

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 20, 1987

STATISTICS STATISTIQUE
CANADA CANADA

MAR 20 1987

Major Releases

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Consumer Price Index, February 1987

2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.0%, up from the 3.9% reported in January.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, January 1987

9

- Following the generally downward trend in manufacturing shipments recorded during the first half of 1986, some indication of an upturn is shown within the irregular pattern of recent months.

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1987

11

1985 Census of Manufactures:

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

11

Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry

11

Abrasives Industry

11

Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry

11

Publications Released

12

Major Release Dates, March 23-27

13



Statistics Statistique
Canada Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

February 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.4% between January and February, attaining a level of 135.8 (1981=100). The increase in February followed a 0.2% gain for January. Five of the seven major component indexes advanced, led by the housing index (0.5%), clothing index (1.8%) and the recreation, reading and education index (1.4%). Moderating the overall increase was a 0.2% decline in the transportation index and an unchanged food index.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose by 0.3% in February following an increase of 0.2% in January and 0.4% in December.

The year-to-year change between February 1986 and February 1987 was 4.0%, up slightly from the 3.9% posted in the 12-month period ending in January. In contrast, the compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period from November to February was 3.6%, down from 4.9% for the period ending in January 1987.

Food

Compared to an increase of 1.1% reported in January, the food index showed no change for the month of February. The food purchased from stores index was unchanged while there was a moderate 0.1% increase in the index for food purchased from restaurants. By contrast, in January the food purchased from stores index rose by 1.2%, while the food purchased from restaurants index rose by 0.6%.

A drop in meat prices, offset by seasonal increases in the price of fresh fruit and vegetables, were major contributing factors to an unchanged food purchased from stores index. The 2.4% fall in meat prices, including decreases in the price of beef (-2.2%), pork (-4.7%) and poultry (-1.1%), was due both to lower wholesale prices over the previous month and to special prices by retailers promoting February as "meat month". The 3.4% increase in fresh fruit prices included price increases for

bananas (4.9%) and apples (4.4%), moderated somewhat by a 0.1% decline in grapefruit prices. Led by price increases of 34.5% for cucumbers, 12.9% for onions and 14.1% for cabbage, the fresh vegetables index rose 4.6%.

Over the 12-month period, February 1986 to February 1987, the food index advanced by 6.5% compared to the year-over-year increase of 5.9% recorded in January. Gains of 7.0% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.0% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-to-year increase in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose 0.5% in February compared to no change recorded for January. Indexes showing advances were housing (0.5%), clothing (1.8%), recreation, reading and education (1.4%), tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (0.5%) and health and personal care products (0.5%). The transportation index fell 0.2%.

The housing index posted a 0.5% increase for February, led by the shelter component which also rose by 0.5%. The largest contributors to this increase were the price of fuel oil which rose 5.0% (although it declined 24.6% over the year) and the cost of new housing which went up by 1.0% (the year-over-year increase was 13.5%). Other advances included rental charges, electrical rates and insurance premiums. These gains were offset partially by a 0.1% decline in natural gas rates. Adding to the upward pressure on the housing index were increases recorded for its two other major components, as the household operation index rose by 0.4% and the household furnishings and equipment index rose by 0.6%.

Led by increases of 2.6% in women's clothing and 1.3% in men's clothing, the clothing index posted an overall increase of 1.8%. This was due to a combination of moderate price increases and returns to regular prices in February following previous promotions.

(continued on page 3)

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

	Indexes			Percentage change February 1987 from	
	February 1987	January 1987	February 1986	January 1987	February 1986
All-items	135.8	135.2	130.6	0.4	4.0
Food	131.3	131.3	123.3	0.0	6.5
All-items excluding food	137.1	136.4	132.6	0.5	3.4
Housing	136.1	135.4	131.4	0.5	3.6
Clothing	122.0	119.8	117.6	1.8	3.7
Transportation	136.1	136.4	136.2	-0.2	-0.1
Health and personal care	136.3	135.6	130.1	0.5	4.8
Recreation, reading and education	134.4	132.6	127.5	1.4	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	178.2	177.3	166.0	0.5	7.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	73.6	74.0	76.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	321.7				

Increases of 1.7% for the recreation and 0.9% for the reading component index, led to a 1.4% rise in the recreation, reading and education index. Most of the overall gain was due to a 12.6% increase in packaged travel tours. As well, magazine and periodical prices posted a 2.8% gain.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.5%, due mainly to a brewers' price increase. A smaller contribution to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index came from a gain of 0.5% for the health and personal care index. This increase was attributable almost equally to gains of 0.6% in the cost of health care and 0.5% in the cost of personal care.

After posting no change for January, the transportation index declined by 0.2%. A 0.3% decline in the private transportation component was offset partially by a 0.5% gain posted by the public transportation component. The main contributor to the overall decline in the transportation index was a 3.2% decrease in the price of new automobiles which was due to cash rebate programs and to major extensions in new car warranties. However, gasoline

prices, which rose 2.9%, provided some upward pressure on the overall index. Although February represented the fourth consecutive month of gasoline price increases, the year-over-year decline was 16.4%.

Over the 12-month period, ending in February 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.4%, slightly lower than the 3.5% increase posted for the previous 12-month period ending in January.

Goods and Services

As in January, the goods index posted an upward movement of 0.5% in February, while the services index also increased by 0.5% in February¹, compared to a 0.1% decrease registered in January. Between February 1986 and February 1987 the goods index rose by 3.1%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 5.1% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

¹ Due to rounding, the percentage change in the all-items index is less than its sub-aggregates.

(continued on page 4)

City Highlights

Between January and February, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from no change recorded for Winnipeg to an increase of 0.7% recorded in Ottawa. Declines in food and housing costs and a greater than average decline in transportation prices contributed to the Winnipeg index remaining unchanged. In Ottawa, the relatively higher increase was due to greater than average advances in food, clothing, and recreation, reading and education indexes.

Between February 1986 and February 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.2% for Saint John and 5.1% for Toronto.

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

St. John's

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and increased food costs (most notably for dairy products, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks). The housing index advanced, due mainly to higher prices for household furnishings and increased costs relating to household operation. The decline in the transportation component was the result of lower prices for new cars, only partly offset by higher prices for gasoline. Between February 1986 and February 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher food prices, especially for beef, fresh produce and soft drinks, combined with higher prices for men's and women's wear explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Increased rented accommodation charges, higher gasoline prices and higher prices for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines also exerted a notable upward impact. Prices for beer purchased from stores also advanced. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for electricity and for owned accommodation. Between February 1986 and February 1987, the all-items index rose 2.3%.

Halifax

The all-items index rose 0.6%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices (especially for fresh vegetables), increased charges for rented accommodation, and higher clothing prices, most notably for women's wear. Also exerting a notable upward impact were increased household operating costs and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment as well as advances in the costs of prescribed medicines and personal care services. Increased prices for beer and newspapers were also observed. The transportation index declined, reflecting lower prices for new cars (only partly offset by higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle insurance premiums). Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saint John

The all-items index rose 0.3%, largely as a result of higher clothing prices, increased rented accommodation charges, higher household furnishing and equipment costs and increased expenses relating to household operation. The food index advanced as higher prices for beef and fresh produce more than offset price declines for pork, cured meats, bread, eggs and coffee. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages (especially beer) were also noted. Prices for new cars and gasoline declined. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 1.2%.

Quebec City

Higher owned accommodation charges, increased fuel oil prices and higher prices for household textiles, combined with increased costs for packaged holiday trips and higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for gasoline, prescribed medicines and alcoholic beverages (the latter mainly reflecting higher beer prices) were also observed. Prices for new cars declined as did overall food costs (particularly for beef, pork, cured meats and prepared meats). From February 1986 to February 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

(continued on page 5)

Montreal

Higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased owned accommodation charges and higher fuel oil prices explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Other notable increases were observed in the costs of packaged holiday trips, prescribed medicines, gasoline and personal care supplies and services. Prices for movies, beer, household textiles and appliances also advanced. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats and coffee more than offset higher prices for poultry, dairy products, bakery products and fresh fruit. New car prices also declined. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Ottawa

Among the main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and increased costs for packaged holiday trips. Other notable advances were observed in fuel oil prices and household furnishing costs as well as in gasoline prices and local transit fares. The cost of new cars declined. Between February 1986 and February 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

Toronto

The all-items index rose 0.6%, mainly reflecting increased rented and owned accommodation costs and higher fuel oil prices, coupled with higher prices for women's wear and a rise in the price of gasoline. Advances were also observed in the costs of packaged holiday trips, newspapers and in movie admission charges. The food index advanced marginally, mostly due to higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Prices for new cars declined. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Thunder Bay

Higher gasoline prices and increased clothing costs were the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Also contributing an upward impact were increased charges for packaged holiday trips, higher prices for

alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and higher prices for furniture and rented accommodation. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, decreased natural gas charges and lower overall food costs. The latter was due mainly to lower prices for pork, beef, fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as declines in the food, housing and transportation indexes completely offset increases in the other four major component indexes. Within the transportation component, lower prices for new cars more than offset higher prices for gasoline. The housing index declined mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, which more than offset increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher fuel oil prices, increased child care costs and higher pet care expenses. The decline in the food index was mainly the result of lower prices for beef, pork, eggs, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Among those factors exerting an upward impact were higher clothing prices and increased health and personal care costs. Advances in admission charges to movies, packaged holiday trip costs and prices for beer served in licensed premises also had a notable upward impact. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.5%, largely reflecting higher prices for gasoline, increased prices for men's and women's wear and higher prices for food (most notably fresh vegetables). Higher movie admission charges, increased prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and increased rented accommodation charges were also noted. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, decreased household furnishing and equipment costs and declines in owned accommodation costs. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

(continued on page 6)

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were increased electricity charges, higher clothing prices and higher charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Advances in the costs of recreational and home entertainment equipment and services also had a notable impact as did higher prices for personal care supplies and services. Rented accommodation costs also increased. Lower prices for new cars and for food (the latter mainly reflecting lower prices for pork, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, fruit juice, sugar and soft drinks) partly offset these advances. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Edmonton

Increased prices for men's and women's wear, and advances in the costs of gasoline, beer, movie admissions and home entertainment equipment largely explained the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for prescribed medicines and increased costs for household textiles were also noted as were increased rental charges and higher household operating costs. Food prices declined, as lower prices for pork, cured meats, cereal products and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for beef, poultry, prepared meats, fruit juice, sugar and restaurant meals. Price declines were also noted for new cars. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

Calgary

Higher clothing prices and increased recreation charges (the latter reflecting higher prices for packaged holiday trips and increased costs for recreational and home entertainment equipment and services) accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for rented accommodation, higher prices for household textiles and increased household operating costs also exerted a notable upward pressure. Higher prices for gasoline were also observed, as were increased charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and higher costs for personal care supplies. Furniture prices declined as did

the cost of new cars. Food prices also declined overall, due to lower prices for beef, pork, cured meats, cereal products, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.6%, mainly reflecting higher food prices (especially beef, dairy products, bread, fresh produce and restaurant meals) and increased clothing costs. Also noted were increased charges for rented accommodation, higher household operating costs and higher furniture prices. Within the transportation component, higher gasoline prices more than offset lower prices for new cars. Advances in the cost of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages also exerted an upward pressure. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from higher clothing and food prices. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, bakery products, fresh fruit, fruit juice and soft drinks. Higher household operating costs and higher prices for household textiles exerted an upward impact as did higher prices for packaged holiday trips and increased costs for alcoholic beverages (particularly for beer served in licensed premises). Exerting a dampening effect were decreased charges for owned accommodation, lower prices for furniture and appliances and decreased costs for personal care supplies. Declines in the price of gasoline and new cars also had a notable downward impact. Since February 1986, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

(see table on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the February 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. 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								
Feb. 1987 index	133.8	122.2	133.6	129.6	134.9	135.5	132.0	177.4
% change from Jan. 1987	0.6	1.5	0.6	3.1	-1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
% change from Feb. 1986	2.3	6.7	0.0	3.9	-0.9	5.4	4.0	3.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Feb. 1987 index	129.6	122.6	126.5	118.0	129.3	138.4	139.0	179.4
% change from Jan. 1987	0.5	1.3	-0.1	2.0	-0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9
% change from Feb. 1986	2.3	6.3	-0.8	0.8	-1.4	4.1	5.8	12.5
Halifax								
Feb. 1987 index	135.2	122.6	136.8	118.7	136.4	143.2	141.9	182.1
% change from Jan. 1987	0.6	0.9	0.7	2.4	-0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9
% change from Feb. 1986	3.8	7.4	1.4	2.4	1.4	5.4	5.7	11.4
Saint John								
Feb. 1987 index	134.4	128.8	138.7	118.2	127.8	133.3	138.2	181.7
% change from Jan. 1987	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.6	-1.6	0.3	0.0	1.1
% change from Feb. 1986	1.2	6.5	0.9	1.6	-8.1	4.3	4.3	6.9
Quebec City								
Feb. 1987 index	137.8	132.6	140.9	123.3	136.1	137.1	126.5	183.1
% change from Jan. 1987	0.5	-0.2	0.4	2.9	-0.6	0.4	1.9	0.7
% change from Feb. 1986	4.0	7.7	3.2	4.1	-1.2	3.4	5.4	6.5
Montreal								
Feb. 1987 index	138.1	132.8	139.3	122.4	141.4	137.0	130.8	184.6
% change from Jan. 1987	0.5	-0.6	0.6	2.7	-0.7	1.5	2.1	1.0
% change from Feb. 1986	4.6	7.3	3.8	5.0	1.1	5.6	5.5	6.8
Ottawa								
Feb. 1987 index	136.8	129.2	140.7	122.7	138.2	135.8	132.5	173.7
% change from Jan. 1987	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.1	-0.2	0.8	2.2	0.0
% change from Feb. 1986	4.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	1.2	4.8	5.7	6.7
Toronto								
Feb. 1987 index	139.1	134.9	140.6	124.4	140.6	139.6	135.2	176.6
% change from Jan. 1987	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.2
% change from Feb. 1986	5.1	6.4	5.8	3.4	1.6	6.1	5.7	6.9
Thunder Bay								
Feb. 1987 index	135.1	131.0	134.8	121.2	135.8	138.2	132.5	171.2
% change from Jan. 1987	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	2.5	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.5
% change from Feb. 1986	2.9	5.1	1.4	4.7	-0.5	4.9	5.2	6.7
Winnipeg								
Feb. 1987 index	133.8	124.1	136.9	120.9	130.5	132.0	137.9	185.0
% change from Jan. 1987	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	2.5	-0.9	0.5	0.7	0.2
% change from Feb. 1986	3.8	5.4	3.3	3.3	-0.3	4.3	5.7	10.6

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

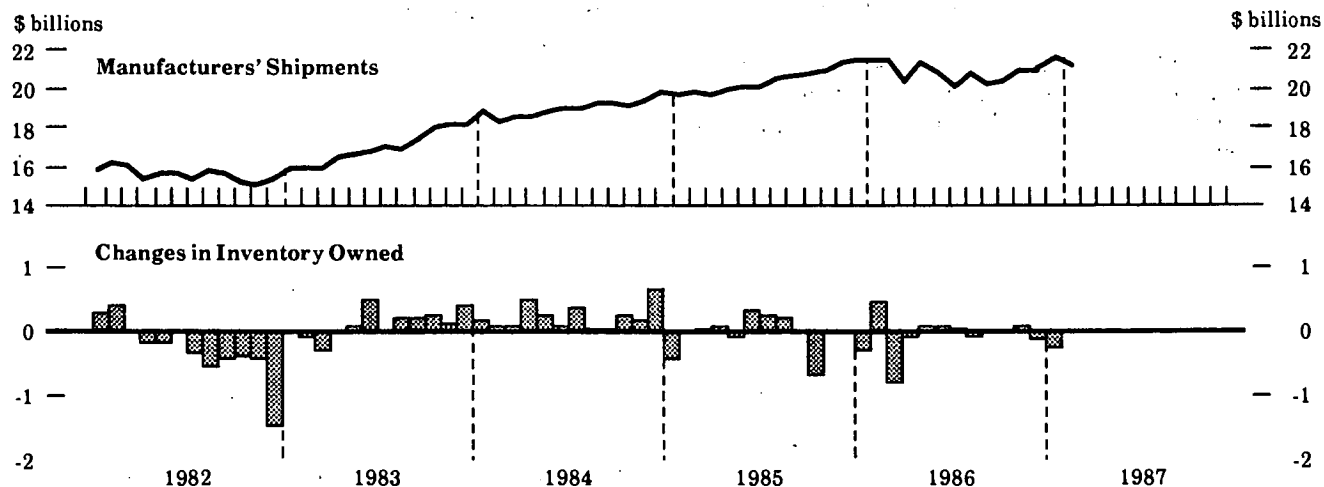
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Feb. 1987 index	131.7	122.1	136.4	118.2	125.1	137.7	133.7	173.1
% change from Jan. 1987	0.5	0.2	-0.1	2.1	1.4	-0.1	1.1	-0.3
% change from Feb. 1986	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.7	1.5	2.9	4.7	11.6
Saskatoon								
Feb. 1987 index	132.4	122.2	135.9	121.8	126.3	134.4	136.0	170.8
% change from Jan. 1987	0.3	-0.4	0.4	1.8	-1.0	0.4	1.0	-1.0
% change from Feb. 1986	3.7	5.6	4.1	-0.2	-1.7	3.3	5.8	10.7
Edmonton								
Feb. 1987 index	130.2	130.1	123.5	120.1	133.8	137.0	132.4	178.9
% change from Jan. 1987	0.2	-0.5	0.1	1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.7	-0.4
% change from Feb. 1986	2.6	4.7	1.6	3.4	-0.4	3.5	4.3	6.1
Calgary								
Feb. 1987 index	129.9	130.3	123.5	116.3	135.1	141.1	132.3	174.8
% change from Jan. 1987	0.2	-0.2	0.1	1.6	-0.5	0.4	0.8	-0.2
% change from Feb. 1986	3.1	6.8	2.2	4.3	-1.2	3.4	4.0	7.2
Vancouver								
Feb. 1987 index	131.7	130.7	125.3	122.7	134.9	131.4	142.3	168.9
% change from Jan. 1987	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7
% change from Feb. 1986	3.4	6.3	1.9	2.8	0.1	4.0	5.8	8.6
Victoria²								
Feb. 1987 index	104.5	108.6	100.3	105.9	97.9	105.6	110.5	123.1
% change from Jan. 1987	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	-1.6	-0.6	0.7	0.3
% change from Feb. 1986	1.3	5.4	-0.1	2.5	-7.5	2.1	4.9	8.9

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.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1982-1987

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

January 1987

Following the generally downward trend in manufacturing shipments recorded during the first half of 1986, some indication of an upturn is shown within the irregular pattern of recent months. A decline of 1.5% in January only partly offset the 2.8% increase in December. However, shipments still remain 2% below the January 1986 peak.

Highlights

- In January, preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted **shipments** decreased 1.5% to \$21,082.4 million. The decrease in January was predominantly concentrated in transportation equipment industries, where shipments were down 13.3%.
- New orders have followed a trend similar to that described above for shipments. **New orders** decreased 4.0% to \$20,799.4 million in January, following a 4.5% increase in December.
- Seasonally adjusted **inventories owned** by manufacturers at the end of January totalled \$33,714.2 million, marking the tenth consecutive month in which inventories have remained at about the same level.
- The ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments rose from 1.59:1 in December to 1.60:1 in January. This ratio remained in the 1.59:1 to 1.70:1 range throughout 1986.
- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders backlog** decreased 1.2% in January to \$23,833.5 million. Decreases have been recorded in six of the seven previous months.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in January 1987 were estimated at \$19,572.6 million, 2.6% lower than the January 1986 level.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in about three weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

Contact: Suzette Desrosiers (613-990-9497) or 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)

	January 1987 ^p	December 1986 ^r	November 1986	January 1986
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	19,572.6	20,035.9	20,643.4	20,102.7
New orders - Total	19,727.5	19,804.2	20,461.3	20,597.8
Unfilled orders - Total	23,709.5	23,554.7	23,786.4	24,191.4
Inventory owned - Total	33,830.7	33,469.6	33,911.7	34,421.0
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	21,082.4	21,406.6	20,832.9	21,514.1
New orders - Total	20,799.4	21,672.7	20,747.2	21,645.9
Unfilled orders - Total	23,833.5	24,116.5	23,850.5	24,282.4
Inventory owned - Total	33,714.2	33,997.5	34,141.2	34,313.1
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.60	1.59	1.64	1.59

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

January 1987

Production of process cheese in January 1987 totalled 5 147 470 kilograms, down 0.9% from December 1986 but up 47.1% from January 1986.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 505 192 kilograms, an increase of 42.3% from December 1986 but a decrease of 3.6% from January 1986. The 1987 cumulative year-to-date production figures will appear here in subsequent issues.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the January 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of March 30. Contact: Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821) totalled \$292.8 million, down 2.7% from \$300.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5426 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-250B 1821. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: R. Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle engine and

engine parts industry (SIC 3251) totalled \$3,808.8 million, up 5.8% from \$3,601.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5555 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3251. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

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

Abrasives Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled \$229.3 million, down 1.6% from \$233.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6858 and to be released shortly in catalogue 44-250B 3571. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic and synthetic resin industry (SIC 3731) totalled \$1,969.5 million, up 8.0% from \$1,823.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6875 and to be released shortly in catalogue 46-250B 3731. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact: T. Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 2, March Intentions of Principal Fields Crop Area, Canada. Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).
Available March 20, 1987 at 3:00 p.m.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1987. Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, January 1987. Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended December 1986. Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

Imports by Commodities, December 1986. Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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

Major Release Dates: Week of March 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
March		
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	January 1987
24	Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity	November 1986
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1987
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1987
27	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1986
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1987

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)
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.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010496468