

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, June 19, 1987

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### Consumer Price Index

May 1987

#### National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.6% between April and May, attaining a level of 137.8 (1981=100). The May increase represents the largest monthly increase since July of 1986. All seven major component indexes advanced. This month's increase was largely due to increases for the food (0.9%), the housing (0.3%), the recreation, reading and education (1.0%) and the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (1.0%) indexes.

The seasonally adjusted data and the year-over-year data also exhibited some acceleration. The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose 0.5% in May following increases of 0.3% in April, 0.4% in March and 0.3% in February. The year-over-year change between May 1986 and May 1987 was 4.6%, up slightly from the 4.5% posted in the 12-month period ending in April. This result represents the largest year-over-year change since May 1984. In addition, the compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three month period from February to May was 5.1%, up from 4.2% for the period ending in April.

#### Food

After remaining unchanged for the month of April, the food index posted a 0.9% increase for the month of May. Its two major components, food purchased from stores and food purchased from restaurants, rose 1.0% and 0.5% respectively after both indexes recorded no increase for the month of April.

The increase in the food purchased from stores index was the result of price gains recorded for fresh meat (1.4%), poultry products (0.9%), cured meat items (2.7%), fresh fruit (5.7%) and fresh vegetables (5.6%). The second consecutive month of price gains for fresh meat was due to continuing reductions in the number of market-ready cattle, returns from Easter promotional levels for turkeys and generally higher wholesale prices for hogs. Led by price increases of 27.5% for onions (over the past 12

months, onions have now risen 150.2%), 19.4% for cucumbers and 23.2% for cabbage, the fresh vegetable index rose 5.6%. The 5.7% increase in fresh fruit prices included seasonal gains posted for apples (5.3%), grapefruit (19.7%) and oranges (4.6%). With world coffee prices decreasing due to expectations of a good 1987-88 crop in Brazil, coffee prices fell 4.0% during the month. Year-over-year, coffee prices have fallen 16.9%.

Over the 12-month period, May 1986 to May 1987, the food index advanced by 5.2% compared to the year-over-year increase of 5.1% recorded in April. Gains of 5.4% in the index for food purchased from stores and 4.7% in the index for food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest year-over-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% for both May and April. All component indexes showed advances during the month, ranging from a 0.3% increase for the housing index to a 1.0% increase for both the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages and the recreation, reading and education indexes.

The housing index posted a 0.3% increase for May, as increases in the shelter (0.2%) and the household furnishings and equipment (1.1%) components were moderated by the unchanged position of the household operations component. Within shelter, price gains were led by new housing prices (1.2%) and electricity (1.5%). Year-over-year, housing prices have increased 17.0% (the bulk of the gain is due to the Toronto housing market where prices have risen 41.4%). The price of fuel oil has declined for the second consecutive month (this time by 1.4%), but the year-over-year price change has risen from -10.4% in April to -4.7% for May (due to the pronounced energy price declines 13 months ago).

Increases of 1.1% for the recreation and 0.3% for the reading indexes together with no change for the education index led to a 1.0% rise in the recreation, reading and education

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

	Indexes			Percentage change May 1987 from	
	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	April 1987	May 1986
<b>All-items</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Food	132.4	131.2	125.8	0.9	5.2
All-items excluding food	139.3	138.6	133.4	0.5	4.4
Housing	137.5	137.1	132.4	0.3	3.9
Clothing	123.8	123.0	118.7	0.6	4.3
Transportation	138.2	137.7	133.2	0.4	3.8
Health and personal care	138.9	137.9	132.0	0.7	5.2
Recreation, reading and education	137.3	136.0	129.8	1.0	5.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	185.3	183.4	172.9	1.0	7.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	72.6	73.0	75.9		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	326.4				

index. Price gains included photographic goods and services (3.1%) and magazines and periodicals (0.7%).

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index advanced by 1.0%, due to price gains for tobacco products and smokers' supplies, and alcoholic beverages (0.6% and 1.3% respectively). The rise in cigarette prices was the result of a combination of manufacturers' price increases and, in Manitoba, the extension of the provincial retail sales tax to these items. The price of alcoholic beverages rose due to a combination of higher taxes (Manitoba), increased producer costs and exchange rate fluctuations.

After posting a 0.1% gain for April, the transportation index rose 0.4% in May. A 1.6% increase in the public transportation index was moderated by a smaller 0.1% gain posted for the private transportation index. During the month, the price of new automobiles rose by 0.4%, and air fares by 3.0% (a combination of higher seasonal excursion fares and higher air transportation tax effective May 1). After six consecutive months of price increases, the price of gasoline fell 0.1% in May.

Led by an increase of 0.9% in men's clothing and 0.4% in women's clothing, the clothing index posted an overall gain of 0.6%. A gain of 0.7% for the health and personal care index also contributed to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index. This increase was attributable to a 0.8% rise recorded for personal care supplies and services and a 0.5% gain in the cost of health care.

Over the 12-month period, ending in May 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 4.4%, higher than the 4.3% increase posted for the previous 12-month period ending in April.

#### **Goods and Services**

The goods index posted a gain of 0.7% in May compared to a 0.4% result recorded for April, while the services index increased by 0.4% after posting 0.5% gains for the three previous months. Between May 1986 and May 1987 both the goods and services indexes rose by 4.6%.

#### **City Highlights**

Between April and May, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.1% for

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Charlottetown-Summerside to an increase of 1.3% for Winnipeg. For Charlottetown-Summerside, the overall price decline resulted from declines in the price of meat products, fresh fruit, clothing and housing. Higher than average price gains recorded for food, tobacco and alcohol products, and a general increase in the provincial sales tax from 6% to 7% contributed to the higher than average increase for Winnipeg.

Between May 1986 and May 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 2.3% for Victoria and 6.3% for Toronto.

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

#### **St. John's**

The all-items index rose 0.3% mainly reflecting higher food prices, increased transportation costs and higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licenced premises. The rise in the food index was largely the result of higher prices for prepared meats, bakery products, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The rise in the transportation index was mainly due to increased air fares and higher prices for new cars. Other notable advances were observed in the cost of personal care services and in charges relating to recreational activities. Clothing prices declined slightly as did owned accommodation charges (particularly for maintenance and repair costs) and household operating expenses. Since May 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

#### **Charlottetown/Summerside**

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%), mainly as a result of declines in owned accommodation costs (especially maintenance and repair costs), electricity charges and in the prices of men's and women's wear. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, increased charges relating to recreational activities and higher costs for personal care supplies and services. Advances in the costs of new cars, air travel, rented accommodation and household equipment were also noted. Food prices advanced on average, due to higher prices for

cured and prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. These advances were partly offset by lower prices for pork, chicken, fresh fruit and coffee. Since May 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

#### **Halifax**

The all-items index rose slightly (0.1%), with most of the upward pressure originating from higher prices for cigarettes and for beer served in licensed premises, as well as from higher charges relating to recreational activities and increased costs for personal care supplies. Also exerting an upward impact were increased charges for rented accommodation, higher prices for new cars, increased air fares and higher costs for household furnishings and equipment. The clothing index declined, reflecting lower prices for women's wear. Declines were also noted in the costs of maintenance and repairs for owned accommodation, in fuel oil charges and in expenses relating to household operation. The food index declined overall, reflecting lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, sugar, coffee and tea. Since May 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

#### **Saint John**

Advances in housing charges (reflecting increased rented accommodation costs, higher household operating expenses, higher household maintenance and repair charges and increased furniture and equipment costs) explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in charges relating to recreational activities, new car prices, air fares and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Prices for clothing and gasoline declined. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, cured and prepared meats, fish, dairy products and restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for poultry, bakery products, fresh produce, sugar and coffee. Since May 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

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### **Quebec City**

Higher food prices, particularly for pork, turkey, cured meats, cereal products and fresh produce, and increased transportation costs, particularly for gasoline, new cars and air travel, explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher charges for electricity, increased prices for household furnishings and equipment and higher costs relating to recreational activities also exerted a notable upward impact. Price increases were also observed for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased charges relating to homeowners' maintenance and repairs, lower vehicle insurance premiums (the result of a decline in taxes associated with this commodity), decreased charges relating to personal care and lower prices for women's wear. Between May 1986 and May 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

### **Montreal**

The all-items index rose 0.5%, with most of the upward impact originating from higher food prices, most notably for pork, poultry, cured meats, dairy products, eggs, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit and vegetables. Electricity charges advanced, as did the costs of rented and owned accommodation. The transportation index was up, reflecting higher prices for new cars, gasoline and air travel, offset somewhat by a decline in vehicle insurance premiums (resulting from a decline in taxes associated with this commodity). Increased costs for recreational activities, higher charges for personal care and increased prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also noted. Between May 1986 and May 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.6%.

### **Ottawa**

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%). Among the main contributors were higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, higher fees for recreational activities, increased prices for recreational equipment and higher transportation costs (most notably for new cars and air fares). Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased costs for prescribed medicines and higher personal care charges.

Increased costs for rented accommodation and for household furnishings and equipment were also noted. Partly offsetting these advances were lower overall prices for food, especially for beef, chicken, prepared meats, dairy products, eggs, bakery products, coffee and soft drinks. Declines were also noted in expenses for household operation and in charges relating to maintenance and repairs for owned accommodation. Since May 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

### **Toronto**

Among the main contributors to the 0.8% rise in the all-items index were increased owned accommodation costs, higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, higher clothing prices and increased transportation costs (the latter due mainly to higher prices for new cars, gasoline and air travel). Food prices also rose, most notably for fresh produce and restaurant meals. Fees for recreational activities, charges for personal care and prices for alcoholic beverages also advanced. From May 1986 to May 1987, the all-items index rose 6.3%.

### **Thunder Bay**

The all-items index rose 0.4%, mainly reflecting higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased health and personal care costs and higher food prices, most notably for beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Increases were also observed in charges relating to recreational activities, in air fares and in the cost of alcoholic beverages. Also exerting an upward influence were increased household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Owned accommodation charges declined, mainly due to lower costs for household maintenance and repairs. From May 1986 to May 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.9%.

### **Winnipeg**

Higher food prices (especially for beef, pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals) combined with the rise in the provincial retail sales tax (from 6% to 7%) and higher prices for alcoholic beverages (due to the provincial surcharge on these products) explained most of the 1.3% rise

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in the all-items index. Higher cigarette prices, due to the extension of the provincial retail sales tax to these items, also had a notable effect. Other advances were observed in the costs of household furnishings and equipment, clothing, new cars and in fees associated with recreational activities. Since May 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

#### **Regina**

Higher food prices (most notably for poultry, fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks) and increased fees for recreational activities were among the main contributors to the 0.8% rise in the all-items index. Household operation and furniture and equipment costs also advanced, as did clothing prices and the costs of new cars, air travel and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Between May 1986 and May 1987, the all-items index rose 5.0%.

#### **Saskatoon**

The all-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices, especially for beef, pork, poultry, cereal and bakery products, sugar and soft drinks, increased household furnishing and equipment costs and higher prices for men's and women's wear. New car prices also advanced, as did air fares and fees associated with recreational activities. Owned accommodation charges declined, reflecting lower costs for household maintenance and repairs. From May 1986 to May 1987, the all-items index rose 4.1%.

#### **Edmonton**

The all-items index rose 1.1% reflecting higher prices for food (particularly for beef, pork, cured meats, eggs, fresh fruit and soft drinks) and increased prices for alcoholic beverages (both from stores and from licensed premises). Transportation costs were also up, resulting mainly from increased air fares and higher fees for drivers' licenses and for vehicle registration. Fees and dues associated with recreational activities also advanced, as did the costs of men's wear, household furnishings and personal care supplies. Since May 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

#### **Calgary**

Higher prices for alcoholic beverages (both from stores and from licensed premises), increased fees associated with recreational activities and higher prices for food explained most of the 0.8% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for beef, poultry, eggs, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit (partly offset by lower prices for pork, coffee and soft drinks). Transportation costs also increased, reflecting advances in air fares, vehicle registration fees, drivers' license charges and new car prices. Furniture prices also advanced. Between May 1986 and May 1987, the all-items index rose 4.0%.

#### **Vancouver**

The all-items index rose 0.5% with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for food, especially for beef, poultry, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Also contributing a notable upward influence were advances in the prices of alcoholic beverages (from both stores and licensed premises), clothing and household furnishings as well as increases in the cost of air travel. The costs of personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also up, as were charges relating to rented accommodation. Since May 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

#### **Victoria**

Higher prices for beef, poultry, prepared meats, cereal products and fresh fruit combined with increased recreation charges and higher transportation costs (most notably for new cars and air fares) explained most of the 0.8% rise in the all-items index. Other notable increases were observed in the cost of household furnishings and equipment as well as in the prices of clothing and alcoholic beverages. Between May 1986 and May 1987, the all-items index rose 2.3%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 1922-1940.

Order the May 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), or 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>								
May 1987 index	135.2	123.3	134.2	131.6	135.9	137.3	135.4	182.6
% change from April 1987	0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.2
% change from May 1986	2.8	5.4	1.0	4.7	0.7	5.0	6.2	3.9
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
May 1987 index	130.6	123.3	127.0	117.4	130.2	142.1	141.4	185.0
% change from April 1987	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-2.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	2.5
% change from May 1986	3.5	5.0	1.6	0.8	1.7	5.5	6.1	12.1
<b>Halifax</b>								
May 1987 index	135.8	121.2	136.2	121.5	135.0	146.6	143.8	193.8
% change from April 1987	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.9
% change from May 1986	3.2	4.7	1.5	2.9	0.4	6.6	5.6	9.6
<b>Saint John</b>								
May 1987 index	136.1	128.7	139.7	120.7	131.6	134.3	142.1	185.0
% change from April 1987	0.2	0.0	0.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.9	0.3
% change from May 1986	2.7	5.8	2.6	3.4	-3.0	4.9	5.5	4.6
<b>Quebec City</b>								
May 1987 index	139.2	133.5	140.9	124.5	139.6	140.1	129.3	187.0
% change from April 1987	0.4	1.0	0.1	-0.2	1.0	-0.4	0.6	0.3
% change from May 1986	4.0	5.0	2.7	4.6	4.0	5.8	5.0	4.9
<b>Montreal</b>								
May 1987 index	139.8	135.5	140.1	123.7	142.4	139.2	133.7	188.2
% change from April 1987	0.5	1.5	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
% change from May 1986	4.6	6.5	3.8	5.3	3.0	5.4	5.6	4.2
<b>Ottawa</b>								
May 1987 index	138.0	128.1	141.2	124.7	139.9	141.4	136.0	178.6
% change from April 1987	0.1	-0.8	-0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.0
% change from May 1986	3.8	4.1	2.8	4.8	2.5	6.7	5.7	6.2
<b>Toronto</b>								
May 1987 index	141.8	136.0	144.3	127.3	142.4	142.8	138.5	180.6
% change from April 1987	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.7
% change from May 1986	6.3	5.4	7.8	4.4	5.3	6.4	6.0	5.4
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
May 1987 index	136.1	130.9	135.1	121.3	136.8	141.8	135.9	175.9
% change from April 1987	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.5
% change from May 1986	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.4	1.9	5.7	5.3	7.1
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
May 1987 index	136.9	127.2	138.9	122.2	133.4	134.7	140.8	199.8
% change from April 1987	1.3	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	4.6
% change from May 1986	5.3	6.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	5.9	7.0	14.9

### 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.<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>								
May 1987 index	133.4	124.2	137.8	118.8	125.1	140.4	138.1	176.9
% change from April 1987	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.3	2.5	0.4
% change from May 1986	5.0	7.5	2.9	4.7	5.5	3.2	7.8	6.9
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
May 1987 index	134.1	125.1	136.7	122.5	128.2	137.1	138.3	173.2
% change from April 1987	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.1
% change from May 1986	4.1	6.6	3.2	3.4	1.8	4.6	5.5	6.0
<b>Edmonton</b>								
May 1987 index	133.4	133.3	124.4	121.3	135.9	141.0	135.8	208.5
% change from April 1987	1.1	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.4
% change from May 1986	4.2	4.5	1.6	4.2	2.7	5.2	6.3	19.0
<b>Calgary</b>								
May 1987 index	132.4	131.6	123.7	117.2	137.6	142.1	135.5	202.1
% change from April 1987	0.8	1.8	-0.1	0.3	0.8	-0.1	1.9	2.0
% change from May 1986	4.0	6.0	0.8	3.4	3.2	4.5	5.3	18.2
<b>Vancouver</b>								
May 1987 index	132.8	130.7	125.8	123.2	138.2	133.2	143.8	172.5
% change from April 1987	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.9
% change from May 1986	2.9	4.2	0.6	2.9	3.8	4.1	5.2	6.6
<b>Victoria<sup>2</sup></b>								
May 1987 index	106.2	109.8	100.2	106.3	106.1	105.9	111.9	125.3
% change from April 1987	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.6	0.7
% change from May 1986	2.3	4.3	-0.5	2.3	3.4	1.0	5.1	6.7

<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.



## **The Growth of Part-time Work in a Changing Industrial Environment 1975-1986**

In 1975, part-time workers accounted for 11% of the employed, but by 1986, their share had climbed to almost 16%. Twenty per cent of this increase came from the expansion of certain industries – especially community, business and personal services, and trade – with traditionally above-average proportions of part-timers. These industries expanded their share of total employment, generally at the expense of such sectors as manufacturing and construction which do not rely as heavily on part-time labour.

Still, 80% of the overall rise since 1975 in the proportion of people working part-time can be traced to shifts towards part-time work within industries: all 10 main industry groups increased their proportion of part-time workers. The most dramatic rise was recorded in the community, business and personal services industries – up from 17% employed part-time in 1975 to 24% in 1986.

These findings are from "The Growth of Part-time Work in a Changing Industrial Environment", contained in this month's issue of *The Labour Force*. Other highlights include:

- Nearly 40% of the increase since 1975 in the proportion of workers employed part-time occurred either during or just after the recession (1981-83). Three-quarters of the rise in part-time work during this phase was due to trends within the various industries – either long-term trends or a form of cut-back in full-time employment in response to the recession.
- The growth in part-time employment slowed after the recession: only 4% of the total increase in the past 11 years occurred since 1983. The slight rise in the proportion of people working part-time – from 15.4% in 1983 to 15.6% in 1986 – appears to be entirely due to the expansion of the service industries and not to any increase in the trend towards part-time work.

Order the May 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available immediately. Contact Jean-Marc Levesque (613-990-9732), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### **Quarterly Demographic Statistics, Canada, the Provinces and Territories**

January-March 1987

Estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at April 1, 1987 as well as current quarterly figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (family allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982.

Order *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002), to be released in the next few weeks. Contact the nearest regional office, or the relevant Division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Owen Adams (613-991-1631), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-991-2320), Demography Division.

### **Imports by Commodity**

April 1987

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

### **Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bread and other bakery products industry (SIC 1072) totalled \$1,455.5 million, up 8.5% from \$1,340.9 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5392 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-250B 1072. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

Contact B. Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

### **Women's Dress Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's dress industry (SIC 2443) totalled \$354.8 million, up 11.5% from \$318.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5447 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2443. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

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

### **Other Clothing and Apparel Industries n.e.c.**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other clothing and apparel industries n.e.c. (SIC 2499) totalled \$553.8 million, up 12.1% from \$494.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5457 and to be released shortly in catalogue 34-252B 2499. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

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

### **Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541) totalled \$233.0 million, up 23.7% from \$188.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5463 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-250B 2541. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

Contact J. Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

### **Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other fabricated structural metal products industry (SIC 3029) totalled \$1,079.6 million, up 9.9% from \$982.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5520 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3029. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

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

### **Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other ornamental and architectural metal products industry (SIC 3039) totalled \$526.1 million, up 18.7% from \$443.0 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5523 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3039. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

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

### **Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled \$289.6 million, up 10.3% from \$262.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5534 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3069. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

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

### **Machine Shop Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the machine shop industry (SIC 3081) totalled \$936.5 million, up 13.9% from \$822.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5536 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3081. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

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

**Other Metal Fabricating Industries  
n.e.c.**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other metal fabricating industries n.e.c. (SIC 3099) totalled \$969.9 million, up 0.6% from \$963.7 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5539 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3099. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

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

**Turbine and Mechanical Power  
Transmission Equipment Industry**

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the turbine and mechanical power transmission equipment industry (SIC 3194) totalled \$540.7 million, down 1.2% from \$547.5 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5546 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-250B 3194. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August.

Contact A. Diaz (613-991-3523), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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**Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, April 1987. Catalogue number 32-024 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies**, March 1987. Catalogue number 35-002 (Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Wood Industries – Wood Preservation Industry**, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 35-250B 2591 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, April 1987. Catalogue number 36-004 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Metal Tanks (Heavy Gauge) Industry**, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3021 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Plate Work Industry**, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3022 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Pre-engineered Metal Buildings Industry (Except Portable)**, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3023 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Small Electrical Appliance Industry**, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3311 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Lighting Fixture Industry**, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3331 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin**, Quarter Ended March 31, 1987. Catalogue number 47-007 (Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

**Imports by Country**, January-March 1987. Catalogue number 65-006 (Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

**The Labour Force**, May 1987. Catalogue Number 71-001 (Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215)

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The Daily, June 19, 1987

## Major Release Dates: Week of June 22 - 26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>June</b>		
22	Retail Trade	April 1987
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1987
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1987
24	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	April 1987
25	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1987
26	Wholesale Trade	April 1987
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	April 1987
26	Financial Activity in Canada	First Quarter 1987
26-29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1987
26-29	Capacity Utilization Rates in Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1987

**The  
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