Index is designed to measure price changes of a fixed "basket" of goods and services purchased by school boards with 1981 as the base year. A report describing the purpose and methodology of the EPI is available upon request from the Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 00590304.

Order the Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 5: *Education Price Index, 1985* (81-002, \$4/\$40), available today. Contact: François Gendron (613-991-1509), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Electrical Appliances

July 1986

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 96,003 kitchen appliances in July 1986, down 20.0% from the 119,984 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 21,820 - a drop of 18.1% from 26,654 in July 1985. Production of home comfort products totalled 31,108 in July 1986, an increase of 12.2% from the previous year's level of 27,714.

Year-to-date production in July 1986 amounted to 1,272,455 units. (Corresponding data for July 1985 are confidential.)

Order the July 1986 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

July 1986

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in July 1986 totalled 38 564 tonnes, a decrease of 18.5% from 47 346 tonnes in June 1986. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production registered 324 522 tonnes, down 6.5% from the corresponding 1985 figure of 347 022 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 6 477 tonnes in July 1986, down from the 8 192 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 52 977 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 55 917 tonnes in 1985. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 3 339 tonnes in July 1986 from 6 917 tonnes in June. The cumulative sales to date in 1986 were 32 997 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 40 567 tonnes in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

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

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Publications Released

Greenhouse Industry, 1984 and 1985 ✓
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 53-215
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33)

Gas Utilities, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

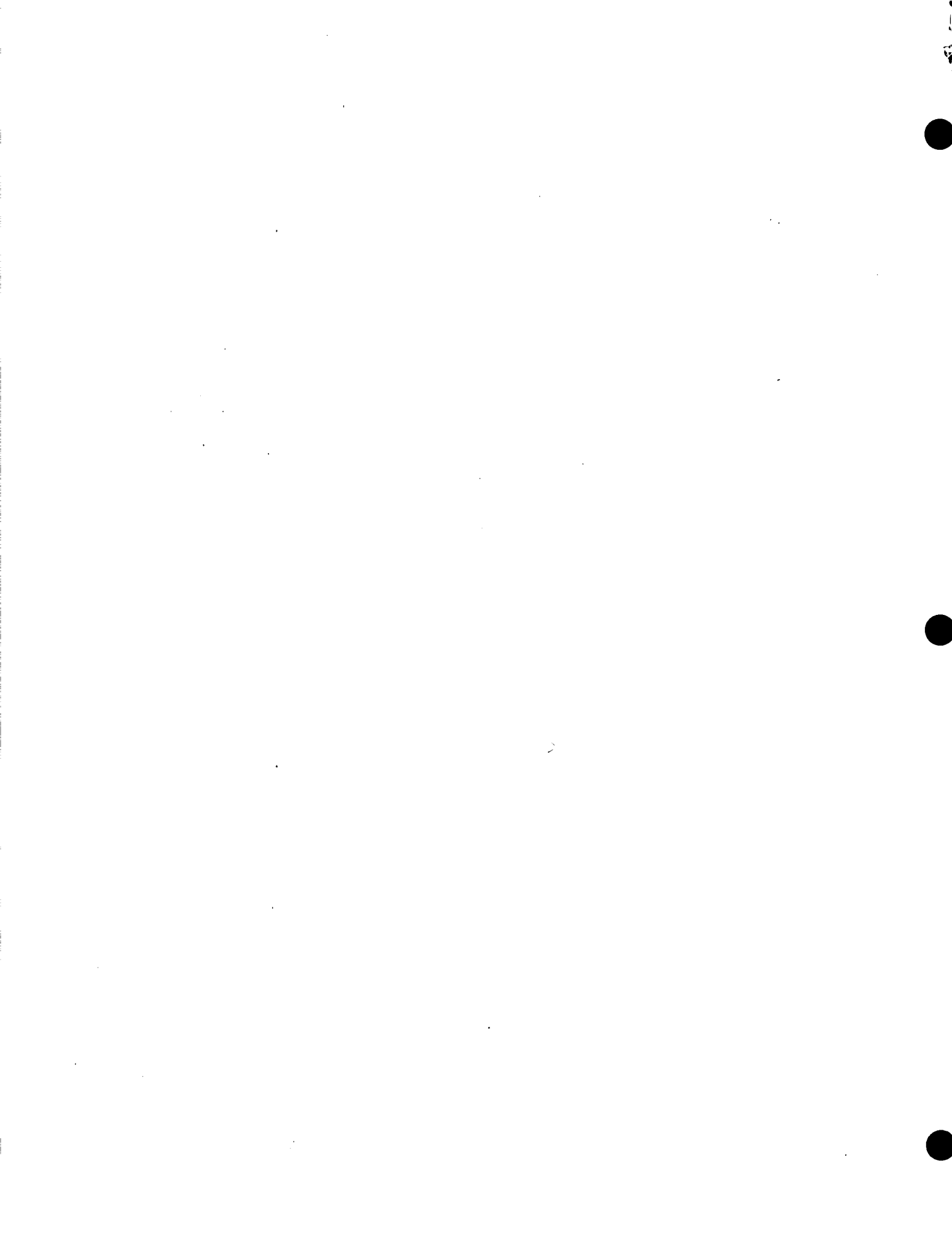
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1986
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)
Available September 10, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 5: Education Price Index - Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1985 ✓
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 10, 1986

NO
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Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1986	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July's merchandise trade deficit – the first in 10 years – was mainly the result of a large reduction in Canada's trade surplus with the United States 	
Composite Leading Indicator, June 1986	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composite leading indicator posted its thirteenth straight increase (0.5%), rising to 175.7 	
Farm Cash Receipts, January-July 1986	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm cash receipts increased 2.2% from the same period a year earlier 	
Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, July 1986	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index increased 2.0% from June 	9

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Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

July 1986

Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary estimates for the month of July put total exports at \$9.7 billion, up \$312 million (+3.3%) from June. Imports, in their fourth month of growth, reached a record high of \$10.0 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion (11.4%).

The net effect on the merchandise trade balance was to reduce it by \$709 million in July to a deficit of \$267 million - the first in 10 years. A large reduction in Canada's trade surplus with the United States was the most important contributing factor.

Short-term Trend (excludes the latest month)

The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Total Exports

The short-term trend, which excludes the latest month, recorded its seventh month of steady decline. Reduced exports of industrial goods and materials, automotive products and forest products were the main contributors. Gains in agricultural and fish products partially offset these declines.

Imports

The short-term trend in imports registered the second advance after three months of steady decline. All major commodity groups showed growth; the largest individual commodity gains occurred in passenger autos and chassis, and motor vehicle parts.

Commodity Highlights

Total Exports

Close to 60% of the \$312 million growth in total exports in July was in machinery and equipment, primarily due to increased exports of aircraft (+\$134 million), TV and telecommunications equipment (+\$43 million), and other end products (+\$39 million). Agricultural and fish products registered a \$140 million increase due to rising exports of fish (+\$57 million) and wheat (+\$38 million). Exports of industrial goods and materials rose 1.9% while exports of all other commodity groupings showed modest declines.

Imports

The \$1.0 billion July rise in imports was the result of gains in all major commodity groupings. Major increases were observed in automotive products. The overall increase of \$291 million (+27%) was the result of offsetting movements - a \$359 million advance in motor vehicle parts and a \$111 million decrease in passenger autos and chassis. Machinery and equipment rose \$284 million (+12%) and other consumer goods advanced \$165 million (+18%), primarily due to increased imports of apparel (+41%) and other end products (+19%).

Trading Partner Highlights

Total Exports

Total exports to Japan increased \$210 million to a record level of \$657 million in July. Exports to "Other countries", customarily volatile, increased by \$281 million. Offsetting these gains was a \$210 million decline in exports to the United States, falling to a 12-month low of \$7.3 billion.

(continued on page 4)

Merchandise Trade of Canada

July 1986

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
	\$ millions					%	%	\$ millions
1980	76,680	67,903	76,680	67,903	8,778	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,560	66,739	84,560	66,739	17,822	0.2	-13.5	10,530
1983	90,702	73,054	90,702	73,054	17,648	7.3	9.5	-174
1984	112,218	91,492	112,218	91,492	20,726	23.7	25.2	3,078
1985	120,258	102,783	120,258	102,783	17,475	7.2	12.3	-3,251
1984								
First quarter	25,764	21,813	26,344	21,900	4,444	5.9	5.0	408
Second quarter	29,442	24,162	27,714	22,527	5,187	5.2	2.9	743
Third quarter	27,657	22,723	29,139	23,791	5,348	5.1	5.6	161
Fourth quarter	29,356	22,794	29,021	23,274	5,747	-0.4	-2.2	399
1985								
First quarter	28,926	23,668	29,662	24,175	5,487	2.2	3.9	-260
Second quarter	31,652	27,169	29,759	25,280	4,479	0.3	4.6	-1,008
Third quarter	28,133	25,392	29,678	26,184	3,494	-0.3	3.6	-985
Fourth quarter	31,547	26,554	31,158	27,143	4,014	5.0	3.7	520
1986								
First quarter	29,511	27,272	30,737	28,449	2,288	-1.4	4.8	-1,726
Second Quarter	31,469	29,158	29,410	26,497	2,914	-4.3	-6.9	625
1985								
January	9,145	7,695	9,654	8,218	1,436	0.7	3.5	-209
February	9,177	7,569	9,685	7,921	1,764	0.3	-3.6	329
March	10,604	8,403	10,323	8,036	2,287	6.6	1.5	523
April	10,453	9,029	10,050	8,050	2,000	-2.6	0.2	-287
May	10,863	9,155	10,040	8,487	1,553	-0.1	5.4	-447
June	10,335	8,986	9,669	8,742	927	-3.7	3.0	-626
July	8,561	8,622	9,086	8,564	522	-6.0	-2.0	-405
August	8,983	8,203	10,083	8,770	1,313	11.0	2.4	791
September	10,589	8,567	10,510	8,850	1,660	4.2	0.9	347
October	11,206	9,245	10,710	8,841	1,869	1.9	-0.1	209
November	10,373	9,118	10,146	9,221	925	-5.3	4.3	-944
December	9,969	8,191	10,302	9,081	1,221	1.5	-1.5	296
1986								
January	10,205	9,144	10,991	9,897	1,094	6.7	9.0	-126
February	9,510	9,478	10,131	9,942	189	-7.8	0.5	-906
March	9,796	8,650	9,615	8,610	1,005	-5.1	-13.4	816
April	10,768	10,262	10,195	8,742	1,453	6.0	1.5	448
May	10,482	9,373	9,836	8,818	1,018	-3.5	0.9	-434
June	10,218	9,523	9,378	8,936	442	-4.7	1.3	-577
July	9,159	9,805	9,690	9,957	-267	3.3	11.4	-709
Year-to-date								
1985	69,139	59,460	68,507	58,019	10,488	7.4	11.2	-1,137
1986	70,138	66,234	69,838	64,902	4,935	1.9	11.9	-5,553

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

July 1986

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

			Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
	June	July	June	July	June	July		% \$ millions	% \$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions	\$ millions			
Total exports to:									
United States	7,492.8	7,283.1	-3.6	-2.8	-276.2	-209.7	54,219.6	1.2	633.4
Japan	447.0	657.0	-16.1	47.0	-85.5	210.0	3,525.2	3.9	132.3
United Kingdom	203.0	186.1	-3.2	-8.3	-6.7	-16.9	1,482.0	6.8	94.2
Other EEC Countries	412.7	431.9	-1.6	4.7	-6.6	19.2	3,027.1	16.9	437.9
Other OECD Countries	140.8	168.7	-6.8	19.8	-10.3	27.9	1,213.9	-9.1	-121.7
Other Countries	682.3	963.3	-9.6	41.2	-72.7	281.1	6,369.7	2.5	154.4
Total	9,378.5	9,690.1	-4.7	3.3	-458.0	311.6	69,837.6	1.9	1,330.4
Imports from:									
United States	6,335.1	6,955.3	4.7	9.8	286.3	620.2	45,465.0	8.6	3,591.6
Japan	691.8	767.1	15.6	10.9	93.5	75.3	4,420.3	34.9	1,142.5
United Kingdom	279.1	311.9	20.0	11.7	46.5	32.7	2,151.3	37.9	591.3
Other EEC Countries	646.4	831.9	-5.3	28.7	-36.4	185.6	5,097.4	31.6	1,225.3
Other OECD Countries	212.4	252.3	-0.4	18.7	-0.8	39.8	1,546.7	0.8	12.0
Other Countries	771.7	838.4	-26.0	8.7	-270.5	66.8	6,221.7	5.4	320.8
Total	8,936.5	9,956.9	1.3	11.4	118.5	1,020.5	64,902.4	11.9	6,883.4
Balance with:									
United States	1,157.7	327.8			-562.5	-829.9	8,754.6		-2,958.2
Japan	-244.8	-110.1			-179.0	134.7	-895.1		-1,010.2
United Kingdom	-76.1	-125.8			-53.2	-49.6	-669.2		-497.0
Other EEC Countries	-233.7	-400.1			29.8	-166.3	-2,070.3		-787.3
Other OECD Countries	-71.6	-83.5			-9.5	-11.9	-332.8		-133.8
Other Countries	-89.4	124.9			197.7	214.3	148.0		-166.4
Total	442.0	-266.8			-576.5	-708.8	4,935.1		-5,552.9

Note: Prior to 1986 Portugal and Spain were not included in the EEC.

Imports

Imports from all country groupings increased in July. Imports from the United States rose \$620 million, the third consecutive advance. Other major gains were recorded for "Other EEC countries", Japan and "Other Countries".

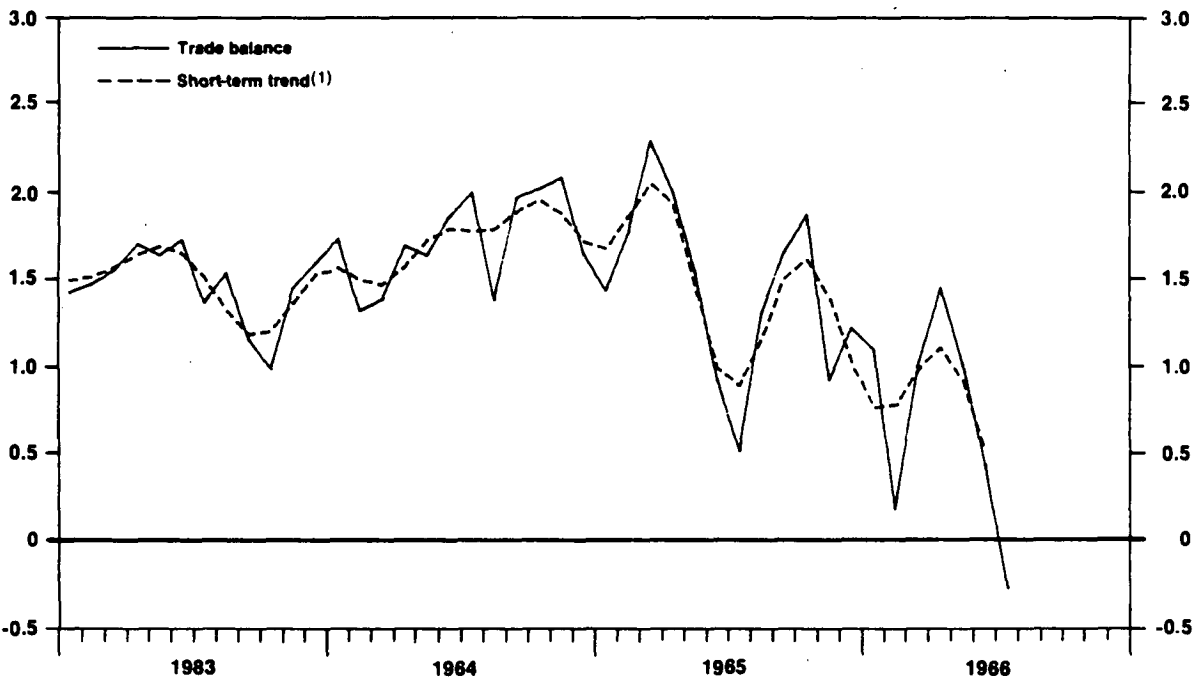
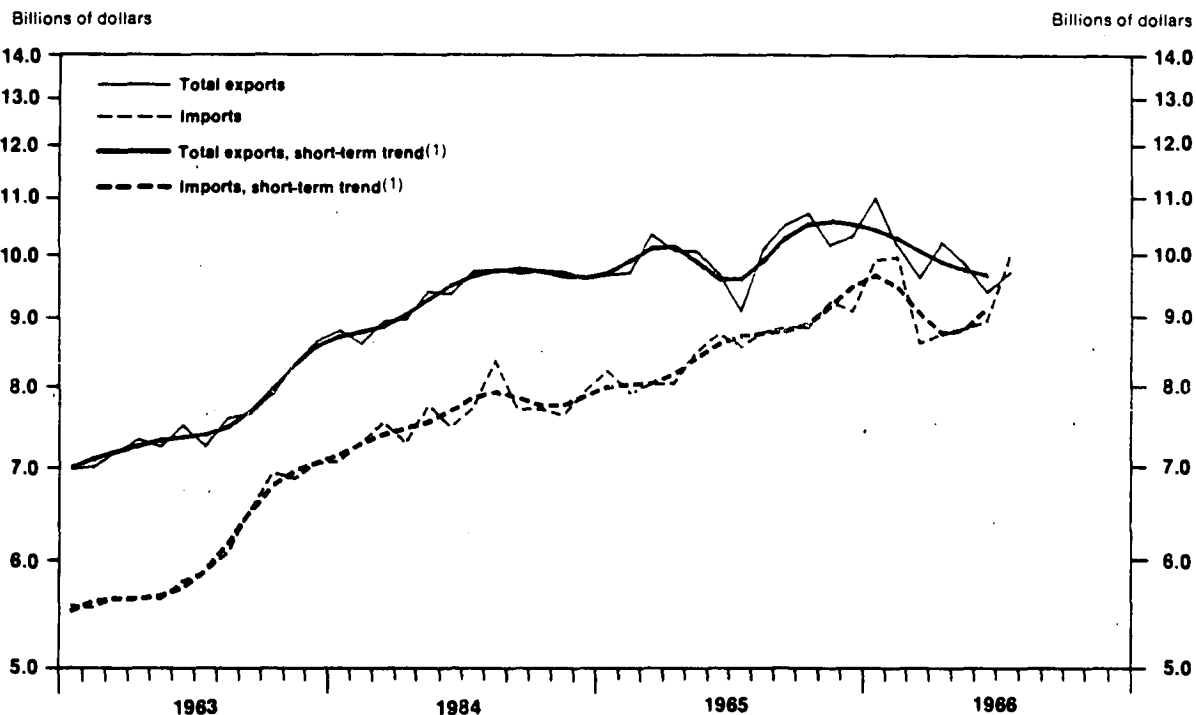
Note: March and April 1986 seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data were modified to reflect the fact that Easter occurred in March this year for the first time since 1978.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of September. Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Rosemarie Schipizky (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

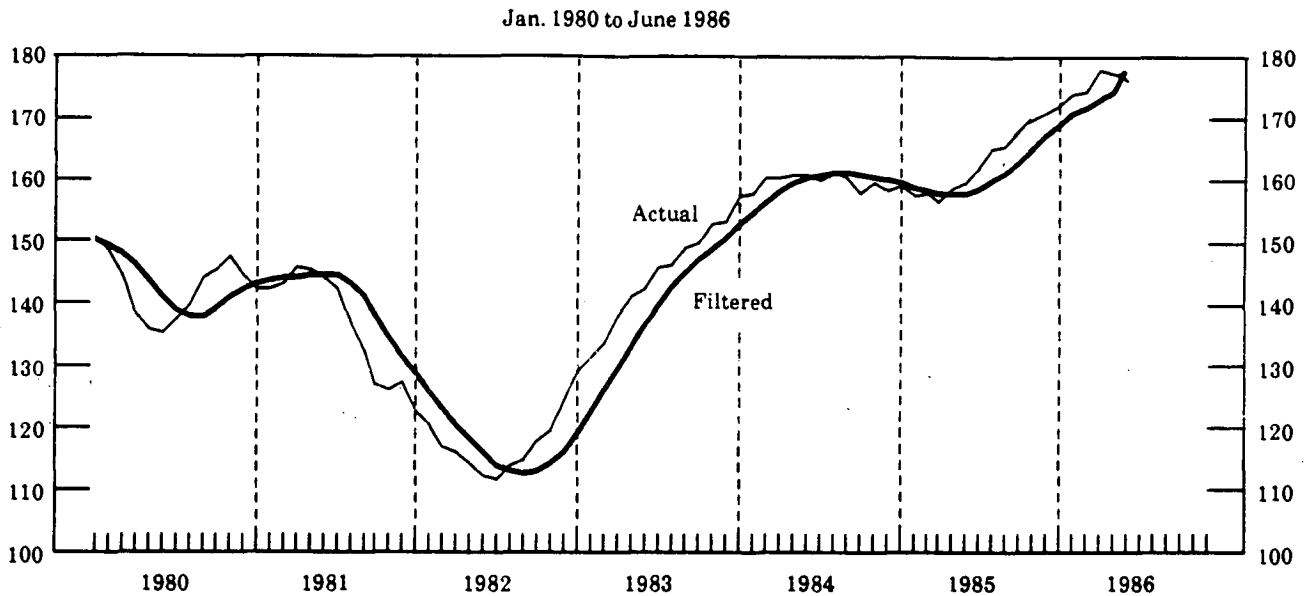
Available on CANSIM: matrices 30, 3652-3678, 3686-3713, 3718 and 3719.

**Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis**



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)



Composite Leading Indicator
June 1986

Advances in the leading indicators of household demand in Canada and the leading indicator in the United States are encouraging for a continuation of steady economic growth. The Canadian composite leading indicator posted its thirteenth straight increase in June (+0.5%), rising to 175.7. The non-filtered index edged down in May and June, after rising in April.

During the first two quarters of 1986, growth in real GDP continued at an average rate of 0.7%, slightly below its average for previous expansions. Housing construction and personal expenditures contributed most to the growth in production.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the *Monthly Economic Review* that formerly appeared in the *DAILY*. The September issue of this publication will be released September 17. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact G. Proulx (613-991-1789). For general information contact P. Cross (613-991-1789), International and Financial Economics Division.

(see table on page 7)

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change						Level
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	June
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)							
Filtered	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	175.7
Unfiltered	0.3	1.3	0.1	2.3	-0.7	-0.7	173.3
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	121,739 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	1.1	0.4	-1.4	-1.8	-2.0	-2.4	755,318 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	-0.5	0.6	-0.6	1.4	1.2	0.5	96.7
Manufacturing							
New orders - durable	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.5	-1.1	3,423 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (Finished goods ²)	0.006	0.005	0	0.008	0.007	0.002	1.68
Average workweek (Hours)	0.1	0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	38.8
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	-0.1
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	177.1
TSE 300 stock price index (Excluding oil and gas)	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.8	3,101
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	10,181.5 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers). Because of the unavailability of the actual level of mortgage loan approvals, a forecast was used in the computation of the residential index for the two last months.

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Farm Cash Receipts
January-July 1986

Farm cash receipts for the January-July 1986 period were estimated at \$11,723.6 million, an increase of 2.2% from the revised level of \$11,472.4 million for the corresponding period in 1985.

Receipts from the sale of field crops totalled \$5,437.6 million, a 1.7% decline from the 1985 level of \$5,534.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to lower Canadian Wheat Board payments, liquidations of deferred grain receipts, canola and corn receipts. Partially offsetting were significant increases in Western Grain Stabilization Plan payments, crop insurance payments, wheat and barley receipts. Marketings of wheat and barley increased in the January to July period as producers attempted to sell their remaining delivery quota before the lower 1986-87 initial prices took effect.

Total livestock receipts increased by 0.4% to \$5,613.2 million in 1986 from \$5,591.9 million in 1985. Receipts for cattle declined due to lower marketings and prices. A 4.1% increase in hog receipts was due to price increases (since early May) offsetting a year-to-date decline in marketings.

Other cash receipts (forest and maple products as well as provincial income stabilization, deficiency, dairy supplementary and other

supplementary payments) rose to \$672.8 million in 1986 from \$346.4 million in 1985. Higher supplementary payments in response to the drought that occurred in 1985 in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was the principal reason for this increase.

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. They also include Canadian Wheat Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, will be published in the new publication, *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 175 and 450-459.

Order the January-July 1986 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$7/\$70), scheduled for release on September 19. This publication is also available immediately on Envoy 100, an electronic messaging system.

Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jackie LeBlanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-July

	1985 ^r	1986	% change 1986/1985
(Millions of Dollars)			
Newfoundland	24.0	24.2	1.0
Prince Edward Island	100.4	88.5	-11.9
Nova Scotia	139.2	141.6	1.8
New Brunswick	120.1	118.7	-1.2
Quebec	1,696.3	1,722.8	1.6
Ontario	2,850.9	2,861.3	0.4
Manitoba	1,102.7	1,274.3	15.6
Saskatchewan	2,618.6	2,666.8	1.8
Alberta	2,288.0	2,300.4	0.5
British Columbia	532.3	525.0	-1.4
Canada	11,472.4	11,723.6	2.2

^r Revised.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

July 1986

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1971 = 100) for Canada stood at 287.0 in July, up 2.0% from its revised June level of 281.3. Despite the increase, the index was 3.2% lower than the year-earlier level of 296.4.

Following are the changes in the provincial indexes in July:

● Prince Edward Island	13.9%;
● Nova Scotia	1.5%;
● New Brunswick	3.2%;
● Quebec	2.2%;
● Ontario	1.6%;
● Manitoba	4.1%;
● Saskatchewan	0.7%;
● Alberta	3.1%;
● British Columbia	0.5%;
● Canada	2.0%.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index advanced 2.8% in July to 305.7. Increases in hog and cattle prices offset lower farm prices for milk.

- Hog prices increased 15.5% in July, continuing the trend which started early in May 1986. Hog prices have risen 43.9% since April 1986 and the hog index is now at its highest level since September 1982.
- Cattle prices rose in July, resulting in an advance of 2.2% in the cattle index. Prices received for cattle have fluctuated since January with no clear trend evident.
- Dairy prices were 2.0% lower in July and have been generally falling since January 1986. Average prices received by producers are lower, reflecting increases in producer levies.

Crops

The crops index rose by only 0.5% in July despite a 46.9% increase in potato prices. This index now stands at 256.6 compared to 255.2 in June 1986 and 319.1 in July 1985.

- Farm sales of new potatoes were the main reason for the sharp advance in potato prices. Despite the 46.9% increase in potato prices in July, the monthly index was only 19.9% above the 1985 average.
- The grain index fell in July as prices were generally lower for wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn. Prices received for wheat, oats and barley were down from June due to a higher percentage of lower quality grades delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in July.
- Prices for flaxseed and canola/rapeseed decreased for the sixth consecutive month. The oilseeds index now stands at 232.2, its lowest level since September 1977.

User Note

The index is designed to measure (as closely as can be determined) changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1985 are final prices. Beginning in August 1985, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176 and table 00190202.

Order the June issue of *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release September 23. Contact: Paul Murray (613-990-8706), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

June 1986

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in June 1986 increased to 32 724 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 2.0% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 24.2% to 2 888 gwh, while imports climbed from 259 gwh to 361 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 230 333 gwh, up 2.6% over the previous year's period. Exports at 18 781 gwh were down 5.8%, and imports at 2 969 gwh were up 80%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week in September. Contact: Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 6, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 6, 1986 totalled 254 106 tonnes, an increase of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 251 920 tonnes but down 8.2% from the year-earlier level of 276 674 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 9 576 124 tonnes, a decrease of 2.5% from 9 819 128 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

April 1986

The seven major railways reported a combined net profit from operations of \$20.4 million in April 1986. Operating revenues of \$657.3 million were up \$16.5 million from the 1985 figure.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the April 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the third week of September. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

July 1986

Canadian manufacturers sold 164,543 automotive replacement batteries in July 1986, a decrease of 28.1% from the 228,809 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 1,132,241 automotive replacement batteries in July 1986, down 10.4% from 1,263,828 for the same period in 1985.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of September 22. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

July 1986

Export clearances of the major grains during July 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Total wheat	1 785.1;
• Oats	17.5;
• Barley	312.3;
• Rye	19.8;
• Flaxseed	59.4;
• Canola (rapeseed)	129.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 25. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-991-3860) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

July 1986

In July 1986, with corresponding figures for 1985 in brackets, roundwood production amounted to 3 908 181 cubic metres (4 053 435r). Consumption of roundwood and wood residue was reported at 8 493 932 cubic metres (7 418 439r). Receipts of wood residue were reported as 3 979 267 cubic metres (3 735 704r). The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 17 460 458 cubic metres (19 611 129r). The above figures represent a decrease of 3.6%, increases of 14.5%, 6.5%, and a decrease of 11.0% respectively.

Year-to-date figures are as follows: production: 23 299 433 cubic metres (23 267 283r) an increase of 0.1%; consumption of roundwood and wood residue: 55 023 443 cubic metres (51 854 460r), an increase of 6.1%; receipts of wood residue: 28 432 196 cubic metres (25 939 734r), an increase of 9.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Patrick Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

July 1986

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 base. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to July 1986 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to July 1986 on a 1981=100 base. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Price indexes on a 1971=100 base, balance of payments basis, have been terminated as of December 1985.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of September. Contact: D. Pilon or Peter Wang (613-990-9784), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

**Production, Sales and Stocks of
Major Appliances, July 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Gypsum Products, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1986	2
● New motor vehicle sales increased 11.4% from the year-earlier level	
Building Permits, June 1986	4
● The seasonally adjusted value of building permits reached a record level of more than \$2-billion	
Security Transactions with Non-residents, June 1986	5
● Trade in outstanding Canadian securities resulted in net sales of \$546 million - double the May amount	
Help-wanted Index, August 1986	7
● The index increased to 94, up 2.2% from July	

Data Availability Announcements

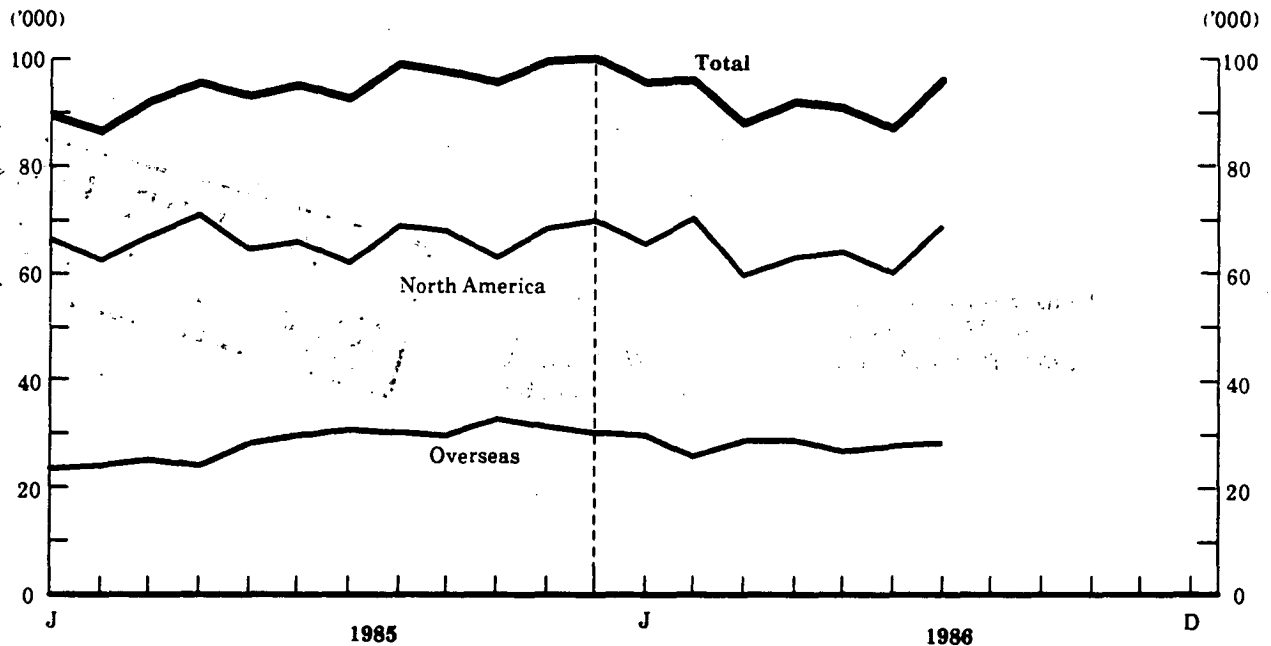
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Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1986



New Motor Vehicle Sales

July 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 135,394 units in July 1986, a strong increase of 12.9% from the revised June level of 119,884 units. Commercial vehicle sales in July were up 18.8% from June while sales of passenger cars rose 10.8%.
- The July results represent the strongest monthly increase in 1986 to date, which thus far has been characterized by a fluctuating but generally downward trend in sales.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars increased 15.6% in July 1986 to reach a level of 69,513 units, following a 6.9% decline in June 1986 to 60,130 units. On the other hand, sales of imported passenger cars increased a modest 0.2% in July 1986 to reach a level of 27,606 units, following a 3.8% gain in June 1986 to 27,549 units.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 137,970 units in July 1986, up 11.4% from the July 1985 level of 123,904 units. Passenger car sales increased by 8.5% to 99,545 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a strong growth of 19.4% to 38,425 units. The 8.5% increase in passenger car sales was entirely due to a
- (continued on page 3)

17.3% increase for North American built passenger cars, as imported cars declined by 7.0% over this period.

- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 69.1% of the Canadian passenger car market in July 1986 (based on unit sales), up from the 64.0% share recorded in July 1985. Japanese manufacturers held a market share of 18.5%, down from the 20.2% share held a year earlier. Manufacturers from "other countries" held 12.3% of the passenger car market compared to a share of 15.8% registered in July 1985.
- For the first seven months of 1986, total new vehicle sales increased by 1.9% over the same period last year to reach 941,133

units. Sales of imported passenger cars were up 3.0% to 198,001 units, while domestic car sales declined by 2.7% to 486,646 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 256,486 units during the first seven months of 1986, up 10.7% from the 1985 level.

- All provinces recorded increased sales in July 1986 compared to July 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the July 1986 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the first week of October. Contact: Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) - Canada
July 1986

	July 1986	Change 1986/1985	January-July 1986	Change 1986/1985
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	137,970	11.4	941,133	1.9
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	68,829	17.3	486,646	-2.7
Japan	18,441	-0.7	114,732	1.8
Other Countries	12,275	-15.2	83,269	4.7
Total	99,545	8.5	684,647	-1.1
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	34,292	22.5	227,168	10.6
Overseas	4,133	-1.6	29,318	11.6
Total	38,425	19.4	256,486	10.7
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	1,969,924	22.3	13,241,495	12.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	903,778	26.8	6,233,251	5.2
Japan	254,121	18.1	1,545,755	18.9
Other Countries	187,970	7.3	1,221,466	19.9
Total	1,345,869	22.0	9,000,472	9.2
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	567,427	23.0	3,852,936	17.8
Overseas	56,628	24.5	388,087	34.5
Total	624,055	23.2	4,241,023	19.1

Building Permits

June 1986

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in June exceeded the \$2-billion level (\$2,009.7 million), up 3.0% from \$1,950.4 million in May. This increase was the result of a significant gain recorded in the non-residential sector combined with a lesser increase in the residential sector.

The seasonally adjusted value of residential permits in June rose 1.7% to \$1,111.2 million from \$1,093.0 million in May. Lower permits registered in the multi-family dwelling sector were more than offset by the increase recorded in the single-family dwelling sector. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 16,807 units were approved in June (9,916 single detached and 6,891 multiple dwellings), up slightly (+0.4%) from 16,734 units in May (9,327 single detached and 7,407 multiple dwellings). In annual terms, these approvals represent

201,700 units in June and 200,800 units in May. British Columbia and the Prairies recorded significant gains in June while the situation levelled off in the other regions.

The seasonally adjusted value of non-residential projects in June rose 4.8% to \$898.5 million. The industrial (+3.6%) and particularly the commercial (+12.0%) components were responsible for this rise while the governmental (-8.5%) component decreased steeply. Building permits were higher in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the first week of October. Contact: Gaétan Lemay (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Building Permits Issued in Canada

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% change	
	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	May 1985	June ¹ 1986	May 1986	June 1985	May 1985	June '86 May '86'	June '86 June '85
(Millions of Dollars)										
Residential	1,173.4	1,476.9	1,044.3	1,262.7	1,111.2	1,093.0	966.3	913.7	1.7	15.0
Industrial	166.0	145.9	123.5	141.5	158.0	152.5	137.3	135.0	3.6	15.1
Commercial	570.3	480.5	464.8	436.7	522.1	466.3	417.7	406.7	12.0	25.0
Institutional and governmental	185.6	235.3	145.9	207.7	218.4	238.6	170.5	225.6	-8.5	28.1
Total	2,095.3	2,338.8	1,778.5	2,048.6	2,009.7	1,950.4	1,691.8	1,681.0	3.0	18.8

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

June 1986

Canadian Securities

Gross value of trading (sales and purchases) in outstanding Canadian securities with non-residents remained strong in June, although down considerably from the peak reached in April. The recent drop coincided with the lower trading activity recorded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. On a net basis, trading in Canadian securities resulted in a sale of \$546 million in June, double the amount recorded in May.

- Net sales of Canadian stocks were \$300 million. This contrasted with net purchases in the previous two months which were largely related to the take-over of Canadian companies by residents.
- A decline of nearly a third in net bond sales to \$245 million was largely attributable to lower investments from Japan.

Foreign Securities

The value of trading activity with non-residents in outstanding foreign securities remained unchanged in June. The trading pattern followed a trend similar to that recorded for Canadian securities, rising sharply from mid-1984 to a high in April 1986. On a net basis, residents sold \$74 million of foreign securities in June, following net purchases in the previous two months.

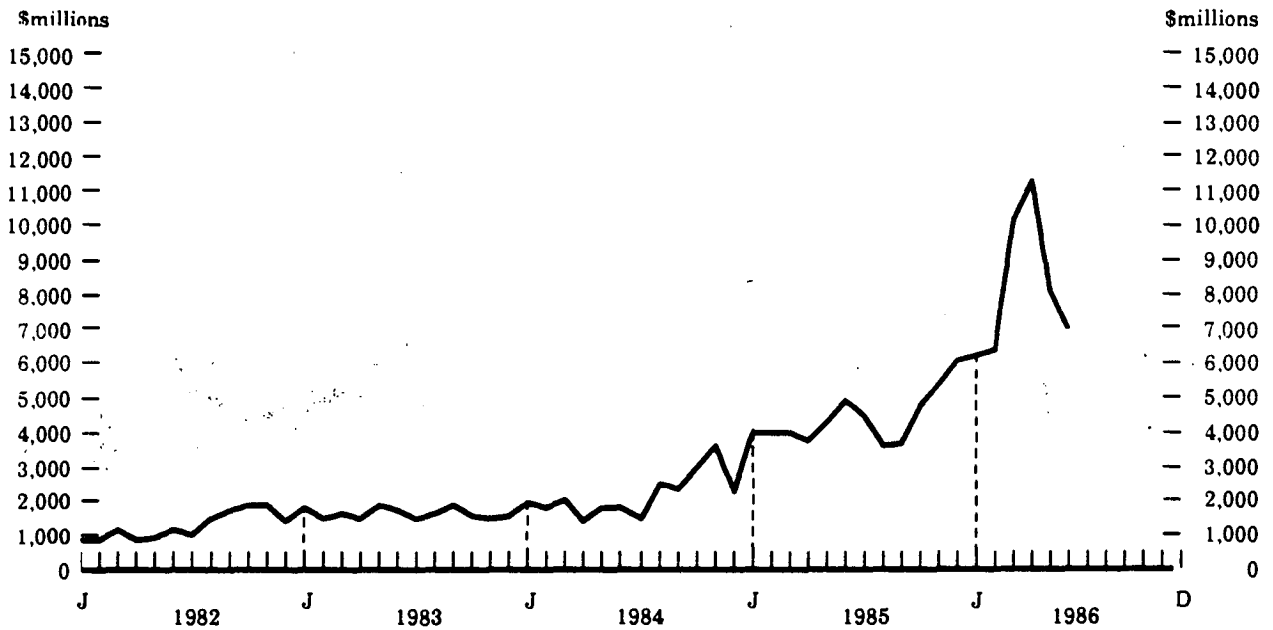
Order the June 1986 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available late September. Contact: J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

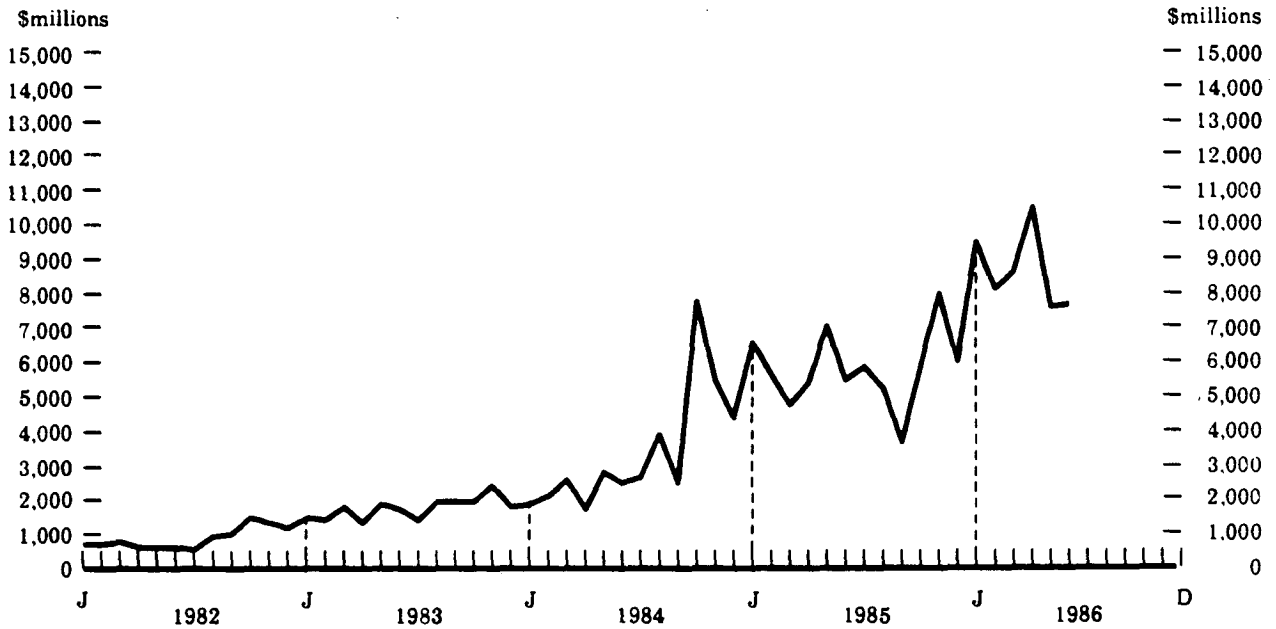
June 1986

Type of issue	Sales to non-residents	Purchases from non-residents	Net sales (+)
	(\$ millions)		
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	2,619	2,373	+ 245
Common and preferred stocks	1,123	823	+ 301
Total - June 1986	3,742	3,196	+ 546
Total - May 1986	4,138	3,884	+ 254
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,409	2,417	- 8
Common and preferred stocks	1,442	1,360	+ 82
Total - June 1986	3,851	3,777	+ 74
Total - May 1986	3,570	3,975	- 406

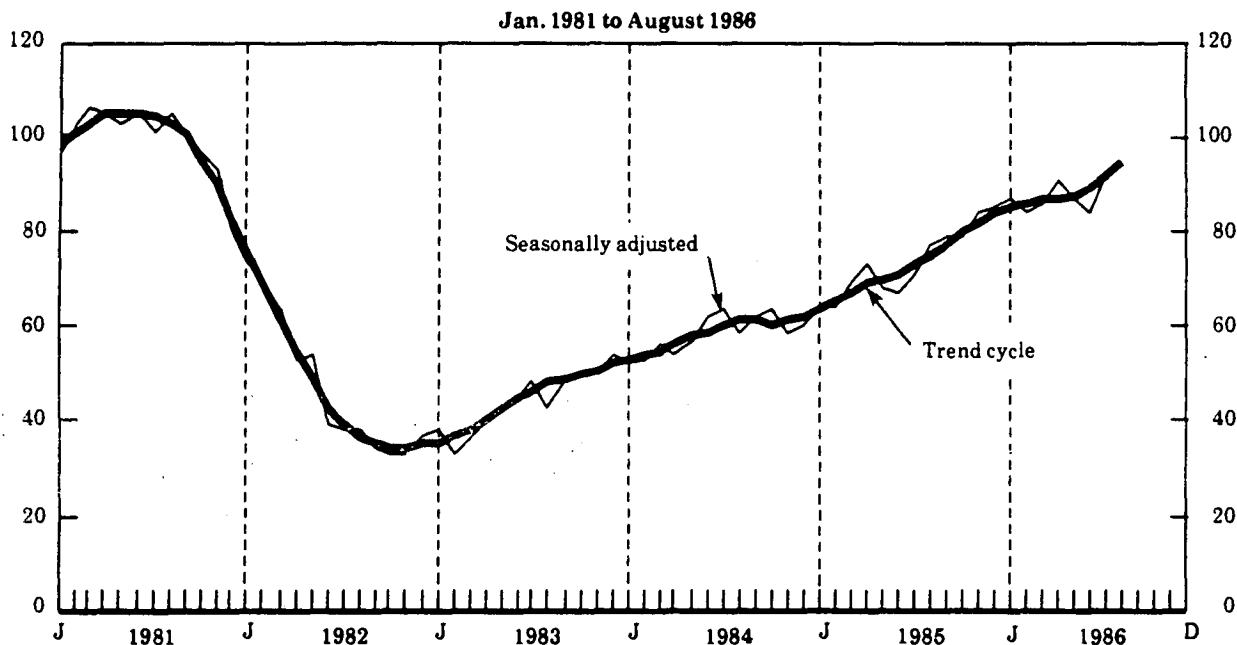
**Gross Value of Trading in Outstanding Canadian Securities
With Non-residents (Sales and Purchases)**



**Gross Value of Trading in Outstanding Foreign Securities
With Non-residents (Sales and Purchases)**



Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

August 1986

The Help-wanted Index measures the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) increased in August 1986 to 94 from 92 a month earlier, reaching its highest level since October 1981 when the index registered 96. The Help-wanted Index has, with a few exceptions, been increasing since February 1983 when it stood at its lowest level (33).

Between July and August 1986 the index advanced in the Atlantic region¹ (to 221 from 140) and Quebec (to 97 from 93) while it decreased in Ontario (to 120 from 129). There was little change in the remaining two regions.

¹ The data for the Atlantic Region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified

section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

Trend Cycle

The Canada trend cycle² increased in August 1986, continuing the upward movement which commenced in December 1982 (see chart). The trend cycle for Ontario has been increasing since January 1983 while for Quebec, the Prairie Region and British Columbia it has remained stable since the beginning of 1986. (see table on page 8)

² The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard or Horst Stiebert (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

(1981 = 100)
Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1985						
August	77	156	85	95	43	33
September	79	226	77	93	43	34
October	79	162	84	93	44	35
November	84	213	83	96	39	39
December	85	216	88	95	45	39
1986						
January	87	146	93	107	43	38
February	84	205	89	98	47	41
March	86	139	90	104	46	44
April	91	145	94	119	46	41
May	87	155	96	107	43	37
June	84	144	85	111	44	41
July	92	140	93	129	42	40
August	94	221	97	120	44	39

¹ The data for the Atlantic Region sometime show large month-to-month variations which are caused by special advertisements which have been placed in the help-wanted classified section; these ads are commonly found under "Careers" in newspapers published in other areas.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

July 1986

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$928 million in July 1986, up 5.9% over the July 1985 level of \$876 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to July 1986 totalled \$6,286 million, up 7.1% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Department store sales during July 1986, for the provinces and 10 metropolitan areas, were as follows (with the percentage change from July 1985 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$10.9 million (1.1%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.2 million (-6.0%);
- Nova Scotia, \$29.0 million (0.1%);
- New Brunswick, \$19.5 million (3.6%);
- Quebec, \$173.5 million (5.2%);
- Ontario, \$348.3 million (8.0%);
- Manitoba, \$45.1 million (-0.6%);
- Saskatchewan, \$28.1 million (-0.8%);
- Alberta, \$119.8 million (3.9%);
- British Columbia, \$147.2 million (9.9%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$46.0 million (3.6%);
- Edmonton, \$53.6 million (4.4%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$16.2 million (1.2%);
- Hamilton, \$25.9 million (9.3%);
- Montreal, \$99.0 million (5.5%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$39.5 million (2.7%);
- Quebec City, \$24.6 million (2.6%);
- Toronto, \$142.6 million (14.4%);
- Vancouver, \$88.0 million (13.1%);
- Winnipeg, \$40.3 million (-1.9%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *DAILY* the week of September 22.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of September. Contact: Lina DiPiéto (613-991-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

1984

Preliminary results for 1984 indicate that the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus the value of goods handled on a commission basis) transacted by firms in the wholesale trade sector amounted to \$213.7 billion, an increase of 12.4% from the \$190.1 billion reported in 1983. Wholesale merchants accounted for \$180.2 billion, or 84.3% of the total volume of trade, while agents and brokers – the other segment of the wholesale trade sector – accounted for \$33.6 billion, or 15.7%.

Net sales and receipts, the main component of volume of trade, totalled \$170.3 billion in 1984, an increase of 13.6% from the \$149.9 billion reported in 1983 while the value of goods handled on a commission basis accounted for the remaining \$43.4 billion, an increase of 8.0% over the \$40.2 billion reported in 1983. Year-end inventories rose to \$23.2 billion for 1984, up 13.7% from the previous year's level of \$20.4 billion.

The 1984 Wholesale Trade Statistics publication presents detailed information for merchants and agents and brokers at the establishment and location levels for Canada and the provinces based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification.

Order the 1984 issue of *Wholesale Trade Statistics* (63-226, \$25), available the last week of October. Contact: Douglas Watson (613-991-3550) or Ronald Côté (613-991-3540), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

July 1986

A total of 66 Canadian urban transit systems collected 105,178,706 initial passenger fares in July 1986. Operating revenues amounted to \$72,916,712.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 2,087,190 fare passengers and earned \$21,982,853 in operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of September 1986. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Asphalt Roofing

July 1986

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 824 755 bundles in July 1986, an increase of 27.9% from the 2 991 572 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1986 shipments reached 20 496 455 bundles, up 4.9% from the revised 19 536 419 bundles shipped during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 15. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

July 1986

Canadian egg production increased 0.4% to 41.4 million dozen in July 1986, up from 41.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased 0.4% to 23.4 million in July 1986 from 23.3 million a year earlier, while the number of eggs per 100 layers stayed the same.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146, 5689 and 5690.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release October 2. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 12, 1986

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Major Release

Marriages and Divorces, 1985

- Declines were recorded in both the number of marriages and divorces in 1985.

2

Data Availability Announcements

Report on Fur Farms, 1985

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Ferro-alloys Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures

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GDP at Factor Cost by Industry - A Note to Users:

Revised monthly estimates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, by industry, covering the period January 1981-June 1986 will be released in the latter part of September. The revised estimates, compiled according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and measured in 1981 dollars, will replace previous estimates compiled according to the 1970 SIC and measured in 1971 dollars.

These changes will result in the current set of CANSIM matrices (1125-1131) being terminated and replaced by a new group of matrices (4665-4668) and new series starting January 1981. A series directory for the new data is available from CANSIM Division to assist users in preparing for the upcoming release of June data.

For more information on the changes to the estimates, phone the Industry Measures and Analysis Division (613-990-9145). Questions concerning access through CANSIM should be addressed to the CANSIM Division (613-990-8200).



Major Release

Marriages and Divorces, Canada and the Provinces

1985

Marriages

A total of 184,096 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1985, a decline of 0.8% from the previous year. A downward trend has continued since 1972 when a record 200,470 marriages were recorded. The marriage rate has declined from 9.2 per 1,000 population in 1972 to 7.3 in 1985, a decrease of about 20%. A decline in marriage rates was observed in all age groups during this period.

The provinces with the highest marriage rates in 1985 were Alberta (8.4 per 1,000 population) and Ontario (8.0 per 1,000 population). The lowest provincial rates occurred in Newfoundland (5.5 per 1,000 population) and Quebec (5.6 per 1,000 population). The largest decreases from 1984 to 1985 were in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island where the marriage rates fell by about 11% in both cases. None of the provincial rates increased although there were small increases in the number of marriages in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Since 1972, when the highest number of marriages was recorded, the extent of the decrease has varied considerably at the provincial level. The largest percentage decrease, from 1972 to 1985 was 42.7% in Newfoundland, followed by Quebec at 37.1%. The lowest percentage decreases were in Nova Scotia, at 14.1%, and Manitoba at 16.1%.

These data refer only to legal marriages and do not include any consensual or common-law unions which are on the rise as indicated by the *Family History Survey, Preliminary Findings* (99-955) and the censuses.

Divorces

A total of 61,980 divorces were recorded in Canada in 1985, down 4.9% from the previous year. This decline marks a continuation of the

downward trend observed since 1982 when a record 70,436 divorces were recorded. The divorce rate has declined from 286 per 100,000 population in 1982 to 244 in 1985. Although the Canadian rates have increased significantly since 1969, they are still lower than those in the United States.

The highest provincial divorce rates in 1985 were in Alberta (344.9 per 100,000 population) and in British Columbia (288.0 per 100,000 population). The lowest rates were in Newfoundland (96.6 per 100,000 population) and Prince Edward Island (167.6 per 100,000 population). The largest percentage decreases in divorce rates between 1984 and 1985 were in Manitoba (-12.5%) and British Columbia (-8.0%). Only Prince Edward Island (+7.7%) and Nova Scotia (+2.0%) showed increased rates.

Although divorce rates have generally been decreasing since 1982, the 1985 rates are still higher than a decade ago. The exception is British Columbia where the 1985 rate was 13.7% lower than in 1976. In contrast, the rate for Canada increased by 3.6% over the 10-year period while the rate for Prince Edward Island increased by 70.8% (although it remains one of the lowest in Canada).

Recent changes in divorce legislation (Bill C-47) which came into effect on June 1, 1986 may affect the rate over the next several months. The period of separation required for divorce has been reduced from three years to one; at the same time the concept of marital offence was deleted and marriage breakdown became the sole cause for divorce. Some people may have postponed filing for divorce pending the enactment of this law.
(see table on page 3)

Order Marriages and Divorces, 1985 (84-205, \$12/\$13), available in late September. Contact: Jean Shane (613-991-1772), Health Division.

Marriages and Rates, Canada and Provinces, 1984 and 1985

	1984		1985	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
Canada	185,597	7.4	184,096	7.3
Newfoundland	3,567	6.2	3,220	5.5
Prince Edward Island	1,057	8.4	956	7.5
Nova Scotia	6,798	7.8	6,807	7.7
New Brunswick	5,294	7.4	5,312	7.4
Quebec	37,433	5.7	37,026	5.6
Ontario	71,922	8.0	72,891	8.0
Manitoba	8,393	7.9	8,296	7.8
Saskatchewan	7,213	7.2	7,132	7.0
Alberta	20,052	8.5	19,750	8.4
British Columbia	23,397	8.1	22,292	7.7
Yukon	212	9.7	185	8.1
Northwest Territories	259	5.2	229	4.5

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

Divorces and Rates, Canada and Provinces, 1984 and 1985

	1984		1985	
	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²
Canada	65,172	259.4	61,980	244.4
Newfoundland	590	101.8	561	96.6
Prince Edward Island	195	155.6	213	167.6
Nova Scotia	2,264	260.3	2,337	265.4
New Brunswick	1,427	200.1	1,360	189.1
Quebec	16,845	257.2	15,814	240.3
Ontario	21,636	242.1	20,854	230.0
Manitoba	2,611	247.1	2,314	216.3
Saskatchewan	1,988	197.6	1,927	189.0
Alberta	8,454	359.9	8,102	344.9
British Columbia	8,988	313.1	8,330	288.0
Yukon	100	458.7	96	421.0
Northwest Territories	74	149.8	72	141.4

² Rate per 100,000 population.

Data Availability Announcements

Report on Fur Farms 1985

Production of mink for 1985 amounted to 1,422,084 pelts, compared to 1,402,030 pelts produced in 1984. Value of mink pelts sold in 1985 was \$42,529,421 compared to \$50,045,562 in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3416.

Order *Report on Fur Farms, 1985* (23-208, \$30), available the week of October 6. Contact: R. Koroluk (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns July 1986

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,249.8 million for July 1986, an increase of 11.3% over the \$1,122.5 million reported for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately two weeks time. Contact: R. Lasnier (613-991-3489), Services Division.

Aviation Statistics June 1986

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

- Advance operational data for June 1986 show that passenger-kilometres for major Canadian air carriers increased by 5.6% over June 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Air passenger origin and destination data for the first quarter of 1986 indicate that 2.66 million passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services, up 0.1% compared to the first quarter of 1985.
- Charter passenger traffic between Canada and the United States during the third quarter of 1985 rose 16.3% from a year earlier.
- Scheduled passenger traffic at the top 30 Canadian airports increased by 2.3% for the first 10 months of 1985 as compared to the same period in 1984.
- The volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services at the top 30 Canadian airports in the first quarter of 1985 showed an increase of 13.2% from the same period in 1984.

Order the Vol. 18, No. 8 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available next week. Contact: the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Air Charter Statistics

Third Quarter 1985

Air charter statistics for the third quarter of 1985 indicate that passenger charter traffic for both the domestic and international sectors increased over the same quarter of 1985.

The number of passengers travelling on domestic charter services increased to 161,489, up 1.0% from the third quarter of 1984. Significant increases in traffic between Toronto-Vancouver and Toronto-Edmonton were largely offset by decreases in traffic between Montreal-Vancouver, Montreal-Calgary and Toronto-Winnipeg.

The number of international charter passengers reached 874,568 - up 11.3% from the 785,969 passengers recorded for the third quarter of 1984. Traffic to Europe increased by 51,557 passengers while traffic to the United States rose by 30,369 passengers. These gains accounted for 91.9% of the total increase for the international sector.

Order the third quarter 1985 *Air Charter Statistics*, quarterly in-house report (formerly catalogue 51-003, \$40), available next week. Contact: C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

May 1986

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net profit from operations of \$21 million in May 1986. Operating revenues of \$657.5 million were down \$13.2 million from the 1985 figure.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the last week of September. Contact: the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Soft Drink Production

August 1986

Soft drink production for August 1986 was estimated at 1 993 234 hectolitres, an increase of 12.5% from the 1 772 112 hectolitres (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 14 400 135 hectolitres, up from the corresponding 1985 amount of 13 086 308 hectolitres. (These data are based on carbon dioxide usage.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2/\$20), to be released the last week of September. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Ferro-alloys Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled \$168.0 million, up 16.5% from \$144.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505.

To be released in catalogue 41-250 B2910 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will be available in February 1987. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Communications Service Bulletin,
Vol. 16, No. 3: **Broadcasting**
Statistics - Radio and Television
(Including CBC), 1985 ✓
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$45)

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1984
Catalogue number 63-210 ✓
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26)

Housing Starts and Completions, ✓
June 1986
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, ✓
June 1986
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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

Major Release Dates

Week of September 15-19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
September		
16	The Consumer Price Index	August 1986
17	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1986
18-22	Retail Trade	July 1986
18-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1986
18-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	May 1986

**The
Daily**

**Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle
for Statistical Information**

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 15, 1986

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Data Availability Announcements

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Construction Type Plywood, July 1986	2
Rigid Insulating Board, July 1986	3
Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, July 1986	3
Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, July 1986	3
Grain Marketing Situation Report, August 1986	3
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, September 1, 1986	3

Publications Released

4

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Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

August 1986

Preliminary figures show steel ingot production in August 1986 totalled 1 050 000 tonnes, a decrease of 11.5% from 1 186 558 tonnes the previous year.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 705 000 tonnes in August, down 12.6% from 806 849 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 9 367 542 tonnes, a decrease of 2.0% from 9 561 526 tonnes for January-August 1985.

Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 6 153 192 tonnes, a decrease of 4.2% compared to 6 424 408 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available mid-October. Contact: G.W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

August 1986

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 87 218 716 kilograms of all types of sugar in August 1986, comprising 84 526 876 kilograms in domestic sales and 2 691 840 kilograms in export sales. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 684 664 728 kilograms: 652 526 033 kilograms in domestic sales and 32 138 695 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales in August 1985 of 94 790 000 kilograms, of which 90 122 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 4 668 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1985 cumulative year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar were 689 363 000 kilograms: 661 197 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 28 166 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the August 1986 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 29. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending August 31, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the 10 days ending August 31, 1986 totalled 5.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.5% from the 1985 figure.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 32 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Construction Type Plywood

July 1986

Canadian firms produced 163 442 cubic metres (184,700,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during July 1986, an increase of 4.1% over the 157 061 cubic metres (177,489,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during July 1985.

January to July 1986 production totalled 1 247 892 cubic metres (1,410,207,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 7.5% over the 1 161 219 cubic metres (1,312,260,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Rigid Insulating Board

July 1986

Shipments of rigid insulating board in July 1986 totalled 4 956 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), an increase of 1.8% from 4 869 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1985.

For January to July 1986, year-to-date shipments amounted to 30 941 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 27 879 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) after revision for the same period in 1985, an increase of 11.0%.

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

Order the July 1986 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

July 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,473,787 phonograph records in July 1986, down 0.02% from the 3,474,569 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,441,556 in July 1986, up 11.3% from 3,091,811 tapes in July 1985.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 25,154,895 (revised figures), down 8.8% from the 27,591,390 records produced during the January to July 1985 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 9.9% to 23,136,722 from 21,045,541 tapes during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Don Grant (613-991-3518), Industry Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

July 1986

In July 1986, with corresponding figures for July 1985 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 212,288,000 (198,559,000) standard grocery bags, an increase of 6.9% and 76,246,000 (82,048,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 7.1%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,145,765,000 (1,173,458,000), a decrease of 2.4% and shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 529,032,000 (591,352,000), a decrease of 10.5%.

Contact: P. E. Martin (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

August 1986

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

Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

September 1, 1986

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at September 1, 1986 and revised figures for August 1, 1986 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release October 2. Contact: P. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Publications Released

Livestock Report - Pigs, ✓
July 1, 1986
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, ✓
August 1, 1986
Catalogue number 32-010
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 34-221
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Production and Shipments of Steel
Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, June 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Consumer Price Index, August 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)
Available September 16, 1986 at 7:00 a.m.

Science Statistics, Vol. 10, No. 7:
**Federal Government Personnel Engaged
in Scientific and Technological (S&T)
Activities, 1978-79 to 1986-87** ✓
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

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

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 16, 1986

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, August 1986 2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.3%, up slightly from the 4.2% reported in July

Police Administration Statistics, 1962-1985

- Full-time police officers in Canada totalled 53,464 in 1985

STATISTICS CANADA / STATISTIQUE CANADA
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Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems, 1985 11
 Telephone Statistics, May 1986 11
 Exports by Commodities, July 1986 11

Publications Released 12

Policing in Canada
1986

All aspects of policing services in Canada are covered here in one comprehensive document that describes forces under federal jurisdiction (the RCMP, Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Ports Canada Police and Railway Police), provincial jurisdiction and Native policing.

Produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, this new report contains more than 20 graphs and tables and provides a convenient summary page for each province, allowing the reader to obtain a quick overview of current police legislation; the provincial department responsible for the administration of policing services; police forces responsible for providing provincial and municipal policing services; police commissions and police colleges; and summary 1985 police strength statistics.

Order *Policing in Canada*, 1986 (85-523, \$35). Contact: John Turner (990-6644), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

August 1986

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.3% between July and August, reaching a level of 133.3 (1981=100). This latest increase was moderate compared to a rise of 0.8% observed in July. Six of the seven major component indexes registered increases of varying magnitudes in August while the transportation index fell. A large part of the overall rise originated from advances in the housing (0.2%), food (0.4%) and clothing (1.1%) indexes.

Seasonally adjusted, the all-items index rose by 0.4% in August following an increase of 0.7% in July.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI, as measured between August 1985 and August 1986, was 4.3%, up marginally from the 4.2% observed in the 12-month period ending in July. The August increase was not significantly different from the average of 12-month increases (4.1%) observed in the first seven months of 1986. The compounded annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (May to August) was 4.6%.

Food

Between July and August the food index advanced by 0.4%, representing a considerably weaker rate when compared to the increase of 1.3% observed between June and July. Both the index for food purchased from stores and that for food purchased from restaurants rose by 0.4% following advances of 1.4% and 0.9% respectively in July.

The 0.4% increase observed in the index for food purchased from stores resulted largely from higher prices for meat products, fresh fruit and selected dairy products. Pork prices increased by 3.6% as they continued to reflect a cyclical shortage of hogs for slaughter in Canada and the United States. This had an impact on the prices of cured, prepared and ready-cooked meat products which have increased for the second month. Partly due to an

apparent shift in consumer demand, the price of chicken, which rose sharply in July, continued to rise but at a lesser rate. Beef prices also continued to rise in August. The fresh fruit index rose significantly in August due largely to a noticeable hike in apple prices, the result, in part, of the seasonal shortage in domestic supply. Price increases were also observed for low-fat milk and bread. Some part of this overall increase was dampened by seasonally lower prices for fresh vegetables as well as a drop in the prices of sugar and coffee.

Over the 12-month period August 1985 to August 1986, the food index increased by 5.5%, recording the sharpest year-to-year rise in this index since the 5.6% reported in the 12-month period ending in September 1984. The index for food purchased from stores rose 5.7% while that for food purchased from restaurants increased by 4.9% - these increases accounted for the latest 12-month rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose by 0.3% - a noticeable slowdown from the increase of 0.6% reported in the previous month. The rise in the most recent month was largely attributable to increases in the housing (0.2%), clothing (1.1%) and recreation, reading and education (0.5%) indexes. A decline of 0.2% in the transportation index had a small moderating effect on these overall upward pressures.

A large part of the 0.2% increase in the housing index resulted from a significant increase in the index for rented accommodation due principally to rent increases in the province of Quebec. Higher new housing prices observed mostly in the urban centres of Ontario and Quebec have also contributed substantially to the latest increase. A small part of the overall upward impact was offset by lower prices for furniture.

The 1.1% rise in the clothing index in August followed a decline of 0.3% in July. (Most of the latest increase was concentrated in prices for women's suits, dresses and sportswear as well as for men's pants, suits, sports (continued on page 3)

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

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1986 from	
	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	July 1986	August 1985
All-items	133.3	132.9	127.8	0.3	4.3
Food	128.1	127.6	121.4	0.4	5.5
All-items excluding food	134.8	134.4	129.6	0.3	4.0
Housing	133.3	133.0	129.6	0.2	2.9
Clothing	119.4	118.1	115.8	1.1	3.1
Transportation	135.9	136.2	130.6	-0.2	4.1
Health and personal care	133.3	133.0	127.9	0.2	4.2
Recreation, reading and education	130.9	130.2	124.9	0.5	4.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	174.9	174.4	159.0	0.3	10.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	75.0	75.2	78.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	315.8				

jackets and footwear). A return to regular price levels from "sale" prices reported previously and the introduction of some new fall selections were mainly responsible for the latest increase.

A large part of the 0.5% increase in the recreation, reading and education index came from price increases for cameras, photographic film and film processing services. The prices of seasonal recreational vehicles such as boats and bicycles also rose as they returned to regular prices from previous sales levels. In addition, higher prices for selected magazines were noted.

Other less notable contributions to the rise in the all-items excluding food index came from a 0.3% increase for the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index as well as a 0.2% rise for the health and personal care index. The increase in the former reflected higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises as well as for some beer and liquor purchased from stores. Wine prices fell marginally, mainly in Quebec and British Columbia, owing partly to a rise in the Canadian dollar exchange rate vis-à-vis the French franc.

A small part of the overall upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index was offset

by a decline of 0.2% reported in the transportation index. A considerable part of this decline was due to the continuing widespread incidence of gasoline "price wars". The gasoline index fell by 0.7% in August making this the sixth month in 1986 that this index has declined. On average, gasoline prices are now 13.5% below their levels of August 1985. Competitive price discounts offered on the purchases of selected new automobiles also contributed significantly to the latest decline. Some part of the overall downward movement in the transportation index was offset by a rise in drivers' licence fees in Quebec.

Over the 12-month period, August 1985 to August 1986, the all-items excluding food index rose by 4.0%, down slightly from the increase of 4.1% reported in the previous 12-month period ending in July.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.2% while the services index advanced by 0.4%. The latest changes in both indexes represent some degree of deceleration when compared to increases in the goods index (0.5%) and the services index (1.1%) for July. Between August 1985 and (continued on page 4)

August 1986 the goods index rose by 3.2%, maintaining a relatively lower rate of increase compared to the rise of 5.6% reported for the services index.

City Highlights

Between July and August, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from a decline of 0.2% in Saint John to an increase of 0.7% in Quebec City. The lower than average change in Saint John resulted mainly from smaller than average movements in all its major non-food component indexes. The above average rise in the case of Quebec City resulted from greater than average increases noted principally in its food, housing, transportation and health and personal care indexes.

Between August 1985 and August 1986, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.7% for Charlottetown/Summerside and 5.0% for Toronto.

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

St. John's

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting price movements. Higher clothing prices, increased recreation and reading charges and advances in the cost of personal care services and medicinal and pharmaceutical products exerted a significant upward influence. The housing index remained unchanged overall, with higher charges for rented and owned accommodation and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment completely offsetting lower household operation costs. Food prices declined slightly, as lower prices for beef, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Within the transportation component, declines were observed in the costs of gasoline and new cars. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher food prices (most notably for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats and fresh produce) and increased prices for cigarettes and for

alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges relating to personal care supplies and services, higher vehicle insurance premiums, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings also exerted a significant upward impact. At the same time, prices for electricity, clothing and gasoline fell. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Halifax

Main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were higher food prices, increased housing charges and advances in the price of cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. The food index advanced due mainly to higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, dairy products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. These were offset slightly by lower prices for chicken, bakery products and fresh vegetables. The rise in the housing index largely reflected higher rented accommodation charges and increased costs for furniture and for household operation. Other notable increases were observed for women's wear and for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased owned accommodation charges and lower prices for new cars. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Saint John

The all-items index fell 0.2%, mainly reflecting lower prices for new cars, gasoline, furniture, clothing (especially women's wear) and for personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices (especially for beef, chicken, cured meat, bread, fresh fruit and soft drinks), increased charges for rented accommodation and higher household operating costs. Reading and recreation costs also advanced. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.7%, mainly due to increased shelter charges (especially for rented accommodation), higher prices for women's wear, increased transportation costs (most (continued on page 5)

notably for new cars and drivers' licences) and advances in the costs of personal care supplies and selected recreational goods. Food prices also advanced, as higher prices for pork, poultry, cured meat, fresh fruit and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables and sugar. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Montreal

Higher housing charges (especially for rented accommodation), increased clothing prices and higher transportation costs (notably for drivers' licences) largely explained the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for recreational vehicles were also noted. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, cured meats, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables and sugar. Charges for selected personal care supplies declined. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) as the impact of higher prices for food, clothing, alcoholic beverages and selected recreational goods was offset to a large extent by lower charges for housing and transportation. In the food index, higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, pork and restaurant meals were observed. Clothing prices were up, mainly due to higher prices for women's wear. The housing index declined as lower furniture prices and home-ownership charges were offset partially by advances in rented accommodation charges. Lower prices for gasoline and new cars explained the decline in the transportation index. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Toronto

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased recreational charges and higher prices for personal care supplies and services. The food index also advanced, as higher prices for beef, poultry, cured meats, fresh fruit and restaurant meals were only partly offset by lower prices for

bakery products, fresh vegetables, coffee and soft drinks. Declines were observed in gasoline prices and in the price of new cars. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.5%, with most of the upward impact originating from a noticeable increase in the food index. Price increases for pork, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, fresh fruit (especially apples) and restaurant meals were largely responsible for the rise in the food index. Prices for selected recreational equipment and services also advanced as did charges for personal care services, clothing and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Between August 1985 and August 1986, the all-items index rose 3.6%.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for food (notably for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) in addition to those for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Within the housing component, higher charges for rented and owned accommodation were observed, as were higher costs for household operation. Clothing prices remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for women's wear were offset by higher prices for men's wear. The costs of certain personal care supplies and services advanced as did charges for recreation and reading. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Regina

The all-items index remained unchanged overall. Higher food prices were the main upward contributor, with much of the influence coming from higher prices for beef, pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Advances were also noted in the prices of alcoholic beverages and clothing (especially for men's wear) and in charges relating to rented accommodation and household operation. Completely offsetting these (continued on page 6)

advances were lower prices for furniture, new cars, and gasoline as well as declines in the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

Saskatoon

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index was largely the result of higher food prices and increased housing costs (the latter due mainly to increased charges for rented and owned accommodation). The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, poultry, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Also exerting an upward impact were increased charges for personal care supplies, higher recreation costs and increased prices for beer purchased from stores. Prices for new cars and women's wear declined. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Edmonton

The marginal 0.1% rise in the all-items index resulted largely from higher prices for food and clothing. The increase in the food component was mainly explained by higher prices for pork, cured and prepared meats, bread, cereal products, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Other notable increases were observed in the costs of rented and owned accommodation and in the prices for prescribed medicines and selected recreational equipment and services. Prices for new cars, gasoline, furniture and personal care supplies declined. Between August 1985 and August 1986, the all-items index advanced 3.9%.

Calgary

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for men's and women's wear, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages as well as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Advances were also noted in recreation and reading costs, and in charges for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Food prices were up marginally as higher prices for pork, cured meats, bread, fresh fruit, coffee, soft

drinks and restaurant meals were offset somewhat by lower prices for beef, chicken, dairy products and fresh vegetables. Declines were noted in the prices of new cars and selected personal care supplies. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Vancouver

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher prices for selected recreational goods, increased prices for alcoholic beverages and higher prices for men's and women's wear. Food prices were up slightly, as higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, soft drinks and restaurant meals were only partly offset by lower prices for chicken and fresh vegetables. Other notable increases were observed in the costs of rented accommodation, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Declines were observed in the price of new cars and furniture as well as in the cost of owned accommodation. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) mainly reflecting higher prices for clothing and increased costs for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Advances in recreation and reading expenses and in prices for personal care supplies were also noted. The housing index declined overall, largely due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture. Food prices also declined, as lower prices for poultry, eggs, bread and fresh produce more than offset higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, cereal products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since August 1985, the all-items index has risen 1.8%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the August 1986 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), available today. Contact: Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), 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								
Aug. 1986 index	132.1	119.5	132.3	127.1	135.3	131.9	128.2	176.5
% change from July 1986	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.7	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0
% change from Aug. 1985	2.8	4.4	0.2	1.5	3.6	4.2	4.4	7.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Aug. 1986 index	127.6	119.3	125.4	115.6	128.5	136.8	134.7	176.9
% change from July 1986	0.5	1.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	1.5	0.4	2.4
% change from Aug. 1985	1.7	3.8	-2.7	2.8	1.2	4.7	5.8	14.0
Halifax								
Aug. 1986 index	132.1	118.6	134.5	115.6	134.6	139.1	136.1	177.6
% change from July 1986	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5
% change from Aug. 1985	3.1	4.8	1.0	0.6	2.4	2.9	4.5	13.2
Saint John								
Aug. 1986 index	131.7	123.6	135.8	115.6	129.2	128.5	135.1	177.9
% change from July 1986	-0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.3	-1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from Aug. 1985	2.0	4.6	-0.1	2.8	0.0	1.3	4.7	7.9
Quebec City								
Aug. 1986 index	135.6	130.5	138.7	120.3	135.7	134.5	123.8	179.2
% change from July 1986	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	-0.1
% change from Aug. 1985	4.9	8.2	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.1	5.0	11.2
Montreal								
Aug. 1986 index	135.2	129.8	136.4	119.5	139.4	131.6	128.1	181.4
% change from July 1986	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	-0.9	0.6	-0.1
% change from Aug. 1985	4.7	7.2	2.8	4.0	3.4	3.5	5.3	12.5
Ottawa								
Aug. 1986 index	134.1	125.7	138.0	119.9	138.1	132.5	128.5	170.8
% change from July 1986	0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.6	-1.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3
% change from Aug. 1985	4.0	5.5	2.3	2.5	5.7	2.4	4.3	8.4
Toronto								
Aug. 1986 index	135.6	131.6	135.4	122.1	140.3	137.4	131.8	173.6
% change from July 1986	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	-0.6	1.1	0.7	0.1
% change from Aug. 1985	5.0	4.7	4.2	3.8	6.9	6.4	4.4	8.6
Thunder Bay								
Aug. 1986 index	133.5	128.5	134.1	118.0	136.2	136.7	129.2	166.3
% change from July 1986	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2
% change from Aug. 1985	3.6	5.0	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.8	4.3	7.2
Winnipeg								
Aug. 1986 index	131.8	121.3	134.8	117.7	132.0	129.2	133.1	183.0
% change from July 1986	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.3
% change from Aug. 1985	4.9	5.8	3.4	1.6	5.8	3.9	4.8	12.7

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (continued)

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	Clo- thing	Trans- porta- tion	Health and per- sonal care	Recre- ation, reading and educa- tion	Tobacco products and alco- holic bev- erages
Regina								
Aug. 1986 index	128.6	118.4	134.4	115.0	121.7	135.0	129.4	168.3
% change from July 1986	0.0	2.1	-0.1	0.7	-1.7	-0.4	0.3	0.4
% change from Aug. 1985	2.6	-0.2	3.3	-1.0	1.6	2.5	4.8	10.2
Saskatoon								
Aug. 1986 index	130.2	119.6	133.4	118.3	128.6	131.1	132.4	165.0
% change from July 1986	0.5	1.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4
% change from Aug. 1985	4.6	5.7	4.7	-1.0	3.5	2.1	6.2	9.5
Edmonton								
Aug. 1986 index	129.3	129.3	123.3	116.9	135.3	135.1	128.9	176.3
% change from July 1986	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3
% change from Aug. 1985	3.9	5.4	2.2	2.9	5.5	3.2	3.0	8.2
Calgary								
Aug. 1986 index	128.8	126.8	123.1	113.4	138.6	137.4	128.7	172.9
% change from July 1986	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.8
% change from Aug. 1985	3.9	5.6	2.6	2.7	4.1	3.5	3.6	9.3
Vancouver								
Aug. 1986 index	130.3	127.8	125.3	120.2	135.4	129.9	138.6	164.2
% change from July 1986	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	-0.3	0.5	1.1	1.1
% change from Aug. 1985	3.6	5.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.4	6.5	9.9
Victoria²								
Aug. 1986 index	104.3	105.9	100.8	104.1	103.2	104.4	107.7	119.1
% change from July 1986	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.3
% change from Aug. 1985	1.8	3.1	-0.4	2.1	-0.3	2.8	5.2	9.1

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 24 of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60)*.

² December 1984 = 100.

Police Administration Statistics 1962-1985

Data for the years 1962 through 1985 show that the number of police officers in Canada has increased substantially during this period, even after adjustments are made for population growth. Since about 1975, there appears to have been a levelling in the national trend toward growth in the number of full-time police officers. However, this levelling does not appear to have extended to other full-time police personnel until 1982.

Highlights from *Police Administration - Statistical Highlights, 1962-1985*, released today, include:

- The number of full-time police officers in Canada increased by 92.7% between 1962 and 1985 to 53,464 officers from 27,744. The largest increase occurred between 1962 and 1977 when police strength increased by 24,034 persons (86.6%). In the last eight years, however, this upward trend has slowed considerably, with an increase of only 1,748 persons (3.4%) by 1985.
- The number of police officers more than doubled over the 24-year period in British Columbia (+141.7%), Alberta (+134.4%), New Brunswick (+122.5%), the Yukon (+107.1%) and in Saskatchewan

(+105.2%). The remaining provinces and territories reported increases of less than 100.0%.

- Nationally, the population per police ratio stood at 677:1 in 1962, then decreased by 33.2% to 452:1 by 1975, indicating that police strength was growing at a greater rate than the general population. Since then, the national population per police ratio has increased to 477:1 in 1985, an increase of 5.5% over the 1975 figure.
- While New Brunswick reported the greatest decrease in the population per police ratio (-46.7%), the Northwest Territories reported the only increase (+12.3%). Despite this increase, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon reported ratios that were much lower than those in the rest of Canada. (see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101.

Order the Vol. 6, No. 2 Juristat Service Bulletin: *Police Administration - Statistical Highlights, 1962-1985* (85-002, \$2/\$10), available today. Contact: Orest Fedorowycz (613-990-9024), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Police Officers,¹ and Population per Police Officer, Canada and the Provinces, 1962-1985

	Full-time Police Officers		% Change	Population per Police Officer		% Change
	1962	1985		1962	1985	
Newfoundland	468	927	98.1	1,011	626	-38.1
Prince Edward Island	99	180	81.8	1,081	711	-34.2
Nova Scotia	825	1,439	74.4	905	614	-32.2
New Brunswick	528	1,175	122.5	1,150	613	-46.7
Quebec	7,614	13,893	82.5	714	476	-33.3
Ontario	9,264	18,461	99.3	694	495	-28.7
Manitoba	1,117	2,086	86.8	845	516	-38.9
Saskatchewan	957	1,964	105.2	970	519	-46.5
Alberta	1,811	4,245	134.4	768	559	-27.2
British Columbia	2,393	5,784	141.7	705	501	-28.9
Yukon	56	116	107.1	268	196	-26.9
Northwest Territories	128	232	81.3	195	219	12.3
CN, CP and Ports Canada Police	1,169	851	-27.2	...	...	...
RCMP "HQ", "N" and "Depot" Divisions	1,315	2,111	60.5	...	...	...
Canada	27,744	53,464	92.7	677	477	-29.5

¹ Provincial figures exclude police officers for CN, CP and Ports Canada, as well as for "HQ", "N" (Ontario) and "Depot" (Saskatchewan) Divisions of the RCMP. The national total includes these data.
 ... Figures not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems 1985

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$9.8 billion in 1985, up 7.9% over 1984. Operating expenses were \$6.6 billion, an increase of 6.9% over 1984. Net operating revenue was \$3.3 billion, an increase of 9.9% over 1984. Telephone toll messages rose 9.2% to 1.8 billion.

Order the *Communications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 16, No. 4, (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), available mid-September. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Telephone Statistics May 1986

Thirteen major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$871.2 million in May 1986, up 6.1% from May 1985. Operating expenses were \$590.4 million, an increase of 5.6% over May 1985. Net operating revenue was \$280.7 million, an increase of 7.3% over May 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the May 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of September 22. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Exports by Commodities July 1986

Commodity-country export trade statistics for July 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of September. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1986
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70) ✓

Road Motor Vehicles - Fuel Sales, 1985
Catalogue number 53-218
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11) ✓

International Travel - Advance Information, July 1986
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60) ✓

Juristat, Vol. 6, No. 2: Police Administration - Statistical Highlights, 1962-1985 Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$2/\$10; Other Countries: \$3/\$15) ✓

Policing in Canada, 1986
Catalogue number 85-523
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50) ✓

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

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Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-0, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 17, 1986

NE S'EMPRUNTE

Major Releases

Labour Market Activities of High Income Families, 1980 2

- The top 1% of all Canadian families received an average income of \$143,061 in 1980

University Tuition Fees, 1986-87 3

- University tuition fees are lowest in Quebec, where fees for undergraduate Arts and and Science programs are \$500-\$800

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Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services, 1985	
Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index, 1985	
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Major Releases

Labour Market Activities of High Income Families 1980

The top 1% of all Canadian families received an average income of \$143,061 in 1980. Although income from investment accounted for 23% of total income among these high income families, \$3 out of every \$4 dollars were earned from employment.

Highlights from *Labour Market Activities of High Income Families*, an analysis of 1981 Census data include:

- At the time of the Census, 95% of all high income families had at least one member in the labour force, which was well above the average for all families (87%).
- Of all wives in high income families, 53% were in the labour force at the time of the 1981 Census, which was close to the average for wives in all families (51%). However, husbands in high income families had a much higher participation rate (93%) than average (84%).
- Among families with one or more members in the labour force, 11.9% had at least one unemployed member. For high income families, the proportion was only 7.7%. Furthermore, most of the unemployed in high income families were children (80%), while for families in general most of the unemployed were husbands, wives or lone parents (61%).
- At the time of the 1981 Census, nearly 46% of husbands and lone parents in high income families worked 50 or more hours per week, compared to 19% of all husbands and lone parents.
- To be included in the top 1%, a family's income had to be at least \$93,200 in 1980. One third of all families in the top 1% achieved incomes of \$93,200 or more by virtue of the additional income of wives.
- Self-employment was over three times more prevalent among high income families than in all families: 56% of high income families had at least one self-employed member compared to 16% of all families.
- Nearly 60% of husbands and lone parents in high income families were employed in a managerial position or in an occupation in the field of medicine and health.

This article, available today in the August 1986 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), is an extension of the special study *Characteristics of High Income Families, 1980* (13-584, \$20) which offers an analysis of high income families by selected socio-demographic and economic characteristics. In addition, the publication examines changes in the geographic distribution and the income composition of high income families between 1970 and 1980.

Contact: Abdul Rashid (613-991-6897),
Labour and Household Surveys Analysis
Division.

University Tuition Fees 1986-87

Tuition fees for 1986-87 show an increase from the previous academic year at all universities, with the exception of the seven Quebec institutions and one college in Alberta. Highlights from *Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities*, available today, are as follows:

- Percentage increases for undergraduate Arts and Science programs vary from 3% to 12%, with the majority falling between 4% and 8%. (The average annual increase in the Consumer Price Index was 4% for 1985 and for the first seven months of 1986.)
- Tuition is lowest in Quebec, where fees for undergraduate Arts and Science programs are \$500 to \$800. Fees for these programs in other regions are generally as follows: \$900 to \$1,200 in the Prairie provinces and Newfoundland; \$1,300 in Ontario; \$1,300 to \$1,600 in British Columbia and \$1,400 to \$1,600 in the Maritimes.
- Over the past 10 years, tuition fees for undergraduate Arts and Science programs have more than doubled at most universities. The exceptions are Quebec institutions where fees remained the same,

Alberta's universities where increases were 70% to 85% and institutions in British Columbia where fees tripled at most universities. (The Consumer Price Index increased by about 110% over that time.)

- Tuition fees represented 16% of general operating income for Canadian universities in 1984-85. This proportion has been increasing since 1979-80 when it stood at 13%. Provincial variations in 1984-85 ran from 10% in Quebec to 20% in Ontario and Nova Scotia.
- Universities in most provinces have differential tuition fees for foreign students. The exceptions are Newfoundland, Manitoba and specific institutions in other provinces. Tuition charged to new foreign students of undergraduate Arts and Science programs (1986-87) varies considerably, from \$1,300-\$1,400 in Alberta to \$5,800 in Quebec.

Order the 1985-86/1986-87 edition of *Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities* (81-219, \$15), available today. Contact: R. Belanger or R. Lortie (613-991-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services 1985

Airport activity data indicate that over 38.5 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during 1985, an increase of 1.9% over the previous year. Seven of the top 10 airports showed increases in traffic volume, the gains ranging from 0.1% at Vancouver International to 10.3% at Halifax International.

Lester B. Pearson International airport continued to place first, as 13.6 million passengers enplaned and deplaned, up 4.2% from 1984. Lester B. Pearson International accounted for approximately 35% of the total passengers that enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 airports in 1985.

Vancouver International ranked second, some 6.0 million passengers enplaned and deplaned at this airport, recording slightly less than half the traffic registered at Lester B. Pearson International.

Data for 30 major Canadian airports for November, December and 1985 will appear in the Vol. 18, No. 9 Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of October. Contact: K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index 1985

The Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 123.7 for 1985, up 3.2% from the 1984 level of 119.9. Prices for central office equipment climbed 4.6%, general equipment 4.1%, outside plant equipment 3.7% and station equipment 0.2%.

The index measures price change through time for capital expenditures made by members of the Canadian telecommunications industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 98.

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: Les Graham (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

Telecommunications Statistics First Quarter 1986

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported quarterly revenue of \$148.5 million in the first quarter of 1986, up 3.6% from the first quarter of 1985. Operating expenses were \$103.9 million, an increase of 1.4% over the same period in 1985. Net operating revenue was \$44.6 million, compared with \$40.9 million in the first quarter of 1985.

Order the Communications Service Bulletin, *Telecommunications Statistics*, First Quarter 1986 (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), scheduled for release the week of September 22. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Production of Maple Products 1986

Maple syrup production in Canada during 1986 is estimated at 2,207,000 gallons, down 3% from 1985 production of 2,271,000 gallons.

The value of Canadian maple products in 1985 is estimated at \$45,892,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1057.

Order *Production of Maple Products, 1986 and Value of Maple Products, 1985* (22-204, \$10), available early in October. Contact: R. McMillan (613-991-3857), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

July 1986

Steel pipe and tubing production for July 1986 totalled 90 448 tonnes, a decrease of 8.7% from the 99 026^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 778 677 tonnes, down 10.9% from the 874 038^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

August 1986

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,139,004 light bulbs and tubes in August 1986, an increase of 4.3% from the 20,265,992 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1986 amounted to 160,115,592 light bulbs and tubes, down 3.8% from the 166,495,990 sold during the January-August period in 1985.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of October 6. Contact: J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

July 1986

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,845,525 pairs of footwear in July 1986, an increase of 3.5% from the 2,749,287 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to July 1986 period totalled 25,691,519 pairs of footwear, up from 25,288,959 pairs produced during the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the July issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

July 1986

Canadian chemical firms produced 81 487 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1986, a decrease of 6.9% from the 87 499 tonnes produced in July 1985. January to July 1986 production totalled 663 077 tonnes, up 16.2% from the level reached during the same period a year earlier.

Also available are figures on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for July 1986, along with corresponding cumulatives and 1985 data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Louis Boucher (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

**Consolidated Government Finance,
Revenue and Expenditure
1986**

Revised data for 1982, 1983, 1984 (matrices 3146-3160), revised data for 1985 and forecast data for 1986 (matrices 3147, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3153-3158) are available at 10:00 a.m. today on CANSIM.

Contact: G. Huneault (613-991-1812),
Public Institutions Division.

**Selected Financial Indexes
August 1986**

August 1986 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information Service (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

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**Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle
for Statistical Information**

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

**National Income and Expenditure
Accounts, First Quarter 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Current Economic Indicators,
Vol. 2, No. 8, September 1986 ✓
Composite Leading Indicator,
June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 13-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Biscuit Industry, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 32-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

**Flour and Breakfast Cereal
Products Industry, 1984** ✓
Catalogue number 32-228
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Clay Products Industry, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 44-218
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Wholesale Trade, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

**The Labour Force - Labour Market
Activities of High Income Families,**
August 1986
Catalogue number 71-001 ✓
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: ✓
\$21.50/\$215) K.O.K.

**Tuition and Living Accomodation
Costs at Canadian Universities,**
1985-86 and 1986-87 ✓
Catalogue number 81-219
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16)

**Annual Return of Hospitals -
Hospital Indicators, 1983-84** ✓
Catalogue number 83-233
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$45)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 18, 1986

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Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, July 1986 2

- Sales of refined petroleum products increased 1.0% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcements

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Shipments of Rolled Steel, July 1986	4

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Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

July 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that sales of refined petroleum products in July 1986 amounted to 6 751 100 cubic metres, up 1.0% from a year earlier.
- Sales of the main products in July 1986 were: motor gasoline 3 116 000 cubic metres (up 0.6% from the same month last year); stove oil and kerosene 33 500 cubic metres (+26.4%); diesel fuel oil 1 337 200 cubic metres (-1.1%); light fuel oil 172 800 cubic metres (+13.9%) and heavy fuel oil 420 800 cubic metres (+26.5%).
- For the first seven months of 1986, sales of refined petroleum products totalled 43 850 030 cubic metres, down 1.0% from the corresponding period a year earlier. Within this year's total, motor gasoline

sales reached 18 661 421 cubic metres (an increase of 0.3% from the same period a year earlier); stove oil and kerosene 395 070 cubic metres (-11.3%); diesel fuel oil 8 500 714 cubic metres (+1.1%); light fuel oil 4 250 535 cubic metres (-9.7%); and heavy fuel oil 3 436 833 cubic metres (-0.2%).

- Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners in July 1986 stood at 7 984 288 cubic metres, up 0.6% from July 1985. Year-to-date production totalled 48 498 176 cubic metres, down 0.5% from January to July 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the last week of October. Contact: Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1986

Highlights

- Total sales of natural gas for July 1986 stood at 2 239 210 thousand cubic metres, down 10.6% from the same month last year, while year-to-date sales decreased slightly to 30 084 880 thousand cubic metres.
- Sales to the residential sector for the January-July period increased marginally (up 0.8% to 8 131 172 thousand cubic metres), as did sales to the commercial

market (+0.4% to 6 647 826 thousand cubic metres). Industrial sales, including direct sales by producers to industrial consumers, decreased 0.7% to 15 305 882 thousand cubic metres.

The table below presents preliminary information on sales of natural gas in Canada during July 1986.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of October. Contact: Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1986

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousand cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	14	34	-	-	48
Quebec	15 235	29 006	163 634	-	207 875
Ontario	148 600	102 814	532 516	64 845	848 775
Manitoba	16 078	12 360	33 436	-	61 874
Saskatchewan	28 596	14 462	61 350	-	104 408
Alberta	125 551	78 222	567 044	-	770 817
British Columbia	47 003	56 464	141 946	-	245 413
Canada - July 1986	381 077	293 362	1 499 926	64 845	2 239 210
Canada - July 1985	344 288	289 903	1 871 234		2 505 425
% change.	10.7	1.2	-16.4		-10.6
Year to date Canada 1986	8 131 172	6 647 826	14 960 215	345 667	30 084 830
Year to date Canada 1985	8 066 090	6 620 667	15 414 415		30 101 172
% change	0.8	0.4	-0.7		-0.05

- Nil or zero.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 13, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 13, 1986 totalled 253 987 tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from the preceding week's total of 254 106 tonnes and down 13.4% from the year-earlier level of 293 434 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 9 875 635 tonnes, a decrease of 2.5% from 10 132 187 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

July 1986

Steel ingot production for July 1986 totalled 1 042 691 tonnes, a decrease of 2.2% from 1 065 821 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production for 1986 was 8 317 542 tonnes, a decrease of 0.7% from 8 374 968 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 29. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

July 1986

Rolled steel shipments for July 1986 totalled 900 993 tonnes, a decrease of 9.3% from the preceding month's total of 993 904 tonnes and a decrease of 4.5% from the year-earlier level of 943 767 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments for 1986 totalled 6 935 893 tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% compared to 7 011 510 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 29. Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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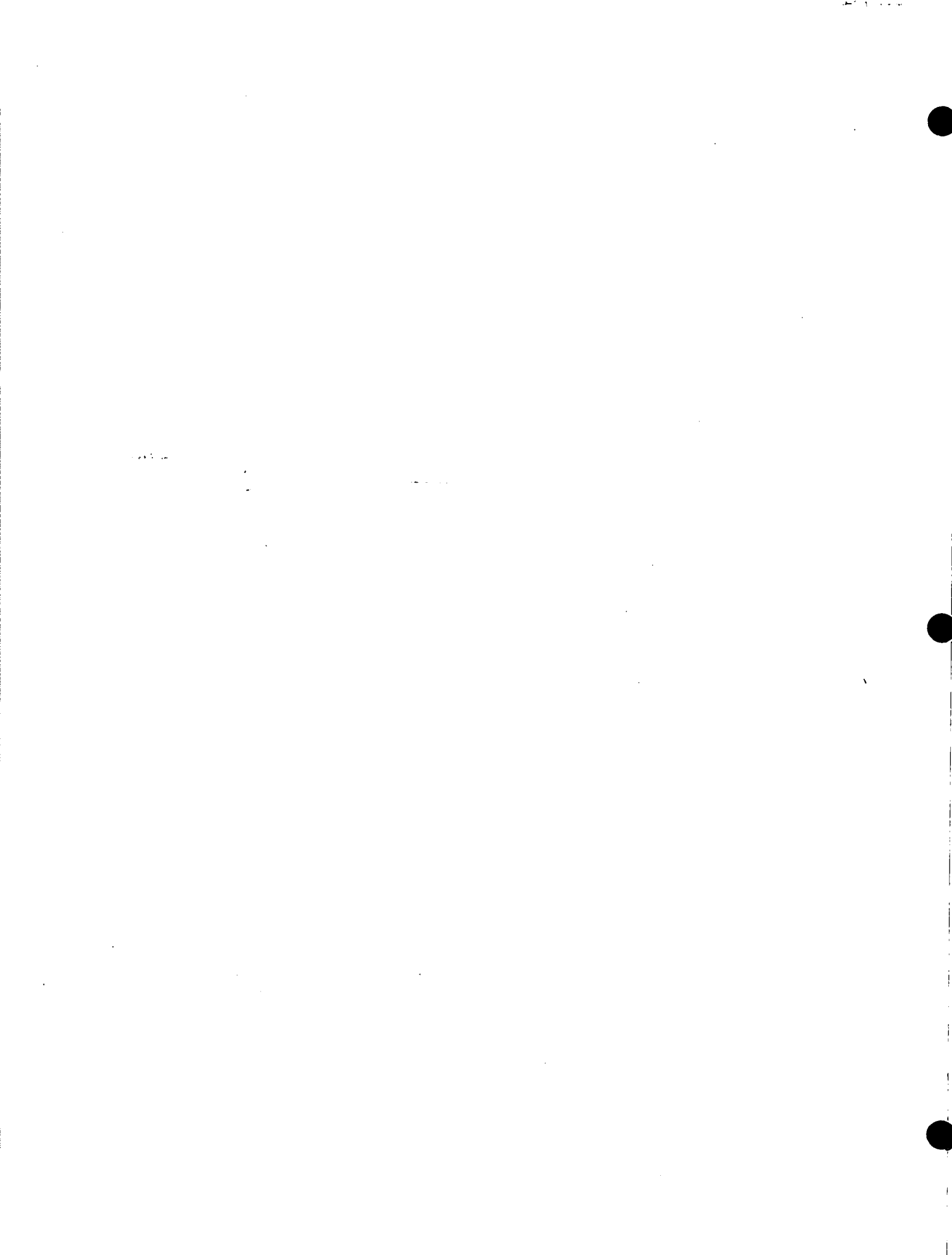
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 19, 1986

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● Real GDP at factor cost declined 0.3% from May 1986	
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● Underwriting losses of property and casualty insurance companies were reduced to \$74 million in the second quarter of 1986	

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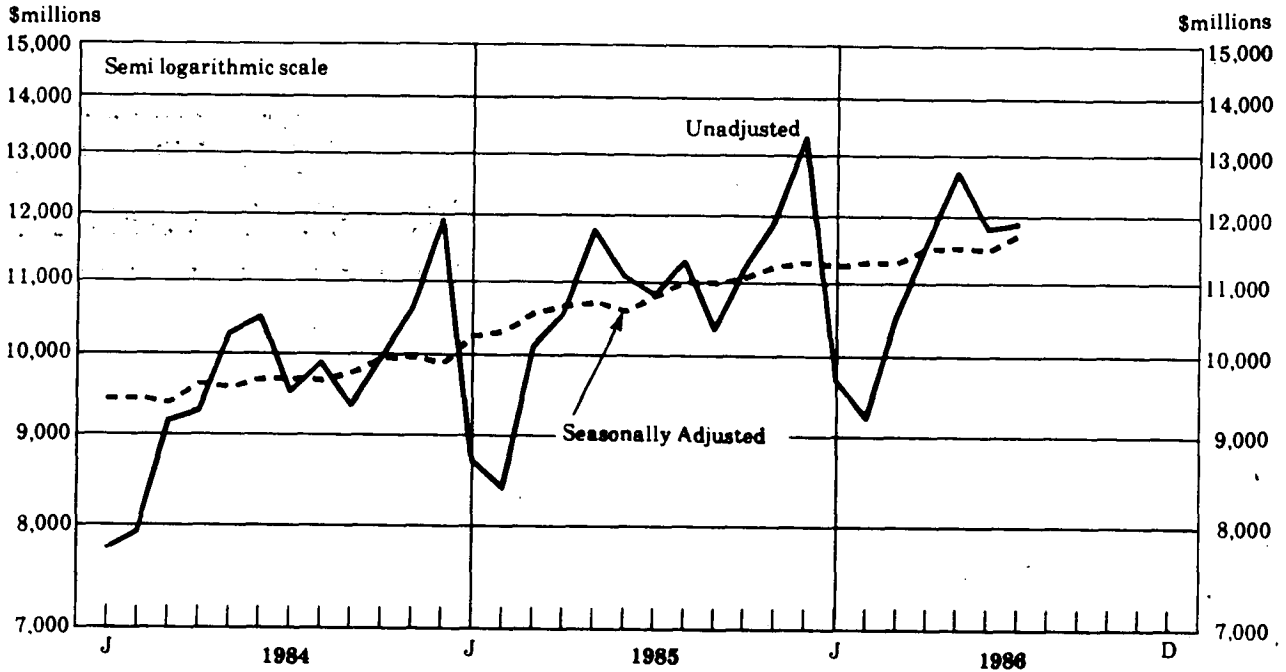
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Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



Retail Trade

July 1986

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate retail sales totalled \$11,710 million in July 1986, an increase of 2.2% from the previous month's revised total of \$11,460 million.
- The July increase more than offset the 0.5% decline recorded in June 1986 and represents the strongest monthly increase in 1986 to date. From January to July 1986, retail sales advanced on average by 0.5% on a monthly basis, a significant reduction from the 1.0% average increase recorded in the last half of 1985.
- The following trade groups had the most significant impact on the overall 2.2% increase (\$251 million) in retail trade in July 1986: motor vehicle dealers (\$165 million or +7.1%), combination stores (\$25 million or +1.2%) and pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores (\$14 million or +2.8%). Offsetting to a marginal extent the impact of these increases were declines in automotive parts and accessories stores (\$18 million or -6.9%) and in service stations (\$6 million or -0.7%).
- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 1.0% in July 1986, following a decrease of 0.4% in June.
- On a provincial basis, retail sales increases in Ontario (\$109 million or +2.5%), Quebec (\$89 million or +3.1%) and British Columbia (\$27 million or +2.1%) had the (continued on page 3)

largest impact on the increase at the national level. Marginally offsetting these gains were decreases in the following provinces: Newfoundland (-1.1%), Nova Scotia (-0.7%) and Manitoba (-0.5%).

Note: March and April 1986 seasonally adjusted retail trade data have been modified to reflect the fact that Easter occurred in March this year for the first time since 1978.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for July 1986 rose 9.9% or \$1,077 million over the same month last year, totalling \$11,887 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1986 amounted to \$77,402 million, up 8.4% over the corresponding period in 1985.
- Increases were registered for the two largest groups within retail trade - motor vehicle dealers (up 14.6% from July 1985) and food stores (up 10.4%). Department store sales, which totalled \$928 million in July 1986, were up 5.9% over the same month a year earlier. Sales by service stations declined by 2.9% from the July

1985 level. This was the fourth consecutive month during which, on a year-over-year basis, service station sales have decreased.

- Provincially, most of the year-over-year growth registered in July 1986 was concentrated in Ontario (\$441 million or +10.8%), Quebec (\$376 million or +14.3%) and British Columbia (\$111 million or +9.1%). New Brunswick also posted a significant gain, with an increase in sales of \$26 million or +9.3%.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales gains were recorded: Montreal (+15.9%), Toronto (+14.4%), Vancouver (+12.7%) and Winnipeg (+2.6%). (see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the fourth week of October. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores					
	July 1985	June 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^p	July 1986/1985	April 1986 ^r	May 1986 ^r	June 1986 ^r	July 1986 ^p	July 1986/ June 1986	
	(millions of \$)				%	(millions of \$)				
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,927.9	1,994.8	2,078.0	7.7	2,072.7	2,063.8	2,050.9	2,076.3	1.2	
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	562.4	619.5	649.1	15.4	588.1	609.8	583.1	584.0	0.2	
All other food stores	194.0	230.1	235.7	21.5	217.8	218.4	220.6	226.3	2.6	
Department stores	875.7	939.1	927.6	5.9	1,056.6	1,060.5	1,043.3	1,052.0	0.8	
General merchandise stores	198.9	220.9	214.5	7.8	236.7	236.3	235.6	243.1	3.2	
General stores	166.2	187.1	179.9	8.2	175.5	171.9	171.5	171.2	-0.1	
Variety stores	97.6	100.1	96.8	-0.7	110.4	106.1	103.4	104.3	0.9	
Motor vehicle dealers	2,287.2	2,662.2	2,621.6	14.6	2,316.1	2,334.8	2,315.6	2,480.1	7.1	
Used car dealers	62.4	76.3	72.0	15.4	64.7	62.0	65.5	64.2	-1.8	
Service stations	968.5	913.0	939.5	-2.9	898.4	900.1	895.9	889.9	-0.7	
Garages	124.0	139.7	141.5	14.1	131.7	130.4	133.6	131.2	-1.8	
Automotive parts and accessories stores	258.8	306.6	274.8	6.1	249.5	248.2	264.2	245.9	-6.9	
Men's clothing stores	88.1	115.2	96.1	9.0	116.9	117.3	114.7	116.8	1.8	
Women's clothing stores	211.6	241.7	225.8	6.6	247.3	244.2	244.5	246.3	0.7	
Family clothing stores	132.0	157.8	150.7	14.1	164.9	168.0	164.2	171.6	4.5	
Specialty shoe stores	17.1	20.2	19.6	14.6	19.2	18.6	20.6	20.5	-0.6	
Family shoe stores	72.4	93.0	83.3	15.0	101.7	95.9	97.1	98.2	1.1	
Hardware stores	112.1	135.0	136.3	21.5	108.7	107.9	110.2	116.0	5.2	
Household furniture stores	124.5	146.3	144.6	16.2	140.8	140.0	143.0	142.0	-0.8	
Household appliance stores	43.3	44.5	47.9	10.7	50.7	50.1	48.6	48.7	0.1	
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	103.4	104.6	122.4	18.4	99.3	103.7	107.9	112.7	4.4	
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	435.7	469.8	482.4	10.7	492.1	494.0	485.6	499.5	2.8	
Book and stationery stores	49.2	54.8	55.3	12.4	62.9	63.7	64.9	65.6	1.1	
Florists	32.0	43.7	37.0	15.8	43.5	41.4	42.5	45.2	6.3	
Jewellery stores	66.8	78.9	77.3	15.7	83.3	84.2	84.8	88.3	4.1	
Sporting goods and accessories stores	186.7	215.9	204.3	9.3	164.5	164.9	166.1	167.7	1.0	
Personal accessories stores	151.0	159.0	174.5	15.5	156.8	160.6	160.7	163.4	1.6	
All other stores	1,261.4	1,319.7	1,398.7	10.8	1,331.0	1,314.9	1,320.4	1,339.3	1.4	
All stores - Total	10,810.8	11,789.8	11,887.3	9.9	11,501.8	11,511.5	11,459.5	11,710.2	2.2	

^p Preliminary.
^r Revised.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
June 1986

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, declined 0.3% in June 1986, following a 0.8% decline in May and a 2.0% gain in April. Most of the June decrease occurred among goods-producing industries, which fell 2.0% after a 2.2% drop in May. Service-producing industries advanced 0.7% following no growth in May.

In June, substantial output declines were recorded in forestry, mining, manufacturing, and construction. Moderate growth was reported in wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate, as well as in community, business and personal service industries.

Second Quarter 1986

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost rose 0.5% in the second quarter of 1986, following a gain of 0.2% in the first quarter of the year.

Most of the growth in the second quarter was due to a 1.6% advance among service-producing industries. Goods-producing industries declined 1.2% following a drop of 0.4% in the first quarter.

Within service-producing industries, significant increases were recorded in transportation, wholesale and retail trade, finance industries, and community, business and personal service industries.

In the second quarter, output of goods-producing industries fell to the lowest level since the second quarter of 1985. The most significant output declines were reported in the mining, manufacturing, and construction industries.

(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Note to Users:

With this release, the estimates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry incorporated two major statistical changes. From January 1981 to June 1986 the estimates, which were previously based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification, are now compiled using the 1980 SIC and are measured in 1981 prices. In October, revised annual benchmarks of constant dollar GDP will be released, covering the period 1961-1980; monthly estimates consistent with these annual benchmarks will be available early in 1987. It should be noted that real GDP at factor cost differs from the comprehensive measure, GDP at market prices, in that the former does not include the value of indirect taxes less subsidies. The movements of the two may not exactly coincide due to conceptual and statistical differences.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of October. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-991-3673, 991-3666), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices, Monthly
 (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
 (\$ millions)

	1986					
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Total Economy	357,562.8	356,740.8	352,887.6	359,911.2	356,962.8	355,813.2
Business Sector						
Agricultural and related services industries	10,752.0	10,639.2	10,696.8	10,710.0	10,641.6	10,711.2
Fishing and trapping industries	643.2	522.0	591.6	634.8	510.0	469.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,302.8	2,385.6	2,185.2	2,451.6	2,461.2	2,001.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,233.2	20,068.8	18,732.0	19,996.8	19,168.8	18,414.0
Manufacturing industries	66,544.8	66,322.8	65,407.2	66,916.8	65,718.0	64,993.2
Construction industries	24,585.6	25,112.4	24,650.4	24,816.0	23,896.8	23,122.8
Transportation and storage industries	16,308.0	16,581.6	16,069.2	16,398.0	16,293.6	16,318.8
Communication industries	10,098.0	10,251.6	10,208.4	10,503.6	10,344.0	10,371.6
Other utility industries	10,849.2	11,222.4	10,782.0	10,747.2	10,858.8	10,902.0
Wholesale trade industries	17,324.4	17,457.6	17,173.2	17,684.4	17,247.6	17,470.8
Retail trade industries	22,786.8	22,963.2	22,926.0	23,218.8	23,028.0	22,957.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	53,749.2	51,934.8	52,046.4	53,142.0	53,814.0	54,152.4
Community, business and personal services	38,210.4	38,031.6	38,115.6	38,988.0	39,255.6	39,974.4
Non-business sector						
Mining industries	49.2	46.8	48.0	49.2	62.4	68.4
Manufacturing industries	62.4	62.4	63.6	63.6	63.6	64.8
Forestry services industry	258.0	260.4	258.0	259.2	255.6	254.4
Transportation industries	1,609.2	1,606.8	1,584.0	1,556.4	1,544.4	1,543.2
Communication industries	54.0	56.4	56.4	56.4	55.2	54.0
Water systems industry	537.6	546.0	553.2	553.2	549.6	540.0
Insurance and other finance industry	322.8	324.0	321.6	330.0	337.2	338.4
Government service industry	23,238.0	23,331.6	23,322.0	23,428.8	23,356.8	23,376.0
Community and personal services	37,044.0	37,012.8	37,096.8	37,406.4	37,500.0	37,714.8
Special aggregations						
Business sector:	294,387.6	293,493.6	289,584.0	296,208.0	293,238.0	291,859.2
- goods	135,910.8	136,273.2	133,045.2	136,273.2	133,255.2	130,614.0
- services	158,476.8	157,220.4	156,538.8	159,934.8	159,982.8	161,245.2
Non-business sector	63,175.2	63,247.2	63,303.6	63,703.2	63,724.8	63,954.0
- goods	649.2	655.2	664.8	666.0	675.6	673.2
Non-business sector						
- services	62,526.0	62,592.0	62,638.8	63,037.2	63,049.2	63,280.8
Goods producing industries	136,560.0	136,928.4	133,710.0	136,939.2	133,930.8	131,287.2
Services producing industries	221,002.8	219,812.4	219,177.6	222,972.0	223,032.0	224,526.0
Industrial production	98,276.4	98,269.2	95,586.0	98,326.8	96,421.2	94,982.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	31,142.4	31,113.6	30,819.6	31,354.8	30,936.0	30,759.6
Durable manufacturing industries	35,402.4	35,209.2	34,587.6	35,562.0	34,782.0	34,233.6

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices, Quarterly
 (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
 (\$ millions)

	QII 1985	QIII 1985	QIV 1985	QI 1986	QII 1986
Total Economy	344,713.2	348,471.6	354,979.2	355,730.4	357,562.4
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,610.0	10,798.4	10,698.0	10,696.0	10,687.6
Fishing and trapping industries	431.2	490.4	531.6	585.6	538.0
Logging and forestry industry	2,053.6	1,922.8	2,291.2	2,291.2	2,304.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,242.8	19,493.6	19,988.0	19,678.0	19,193.2
Manufacturing industries	64,536.8	66,324.8	66,452.8	66,091.6	65,876.0
Construction industries	23,992.0	24,424.8	24,617.6	24,782.8	23,945.2
Transportation and storage industries	15,795.6	15,754.8	16,232.0	16,319.6	16,336.8
Communication industries	9,634.0	9,782.0	9,898.8	10,186.0	10,406.4
Other utility industries	10,599.2	10,849.2	11,015.2	10,951.2	10,836.0
Wholesale trade industries	15,999.6	16,242.0	17,173.6	17,318.4	17,467.6
Retail trade industries	22,201.2	22,605.6	22,941.2	22,892.0	23,068.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	50,734.0	51,107.6	52,969.2	52,576.8	53,702.8
Community, business, personal services	36,097.2	36,473.2	37,351.6	38,119.2	39,406.0
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	57.2	56.0	49.6	48.0	60.0
Manufacturing industries	64.0	66.8	65.2	62.8	64.0
Forestry service industries	293.6	287.2	272.8	258.8	256.4
Transportation industries	1,571.2	1,572.4	1,562.8	1,600.0	1,548.0
Communication industries	51.6	53.2	53.2	55.6	55.2
Water systems industry	523.2	531.2	529.6	545.6	547.6
Insurance and other finance industry	296.8	301.6	309.2	322.8	335.2
Government service industries	23,026.0	23,146.0	23,257.6	23,297.2	23,387.2
Community and personal services	35,902.4	36,188.0	36,718.4	37,051.2	37,540.4
Special aggregations					
Business sector	282,927.2	282,269.2	292,160.8	292,488.4	293,768.4
- goods	132,465.6	134,304.0	135,594.4	135,076.4	133,380.8
- services	150,461.6	151,965.2	156,566.4	157,412.0	160,387.6
Non-business sector	61,786.0	62,202.4	62,818.4	63,242.0	63,794.0
- goods	644.4	654.0	644.4	656.4	671.6
- services	61,141.6	61,548.4	62,174.0	62,585.6	63,122.4
Goods producing industries	133,110.0	134,958.0	136,238.8	135,732.8	134,052.4
Services producing industries	211,603.2	213,513.6	218,740.4	219,997.6	223,510.0
Industrial production	96,023.2	97,321.6	98,100.4	97,377.2	96,576.8
Manufacturing industries					
- non-durable	29,956.4	30,620.0	30,873.6	31,025.2	31,016.8
- durable	34,580.4	35,704.8	35,579.2	35,066.4	34,859.2

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1986

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

Property and casualty insurance companies reported underwriting losses of \$74 million in the second quarter of 1986. This compares with losses of \$177 million in the previous quarter and \$260 million in the second quarter of 1985.

Net investment income of these companies was \$376 million in the second quarter of 1986, up from \$351 million in the previous quarter and \$331 million in the second quarter of 1985.

Order the second quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics* (61-006, \$40/\$160), available at the end of October. Contact: Robert Moreau or Garry Somers (613-990-9851), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions

Second Quarter 1986

	Second Quarter 1986	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
		(millions of dollars)		%
Trust companies				
Mortgages	42,087	1,714	4,951	14.1
Total assets	73,017	2,475	8,821	14.3
Deposits	64,024	2,384	8,143	15.0
Mortgage companies				
Mortgages	43,054	1,380	7,341	19.5
Total assets	51,283	751	7,762	16.4
Deposits	34,312	1,141	6,489	21.1
Financial corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	3,847	253	776	25.3
Consumer	4,937	360	1,179	31.4
Wholesale financing	3,997	236	1,089	37.3
Personal loans	761	3	-186	-19.6
Total assets	18,697	721	3,331	21.7
Finance leasing corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	3,147	41	396	14.9
Total assets	3,708	113	599	20.1
Investment funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	17,235	1,846	5,666	54.2
Market	20,788	2,565	8,469	68.7
Total portfolio:				
Cost	16,276	1,712	5,116	50.9
Market	19,830	2,422	7,909	66.3
Property and casualty Insurance companies				
Net premiums earned	2,400	159	428	21.7
Underwriting gains	-74	103	186	71.5
Total assets	19,735	844	2,363	13.8

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

June 1986

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$871.8 million in June 1986, up 7.0% from June 1985. Operating expenses were \$585.9 million, an increase of 9.0% over June 1985. Net operating revenue in June 1986 was \$285.9 million, a rise of 3.0% from the year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), Vol. 10, No. 6, scheduled for release the week of September 29. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205); Services Division.

Telecommunications Statistics

Second Quarter 1986

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications report quarterly revenue of \$155.2 million in the second quarter of 1986, up 4.3% from the second quarter of 1985. Operating expenses were \$110.4 million, an increase of 3.6% over the same period in 1985. Net operating revenue was \$44.7 million, compared with \$42.2 million in the second quarter of 1985.

Order the Communications Service Bulletin, *Telecommunications Statistics*, Second Quarter 1986 (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), scheduled for release the week of September 29. Contact: J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Tobacco Products

August 1986

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,345,264,000 cigarettes in August 1986, an 11.4% decrease from the 4,901,667,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same

period in 1985. Production for January to August 1986 totalled 36,098,026,000 cigarettes, down from 42,502,403,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1985.

Domestic sales in August 1986 amounted to 4,608,683,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 17.6% from the August 1985 amount of 5,592,076,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1986 totalled 35,388,302,000 cigarettes, down 6.9% from the 1985 cumulative amount of 38,021,453,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 29. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

July 1986

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during July 1986 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour	18.9
● Malt	12.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-October. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

July 1986

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 57 733 tonnes in July 1986, a decrease of 6.1% from the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 419 759 tonnes. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 22. Contact: Michel Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled \$454.0 million, down 17.9% from \$552.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393 and to be released in catalogue 32-250 B 1081 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Foundation Garment Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foundation garment industry (SIC 2496) totalled \$129.3 million, up 2.2% from \$126.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5456 and to be released in catalogue 34-252 B 2496 on, or before, November 21. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Other Transportation Equipment Industries

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the "other transportation equipment industries" (SIC 3299) totalled \$190.6 million, down 3.8% from \$198.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566 and to be released in catalogue 42-251 B 3299 on, or before, November 14. Commodity data for this industry will become available in April 1987.

Contact: G. W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

September 1986

The 1986 preliminary estimate of area planted to potatoes in Canada is now available. Also available are selected statistics on Canadian fruit and vegetables for 1985 and 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1044, 1371-1395, 1397-1406, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available in early October. Contact: A. Mathieson (613-991-3854), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Imports by Commodities

July 1986

Commodity-country import trade statistics for July 1986 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the first week of October. Contact: G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1986

Price indexes for fabricated structural steel-in-place, at the Canada level, show an increase of 0.6% in the second quarter of 1986 from the first quarter and an increase of 7.6% from the second quarter of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the third quarter 1986 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in November. Contact: Bernard Lebrun (613-990-9608), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Farm Cash Receipts, ✓
January-July 1986
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$7/\$70; Other Countries: \$8/\$80)

Refined Petroleum Products, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Construction Price Statistics, ✓
Second Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Merchandising Inventories, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130)

Exports by Commodities, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600)

**Employment, Earnings
and Hours, June 1986** ✓
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365)

**Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed
Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1985** ✓
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44)

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Major Release Dates

Week of September 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

September

22-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1986
22-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	May 1986
22-23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1986
24	Wholesale Trade	July 1986
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1986
25	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	June 1986
25-26	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Second Quarter 1986
25-26	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1986

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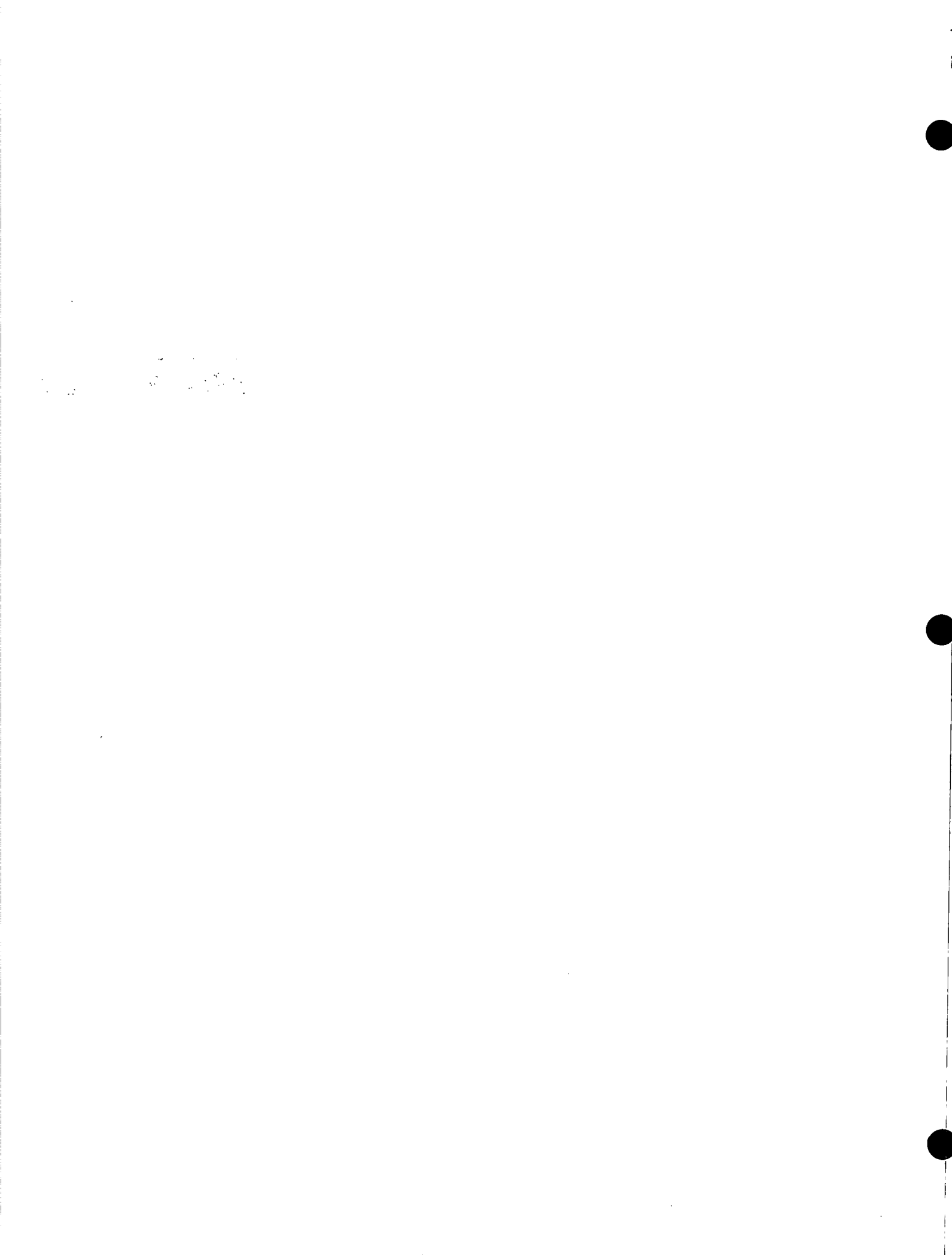
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 22, 1986

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Major Release

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity, May 1986

- The leading indicator increased 1.0% from April, reflecting strength in the non-residential sector

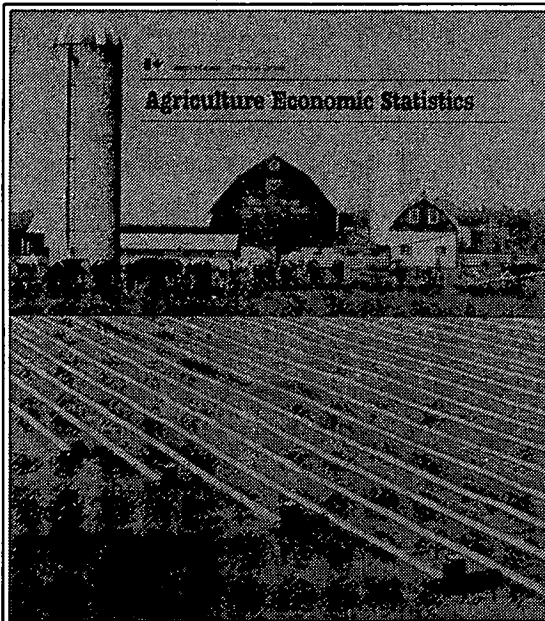
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Data Availability Announcement

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, July 1986

Publications Released

4



Agriculture Economic Statistics

This comprehensive new publication, updated with three supplements per year, provides a historical and current look at the economic situation of agriculture in Canada.

The publication provides detailed data on net farm income, farm cash receipts, operating expenses, the capital value of farms and farm debt outstanding as well as an index of farm production.

Copies of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603E, \$60, plus \$5 per supplement), are available today from Publication Sales (613-993-7276), or for more information contact: J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8706), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.



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Major Release

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

May 1986

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1981 = 100) increased 1.0% in May to 99.1 from 98.1 in April. The increase was entirely attributable to strength registered in the non-residential sector.

The filtered index of residential construction remained unchanged in May at 108.4. A slight decrease recorded in the single-family dwelling sector offset a moderate increase in the multi-family dwelling sector. The trend-cycle of residential permits issued rose in the Atlantic region and in Quebec, decreased in Western Canada and remained unchanged in Ontario.

The filtered index of non-residential construction (excluding engineering projects) moved up 2.3% to 89.3 in May from a revised

index of 87.3 in April. The increase reflected gains in all components of the non-residential index. The most important increase was registered in the commercial sector (+3.0%), followed by the public (+1.8%) and the industrial sectors (+0.1%). The trend-cycle of non-residential permits issued was up in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies while it remained relatively stable in the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 9-15).

Order the June 1986 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/200), scheduled for release the first week of October. Contact: Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada (1981 = 100)

	May 1986	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	% Variation	
									May '86/ Apr. '86	May '86/ May '85
Total index	99.1	98.1	97.0	96.0	86.5	84.1	81.5	78.9	1.0	14.6
Residential	108.4	108.4	108.2	107.9	91.8	88.2	84.4	81.1	0.0	18.1
Non-residential	89.3	87.3	85.4	83.5	80.9	79.9	78.4	76.6	2.3	10.4
Industrial	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.3	80.2	79.8	79.0	77.8	0.1	-5.0
Commercial	88.4	85.8	83.3	81.0	72.9	71.4	69.7	68.0	3.0	21.3
Public	99.3	97.5	95.7	94.1	95.6	95.2	94.1	92.5	1.8	3.9

Data Availability Announcement

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

July 1986

Canadian firms produced 97 066 cubic metres of waferboard in July 1986, a decrease of 5.3% from the 102 502 cubic metres produced a year earlier.

Particleboard production reached 74 688 cubic metres in July 1986, up 29.4% from 57 722 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for the month was 3 904 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (42,026 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch); an increase of 17.8% from the 3 313 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (35,662 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in July 1985.

Production of waferboard during January to July 1986 totalled 815 380 cubic metres, up 9.7% from the 743 101 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 672 224 cubic metres, up 16.3% from 577 869 cubic metres in January to July 1985. Production of hardboard reached 31 027 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (333,973 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 17.0% from 26 513 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (285,388 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the seven months in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the July 1986 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

Agriculture Economic Statistics, ✓
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: \$60; Other Countries: \$76)

Corrugated Boxes and ✓
Wrappers, July 1986
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Factory Sales of Electric ✓
Storage Batteries, July 1986
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Aviation Statistics Centre ✓
Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 8
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:
\$9.50/\$95)

Railway Operating ✓
Statistics, April 1986
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105)

Fuel Consumption Survey - ✓
Passenger Cars, Light Trucks
and Vans, July-September 1985
Catalogue number 53-007
No Charge.

Fuel Consumption Survey - ✓
Light Trucks and Vans,
October 1983-December 1984
Catalogue number 53-225
No Charge.

Industrial Corporations: ✓
Financial Statistics,
Second Quarter 1986
Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64)

Department Store Monthly ✓
Sales, by Province and
Metropolitan Area, July 1986
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 23, 1986

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Major Releases

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July 1986 2

- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received increased 4.6% from June

Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1986 4

- Department store sales advanced 5.9% from July 1985

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Data Availability Announcement

Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1981-1985 6

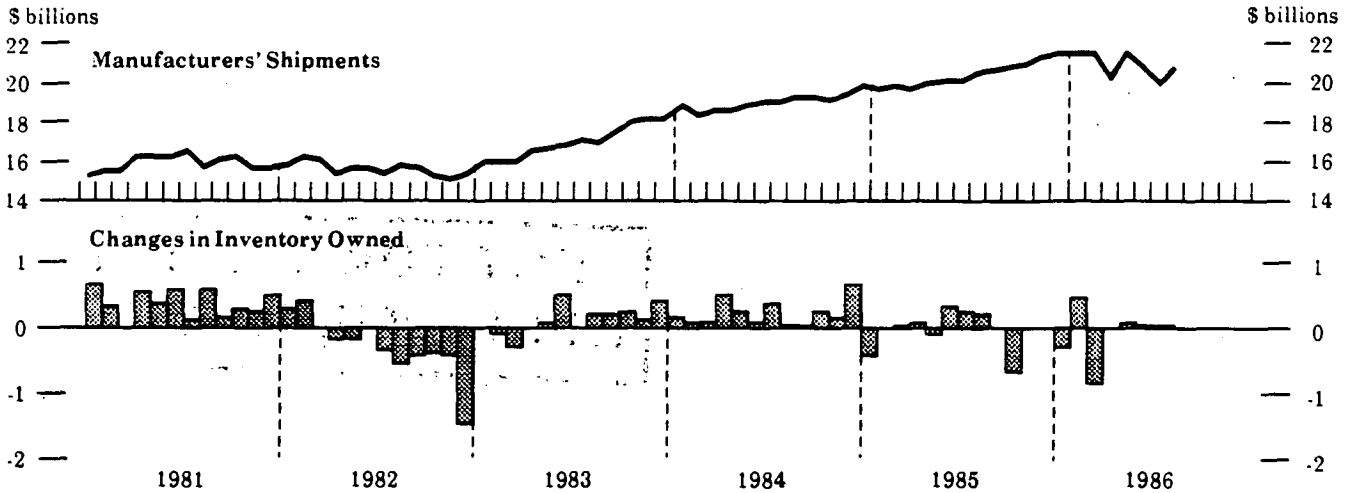
Publications Released 7



Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1981-1986

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

July 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of shipments for all Canadian manufacturing industries increased 4.2% in July to \$20,898 million. The increase in July was broadly based as 20 of the 22 major groups reported higher shipments. Manufacturers' shipments have been fairly weak thus far in 1986 with the monthly average value of \$20,888 million being 1.5% below the average of \$21,206 million recorded for the last quarter of 1985.
- The seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in July increased 4.6% to \$20,898 million. In spite of this increase, new orders were still 3.8% below the February peak.
- The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog at the end of July remained virtually unchanged at \$24,639 million. Since March, the value of unfilled orders has fluctuated slightly from month to month so that the July estimate now stands only 0.1% below the March level.
- Seasonally adjusted inventories owned by manufacturers increased 0.3% for the third consecutive month and at the end of July stood at \$34,217 million.
- The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments declined from 1.70:1 in June to 1.64:1 in July, the July ratio being more in line with those observed in 1986.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in July 1986 were estimated at \$19,711 million, 2.4% higher than the July 1985 level. Cumulative shipments for the first seven months of 1986 have been estimated at \$146,125 million, 4.8% above the value for the corresponding period in 1985.

(continued on page 3)

Note: In the published estimates for March and April, some series were noticeably affected by the fact that the Easter holiday occurred in March rather than in April, the first such instance since 1978. Revisions to some series for March and April reflect re-estimation of the seasonal factors in an attempt to adjust for this phenomenon.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in three to four weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact: the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9582.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

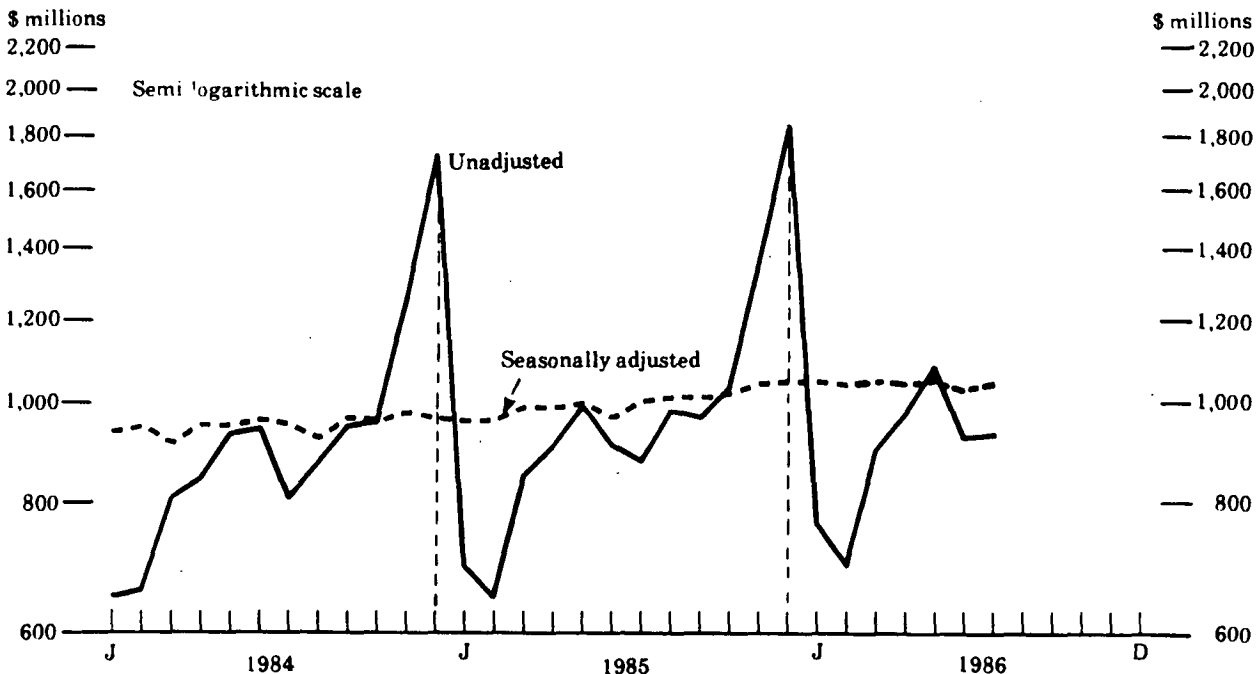
(Based on 1982 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)
(millions of dollars)

	July 1986 ^p	June 1986 ^r	May 1986	July 1985
	Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments - Total	19,710.7	21,803.0	21,710.9	19,258.1
New orders - Total	19,665.3	21,487.4	21,759.0	19,289.8
Unfilled orders - Total	24,483.6	24,529.0	24,844.5	24,212.7
Inventory owned - Total	33,853.5	34,057.8	34,230.1	34,024.1
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments - Total	20,898.1	20,049.2	20,723.4	20,466.3
New orders - Total	20,898.0	19,976.8	20,823.7	20,543.6
Unfilled orders - Total	24,639.2	24,639.4	24,711.8	24,391.9
Inventory owned - Total	34,216.6	34,124.7	34,024.5	34,385.3
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.64	1.70	1.64	1.68

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1984-1986



**Department Store Sales and Stocks
July 1986**

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales totalled \$1,052 million in July 1986, an increase of 0.8% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,043 million. The July increase follows a 1.6% decline in June 1986. The increase in July was broadly based as 29 of the 40 departments reported higher sales.
- In terms of recent trends, department store sales rose marginally in the first seven months of 1986, with an average monthly gain of 0.1%. This marks a significant reduction, however, from the 1.2% average monthly increase recorded in the last half of 1985.

- Seasonally adjusted department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,056 million at the end of July, down 3.0% from the June 1986 revised value of \$4,183 million. This latest decrease followed a 0.5% rise in June and a 1.9% decrease in May 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 3.86:1 in July 1986, down moderately from the average ratio of 3.94:1 observed in the first six months of the year, but significantly higher than the ratios recorded in 1985 which averaged 3.49:1.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$928 million in July 1986, up 5.9% over the July 1985 level of \$876 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to July 1986 totalled \$6,286 million, up 7.1% over the corresponding period in 1985.

(continued on page 5)

- Seven provinces posted gains in July 1986 over the corresponding month in 1985, with increases ranging from 9.9% in British Columbia to a fractional increase of 0.1% in Nova Scotia. Declines were recorded in Prince Edward Island (-6.0%), Saskatchewan (-0.8%) and Manitoba (-0.6%). Of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, only Winnipeg (-1.9%) reported lower sales. The nine remaining areas had higher sales with increases ranging from 14.4% for Toronto to 1.2% for Halifax-Dartmouth.
- Sales by major department stores in July 1986 reached \$564 million, up 5.9% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$364 million, up 6.0% over the same period last year.
- Unadjusted department store stocks at month-end totalled \$3,937 million, up 16.0% over the level reached in July 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the second week of November. Contact: Lina Di Piéto (613-991-3551) or Maurice Massaad (613-990-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcement

Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1981-1985

The number of persons charged with impaired driving offences decreased for the second consecutive year, to 131,726 persons in 1985. This figure represents a 19% decline since 1981 and a 7% drop from the 1984 total. All provinces and territories, except the Yukon, showed decreases between 1981 and 1985 in the number of persons charged with impaired

driving offences. Despite this five-year decline, four provinces (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba) reported an increase in the number of persons charged between 1984 and 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 00140101.

Order the Vol. 6, No. 3 *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, \$2/\$10), now available or call (613-990-9023), the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
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Publications Released

Farming Facts, 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 21-522E

(Canada: \$2; Other Countries: \$3)

The Dairy Review, July 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110)

Production and Stocks of

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, ✓

Quarter Ended June 1986

Catalogue number 32-025

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Railway Carloadings, 10-day ✓

Period Ending August 31, 1986

Catalogue number 52-005

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100)

Index Numbers of Farm Prices ✓

of Agricultural Products, July 1986

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70)

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern

Statistics, June 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Summary of Canadian

International Trade, July 1986 ✓

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:

\$16/\$160)

Juristat Service Bulletin -- Vol. 6, No. 3, ✓

Traffic Enforcement Statistics,

Catalogue number 85-002

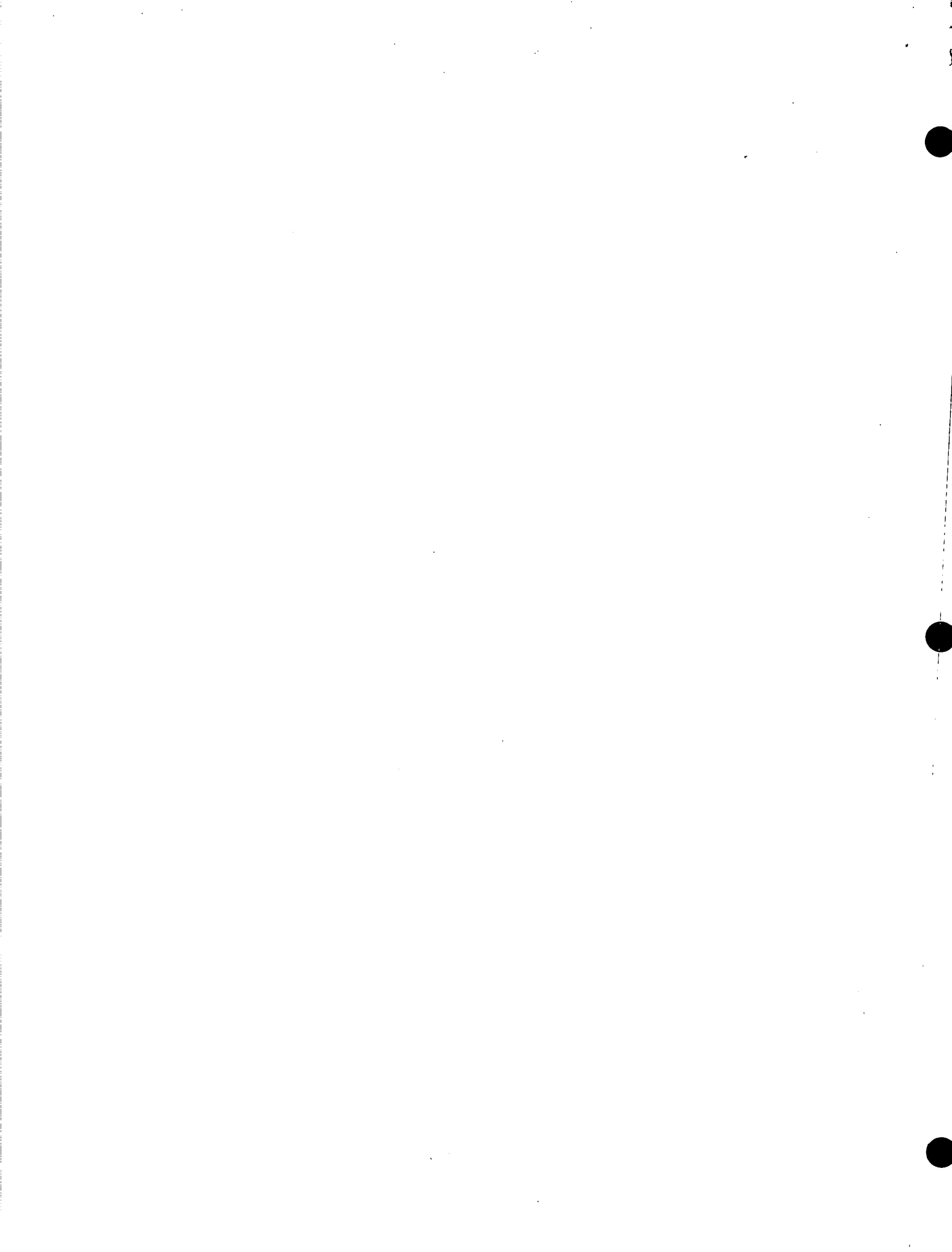
1981-1985

(Canada: \$2/\$10; Other Countries: \$3/\$15)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 24, 1986

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Major Releases

- | | |
|--|---|
| Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1985 | 2 |
| • After adjusting for inflation, the average income of Canadian families increased by 2.4% over 1984 | |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1986 | 4 |
| • The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 1.1% from June (on a seasonally adjusted basis) | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|--|---|
| Oilseed Crushings, August 1986 | 6 |
| Stocks of Frozen Meat, September 2, 1986 | 6 |
| Mineral Wool, August 1986 | 6 |

Publications Released

7

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Major Releases

Income Distributions by Size in Canada

Preliminary Estimates, 1985

After inflation adjustment, 1985 average family income increased by an estimated 2.4% over the 1984 level, according to preliminary income data from the annual survey of consumer finances. This increase is a reversal of the declining trend in average family income since 1980. However, overall real income levels remained 3.5% lower than the peak in 1980.

The number of persons below the low income cut-offs¹ declined by about 300,000 in 1985. Persons in all age groups, including children and the elderly, shared in this reduction. As a result, the proportion of low income persons dropped to 15.9% from 17.3% in 1984. However, the proportion is still higher than the low point of 14.7% experienced in 1981.

Most socio-demographic groups had reductions in the low income rate in 1985. However, young families (with heads under 25 years of age) and female lone-parent families with children did not experience a reduction in the low income rate.

Highlights of the report *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Preliminary Estimates, 1985*, released today, include:

- In 1985, average family income (estimated at \$38,075) increased 2.4% from 1984 on an inflation-adjusted basis, after a four-year downward trend. However, real average family income was still 3.5% lower than in 1980.
- Provincial average family income ranged from approximately \$30,000 (Newfoundland at \$29,660 and Prince Edward Island at \$30,978) to over \$40,000 (Alberta at \$40,798 and Ontario at \$41,765).

Statistics on low income indicate:

- In 1985, there were an estimated 3.9 million low income persons (15.9% of the population), down from 4.2 million in 1984 (17.3% of the population). This is the first drop in the low income rate in recent years. From 1981 to 1984, there had been an upward trend in the proportion of persons with low income.
- Children under 16 years of age made up 1.1 million or 28.5% of the low income population. About one in five (19.2%) children under 16 years of age were members of low income families, down from 20.8% in 1984. However, this is still higher than the 16.5% estimated in 1981.
- Elderly persons 65 years and over made up 0.5 million or 12.5% of the low income population in 1985, little changed from 12.4% in 1984. This represented 19.6% of all elderly persons, down from 21.6% in 1984. Elderly unattached individuals still comprised seven out of 10 of the low income elderly.
- The proportion of unattached individuals who experienced low income was 36.6% in 1985 (about 1.0 million persons), essentially unchanged from 1984. Since 1981, there has been little change in the rate for unattached individuals.
(continued on page 3)

¹ Statistics Canada low income cut-offs are relative levels selected on the basis of income and expenditure patterns in 1978 and vary by size of area of residence and family size.

- At 46.1%, the low income rate among elderly unattached (of whom about 80% are female) was down from 49.6% in 1984, continuing a downward trend since 1980 when the rate was 61.5%. However, this rate was sharply higher than the overall low income rate of 19.6% for all elderly persons.
- For families, the rate of low income was 13.1% in 1985, down from 14.5% in 1984, reflecting a reduction of 71,000 families. However, the proportion of families with low income was still higher than in 1981 (12.0%).
- All age groups except the young (heads under 25 years of age) experienced a decrease in the low income rate in 1985. Young families had the highest proportion with low income at 32.0% while the elderly (heads 65 years of age and over) had the lowest rate at 9.8%.
- Among family types, non-elderly female lone-parent families had the highest rate of low income in 1985 (60.2%). Unlike most other family types, this group did not show a reduction in their rate from 1984.

Preliminary estimates were prepared from data collected as a supplement to the April 1986 Labour Force Survey using two-thirds of the regular sample (approximately 34,900 households). These estimates - which exclude the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves - are subject to slight revision upon completion of further processing of the survey data. Final results are expected to be published early in 1987.

Order *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Preliminary Estimates, 1985* (13-206, \$10), now available. Contact: the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-990-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics July 1986

Seasonally Adjusted Data

For the week ending July 19, 1986 preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 976,000 - up 1.1% from a month earlier.

Between June and July 1986, increases were observed in the Northwest Territories (9.0%), Manitoba (4.3%), Alberta (4.0%), Newfoundland (2.8%) and Quebec (1.0%). Declines occurred in the Yukon (-1.7%) and Ontario (-0.9%). The remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

The total number of beneficiaries¹ in July 1986 stood at 966,000 - virtually the same level as compared with June, but down 4.2% from July 1985. By sex, 51.6% of the beneficiaries were male and 48.4% were female. The number of males decreased in July 1986 to 498,000 - down 3.4% from the previous month while the number of female beneficiaries increased 4.1% to 468,000.

Benefits paid during July 1986 totalled \$801 million¹, an increase of 3.0% from June 1986 and 2.0% from July 1985. (Increases in benefit payments between June and July have been observed in the past two years.) Disbursements for the first seven months of 1986 amounted to \$6,557 million, 0.3% less than was paid during the same period in 1985. The change in the year-to-date payments is the result of a 5.6% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 36.43 million from 38.60 million) which was offset by a 5.7% increase in the average weekly benefit (to \$180.13 from \$170.45).

A total of 298,000 claims for unemployment insurance benefits were received during July 1986, an increase of 27.2% from the previous month and an advance of 3.9% over July 1985. (Increases in the number of claims are commonly observed between June and July.) Since January, a total of 1.83 million claims have been received, 0.2% more than during the same period last year. (see table on page 5).

¹ The count of beneficiaries cannot be directly related to the benefit payments made during any one month. Whereas the latter figure covers all disbursements during a month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits during a specific week of a month. The number of days available during a month to process claims and to pay benefits influences the levels and trends of the benefits and claims data. The beneficiaries count is not affected since it relates to a single week. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between the beneficiaries and the other data series.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6.) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of May, June and July 1986 will be published in the July 1986 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of October. Contact: H. Stiebert or J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	July 1986	June 1986	May 1986	July 1985	% change from	
					June 1986	July 1985
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	800,742	777,148	848,933	784,759	3.0	2.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,509	4,352	4,723	4,675	3.6	-3.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	177.31	178.43	179.78	167.13	-0.6	6.1
Claims received (000)	298	234	221	287	27.2	3.9
Beneficiaries² (000)						
Total	966 ^P	965 ^P	1,095 ^r	1,009 ^r	0.1	-4.2
Regular benefits	874 ^P	863 ^P	968 ^r	911 ^r	1.2	-4.1
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	976 ^P	965 ^P	973 ^r	1,015 ^r	1.1	

	January to July		% change
	1986	1985	1986/1985
Benefits¹			
Amount paid (\$000)	6,556,689	6,575,157	-0.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	36,425	38,597	-5.6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	180.13	170.45	5.7
Claims received (000)	1,830	1,827	0.2
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average² (000)	1,153^P	1,240^r	-7.0

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Oilseed Crushings

August 1986

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed, August 1986: 76 299 tonnes of crushings, with 31 164 tonnes of oil and 42 882 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, August 1986: 67 510 tonnes of crushings, with 12 598 tonnes of oil and 51 847 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release October 24. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3860), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

Stocks of Frozen Meat

September 1, 1986

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of September amounted to 25 516 tonnes as compared with 26 802 tonnes last month and 37 042 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the September issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on October 8. Contact: P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

Mineral Wool

August 1986

Manufacturers shipped 9 567 536 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in August 1986, up 61.6% from the 5 919 139 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 30.7% from the 7 319 076 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1986 were 55 963 273 square metres, an increase of 8.0% from the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 6. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

**Income Distributions by
Size in Canada,** ✓
Preliminary Estimates, 1985
Catalogue number 13-206
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

Marriages and Divorces - ✓
Vital Statistics, Vol. II, 1985
Catalogue number 84-205
(Canada: \$12; Other Countries: \$13)

Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

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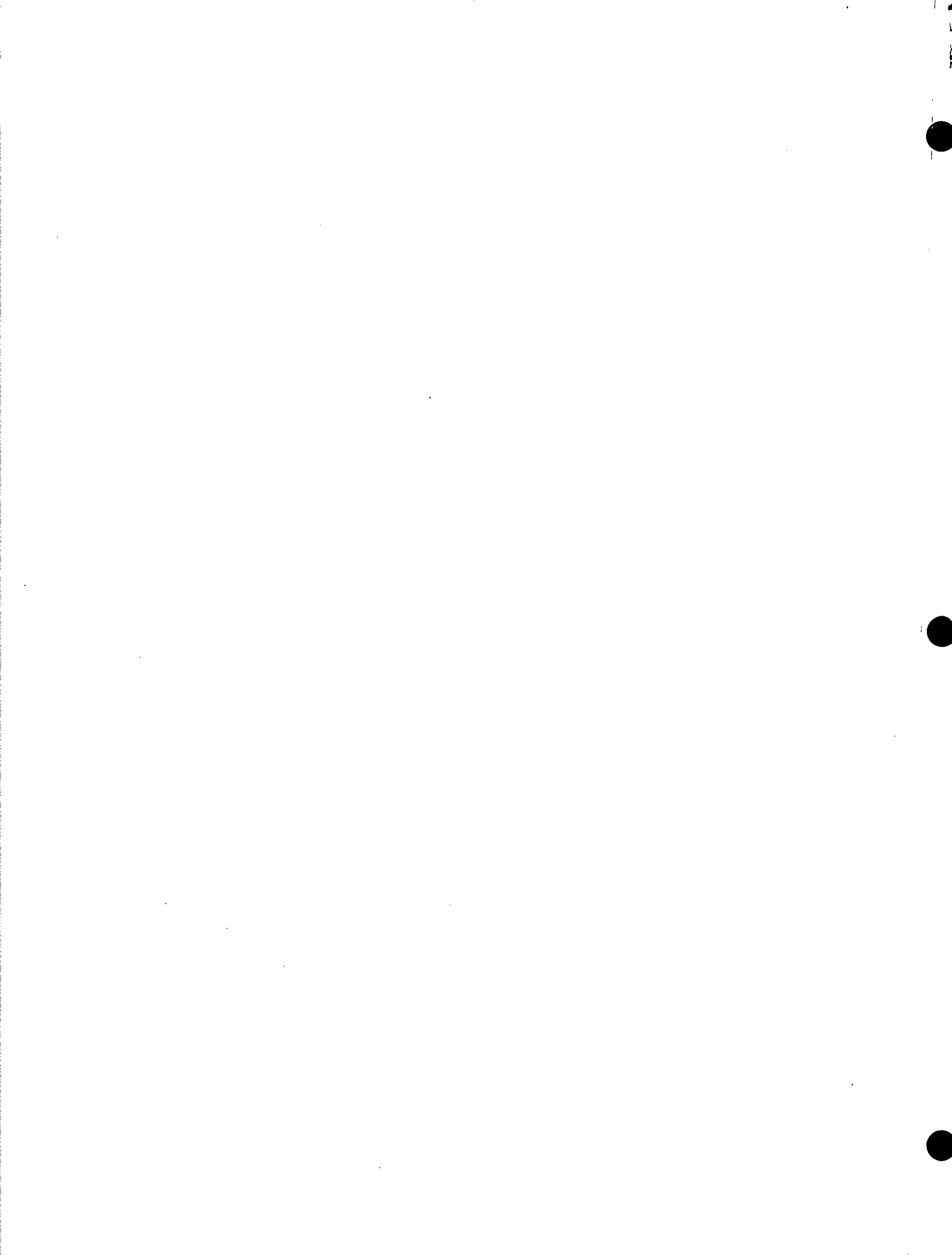
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 25, 1986

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Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, August 1986 2

- The index rose 0.2% from a year earlier

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances, August 1986 3

Steel Ingots, Week Ending September 20, 1986 3

Publications Released 4

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Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1986

The Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades (1981=100) remained unchanged in August from July's level of 132.4. This marks a continuation of a pattern established early in 1984 with the result that in 25 of the 32 previous months there were no changes in rates. At 0.2%, the year-over-year change was among the lowest observed since 1962, when the index was first established.

The accompanying table presents rates for crane operators, heavy equipment operators and truck drivers for nine selected cities,

representing seven provinces. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with no collective agreements for these trades, are excluded both from this list of rates and from the index calculations.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rates for Construction¹

August 1986

	Trades					
	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	B	B and S	B	B and S	B	B and S
(In dollars)						
St. John's	14.59	16.56	14.54	16.50	14.19	16.13
Halifax	15.86	17.88	15.48	17.47	14.60	16.52
Saint John	14.31	16.68	13.74	16.05	12.46	14.64
Montreal	16.42	18.87	15.38	17.73	13.56	15.73
Ottawa	18.60	22.20	17.58	21.08	14.18	17.34
Toronto	18.75	22.39	17.80	21.34	15.75	18.58
Thunder Bay	18.38	21.95	17.30	20.76	14.24	17.39
Winnipeg	18.10	21.21	14.49	17.24	13.87	16.56
Vancouver	19.19	24.71	18.84	24.32	19.17	24.16

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B = Basic rate.

B and S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

August 1986

Canadian firms produced 176,826 major appliances during August 1986, an increase of 27.0% from the 139,207 units produced the previous month and an increase of 17.8% from 150,131 units produced in August 1985.

Production of major appliances for the first eight months of 1986 amounted to 1,543,201 units, up 14.4% from 1,349,214 for the same period in 1985.

Domestic sales of major appliances by these Canadian firms decreased to 172,921 units in August 1986, down 22.9% from 224,234 units in July 1986 but up 11.2% from the 155,468 units sold in August 1985.

Year-to-date domestic sales to August 1986 amounted to 1,373,415 units, a 10.0% increase from 1,248,225 units for the same period in 1985.

The cumulative total in 1986 was 10 119 496 tonnes, a decrease of 3.1% from 10 438 469 tonnes for the same period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 13. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 20, 1986

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 20, 1986 totalled 243 861 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from the preceding week's total of 253 987 tonnes and down 20.4% from the year-earlier level of 306 282 tonnes.

Contact: Gerry W. Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

**The
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**Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle
for Statistical Information**

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60)

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, August 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30)

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, August 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Construction Type Plywood, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended June 30, 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24)

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Asphalt Roofing, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50)

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75)

Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No.4: Telephone Statistics, 1985 ✓
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$45)

Telephone Statistics, May 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85)

Industry Price Indexes, July 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160)

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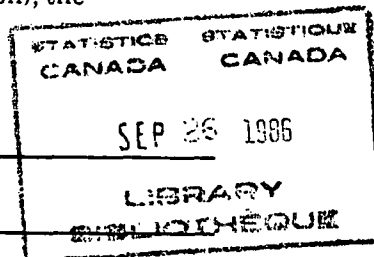
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Major Release

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, January-June 1986 2

- A record trade deficit (\$2.6 billion) with overseas countries more than offset Canada's trade surplus with the United States, contributing to an overall trade deficit for the first six months of 1986 (\$386 million), the first since 1981



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Major Release

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January-June 1986

A record trade deficit (\$2.6 billion) with overseas countries more than offset Canada's trade surplus with the United States, contributing to an overall trade deficit for the first six months of 1986 (\$386 million), the first since 1981.

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (Table 1)

Canada posted a \$2.2 billion surplus in trade in automotive products with the United States for the first six months of 1986, a decline of \$60 million from the same period in 1985.

Exports continued to grow, although at a slower pace, to reach a record high of \$18.2 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion or 5.8%. This rise in exports was largely due to a 15.7% (\$1.2 billion) increase in car exports, somewhat offset by moderate declines in trucks and other motor vehicles (\$93 million) and parts (\$81 million).

Imports showed the same growth pattern as exports and reached a new high of \$16.0 billion, up \$1.1 billion or 7.1%. Unlike the increase in exports which was concentrated in cars, the rise in imports was more widespread. Parts increased 6.0% (\$534 million) while cars increased 9.6% (\$447 million). Trucks and other motor vehicles were up 9.1% (\$116 million).

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 2)

The trade deficit with overseas countries continued to increase to a record level of \$2.6 billion, offsetting Canada's trade surplus with the United States.

The increase in the trade deficit with overseas countries resulted from a large rise (36.6%) in imports which reached a level of \$3.0 billion. Imports of cars accounted for 68.9% of the growth, rising 46.2% (\$555 million).

Increases were also observed in parts (\$168 million) and trucks and other motor vehicles (\$84 million). Exports increased 24.8% to \$428 million, largely explained by a 43.3% increase in parts.

(continued on page 3)

Note to Data Users

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc., which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in Table 1 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

Source of Passenger Automobile Imports
(Table 3)

A total of 607,800 passenger automobiles were imported during the first six months of 1986, an increase of 11.5% from 1985. The United States' share of the import market dropped to 66.6%, while overseas countries captured 33.4% of the market, a rise of 2.8 percentage points. Japan and "Other Countries" increased their respective shares by 1.4 percentage points and West Germany by 0.5 percentage points.

The average price per car increased by 5.0% - 2.4% for cars imported from the United States and over 20% for cars imported from overseas countries.

It should be noted that the average price is derived by dividing the total value by the total number of units. Increases in average price may therefore reflect changes in the size and type of cars imported, changes in exchange rates, as well as inflationary price increases. (see tables on page 4)

Contact: G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or R. Schipizky (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (Table 1)
First six months 1985 and 1986

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
	(millions of dollars - Canadian)				(%)	
Exports - (United States Imports from Canada)						
Cars	13,085	15,277	7,481	8,656	1,175	15.7
Trucks and other motor vehicles	5,880	6,422	3,405	3,312	-93	-2.7
Parts	10,287	11,512	6,010	5,929	-81	-1.3
Tires and tubes	598	592	287	286	-1	-0.3
Total	29,850	33,803	17,183	18,183	1,000	5.8
Imports - (Canadian Imports from the U.S.)						
Cars	6,085	8,566	4,657	5,104	447	9.6
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,039	2,570	1,277	1,393	116	9.1
Parts	15,446	17,438	8,841	9,375	534	6.0
Tires and tubes	345	264	154	117	-37	-24.0
Total	23,915	28,838	14,929	15,989	1,060	7.1
Balance						
Cars	7,000	6,711	2,824	3,552	728	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,841	3,852	2,128	1,919	-209	
Parts	-5,159	-5,926	-2,831	-3,446	-615	
Tires and tubes	253	328	133	169	36	
Total	5,935	4,965	2,254	2,194	-60	
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.	417	454	203	145		

¹ Refer to "Notes to Data Users".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products, Customs Basis (Table 2)
First six months 1985 and 1986

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of		
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986	
	(millions of dollars - Canadian)					(%)	
Domestic Exports							
Cars	189	39	27	25	-2	-7.4	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	144	177	90	90	0	0.0	
Parts	280	307	141	202	61	43.3	
Tires and tubes	30	45	21	22	1	4.8	
Re-exports	168	134	64	89	25	39.1	
Total Canadian Exports	811	702	343	428	85	24.8	
Imports							
Cars	1,805	2,726	1,202	1,757	555	46.2	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	372	381	172	256	84	48.8	
Parts	1,328	1,459	719	887	168	23.4	
Tires and tubes	207	207	109	107	-2	-1.8	
Total Canadian Imports	3,712	4,773	2,202	3,007	805	36.6	
Balance							
Cars	-1,616	-2,687	-1,175	-1,732	-557		
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-228	-204	-82	-166	-84		
Parts	-1,048	-1,152	-578	-685	-107		
Tires and tubes	-177	-162	-88	-85	3		
Re-exports	168	134	64	89	25		
Total	-2,901	-4,071	-1,859	-2,579	-720		

Canadian Passenger Car Imports, Customs Basis (Table 3)
First six months of 1985 and 1986

	Number of units				Import share		Average price		Exchange rate ¹	
	1985	1986	Change		1985	1986	1985	1986	1986/ 1985	1986/ 1985
			1986/ 1985	1986/ 1985						
	(000)	(000)	(000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
United States	378.3	405.0	26.7	7.1	69.4	66.6	12,310	12,602	2.4	2.4
Overseas countries	166.9	202.7	35.9	21.5	30.6	33.4	7,201	8,665	20.3	--
Japan	95.7	115.7	20.0	21.0	17.6	19.0	6,683	8,376	25.3	46.0
West Germany	22.6	27.8	5.2	23.1	4.1	4.6	11,330	13,963	23.2	41.4
United Kingdom	0.7	1.1	0.3	45.5	0.1	0.2	27,451	29,582	7.8	27.3
France	4.0	1.6	-2.4	-59.6	0.7	0.3	6,012	7,613	26.6	38.1
Sweden	2.8	3.3	0.6	20.6	0.5	0.5	13,994	14,678	4.9	27.7
Italy	0.6	0.0	-0.6	-95.4	0.1	0.0	6,060	48,103	693.8	30.4
Other countries	40.6	53.2	12.6	31.2	7.4	8.8	5,430	5,737	5.7	--
All countries	545.2	607.8	62.5	11.5	100.0	100.0	10,746	11,288	5.0	19.5

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks

July 1986

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,262 million at the end of July 1986, up 6.8% over the level reached in July 1985.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.18:1 in July 1986, down slightly from the average ratio of 1.24:1 observed in the first six months of the year and down from the ratios recorded in 1985 which averaged 1.22:1.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of October. Contact: Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

August 1986

Canadian manufacturers shipped 167 302 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in August 1986, a decrease of 7.3% from the 180 415 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1986 shipments totalled 1 402 885 thousand square metres, up 3.3% from 1 358 310 thousand square metres for the same period in 1985.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 6. Contact: Katherine Blais (613-991-3531), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

August 1986

Manufacturers shipped 24 881 103 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in August 1986, up 30.2% from the 19 106 302 square metres shipped in August 1985 and up 4.8% from the 23 731 371 square metres shipped in July 1986. Year-to-date shipments were 189 147 001 square metres, an increase of 24.6% over the January to August 1985 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 6. Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

August 1986

Production of process cheese in August 1986 totalled 6 513 486 kilograms, up 10.5% from July 1986 and up 2.6% from August 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 46 184 467 kilograms, down from the corresponding 1985 amount of 46 885 763 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 560 447 kilograms - an increase of 97.1% from July 1986 but a decrease of 5.4% from August 1985. The 1986 cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 124 037 kilograms, down from the 4 660 332 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the August 1986 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 6. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Vegetable Oil Mills Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the vegetable oil mills industry (SIC 1061) totalled \$987.1 million, up 2.4% from \$964.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390 and to be released in catalogue 32-250 B 1061 on, or before, November 14.

Commodity data for this industry will be available in April 1987. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Vehicle for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

Appliance, Radio and Television Manufacturers, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 43-212
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 5: Telecommunication Statistics, First Quarter 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$45)

Electric Power Statistics, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90)

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Major Release Dates

Week of September 29 - October 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
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September

29	Wholesale Trade	July 1986
29	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	June 1986
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1986
30	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1986
30	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1986

October

1-3	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1986
2	Housing Starts	August 1986
3	New Housing Price Index	August 1986

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 29, 1986

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Major Releases

Wholesale Trade, July 1986	2
• Wholesale merchants' sales increased 12.7% from July 1985	
Crude Oil and Natural Gas, June 1986	4
• Exports of crude oil advanced 31.8% from a year earlier	

Data Availability Announcement

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, September 2, 1986	5
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Publications Released	6
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Major Releases

Wholesale Trade

July 1986

Sales

Preliminary estimates of wholesale merchants' sales for July 1986 advanced 12.7% above the July 1985 level. This year-over-year increase in July was somewhat higher than the 11.1% gain recorded for June 1986 but is in line with the 12.0% cumulative increase recorded for the first seven months of 1986.

In July 1986, all major trade groups registered increased sales from a year earlier. Those trade groups having a significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of "other machinery, equipment and supplies" (+14.6%), lumber and building materials (+26.5%) and motor vehicles and accessories (+15.4%).

Wholesale trade increases between July 1985 and July 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 19.2% in Ontario to 5.2% in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

Inventory levels in July 1986 were 10.6% higher than those reported in July 1985. In each of the first seven months of 1986, the inventory levels reported have been higher than those for the corresponding months of 1985.

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of July 1986 stood at 1.56:1, down from 1.59:1 recorded a year earlier. For the first seven months of 1986, this ratio has averaged 1.61:1, down from the 1.65:1 registered for the corresponding months in 1985; this decline in the ratio is due to the higher relative increases in sales as compared to those in inventory levels over this period.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the July 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of October. Contact: Gilles Berniquez (613-991-3537), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for July 1986/1985

Major trade groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	June 1986/85 ^r	July 1986/85 ^p	Jan.-July 1986/85 ^p	June 1986/85 ^r	July 1986/85 ^p	July 1985 ^r	July 1986 ^p
Total all trades	11.1	12.7	12.0	9.1	10.6	1.59	1.56
Food	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.5	-4.7	0.74	0.69
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	6.7	11.9	14.5	17.3	15.8	0.98	1.01
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	8.5	7.7	10.4	3.5	2.2	2.34	2.22
Motor vehicles and accessories	20.9	15.4	17.3	14.8	16.7	1.71	1.73
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	32.1	44.3	21.5	-3.1	-3.2	4.06	2.72
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	11.9	14.6	15.2	9.9	14.0	1.93	1.92
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	1.0	2.5	3.0	12.4	13.9	1.57	1.74
Lumber and building materials	19.7	26.5	24.3	16.4	16.1	1.44	1.32
Other wholesalers ²	8.8	10.4	9.5	9.7	14.7	1.52	1.58
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	4.5	8.3	3.2	5.2	5.5	1.29	1.26
Quebec	5.8	10.6	7.3	7.2	11.6	1.42	1.43
Ontario	16.7	19.2	17.4	11.7	12.8	1.58	1.50
Prairie provinces	8.9	5.2	7.5	7.5	8.8	2.12	2.19
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	10.2	9.0	13.4	8.9	6.7	1.39	1.36

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1986

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in Canada amounted to 7 820.5 thousand cubic metres in June 1986, a 5.6% increase from a year earlier. On a cumulative basis, production stood at 44 255.7 thousand cubic metres, down 1.4% from the January-June 1985 period.
- Crude oil exports for the first six months in 1986 reached 16 361.3 thousand cubic metres, up 14.7% from the same period in 1985, while imports - at 9 176.5 thousand cubic metres - were up by 33.5%. (It should be noted that exports are primarily through pipeline systems, while imports are primarily by boat, a single arrival of which can materially influence the import data.)

- Marketable production of natural gas fell 6.5% between June 1985 and June 1986, while year-to-date production was off 7.1%. Sales in Canada, for both the current month and the year-to-date period, show little difference from last year's levels. Export deliveries, however, were down 29.2% for the month and 24.9% for the January-June period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the June 1986 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the third week in October. Contact: G. O' Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	June 1986	% Change June 1986/ June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	% Change Jan.-June 1986/ Jan.-June 1985
Crude Oil and Equivalent (thousands of cubic metres)				
Production	7 820.5	5.6	44 255.7	-1.4
Exports	2 730.9	31.8	16 361.3	14.7
Imports	2 027.9	21.9	9 176.5	33.5
Refinery Receipts	7 250.0	3.4	37 524.7	-0.6
Natural Gas (millions of cubic metres)				
Marketable Production	4 754.5	-6.5	36 846.6	-7.1
Exports	1 248.2	-29.2	10 392.4	-24.9
Canadian Sales	2 543.6	-3.6	27 430.5	-0.7

Data Availability Announcement

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables September 2, 1986

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories at the opening of the first business day of September, totalled 21 507 tonnes compared with 27 867 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 63 963 tonnes (71 450 in 1985).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9537-9543.

Order the September 1986 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$8/\$80), scheduled for release on October 10. Contact: Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

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

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Publications Released

Leather and Allied Products Industries, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 33-207
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Men's Clothing Industries, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 34-216
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Textile Products Industries, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 34-224
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Manufacturers, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 42-203
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 42-210
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Other Machinery and Equipment Industries, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 42-214
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

Federal Government Finance, 1984 ✓
Catalogue number 68-211
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 30, 1986

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Major Releases

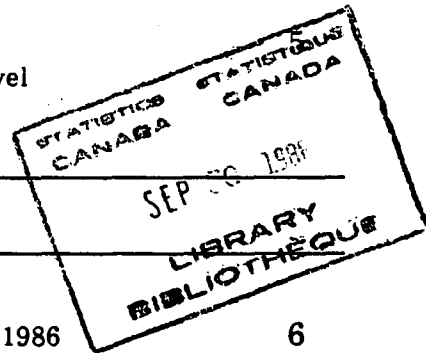
- | | |
|---|---|
| Crime Statistics, 1985 | 2 |
| • Criminal code offences reported to police rose 1.2% from 1984 | |
| Industrial Product Price Index, August 1986 | 3 |
| • The annual rate of change increased (to 0.6%) for the first time since May 1986 | |
| Raw Materials Price Index, August 1986 | |
| • The RMPI was down 20.7% from the year-earlier level | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
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| Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending September 7, 1986 | 6 |
| Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, August 1986 | 6 |

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| Major Release Dates, October 1986 | 8 |
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Major Releases

Canadian Crime Statistics 1985

Criminal Code offences reported to police in Canada in 1985 increased 1.2% over 1984.

Final figures show violent crimes increased 5.8%, while property crimes remained virtually unchanged from the previous year.

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

- Drug and narcotic offences in 1985 were up 4.1% from a year earlier. Cannabis accounted for 76.6% of reported drug offences, virtually unchanged from 1984, but down from 1979 when it accounted for nearly 90% of drug and narcotic offences. There was a significant increase in heroin (up 30.4%) and cocaine offences (up 19.0%).

- British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories experienced crime rates higher than the national average in 1985.

- Nationally, the crime rate appears to be levelling-off - as is the trend in the United States.

Available on CANSIM: table 00150202.

Order the 1985 issue of *Canadian Crime Statistics* (85-205, \$25), now available, or for more information contact: Robert Allen (613-990-6634), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.



Industrial Product Price Index

August 1986

Preliminary estimates show that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) rose 0.3% in August 1986. This monthly change was primarily due to price increases for meat, lumber, woodpulp, newsprint and motor vehicles. However, a decline in petroleum and coal products had a moderating effect on the overall index.

The year-over-year increase of the IPPI from August 1985 to August 1986 was 0.6%, the highest annual rate of change observed since May 1986. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the annual advance would have been 4.2%.

Substantial increases were once again recorded in August for most meat products, notably pork (4.6%), chicken (7.9%) and cured meat (9.6%). Softwood lumber prices went up

4.9% in August, partly due to the strike in British Columbia that began on July 23. Price increases for pulp, up 1.7%, newsprint, up 0.8%, and motor vehicles, up 0.7% were due mainly to the effect of a 1.1% decrease of the Canadian dollar on export prices quoted in U.S. currency. Preliminary estimates show that prices for petroleum and coal products declined 2.2% in August 1986 and were down 25.6% from August 1985.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of October. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² Aug. '86	% Change	
			Aug. '86/ July '86	Aug. '86/ Aug. '85
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	119.1	0.3	0.6
Intermediate goods	61.6	114.5	0.3	-0.3
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	103.7	0.2	1.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	117.9	0.3	-0.7
Finished goods	38.4	126.3	0.3	1.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	129.8	1.2	7.0
Capital equipment	10.2	128.8	0.4	3.9
All other finished goods	17.9	123.0	-0.1	-2.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	124.2	2.4	9.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	116.7	0.1	2.9
Beverages	1.9	139.6	0.1	5.9
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.4	0.8	7.2
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	118.0	0.2	3.5
Textile products	2.4	111.4	0	1.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	117.3	0.1	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	120.0	2.9	7.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	126.9	0.3	3.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	118.2	0.8	5.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	134.5	0.4	4.7
Primary metal products	8.8	108.1	0	3.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	122.7	0.6	2.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	122.6	0.2	2.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.8	0.5	4.8
Electrical and communication products	5.0	122.8	0.2	2.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	130.5	0.2	5.0
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	98.4	-2.2	-25.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	115.8	-0.3	0.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	125.9	0.5	4.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	96.8	2.7	1.8

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 1986

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI 1981=100) for August was 90.8, down 0.1% from its July level of 90.9. The monthly decrease was mainly attributable to an estimated 1.5% decrease for the mineral fuels component index and a 2.9% decrease for the vegetable products component index; of the seven components making up the index, three registered decreases, two increased and two showed no change. From August 1985 to August 1986 the RMPI fell 20.7%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels showed a 0.8% increase over the month and a 6.8% increase over the year.

The 1.5% decrease for the mineral fuels component in August left the index 45.1% below the year-earlier level. This marked the tenth consecutive decrease on an annual basis for this index. Crude oil prices were estimated to have dropped 2.1% over the month to a level 52.6% lower than a year ago.

The vegetable products component index fell 2.9% in August, 2.3% below its August 1985 level. Prices for grains were down 7.9%, as wheat, barley, corn and oats all registered decreases.

The animal and animal products component increased 2.8% in August to a level 14.2% higher than a year ago. Higher prices for hogs, up 7.2% over the month and 46.4% over the year, was the main contributor. Cattle for slaughter prices increased 2.5% in August and were 11.1% higher than a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of October. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index Aug. '86 ¹	% Change	
			Aug. '86/ July '86	Aug. '86/ Aug. '85
Raw materials total	100	90.8	-0.1	-20.7
Mineral fuels	45	73.5	-1.5	-45.1
Vegetable products	11	86.5	-2.9	-2.3
Animal and animal products	20	118.4	2.8	14.2
Wood products	8	108.8	0	3.9
Ferrous materials	2	110.3	0.7	1.9
Non-ferrous metals	11	89.8	-0.1	3.9
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.4	0	2.3
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	105.2	0.8	6.8

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending September 7, 1986

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending September 7, 1986 totalled 4.1 million tonnes, an increase of 1.8% from the 1985 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 4.4% and decreased in the West by 0.7%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) decreased in the East by 4.1% and increased in the West by 21.8. The over-all national increase was 2.9%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 161.6 million tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the previous year. Piggyback cars loaded during the same period increased 3.5%.

Order the Vol. 2, No. 33 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-005, \$75), scheduled for release this week. Contact: Mamady Kaba (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Section, Transportation Division.

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

August 1986

Electric power selling price indexes (1981=100) are now available from May 1986 to August 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

Order the August 1986 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available at the end of October. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

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Publications Released

**Production of Maple Products, 1986 and
Value of Maple Products, 1985**
Catalogue number 22-204 ✓
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11)

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1985 ✓
Catalogue number 85-205
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26.50)

Telephone Statistics, June 1986 ✓
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85)

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Major Release Dates: October 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
1	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1986
1-3	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry	July 1986
2	Housing Starts	August 1986
3	New Housing Price Index	August 1986
6	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1986 (Final Data)
7-8	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1986
8	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1986
8-9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1986
9	Help-wanted Index	September 1986
9-10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1986
9-10	Building Permits	July 1986
10	Labour Force Survey	September 1986
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1986
10	Farm Cash Receipts	January-August 1986
10	Farm Prices of Agriculture Products	August 1986
10-14	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1986
10-15	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1986
14	Security Transactions with Non-residents	August 1986

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
16-17	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1986
17	The Consumer Price Index	September 1986
17-20	Retail Trade	August 1986
20-22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1986
20-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	August 1986
21-23	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada	June 1986
24	Wholesale Trade	August 1986
28	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	July 1986
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1986
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1986
30-31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1986
31	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1986
31	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1986
31	Major Release Dates	November 1986

The November 1986 release schedule will be published on October 31, 1986. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

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