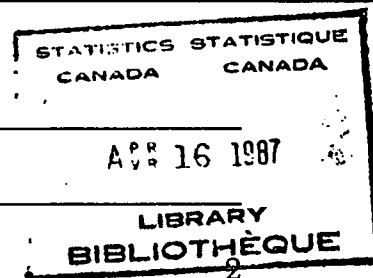


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 16, 1987



## Major Release

### Consumer Price Index, March 1987

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, up from the 4.0% reported in February.

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## Major Release

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### Consumer Price Index

March 1987

#### National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.4% between February and March, attaining a level of 136.4 (1981=100). The increase in March equalled that recorded for February. Six of the seven major component indexes advanced, led by the transportation index (1.0%) and the housing index (0.3%). Moderating the overall increase was a 0.1% decline in the food index.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index has shown an upward trend over the past two months, rising by 0.4% following an increase of 0.3% in February, and 0.2% in January. The year-to-year change also accelerated from the 4.0% posted in the previous 12-month period to 4.2% for the 12 months ending in March 1987. In addition, the compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period from December to March was 3.9%, up from the 3.6% for the period ending February.

#### Food

After posting an increase of 1.1% in January and no change for February, the food index declined by 0.1% for the month of March. The food purchased from stores index fell 0.2% after remaining unchanged in February while there was a 0.4% increase in the index for food purchased from restaurants, up from a moderate 0.1% gain the month earlier.

The food purchased from stores index fell 0.2%, due mainly to a drop in prices for meat (-0.9%), fresh vegetables (-3.2%) and fresh fruit (-0.1%). The 0.9% fall in meat prices included decreases in the price of beef (-0.3%), pork (-1.8%) and poultry (-1.2%). Beef prices fell slightly in spite of reduced supplies of slaughter cattle, as continuing high supplies of pork and poultry lowered the prices of its principal competitors. Led by price decreases for celery (-16.2%), cucumbers (-7.6%), lettuce (-4.5%), and carrots (-6.0%), the fresh vegetable index

fell 3.2%. The 0.1% drop in fresh fruit prices included price decreases for pears (-8.0%), oranges (-2.1%) and grapefruits (-1.3%). These results were offset by price increases for apples (3.5%) and bananas (3.3%). Other notable price changes within the food purchased from stores index included breakfast cereals, up 5.5%, carbonated beverages, up 3.5%, coffee, down 2.1%, and dairy products, down 0.4%.

Over the 12-month period, March 1986 to March 1987, the food index advanced by 6.2% compared to the year-over-year increase of 6.5% recorded in February. Gains of 6.7% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.1% 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 0.6% in March compared to a 0.5% increase recorded for February. Ranging from a 0.3% increase for the housing index to a 1.0% increase for the transportation index, all component indexes showed advances during the month.

After posting a decline of 0.2% for February, the transportation index rose by 1.0%. Both the private transportation index, up 0.8%, and the public transportation index, up 2.6%, posted gains. Although the price of new automobiles declined by 0.6% (due to manufacturers' discounts), a 3.4% increase in gasoline prices together with a 4.8% increase in air fares were major factors in the overall increase in the transportation index. March represented the fifth consecutive month of gasoline price increases.

However, gasoline prices remained 8.7% below those of a year earlier. Air fares rose during the month due to seasonal price movements for trans-Atlantic and southern routes, but are only 0.2% higher than a year earlier.

(continued on page 3)

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

	Indexes			Percentage change March 1987 from	
	March 1987	February 1987	March 1986	February 1987	March 1986
All-items	136.4	135.8	130.9	0.4	4.2
Food	131.2	131.3	123.5	-0.1	6.2
All-items excluding food	137.9	137.1	133.0	0.6	3.7
Housing	136.5	136.1	131.8	0.3	3.6
Clothing	122.6	122.0	118.7	0.5	3.3
Transportation	137.5	136.1	135.5	1.0	1.5
Health and personal care	136.9	136.3	130.3	0.4	5.1
Recreation, reading and education	135.3	134.4	128.4	0.7	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	179.1	178.2	167.5	0.5	6.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	73.3	73.6	76.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	323.1				

The housing index posted a 0.3% increase for March, as rises were noted for the shelter (0.4%), household operations (0.2%) and household furnishings and equipment components (0.4%). Within the shelter component, gains were led by new housing prices (2.0%), rent (0.2%) and fuel oil prices (1.4%). Year-over-year, fuel oil prices have declined 19.8%, whereas new house prices have risen 14.2%. Other advances included homeowners' insurance premiums, electrical rates and charges for natural gas. These gains were offset partially by declines in mortgage interest costs and tenants' insurance premiums.

Increases for all three component indexes led to a 0.7% rise in the recreation, reading and education index. Most of the overall gain in the recreation component was due to a 4.9% increase in packaged travel tours. As well, prices for books and pamphlets excluding text books posted a 1.7% gain.

Led by increases of 0.2% in women's clothing and 1.0% in men's clothing, the clothing index posted an overall gain of 0.5%. This was due primarily to increases in the price of men's footwear, suits and sports jackets, and women's footwear. The tobacco products and

alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.5%, due mainly to a 1.1% increase in cigarette prices. Increased federal excise taxes together with a cigarette tax increase in British Columbia accounted for most of the cigarette price rise. A gain of 0.4% for the health and personal care index was attributable to increases of 0.5% in the cost of health care and 0.3% in the cost of personal care.

Over the 12-month period, ending in March 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 3.7%, higher than the 3.4% increase posted for the previous 12-month period ending in February.

#### Goods and Services

The goods index posted an upward movement of 0.4% in March compared to a 0.5% gain recorded for February, while the services index registered a 0.5% increase for both March and February. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the goods index rose by 3.7%, maintaining a lower rate of increase compared to the 4.9% year-over-year rise recorded by the services index.

(continued on page 4)

### City Highlights

Between February and March, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from increases of 0.1% for Thunder Bay to 1.5% in Victoria. For Thunder Bay, the lower than average price increase resulted mostly from a 1.1% decline in food prices. A 0.4% increase in food prices and a 43.4% increase in the price of gasoline (due to returns to regular prices after a gasoline price war), were the major contributors to the higher than average price increase in Victoria.

Between March 1986 and March 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 1.9% for Saint John and 5.4% for Toronto.

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

#### St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.4%, mainly reflecting higher gasoline prices and increased air fares. Increased owned accommodation charges (largely the result of higher replacement costs) also exerted a notable upward impact. The food index also advanced, as higher prices for cereal products, fresh produce and soft drinks more than offset lower prices for beef and pork. Higher prices for women's wear were observed, offset partly by a decline in the cost of men's wear. Prices for new cars declined. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

#### Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased costs for gasoline and air transportation and higher household operating expenses. The shelter index advanced, mainly due to increased owned accommodation costs (especially for replacement cost) and higher electricity charges. The food index declined marginally, as lower prices for pork, cured meats, fresh vegetables and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for poultry and cereal and bakery products. Prices for new cars declined. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

#### Halifax

Increased transportation costs (particularly for gasoline, local bus fares and air travel), higher prices for men's and women's wear and higher housing charges were among the main contributing factors in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within the housing component, advances were observed in the cost of rented accommodation, household operating expenses and in the prices of household furnishings and equipment. These advances were partly offset by a decline in owned accommodation charges, which reflected lower costs for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Also exerting an upward impact were higher prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for beef, pork, cured meats and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for chicken, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit. Prices for new cars also declined. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

#### Saint John

Increased costs for gasoline, automobile insurance and air transportation combined with higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased household operating costs and higher prices for household equipment explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. The food index remained unchanged overall as higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products and sugar were completely offset by lower prices for pork, fresh vegetables, coffee and soft drinks. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

#### Quebec City

Higher transportation charges (most notably for gasoline), increased costs for travel tours and higher prices for health and personal care items (particularly non-prescribed medicines, prescription lenses and personal care supplies) were among the main contributors in the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for cigarettes and household furnishings and equipment, as well as increased household operating costs were also noted. Owned

(continued on page 5)

#### **Quebec City (continued)**

accommodation charges declined, as did prices for new cars. Food prices declined on average, due to lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh vegetables. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the all-items index rose 4.1%.

#### **Montreal**

Among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares and higher prices for packaged holiday trips. Cigarette prices were up, as were charges for rented and owned accommodation. Food prices were up on average, mainly reflecting higher prices for beef, poultry, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Declines were observed in the costs of new cars, women's wear and personal care supplies. From March 1986 to March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

#### **Ottawa**

Higher gasoline prices and increased air fares combined with advances in the costs of packaged holiday trips, cigarettes, fuel oil, men's wear and rented accommodation explained most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, decreased owned accommodation charges, lower household furnishing costs and a decline in overall food prices. The decline in the food index largely reflected lower prices for poultry, pork, cured meats, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

#### **Toronto**

Increased charges for owned accommodation, combined with higher prices for men's and women's wear, higher travel tour costs and increased air fares explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Charges for rented accommodation also advanced, as did fuel oil prices. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for beef, poultry and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Prices for new cars also declined. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

#### **Thunder Bay**

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, as declines in the food and health and personal care indexes almost completely offset increases in the other five major component indexes. Among those factors exerting an upward pressure were higher clothing prices (particularly for men's wear), increased air fares, higher gasoline prices and increased vehicle insurance premiums. Advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses and household furnishing and equipment costs also had a notable upward impact. Cigarette prices and the cost of packaged holiday trips also advanced. Food prices declined, mainly reflecting lower prices for beef, pork, poultry, cured meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

#### **Winnipeg**

Advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums, local transit fares and air fares combined with increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of men's wear, personal care supplies, packaged holiday trips, cigarettes and beer. The food index remained unchanged overall, while the cost of new cars declined. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

#### **Regina**

Higher charges for electricity and for owned accommodation, increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and higher prices for gasoline and air fares accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in the cost of personal care supplies, cigarettes and men's and women's wear, as well as in expenses relating to household operation. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars and a slight decline in overall food costs, most notably for beef, chicken, cured meats and fresh vegetables. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

(continued on page 6)

### **Saskatoon**

Higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares, higher household furnishing and equipment costs and higher prices for non-prescribed medicines explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Cigarette and clothing prices also advanced. Food prices were up slightly, as higher prices for bakery products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for beef, pork, poultry, cured meats, fresh vegetables and coffee. From March 1986 to March 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

### **Edmonton**

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher food prices and increased transportation costs. Within the food component, higher prices were observed for beef, cured meats, fresh produce, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The rise in the transportation component resulted from increased costs for gasoline, air fares and new cars. Cigarette prices also rose, as did prices for men's and women's wear and household equipment. Furniture prices declined, as did charges relating to owned accommodation. From March 1986 to March 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.8%.

### **Calgary**

Higher gasoline prices and increased air fares combined with advances in the prices of cigarettes, women's wear, household equipment and household operating expenses explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased costs for travel tours, personal care supplies, and household furnishings, as well as a decline in owned accommodation charges. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, soft drinks and

restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for beef, pork, cured meats, dairy products, bakery products, fresh vegetables and coffee. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

### **Vancouver**

Higher housing and transportation costs explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Within the transportation component, higher prices were observed for new cars, gasoline and air travel. The rise in the housing index reflected increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Other notable increases were observed in the costs of cigarettes and clothing. Food prices advanced marginally, reflecting higher prices for chicken, vegetables, sugar and restaurant meals. Since March 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

### **Victoria**

The 1.5% rise in the all-items index was largely the result of higher prices for gasoline, as well as higher food prices and increased household furnishing and equipment costs. Household operating expenses were up, as were prices for cigarettes and clothing. Charges relating to owned accommodation declined. Between March 1986 and March 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.5%.

(see table on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the March 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.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
March 1987 index	134.4	123.2	134.0	130.3	135.7	135.7	132.6	177.4
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
% change from March 1986	2.4	6.9	0.4	3.0	-0.7	4.5	4.2	3.6
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
March 1987 index	130.1	122.5	127.0	119.9	130.0	139.1	139.3	179.4
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	-0.1	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
% change from March 1986	2.8	6.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	3.9	5.9	10.9
<b>Halifax</b>								
March 1987 index	135.5	122.2	137.0	119.6	136.8	144.2	142.0	183.2
% change from Feb. 1987	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
% change from March 1986	3.8	6.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	6.2	5.7	10.8
<b>Saint John</b>								
March 1987 index	135.0	128.8	138.9	119.2	130.3	133.0	138.6	182.0
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.0	-0.2	0.3	0.2
% change from March 1986	1.9	6.2	1.4	2.4	-5.0	3.8	4.5	6.2
<b>Quebec City</b>								
March 1987 index	138.3	132.3	140.8	123.3	138.1	139.0	128.1	184.1
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.5
% change from March 1986	4.1	7.0	2.8	3.4	1.0	4.2	5.2	7.5
<b>Montreal</b>								
March 1987 index	138.6	133.2	139.5	122.4	142.5	136.9	132.1	185.3
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.4
% change from March 1986	4.5	6.9	3.6	3.8	2.5	5.1	5.1	6.3
<b>Ottawa</b>								
March 1987 index	137.2	128.8	140.8	123.3	139.5	136.2	133.9	175.2
% change from Feb. 1987	0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9
% change from March 1986	3.9	6.1	2.5	3.7	2.6	5.0	4.9	6.6
<b>Toronto</b>								
March 1987 index	139.7	134.4	141.7	125.4	141.1	139.9	136.3	177.0
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2
% change from March 1986	5.4	5.6	6.2	3.5	2.8	6.1	5.6	6.4
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
March 1987 index	135.3	129.6	135.1	122.0	136.2	137.9	133.3	173.2
% change from Feb. 1987	0.1	-1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.2	0.6	1.2
% change from March 1986	3.0	3.3	1.7	4.3	0.8	4.4	5.2	7.8
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
March 1987 index	134.6	124.1	137.4	121.8	132.3	133.4	138.5	186.9
% change from Feb. 1987	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.0
% change from March 1986	4.4	6.2	3.4	3.0	1.5	5.8	6.0	11.1

### 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.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>Regina</b>								
March 1987 index	132.3	121.9	137.5	118.8	125.6	139.5	133.8	174.0
% change from Feb. 1987	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.5
% change from March 1986	4.6	8.4	3.4	0.4	2.9	4.0	5.0	11.8
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
March 1987 index	133.0	122.5	136.4	122.5	128.1	134.9	136.2	171.2
% change from Feb. 1987	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
% change from March 1986	4.2	7.5	3.8	-0.3	0.2	4.7	5.6	10.4
<b>Edmonton</b>								
March 1987 index	130.7	131.5	123.6	120.5	135.0	138.1	132.4	179.7
% change from Feb. 1987	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4
% change from March 1986	2.8	5.5	1.4	3.1	0.6	4.4	4.6	6.0
<b>Calgary</b>								
March 1987 index	130.1	130.3	123.3	116.6	136.9	140.7	132.2	175.5
% change from Feb. 1987	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	1.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.4
% change from March 1986	2.7	5.9	1.2	2.8	0.1	3.1	4.2	6.9
<b>Vancouver</b>								
March 1987 index	132.3	130.8	125.7	123.5	136.5	131.7	142.8	170.6
% change from Feb. 1987	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.0
% change from March 1986	3.4	6.4	1.8	3.2	0.3	4.5	6.1	7.5
<b>Victoria<sup>2</sup></b>								
March 1987 index	106.1	109.0	100.8	106.5	105.3	105.8	111.4	124.3
% change from Feb. 1987	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	7.6	0.2	0.8	1.0
% change from March 1986	2.5	5.6	0.1	2.8	0.3	2.2	5.4	8.2

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

<sup>2</sup> December 1984 = 100.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Telephone Statistics

February 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$853.2 million in February 1987, up 3.3% from February 1986.

Operating expenses were \$582.0 million, an increase of 6.3% from February 1986. Net operating revenue was \$271.2 million, a decrease of 2.6% from February 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of April 27. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

### Steel Ingots

February 1987

Steel ingot production for February 1987 totalled 1 153 257 tonnes, an increase of 2.0% from 1 130 617 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date production reached 2 382 395 tonnes, an increase of 4.1% from 2 288 825 tonnes a year earlier.

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

Order the February 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of May 4. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

### Per Capita Consumption of Red Meat

1986

Apparent per capita consumption of red meat in 1986 was as follows, with 1985 figures in brackets: beef, 39.2 kilograms (38.8); pork, 27.6 kilograms (28.5); veal, 1.9 kilograms (1.8); mutton and lamb, .94 kilograms (.76).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1183 and table 00190109.

Contact B. Rosien (613-991-2509), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division.

### Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

April 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at April 1, 1987 and revised figures for March 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release May 15. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture and Natural Resources Division.

### Imports by Commodity

February 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for February 1987 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 February 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the first week of May. Contact G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

### **Contract Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the contract textile dyeing and finishing industry (SIC 1992) totalled \$160.2 million, down 0.5% from \$161.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5434 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-251B 1992. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

### **Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' clothing contractors industry (SIC 2435) totalled \$167.1 million, up 7.7% from \$155.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5444 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2435. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

### **Upholstered Household Furniture Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the upholstered household furniture industry (SIC 2612) totalled \$524.3 million, up 2.9% from \$509.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5475 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-251B 2612. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

### **Other Household Furniture Industries**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other household furniture industries (SIC 2619) totalled \$181.4 million, up 4.1% from \$174.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5476 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-251B 2619. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

### **Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled \$992.1 million, up 3.1% from \$961.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5559 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3255. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

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

### **Boatbuilding and Repair Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the boatbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled \$260.2 million, up 12.1% from \$232.1 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5565 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-251B 3281. Commodity data for this industry will become available in July.

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

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## Publications Released

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**Consumer Price Index, March 1987.**  
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(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,**  
October-December 1986.  
**Catalogue number 62-010**  
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## Major Release Dates: Week of April 21-24

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Anticipated  
date(s) of  
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Title

Reference period

April

21	Retail Trade	February 1987
21-22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1987
22-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	February 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	February 1987

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