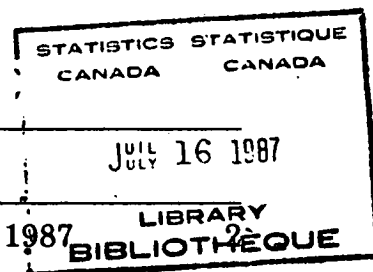


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 17, 1987



Major Releases

Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1987

- Real GDP increased 1.5% in the first quarter of 1987.

Consumer Price Index, June 1987

5

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.8%, up from the 4.6% reported in May.

Building Permits, May 1987

11

- The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued decreased 8.2% from a month earlier to \$2.5 billion.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, May 1987

13

- Seasonally adjusted, total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 4.4% from April.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, April 1987

15

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, June 1987

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Construction Type Plywood, May 1987

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1985 Census of Manufactures:

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Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry

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Major Releases

Income and Expenditure Accounts First Quarter 1987

In the first quarter of 1987, Gross Domestic Product rose 2.9% to a level of \$534.3 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. After allowing for a 1.3% increase in prices, real GDP expanded by 1.5%. This marked the seventeenth consecutive quarterly increase and the largest in over a year. Demand rose in all the major sectors of the economy; unlike the previous two quarters, the increase in demand was met more by higher domestic production than by increased imports or lowering of inventories.

Domestic and export demand each grew by 1.5% in volume in the first quarter. The largest gains occurred in residential construction and business investment in plant and equipment. Consumer spending also picked up, after slackening in the fourth quarter. Part of the gain in exports reflected the end of labour disputes in grain transportation, and resulted in sharply lower farm inventories. In terms of incomes, there were large increases in total labour income and corporate profits.

Residential construction continued to strengthen, up 4.8% in volume, compared with increases of about 3% in the previous two quarters. The first quarter growth was widespread by type of spending, as new housing construction, commissions on the resale of houses, and alterations and improvements all rose. Housing activity continued to be highly concentrated in central Canada, and was accompanied by large increases in housing prices.

Business investment in plant and equipment posted a 3.5% increase in volume, the largest increase since mid-1985. Both non-residential construction and machinery and equipment rose, the first time the two have risen in the same quarter in the past year. The 5.1% gain in machinery and equipment was most evident in imported components. The rise in non-residential construction reflected higher building construction and gradual recovery in expenditures on exploration and development of oil and gas, after large drops in mid-1986.

Note to Users:

Revised estimates of the Income and Expenditure Accounts covering the period 1982 to 1986 are released with the results for the first quarter of 1987. The data have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns. The revisions are generally within historically expected ranges.

Constant dollar personal expenditure on goods and services grew by 1.1%, with spending on services rising by 1.6% and goods by 0.7%. The change in spending on services was led by higher travel expenditure abroad, while the increase for goods was concentrated in spending on durable goods, notably motor vehicles. Higher purchases of durable goods were associated with lower interest rates and little price increase, particularly as auto rebates proliferated. Relatively rapid price increases of 1.5% for non-durable goods – notably for energy products – accompanied lower consumption of these goods.

Net exports of goods and services rose by \$0.9 billion in 1981 dollars, as exports rose slightly faster than imports. Most of the 1.5% gain in exports was accounted for by a resumption of grain shipments and by higher exports of fabricated materials. Exports of end products eased slightly, as non-automotive shipments fell, while demand for crude materials such as oil remained weak. Virtually all of the gain in imports reflected higher demand for machinery and equipment and crude materials such as metal ores and crude oil.

Business non-farm inventories rose by \$1.5 billion in volume. Increased stocks in the trade sector offset reductions in manufacturing stocks, particularly raw materials. Manufacturing production surged ahead by 2.4% in the first quarter, following the run-down of inventories in the second half of 1986. Farm inventories declined by \$1.1 billion, reflecting higher grain exports and lower estimates of the new crop.

The implicit price index for GDP increased by 1.3% in the first quarter; excluding changes in inventories, the implicit price index for GDP

rose by a more moderate 1.0%. Export prices declined by 1.1%, the sixth consecutive quarterly decline. Prices for final domestic demand rose 0.9%, as import prices declined for the fourth consecutive quarter. A higher exchange rate for the Canadian dollar in the first quarter served to dampen most import prices.

Total labour income grew by 2.0%, the largest quarterly gain in over a year. The increase was led by goods-producing industries, up 3.0%, notably mining and manufacturing. Much of the strengthening in overall labour income reflected higher employment. In contrast to the strong growth in labour income, personal income grew only 1.3% as net farm income fell sharply. This, combined with an increase of 2.0% in personal expenditure on goods and services, led to a drop in the savings rate from 10.5% to 9.5%.

Corporate profits before taxes increased by 6.4%, the second straight large increase. Profits stood 19% above the level of a year earlier, the largest yearly increase in over two years. Increases were widespread among industrial corporations.

Total government sector revenue, on a national accounts basis, rose by 1.0%. Increased revenues originated in higher indirect tax collections and personal direct taxes. Total government expenditure was little changed in the quarter, as transfer payments to persons and interest payments on the public debt declined. The overall government sector deficit, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, narrowed from \$28.4 billion to \$25.6 billion.

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

A printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division (\$35/\$140).

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$15/\$60), scheduled for release the middle of August 1987, or contact Barbara Clift (613-990-9158), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

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

	I	II	1986 III	IV	1987 I	IV'86 III'86	I'87 IV'86
	(\$ millions)					% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	269,084	272,480	275,504	278,844	284,332	1.2	2.0
Corporation profits before taxes	43,556	44,312	44,948	48,720	51,844	8.4	6.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	41,964	38,780	40,104	42,288	42,824	5.4	1.3
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	5,004	7,228	3,952	4,324	2,824	9.4	-34.7
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	30,696	32,024	32,840	33,844	34,588	3.1	2.2
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1,540	1,568	-1,092	-3,432	-208	-2,340 ²	3,224 ²
Net domestic income at factor cost	388,764	396,392	396,256	404,588	416,204	2.1	2.9
Indirect taxes less subsidies	52,220	52,208	57,052	54,212	57,476	-5.0	6.0
Capital consumption allowances	56,380	56,968	58,504	58,684	59,496	0.3	1.4
Statistical discrepancy	2,396	1,856	1,516	1,596	1,084		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	499,760	507,424	513,328	519,080	534,260	1.1	2.9

¹ Includes military pay and allowances.

² Actual change in millions of dollars.

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

	I	II	1986 III	IV	1987 I	IV'86 III'86	I'87 IV'86
	At current prices (\$ millions)					% Change	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	289,792	295,012	303,000	307,184	313,432	1.4	2.0
Durable goods	41,860	42,740	45,116	44,260	45,528	-1.9	2.9
Semi-durable goods	30,064	30,768	31,488	32,276	32,512	2.5	0.7
Non-durable goods	83,148	82,896	85,160	85,624	86,892	0.5	1.5
Services	134,720	138,608	141,236	145,024	148,500	2.7	2.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	99,384	100,092	101,980	103,336	104,612	1.3	1.2
Government investment in fixed capital	12,944	12,744	12,612	12,532	12,604	-0.6	0.6
Government investment in inventories	64	-20	-256	72	108	328 ¹	36 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	88,516	87,764	89,140	91,588	96,320	2.7	5.2
Residential	29,596	30,844	32,672	34,588	37,288	5.9	7.8
Plant and equipment	58,920	56,920	56,468	57,000	59,032	0.9	3.6
Business investment in inventories	6,452	5,036	2,312	1,136	1,920	-1,176 ¹	784 ¹
Exports of goods and services	138,512	136,200	138,548	139,800	140,532	0.9	0.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	133,508	127,548	132,492	134,972	134,184	1.9	-0.6
Statistical discrepancy	-2,396	-1,856	-1,516	-1,596	-1,084		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	499,760	507,424	513,328	519,080	534,260	1.1	2.9
Final Domestic Demand	490,636	495,612	506,732	514,640	526,968	1.6	2.4
	At 1981 prices (\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	221,380	223,788	227,640	227,828	230,300	0.1	1.1
Durable goods	36,244	36,188	37,756	36,692	37,644	-2.8	2.6
Semi-durable goods	24,608	24,996	25,316	25,708	25,604	1.5	-0.4
Non-durable goods	61,224	61,860	62,908	62,540	62,524	-0.6	0.0
Services	99,304	100,744	101,660	102,888	104,528	1.2	1.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	75,004	74,968	75,288	75,416	75,744	0.2	0.4
Government investment in fixed capital	10,976	10,836	10,644	10,500	10,484	-1.4	-0.2
Government investment in inventories	52	-16	-196	56	84	252 ¹	28 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	77,632	76,272	76,704	77,892	80,972	1.5	4.0
Residential	25,224	25,532	26,360	27,136	28,440	2.9	4.8
Plant and equipment	52,408	50,740	50,344	50,756	52,532	0.8	3.5
Business investment in inventories	5,600	4,492	3,056	1,320	348	-1,736 ¹	-972 ¹
Exports of goods and services	130,988	131,096	133,648	136,304	138,412	2.0	1.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	116,108	112,184	117,440	119,888	121,060	2.1	1.0
Statistical discrepancy	-1,916	-1,472	-1,192	-1,244	-840		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	403,608	407,780	408,152	408,184	414,444	0.0	1.5
Final Domestic Demand	384,992	385,864	390,276	391,636	397,500	0.3	1.5
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	130.9	131.8	133.1	134.8	136.1	1.3	1.0
Durable goods	115.5	118.1	119.5	120.6	120.9	0.9	0.2
Semi-durable goods	122.2	123.1	124.4	125.5	127.0	0.9	1.2
Non-durable goods	135.8	134.0	135.4	136.9	139.0	1.1	1.5
Services	135.7	137.6	138.9	141.0	142.1	1.5	0.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	132.5	133.5	135.5	137.0	138.1	1.1	0.8
Government investment in fixed capital	117.9	117.6	118.5	119.4	120.2	0.8	0.7
Business investment in fixed capital	114.0	115.1	116.2	117.6	119.0	1.2	1.2
Residential	117.3	120.8	123.9	127.5	131.1	2.9	2.8
Plant and equipment	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.3	112.4	0.1	0.1
Exports of goods and services	105.7	103.9	103.7	102.6	101.5	-1.1	-1.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	115.0	113.7	112.8	112.6	110.8	-0.2	-1.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	123.8	124.4	125.8	127.2	128.9	1.1	1.3
Final Domestic Demand	127.4	128.4	129.8	131.4	132.6	1.2	0.9

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Consumer Price Index

June 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.3% between May and June, attaining a level of 138.2 (1981=100). Four of the seven major component indexes advanced, with the largest impact coming from a 1.1% increase for the food index. The housing, transportation, and health and personal care indexes also advanced.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose 0.4% in June, following increases of 0.5% in May, 0.3% in April and 0.4% in March. The year-over-year change between June 1986 and June 1987 was 4.8%, up from the 4.6% posted in the 12-month period ending in May and the highest rate of year-over-year change since May 1984. The compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period from March to June was 5.1%, unchanged from the result recorded for the period ending in May.

Food

After posting a 0.9% increase for the month of May, the food index rose 1.1% for the month of June. This acceleration was entirely due to an increase of 1.7% in the food purchased from stores index, after a 1.0% increase in May. Food purchased from restaurants declined 0.5% after having risen 0.5% in May. This drop was due to the increase from \$2.00 to \$4.00 in the level of the Ontario sales tax exemption for restaurant meals.

The increase in the food purchased from stores index was the result of price gains recorded for meat products, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. Seasonal factors are mainly responsible for the strong increases in both fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. Led by price increases of 30.0% for potatoes, 15.9% for tomatoes and 5.0% for lettuce, the fresh vegetable index rose 10.0%. The 10.4% increase in fresh fruit prices included gains posted for bananas (13.1%), apples (5.7%), oranges (7.3%) and grapefruit (16.8%). Meat prices, which rose 1.3%, are also showing some seasonal increases due to the popularity of BBQ cuts. However, the strong increases for pork

(8.8%) and bacon (5.0%) reflect limited U.S. supplies of hogs for slaughter which have pushed up the North American price for all pork products. Notable price decreases included bakery products (-1.4%), coffee and tea (-0.9%), and carbonated beverages (-2.4%).

Over the 12-month period, June 1986 to June 1987, the food index advanced by 6.3% compared to the year-over-year increase of 5.2% recorded in May. Gains of 7.1% in the index for food purchased from stores and 3.9% 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 0.1% for June compared to 0.5% for May. Three of the component indexes posted increases, while the other three showed declines during the month.

The housing index posted a 0.2% rise for June, as 0.3% increases in both the shelter and the household operation components were moderated by a 0.2% decline in the household furnishings and equipment component. Within shelter, price gains were led by new housing prices (0.7%), rent (0.2%), and homeowners' insurance premiums (1.3%). Year-over-year, housing prices have increased 16.9% (the bulk of the gain is due to the Toronto housing market where prices have risen 40.2%).

The transportation index rose 0.4% in both May and June. A 1.0% increase in the public transportation index was moderated by a smaller 0.4% gain posted for the private transportation index. Although the price of new automobiles fell by 0.9% due to manufacturers' discounts, this decrease was more than offset by a 2.1% increase in the price of gasoline and a 1.3% gain recorded for air fares. The gasoline price increase was due primarily to Alberta's five cents per litre increase in gasoline taxes.

A gain of 0.1% 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 0.2% rise recorded for personal care products and a 0.1% gain in the cost of health care.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change June 1987 from	
	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	May 1987	June 1986
All-items	138.2	137.8	131.9	0.3	4.8
Food	133.9	132.4	126.0	1.1	6.3
All-items excluding food	139.5	139.3	133.6	0.1	4.4
Housing	137.8	137.5	132.5	0.2	4.0
Clothing	123.2	123.8	118.5	-0.5	4.0
Transportation	138.8	138.2	133.6	0.4	3.9
Health and personal care	139.1	138.9	132.3	0.1	5.1
Recreation, reading and education	137.2	137.3	130.1	-0.1	5.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	185.1	185.3	173.2	-0.1	6.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	72.4	72.6	75.8		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	327.4				

A 0.9% decrease in men's clothing prices combined with a 0.2% decline in women's clothing prices, caused the clothing index to post an overall decline of 0.5%. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index posted a 0.1% drop as both main components showed an identical 0.1% decline. A decrease of 0.1% for the recreation index, an increase of 0.2% for the reading index together with no change for the education index led to a 0.1% fall in the recreation, reading and education index.

Over the 12-month period ending in June 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 4.4%, which is identical to the increase posted for the previous 12-month period ending in May.

Goods and Services

The goods index posted a gain of 0.4% in June compared to the 0.7% result recorded for May, while the services index increased by 0.2% after posting a 0.4% gain for the previous month. Between June 1986 and June 1987, the goods index rose by 5.0% while the services index rose by 4.6%. This is the first time since September of 1985 that the year-over-year change for goods has surpassed that for services.

City Highlights

Between May and June, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.1% for Halifax to an increase of 0.8% for Calgary. In Halifax, the overall price decline resulted from decreases in the price of food, clothing, tobacco products, and health and personal care products. Higher than average price gains recorded for food (up 1.5%) and gasoline (up 13.9%) contributed to the above average increase in Calgary.

Between June 1986 and June 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 2.7% for Vancouver 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 0.2%, mainly due to higher food prices, particularly for pork, cured meats, dairy products and fresh produce. Other notable advances were observed in the costs relating to household operation, rented accom- (continued on page 7)

modation, personal care supplies and recreation. Declines were noted in the prices of furniture, appliances, cigarettes and new cars. Since June 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher food prices and increased clothing costs explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, the largest impact originated from higher prices for fresh produce, beef and chicken. Other advances were observed in charges relating to owned accommodation, vehicle insurance premiums and household furnishing costs. Between June 1986 and June 1987, the all-items index rose 4.3%.

Halifax

The all-items index declined slightly (-0.1%). Among those factors contributing a downward impact were lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and for food, particularly for cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, sugar, tea and coffee. Also exerting a notable downward influence were decreased prices for clothing, personal care supplies and cigarettes, as well as a decline in the cost of gasoline and new cars. Largely offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher air fares and increased fees for parking. Since June 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Saint John

Higher food prices, especially for beef, poultry and fresh produce, explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher household operating costs also had a notable impact. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, gasoline and recreational and home entertainment equipment. Between June 1986 and June 1987, the all-items index rose 3.4%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.4%, mainly reflecting higher food prices, particularly for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, fresh produce and soft drinks. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines

advanced, as did charges for rented and owned accommodation. Declines in new car prices and in household furnishing and equipment costs had a dampening effect. From June 1986 to June 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.6%.

Montreal

Higher food prices and increased housing charges explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, advances were observed in the cost of pork, poultry, fresh produce and restaurant meals, while the increase in the housing index reflected advances in household insurance premiums, mortgage interest costs and homeowners' maintenance and repair charges. Lower prices for new cars and men's wear partly offset these advances. Since June 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.2%.

Ottawa

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were higher food prices, most notably for fresh produce, bread, eggs, beef, pork and cured meats, and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Higher household furnishing and equipment costs and increased gasoline prices were also noted. Prices for new cars declined, as did the cost of men's and women's wear. Between June 1986 and June 1987, the all-items index rose 4.0%.

Toronto

Higher food prices particularly for beef and fresh produce, and increased owned accommodation charges, especially for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher transportation costs were also noted, particularly for gasoline, air travel and parking. Clothing prices and recreational charges declined. From June 1986 to June 1987, the all-items index rose 6.3%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for pork and fresh produce combined with higher prices for gasoline, increased rented accommodation (continued on page 8)

charges and higher prices for men's and women's wear. Other advances were observed in household operating costs and in the cost of household furnishings. Air, rail and inter-city bus fares also advanced. Since June 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%), mainly reflecting higher housing charges and increased clothing costs. The rise in the housing index was largely the result of increased rented accommodation costs and higher charges for telephone services. Also exerting a notable upward impact were increased costs for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. The transportation component rose slightly, as higher air, rail and inter-city bus fares more than offset lower prices for new cars. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, dairy products, eggs, sugar and coffee. Since June 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Regina

The all-items index remained unchanged overall. Food prices advanced, particularly those for beef, pork, prepared meats, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Rented and traveller accommodation charges were up, as were wine prices. Offsetting these advances were decreased owned accommodation costs, lower charges for natural gas and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Clothing prices also declined, as did charges for recreational equipment. Between June 1986 and June 1987, the all-items index rose 4.5%.

Saskatoon

Higher food prices, particularly for beef, pork, and fresh produce, explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Increased rented and owned accommodation charges and higher furniture prices also had a notable upward influence. The costs of personal care supplies, wine and reading materials were also up. The transportation index declined overall as lower prices for new cars and gasoline more than off-

set higher local transit fares and increased charges for air, rail and inter-city bus travel. Declines in clothing and furniture prices, lower recreation costs and decreased charges for natural gas exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since June 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

Edmonton

Higher prices for gasoline (the result of a five cent per litre provincial tax increase), increased charges for natural gas and higher overall food prices (particularly for pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals) explained most of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in the cost of clothing, new cars and household furnishings. Between June 1986 and June 1987, the all-items index rose 4.8%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 0.8%, mainly reflecting higher prices for gasoline (due to a five cent per litre provincial tax increase) and increased food costs, particularly for pork, fresh produce and soft drinks. Household operating costs were up, as were prices for household furnishings and equipment, air travel and personal care supplies. Clothing prices declined. From June 1986 to June 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.5%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher food prices, particularly for pork, cured and prepared meats, cereal products, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Also exerting an upward influence were increased rented and traveller accommodation charges and higher household operating costs. Fares for air, rail and inter-city bus travel also advanced, as did the cost of personal care supplies. Offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing, new cars and household furnishings and equipment, as well as decreased costs for recreational and home entertainment equipment. Wine prices also declined. Since June 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

(continued on page 9)

Victoria

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) with the largest upward influence originating from higher food prices, most notably for pork, cured and prepared meats, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as higher charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation and increased costs for household appliances and horticultural goods were offset by lower prices for furniture and household textiles and lower pet care costs. Among the other factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment, increased costs for

non-prescribed medicines, higher parking charges and increased fares for air, rail and inter-city bus travel. Largely offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and a decline in the costs of new cars, wine and personal care supplies. Since June 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the June 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								
June 1987 index	135.5	125.0	134.0	131.6	135.6	137.9	135.7	181.8
% change from May 1987	0.2	1.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.4
% change from June 1986	3.2	5.9	1.4	4.3	1.3	4.9	6.2	3.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1987 index	131.3	124.6	127.1	121.1	130.3	142.6	141.1	185.3
% change from May 1987	0.5	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2
% change from June 1986	4.3	6.0	2.2	3.5	2.9	6.4	5.4	12.3
Halifax								
June 1987 index	135.6	120.8	136.4	121.3	134.9	145.9	144.1	193.2
% change from May 1987	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.3
% change from June 1986	3.4	3.6	1.6	4.4	1.7	6.0	6.0	9.3
Saint John								
June 1987 index	136.4	130.4	139.9	120.4	131.2	134.5	141.8	184.7
% change from May 1987	0.2	1.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
% change from June 1986	3.4	7.1	3.2	4.1	-1.9	4.3	5.2	4.4
Québec City								
June 1987 index	139.7	136.0	140.9	124.4	139.0	140.9	128.9	187.0
% change from May 1987	0.4	1.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.0
% change from June 1986	4.6	7.2	2.8	4.4	4.6	6.1	4.6	4.9
Montreal								
June 1987 index	140.3	137.1	140.6	123.5	142.3	139.4	134.2	188.2
% change from May 1987	0.4	1.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
% change from June 1986	5.2	8.0	4.2	4.7	3.9	5.8	5.5	4.2

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
Ottawa								
June 1987 index	138.3	129.2	141.5	124.3	140.6	141.6	135.6	178.6
% change from May 1987	0.2	0.9	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.0
% change from June 1986	4.0	5.0	2.8	4.1	2.8	7.1	5.9	5.8
Toronto								
June 1987 index	142.3	137.7	144.8	126.7	142.7	142.8	138.0	180.5
% change from May 1987	0.4	1.2	0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.1
% change from June 1986	6.3	6.3	7.8	4.5	4.3	6.0	5.6	5.1
Thunder Bay								
June 1987 index	136.7	132.6	135.3	121.9	137.8	141.8	135.7	175.7
% change from May 1987	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
% change from June 1986	3.3	5.1	1.0	3.8	2.7	5.0	5.5	6.8
Winnipeg								
June 1987 index	137.1	127.2	139.4	123.0	133.2	135.2	140.9	199.5
% change from May 1987	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2
% change from June 1986	5.1	6.9	3.7	4.4	3.0	6.2	6.6	11.3
Regina								
June 1987 index	133.4	125.6	137.4	118.3	125.0	140.4	137.9	177.0
% change from May 1987	0.0	1.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
% change from June 1986	4.5	9.2	2.9	3.4	1.8	3.5	7.0	6.5
Saskatoon								
June 1987 index	134.2	126.7	136.6	122.0	127.5	137.6	137.9	173.4
% change from May 1987	0.1	1.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.1
% change from June 1986	4.4	9.0	3.6	2.7	1.1	5.8	4.6	5.9
Edmonton								
June 1987 index	134.4	134.9	124.8	119.4	140.2	141.5	136.1	208.5
% change from May 1987	0.7	1.2	0.3	-1.6	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
% change from June 1986	4.8	5.6	1.5	2.6	5.8	4.9	6.1	19.1
Calgary								
June 1987 index	133.4	133.6	124.0	115.4	141.9	143.1	135.7	202.0
% change from May 1987	0.8	1.5	0.2	-1.5	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.0
% change from June 1986	4.5	6.5	0.9	2.6	6.0	3.9	5.9	18.2
Vancouver								
June 1987 index	132.8	131.4	125.8	122.5	138.0	133.4	143.6	171.8
% change from May 1987	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4
% change from June 1986	2.7	4.4	0.6	2.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	6.0
Victoria²								
June 1987 index	106.3	110.4	100.2	105.8	106.2	105.9	112.1	125.0
% change from May 1987	0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2
% change from June 1986	2.8	4.4	-0.4	2.4	6.6	1.6	5.0	6.3

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

² December 1984 = 100.

Building Permits

May 1987

(Seasonally adjusted data and filtered indexes)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in May was \$2,518.2 million, a decrease of 8.2% from \$2,743.3 million in April. This drop was entirely attributable to a 24% decline in the non-residential sector in May, which more than offset the 3.1% increase registered in the residential sector. The fall in the non-residential sector was from the record level registered in April: preliminary data on the value of non-residential building permits reached \$1,144.9 million for that month due to a sharp upward revision for the Quebec region where industrial construction intentions were particularly strong.

The leading indicator of building construction rose 2.3% in March to 126.9 compared to a revised index of 124.0 in February. The level of the leading indicator still remains strong in spite of the slowing registered in May.

Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits issued increased 3.1% in May to \$1,649.0 million compared to \$1,598.4 million in April.
- The single-family sector was responsible for this increase, gaining 5.0% to \$1,131.4 million while the multi-family sector remained relatively unchanged (-0.1%) at \$517.6 million.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in May was 281,000 units at an annual rate (148,200 single detached and 132,800 multiple dwellings), a gain of 5% from the previous month.
- All regions registered increases in May in the number of units authorized except Ontario and British Columbia which recorded decreases.
- The filtered index of residential permits rose 3.3% to 154.6 in March from 149.7 in February.

Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential permits fell 24% in May to \$869.2 million

from the record level of \$1,144.9 million in April. In spite of this decrease in May, the non-residential sector remained strong.

- The government component was the only one to register an increase in May – up 6% to \$193.1 million. The commercial component remained relatively unchanged (-1.0%) at \$513.3 million while the industrial component dropped sharply by 63% to \$162.8 million.
- Losses in the non-residential sector were recorded in all regions of Canada except British Columbia where a substantial gain was recorded.
- The non-residential filtered index rose 0.8% in March to 97.8. This increase was attributable to an industrial sector gain which more than offset decreases in the commercial and governmental sectors. The slowdown of industrial building construction intentions in May did not strongly affect the industrial filtered index.

(see charts on page 12)

Note to Users:

In order to improve the timeliness of the information provided, this revised version of *Building Permits*, in addition to the usual preliminary data, presents a national estimate for the latest month. This national estimate is based upon the volume of permits issued in metropolitan areas.

This release also includes the *Leading Indicator of Construction Activity* (previously published separately). In order to reduce the number of false signals, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (level 3, 5, 7 and 9-15) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the April 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the second week of August. Contact Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Chart 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

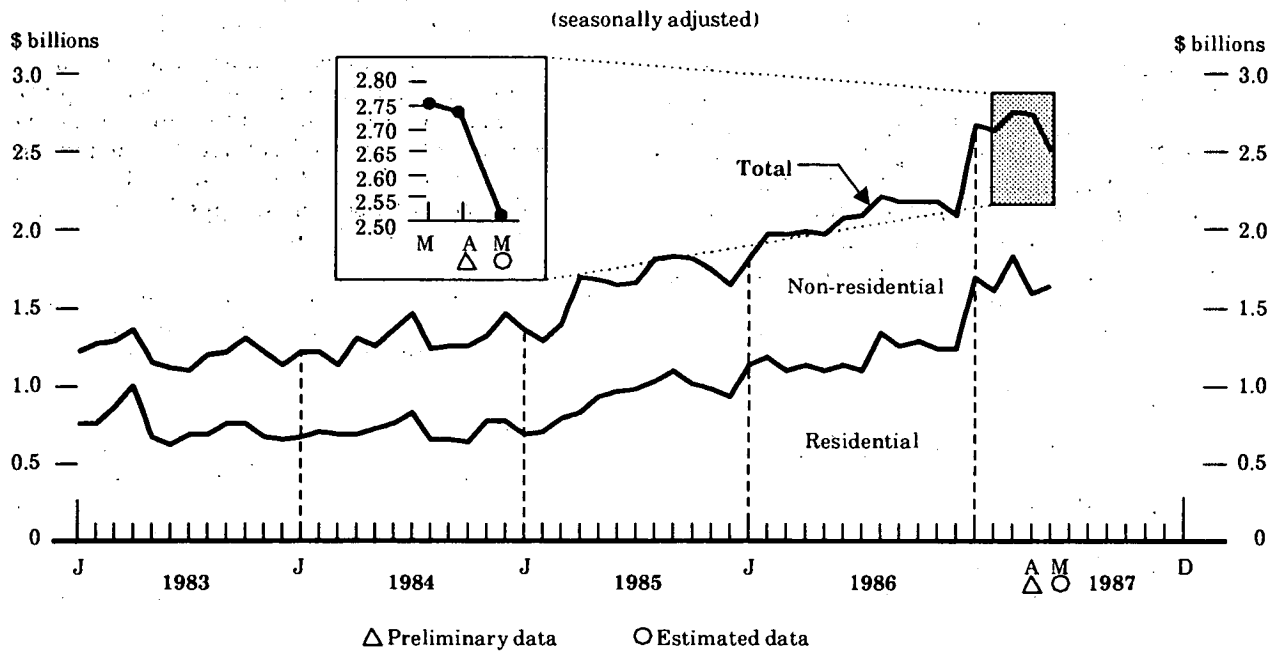


Chart 2
Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

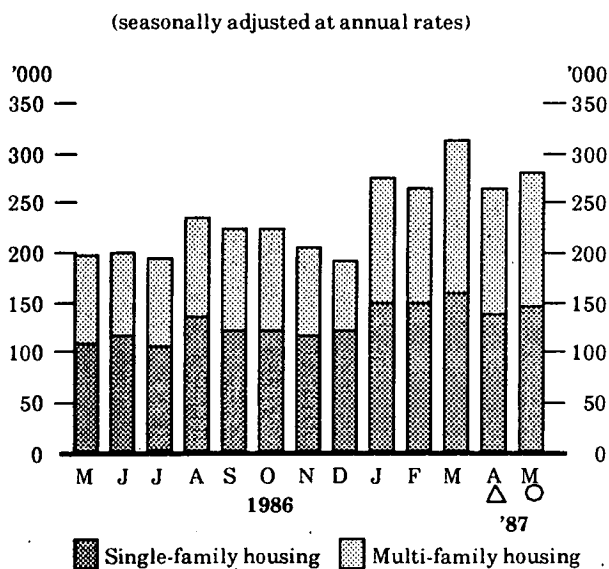
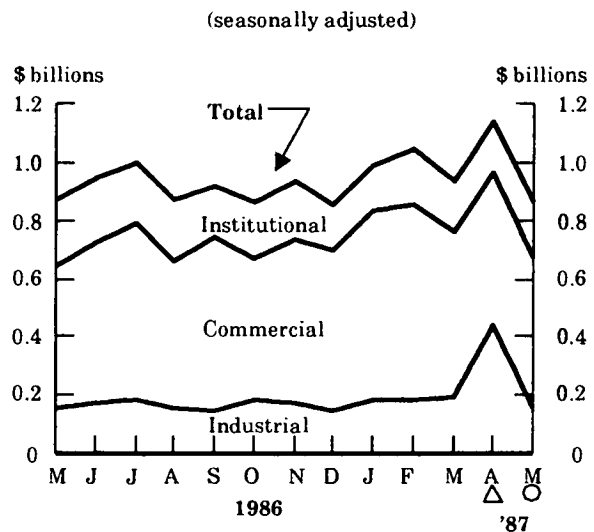


Chart 3
Value of Non-residential permits issued in Canada



Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

May 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted May sales of refined petroleum products (6 512 625 cubic metres) were 4.5% below the three-year high set in March. Despite the decline, cumulative sales for 1987 are still 2.9% above those for the same period last year.
- Results for the four main products continued to be mixed in May. Sales of motor gasoline fell 6.5%, following a 0.9% decrease in April. Diesel fuel and heavy fuel sales, following three consecutive increases, fell 4.3% and 33.0% respectively. Light fuel sales, however, increased 5.6%, registering only the second increase in the last nine months.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in May rose 0.7% over May 1986 to a level of 6 483 600 cubic metres. This represents the eighth year-over-year increase registered in the last nine months. Diesel fuel was the only main product to post a sales rise, up 6.1% from the level recorded in May 1986, while motor gasoline fell 4.7%, light fuel 4.3% and heavy fuel 22.4%.

- On a provincial basis, sales declines outnumbered gains by a margin of eight to four. The largest percentage decline (-26.7%) was recorded in Newfoundland, while the province experiencing the largest gain was Alberta (25.2%).
- On a cumulative January-May basis, total 1987 sales were up 2.6% over the corresponding period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 13.5%, motor gasoline was up 1.8% and diesel fuel rose 1.4%, while light fuel sales fell 9.6%.

(see table on page 14)

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

Order the May 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the third week of August. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1987 ^r	May 1987 ^p	May '87/ Apr. '87
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
	(thousand cubic metres)				%
Total, all products	6 774.8	6 817.2	6 815.9	6 512.6	-4.4
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 827.4	2 849.5	2 824.4	2 641.4	-6.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 243.7	1 306.9	1 350.3	1 292.4	-4.3
Light fuel oil	577.3	555.3	519.1	548.3	5.6
Heavy fuel oil	575.1	602.9	656.1	439.5	-33.0

	Total			
	May ^p 1987	May 1986	Apr. 1987 ^r	Jan.-May 1987
				Jan.-May 1986

Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation

	(thousand cubic metres)				
Total, all products	6 483.6	6 440.1	6 191.5	31 646.2	30 843.0
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 800.9	2 940.2	2 669.6	12 854.8	12 621.4
Diesel fuel oil	1 508.2	1 421.4	1 220.9	5 868.0	5 784.4
Light fuel oil	322.5	337.3	446.7	3 488.1	3 856.9
Heavy fuel oil	457.0	589.1	578.7	2 820.9	2 486.2

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

April 1987

Highlights from the April issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for April 1987 show that the number of passengers carried by major Canadian airlines increased by 6.3% over April 1986. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Preliminary airport activity data indicate that 39.8 million passengers, travelling on scheduled services, enplaned and deplaned at the top 30 Canadian airports during the first 10 months of 1986, an increase of 6.5% compared to the same period in 1985.
- Special release: In 1985, the number of revenue passengers carried on unit toll (mainline and "other" unit toll) and charter services by major and local carriers totalled 54.5 million, up 5.4% from 1984 and 13.6% from 1983.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 7 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85). Contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

June 1987

Preliminary steel ingot production for June 1987 totalled 1 250 000 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from 1 224 090 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date steel ingot production totalled 7 570 323 tonnes, an increase of 4.1% from 7 274 851 tonnes a year earlier.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 828 000 tonnes in June 1987, up 6.3% from 778 600 tonnes in June 1986. Year-to-date pig iron production reached 5 015 577 tonnes, an increase of 5.8% compared to 4 738 720 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the June 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available the last week of July. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

May 1987

Canadian firms produced 175 144 cubic metres (197,925,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during May 1987, a decrease of 1.9% from the 178 472 cubic metres (201,686,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during May 1986.

January to May 1987 production totalled 929 529 cubic metres (1,050,434,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 2.4% over the 907 337 cubic metres (1,025,355,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 series 1-1.1.2.

Order the May 1987 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of July 27. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

July 1, 1987

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

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the May 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release July 29. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture Division.

Fluid Milk Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fluid milk industry (SIC 1041) totalled \$2,817.2 million, up 9.9% from \$2,562.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5385 and to be released shortly in catalogue 32-250B 1041. Commodity data for this industry will become available in September 1987.

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

Other Wood Industries n.e.c.

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wood industries n.e.c. (SIC 2599) totalled \$216.5 million, up 14.4% from \$189.2 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5472 and to be released shortly in catalogue 35-250B 2599. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August 1987.

Contact J. Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the custom coating of metal products industry (SIC 3041) totalled \$686.9 million, up 11.7% from \$615.3 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5524 and to be released shortly in catalogue 41-251B 3041. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August 1987.

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

Construction and Mining Machinery and Materials Handling Equipment Industry

1985 Census of Manufactures

In 1985, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the construction and mining machinery and materials handling equipment industry (SIC 3192) totalled \$2,528.8 million, up 13.6% from \$2,226.6 million in 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5544 and to be released shortly in catalogue 42-250B 3192. Commodity data for this industry will become available in August 1987.

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

Publications Released

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1987. Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Asphalt Roofing, May 1987. Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended March 31, 1987. Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

Wholesale Trade, April 1987. Catalogue 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

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).

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