

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 16, 1988

DEC 20 1988

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|----|
| Consumer Price Index, November 1988 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.1%, down slightly from the 4.2% rise observed in October | |
| Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II – Labour Unions, 1986 | 9 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1986, total union membership increased 3.2%, while the proportion of paid workers belonging to unions declined to 34.1% – down slightly from 34.4% in 1985. | |
| Aviation Statistics Centre Bulletin, September 1988 | 11 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lester B. Pearson International and Vancouver International airports set new records for aircraft movements in August 1988. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|--|----|
| Grain Marketing Situation Report, November 1988 | 12 |
| 1986 Census of Manufactures: | |
| Ready-mix Concrete Industry | 12 |
| Refractories Industry | 12 |
| Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry | 12 |
| Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries n.e.s. | 12 |

Publications Released

13

Major Release Dates: Week of December 19-23

14



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

November 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.3% between October and November to reach a level of 146.1 (1981=100). Increases ranging from 0.1% to 1.6% were observed in five of the seven major component indexes, with the largest upward impact resulting from the 1.6% increase in the transportation index. Decreases were recorded for both the food (0.4%) and clothing indexes (0.2%).

In seasonally adjusted terms the all-items index for November rose by 0.3%, posting the same rate of change as that noted in October.

The year-over-year advance in the CPI, between November 1987 and November 1988, was 4.1%, down marginally from the increase of 4.2% reported for October. The 12-month changes for 1988 continue to remain near 4.0%. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels between August and November was 3.6%, down from the 3.9% reported for the previous three-month period ending in October.

Food

The food index fell by 0.4% in November, following no change in October. The latest decline resulted from a fall of 0.7% in the food purchased from stores index, only partially offset by a rise of 0.5% in the food purchased from restaurants index. The seasonally adjusted food index, which declined 0.5% this month, has decelerated since August of this year when it rose 1.2%.

The 0.7% decline in the index for food purchased from stores was due mainly to decreases of 6.2% in the fresh fruit index and 1.1% in the meat index. Lower prices for apples and citrus fruits coincided with peak supply and accounted for most of the fall in the fresh fruit index. Lower prices for beef (-2.0%), pork (-3.7%) and chicken (-3.7%) contributed notably to the latest drop in the meat index. Declining producer prices combined with a stronger Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar have contributed to the lower meat prices. Additional downward pressures on the food index resulted from declines in the prices of cured meat, selected dairy products,

coffee and tea. At the same time, modest increases were observed in the prices of turkey (return from Thanksgiving promotions), prepared and ready cooked meat, eggs, selected fresh vegetables, fats and oils, and canned soup.

Over the 12-month period, November 1987 to November 1988, the food index rose by 2.9%, down notably from the 3.9% observed in the previous 12-month period ending in October. The latest increase resulted from advances of 2.1% in the food purchased from stores index and 5.3% in the food purchased from restaurants index.

All-items excluding Food

Between October and November, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 0.5%, the same increase as reported in the previous month. By far the largest proportion of the latest rise was due to a 1.6% advance in the transportation index. Increases of 0.3% in the housing index and 0.7% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index also contributed to the rise.

The major influence in the 1.6% increase in the transportation index was an average rise of 5.8% in the prices of new 1989 model automobiles compared to their 1988 counterparts. This increase was the net outcome after prices were adjusted to take account of differences in quality, warranty conditions, manufacturers' rebates and options offered to purchasers. Small increases were also observed in tire prices and in vehicle maintenance and repair charges. Some part of the upward pull on the transportation index was offset by a fall of 1.7% in gasoline prices, reflecting the continuing oversupply in the market for crude oil.

Indexes comprising two-thirds of the weight of the housing index increased in step with the aggregate, as both owned and rented accommodation increased by 0.3%. The main reasons for the increase in owned accommodation were higher mortgage interest costs and prices of new homes. The rise in house prices in Toronto has continued to lead the national average increase by a wide margin. Moderate contributions also resulted from higher prices for piped gas (notably in Alberta cities), selected household furnishings and tableware. At the same time, the price of fuel oil fell by 0.9%.

(continued on next page)

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

| | Indexes | | | Percentage change Nov. 1988 from | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Nov. 1988 | Oct. 1988 | Nov. 1987 | Oct. 1988 | Nov. 1987 |
| All-items | 146.1 | 145.7 | 140.4 | 0.3 | 4.1 |
| Food | 136.9 | 137.5 | 133.0 | -0.4 | 2.9 |
| All-items excluding food | 148.7 | 147.9 | 142.5 | 0.5 | 4.4 |
| Housing | 147.2 | 146.8 | 140.9 | 0.3 | 4.5 |
| Clothing | 131.7 | 131.9 | 126.6 | -0.2 | 4.0 |
| Transportation | 144.3 | 142.0 | 142.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Health and personal care | 147.6 | 147.0 | 141.7 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Recreation, reading and education | 148.5 | 148.4 | 140.2 | 0.1 | 5.9 |
| Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages | 201.6 | 200.2 | 186.8 | 0.7 | 7.9 |
| Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981 | 68.4 | 68.6 | 71.2 | | |
| All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100 | 346.1 | | | | |

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.7% resulting from price increases of 1.0% for cigarettes and 0.5% for alcoholic beverages. The rise in cigarette prices was due to advances in manufacturers' prices introduced in the latter part of October. Higher charges by brewers and suppliers of spirits were the main reason for the latest increase in the prices of alcoholic beverages.

Increases of 0.4% in the health and personal care index and 0.1% in the recreation, reading and education index added marginally to the upward push. The former was influenced by higher charges for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, eye-care services and personal care services. The latter reflected mainly higher prices for selected seasonal sports equipment.

The clothing index fell by 0.2%, as the effect of a fall of 0.8% in the women's wear index was partially offset by increases of 0.3% in the men's wear index and 1.8% in the clothing services index (mainly dry-cleaning and laundering services). Promotional activities were largely responsible for the decline in the women's wear index, while higher prices for pants and dress shirts were the main contributors to the rise in the men's wear index. Higher overhead costs was the principal explanation for the recent rise in the clothing services index.

Over the 12-month period, November 1987 to November 1988, the all-items excluding food index has risen by 4.4%, up from the increase of 4.2% reported in October.

Goods and Services

The goods index increased by 0.4%, following a rise of 0.1% in October. The services index rose at a slower 0.3%, compared to an increase of 0.8% posted the previous month. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the goods index moved up by 3.3% (3.5% in October), while the services index advanced by 5.0% (4.9% in October).

City Highlights

Between October and November, changes in the all-items indexes for which CPIs are published, ranged from a decline of 0.1% observed in Charlottetown-Summerside, Winnipeg and Calgary, to an increase of 0.7% in Halifax. In Charlottetown-Summerside, sharp declines were observed in the housing and clothing indexes. In Winnipeg and Calgary, above average declines were registered in the food and clothing indexes. In Halifax, higher than average advances were observed in the food, as well as in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes.

Between November 1987 and November 1988, increases in the all-items indexes for cities varied from 1.8% in Edmonton to 5.9% in Toronto.

(continued on next page)

Note to Users

The expenditure weights used in compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada and selected cities will be changed in the January 1989 index. This is in keeping with the policy of changing weights in the CPI every four years. The primary purpose of updating the weights is to make the CPI more representative of recent patterns of consumer expenditure.

The weights that will be used in constructing the CPI for the four years starting in January 1989 reflect urban consumer expenditure patterns of 1986. They will replace the current expenditure weights from 1982, which were first introduced in the CPI for January 1985. It should be noted that this updating does not entail a change in the time reference base, i.e. the updated CPI will continue to use 1981 = 100 as its time reference point.

A document entitled *The Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* (62-553), describing the impact on the CPI of changes resulting from the 1986 updating, will be published at the same time that the January 1989 CPI will be released. Meanwhile, general information on the 1986 updating of weights may be obtained by telephoning or writing The Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. K1V 0T6. Telephone: (613) 951-9606; (613) 951-9607; (613) 951-3353.

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

St. John's

The all-items index advanced 0.4% mainly reflecting higher prices for new cars (1989 models) and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Increases were also observed in charges relating to personal care and household operation, and in prices for cigarettes and beer served in licensed premises. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing, gasoline, fuel oil and non-prescribed medicines. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for pork, cured and prepared meats, bakery products and fresh produce more than offset higher prices for beef, dairy products, coffee and restaurant meals. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%) reflecting declines in the housing and clothing indexes. Within housing, lower prices for fuel oil and decreased charges for electricity more than offset higher prices for rented and owned accommodation and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment. Within clothing, most of the downward impact originated from lower prices for men's and women's wear. The food index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for pork, chicken, cured meats, fresh fruit, coffee and soft drinks completely offset higher prices for beef, turkey, bakery products, sugar and restaurant meals. Higher prices for new cars, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies and services exerted a considerable upward influence. Cigarette prices and charges for beer served in licensed premises also advanced. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Halifax

Advances in the food and transportation indexes explained most of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Within food, higher prices were observed for fresh produce, sugar, beef and eggs. The rise in the transportation index reflected higher prices for new (1989 model) cars, offset slightly by a decrease in gasoline prices. Higher prices for beer and cigarettes also had a notable upward effect. Charges for rented and owned accommodation and for personal care advanced as well. The clothing index fell slightly, due to lower prices for women's wear. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Saint John

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index was largely due to increases in the food and transportation indexes. The food index was up as a result of higher prices for beef, pork, milk, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, sugar and soft drinks. The rise in the transportation index was due to higher prices for new (1989 model) cars, offset slightly by a decline in gasoline prices. Within housing, higher prices were observed for rented and owned accommodation, while declines were noted in fuel oil prices and in the cost of household furnishings and equipment. Prices for women's wear declined, while those for men's wear advanced. Cigarette prices were also up. From November 1987 to November 1988, the all-items index rose 3.2%.

(continued on next page)

Quebec City

Higher transportation costs (most notably for new, 1989 model cars), and increased prices for cigarettes and beer explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Higher charges for rented and owned accommodation were also noted. The clothing index declined, as lower prices for women's wear more than offset higher prices for men's wear. The food index was down marginally, due mainly to lower prices for fresh fruit, beef, pork, chicken and soft drinks, while prices for turkey, prepared meats, bakery products, dairy products and fresh vegetables advanced. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the all-items index rose 3.1%.

Montreal

Higher prices for new cars (1989 models), increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for cigarettes and beer explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline and women's wear, and a decline in the food index (the latter mainly reflecting lower prices for beef, pork, cured meat, fresh fruit and soft drinks). Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Ottawa

Higher prices for new cars (1989 models) and increased vehicle maintenance and repair charges, combined with higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Cigarette prices advanced, as did the costs of men's wear and clothing services. Exerting a dampening effect were lower prices for fuel oil, household furnishings and equipment, women's wear and personal care supplies. The food index fell, as lower prices were observed for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, beef and pork. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Toronto

Higher prices for new cars (1989 models) and increased charges for owned accommodation were among the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Increased costs for personal care services and higher prices for cigarettes were also observed. Prices for women's wear and gasoline

declined. The food index fell marginally, as lower prices for fresh fruit, pork and beef were noted. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the all-items index rose 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for new cars (1989 models), increased charges for owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses. Also observed were increased vehicle maintenance and repair charges, higher prices for recreational equipment and advances in charges relating to eye care and personal care services. Clothing and household textile prices declined, exerting a notable dampening effect. The food index also fell, as lower prices for chicken, soft drinks, fresh produce, pork and dairy products were observed. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%), reflecting declines in four of the seven major components. The food index declined mainly as a result of lower prices for beef, dairy products, fresh produce and soft drinks. The decline in the housing index was due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Clothing prices fell, as did the cost of alcoholic beverages. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for new cars (1989 models), prescribed medicines and cigarettes, as well as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Regina

Among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for new cars (1989 models) and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Advances were also observed in the costs of household furnishings and equipments, personal care services and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Vehicle maintenance and repair charges were also up. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, gasoline and food, the latter due particularly to beef, pork, fresh produce and soft drinks. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the all-items index rose 3.3%.

(continued on next page)

Saskatoon

Advances in new car prices (1989 models), personal care charges and rented and owned accommodation costs were among the main factors contributing to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher household furnishings and equipment costs exerted a notable upward influence, as did those for recreational equipment. Clothing and food prices declined, the latter reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, pork, beef and soft drinks. Gasoline prices also fell. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the all-items index rose 3.1%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1% with much of the upward impact originating in the housing and transportation components. Within housing, advances were observed in the costs of rented and owned accommodation, in charges for natural gas and in the prices of household furnishings and equipment. Within transportation, higher prices were noted for new (1989 model) cars, as well as for tires and vehicle maintenance and repairs (gasoline prices fell, exerting a dampening effect). Higher cigarette prices and increased prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also had a considerable upward impact. Charges relating to eye care and to personal care supplies and services advanced as well. Clothing prices declined on average, as did the overall food index, the latter reflecting lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh produce. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 1.8%.

Calgary

The all-items index fell 0.1% with lower food prices, (particularly for beef, pork, chicken, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks) as the main downward contributing factor. Lower prices for clothing and gasoline also had a notable downward effect. Largely offsetting these declines were higher costs for rented and owned accommodation, increased charges for natural gas and higher prices for new (1989 model) cars. Higher

recreational charges and advances in the cost of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a notable upward influence. Charges for personal care supplies and services advanced as well. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Vancouver

Increased transportation costs, most notably for new (1989 model) cars, combined with higher housing charges, especially for household furnishings and equipment, explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. A decline in the food index (mainly the result of lower prices for beef, chicken, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit) had a considerable dampening effect. From November 1987 to November 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.5%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher charges for rented accommodation and increased costs for household furnishings. The clothing index was up as a result of higher prices for men's wear and increased charges for clothing services. Advances were also observed in the costs of eye care, cigarettes and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Exerting a notable offsetting effect were lower overall food prices and declines in the costs of fuel oil, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Owned accommodation charges also fell. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The November 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), 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 | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 140.1 | 125.9 | 139.3 | 137.6 | 138.9 | 144.2 | 145.1 | 190.3 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| % change from November 1987 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Charlottetown/Summerside | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 138.1 | 129.4 | 133.6 | 123.8 | 135.0 | 152.5 | 153.2 | 203.4 |
| % change from October 1988 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -2.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 9.7 |
| Halifax | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 143.8 | 133.9 | 142.4 | 126.7 | 141.4 | 154.3 | 154.9 | 203.2 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Saint John | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 143.4 | 135.5 | 145.1 | 126.8 | 137.3 | 142.4 | 152.9 | 208.9 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 11.9 |
| Quebec City | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 146.4 | 139.6 | 149.3 | 132.2 | 142.5 | 149.8 | 136.9 | 198.7 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.4 |
| Montreal | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 148.0 | 140.3 | 151.5 | 131.0 | 147.5 | 146.6 | 143.0 | 198.7 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Ottawa | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 146.9 | 131.9 | 150.3 | 133.9 | 149.9 | 152.0 | 146.7 | 198.3 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| % change from November 1987 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 10.1 |
| Toronto | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 152.8 | 142.0 | 158.1 | 137.3 | 149.2 | 152.5 | 152.0 | 201.4 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 0.8 |
| % change from November 1987 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 10.6 |
| Thunder Bay | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 144.8 | 134.2 | 143.0 | 128.8 | 149.6 | 148.3 | 148.0 | 194.4 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -1.8 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| % change from November 1987 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 9.6 |
| Winnipeg | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 144.5 | 129.4 | 146.1 | 129.2 | 142.8 | 145.0 | 154.0 | 217.9 |
| % change from October 1988 | -0.1 | -1.1 | -0.1 | -1.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| % change from November 1987 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 |

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

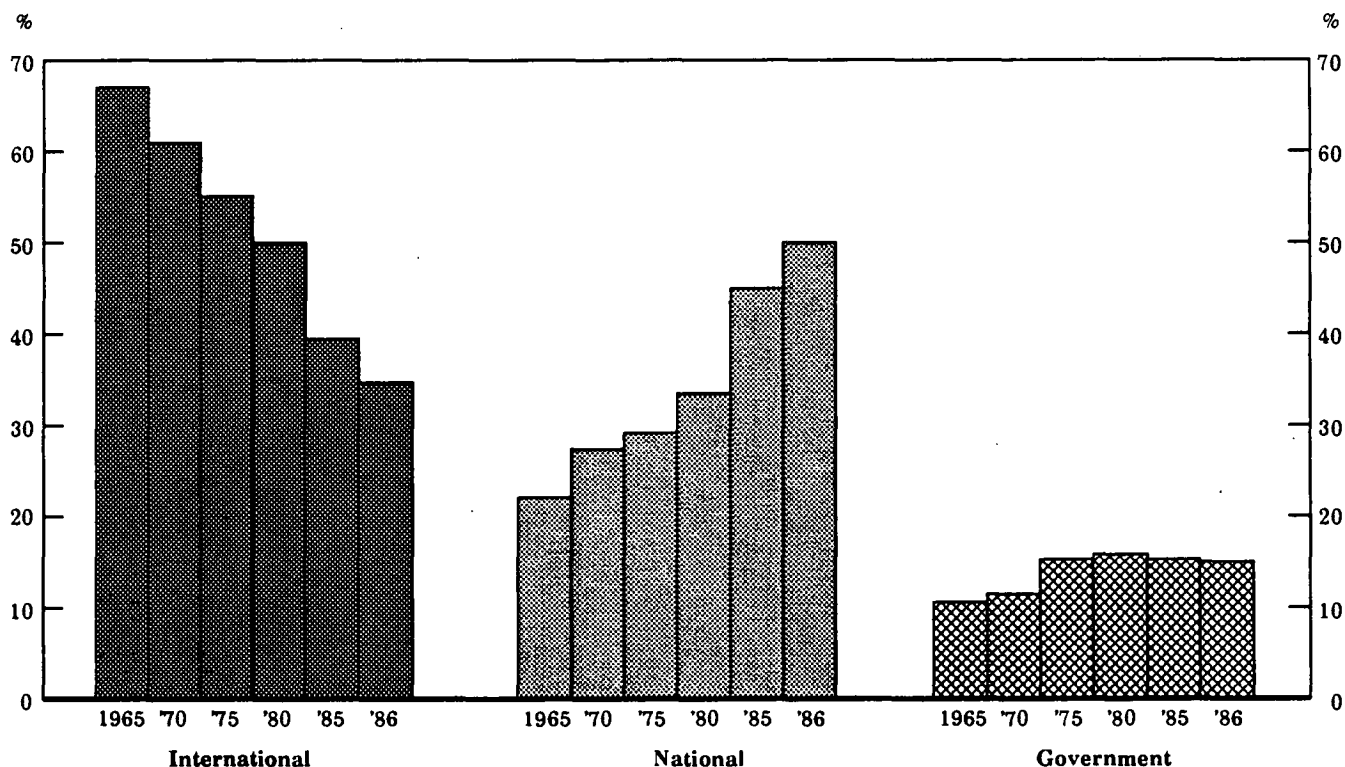
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

| | All-items | Food | Housing | Clothing | Transportation | Health and Personal Care | Recreation Reading and Education | Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Regina | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 142.0 | 129.3 | 144.5 | 125.2 | 134.3 | 167.6 | 148.8 | 195.1 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.4 | -0.5 | 0.2 | -1.2 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 6.4 |
| Saskatoon | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 143.3 | 130.3 | 145.3 | 129.1 | 133.9 | 175.4 | 149.6 | 189.3 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0.2 | -1.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.3 | -0.6 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 5.5 |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 138.1 | 135.7 | 129.2 | 126.4 | 138.1 | 146.6 | 147.1 | 217.4 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 0.4 | -0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| % change from November 1987 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | -2.9 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 4.2 |
| Calgary | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 136.8 | 131.7 | 128.4 | 123.4 | 138.0 | 151.2 | 145.9 | 211.3 |
| % change from October 1988 | -0.1 | -2.4 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| % change from November 1987 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 4.3 | -3.8 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| Vancouver | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 140.1 | 134.3 | 132.8 | 130.6 | 145.2 | 139.0 | 154.1 | 191.8 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.4 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 10.0 |
| Victoria² | | | | | | | | |
| November 1988 index | 111.9 | 111.7 | 105.9 | 112.5 | 110.3 | 113.8 | 121.3 | 139.2 |
| % change from October 1988 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| % change from November 1987 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 9.5 |

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Percentage Distribution of Membership by Type of Labour Organization



Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act. Part II - Labour Unions 1986

In 1986, total union membership increased 3.2%, while the proportion of paid workers belonging to unions declined to 34.1% from 34.4% a year earlier.

Workers in the service industry accounted for 32.8% of total union membership in 1986, followed by manufacturing with 20.7%. Construction showed the largest increase in membership with a gain of 43,100, while the primary metal industry lost the most members (5,000).

Highlights of this report include:

- In 1986, national unions for the first time reached 50% of total union membership. The international unions' share dropped by almost five percentage points to a level of 34.8%, continuing a 21-year decline from a peak of 67.1%.

- Of the 3.6 million union members, the largest portion (36.8%) were located in Ontario, followed by Quebec (28.0%).
- In 1986, women comprised 36.4% of organized labour membership, compared to 16.6% in 1965. Since 1980, female membership has grown almost six times as fast as male membership.
- With 3.2% of their members under trusteeship, international unions accounted for 84% of all union members under trusteeship in Canada.
- Total income from Canadian operations reported by all labour organizations in 1986 amounted to \$694.0 million. International unions accounted for 18.3% of this amount, national unions 63.1%, and government employees' organizations 18.6%.

(continued on next page)

-
- Total strike benefits paid in 1986 decreased by \$8.3 million to \$27.5 million with international unions accounting for 81.2% of the reduction.
 - Excess of income over expenditures for all reporting labour organizations was \$85.4 million in 1986, down 8.7% from the preceding year. All three types of labour organizations showed decreases in total surplus, led by government unions with a decline of 33.8%, followed by international unions with 11.3% and national unions with 9.1%.
 - International unions reported investments in Canada of \$292.7 million, of which 55.8% represented Government of Canada securities.
 - National unions and government unions have concentrated their investments in cash and term deposits with 77.3% and 80.4% respectively.
- The Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1986, Part II - Labour Unions (71-202, \$30) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".*
- For more detailed information on this release, contact Stuart McLeod (613-951-9862), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

September 1988

Lester B. Pearson International (31,204) and Vancouver International (33,784) airports both set new records for aircraft movements during August 1988. Lester B. Pearson International continued to lead all other Canadian airports in the number of jet movements (21,055); this is approximately twice as large as the next largest airport in this category.

Published monthly, the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* highlights major trends in air transport, based on the most recent data available. It presents selected series and summaries from the various surveys conducted by the Aviation Statistics Centre.

Other highlights in this issue:

- Lester B. Pearson International airport was by far the busiest airport in Canada in 1987 with 30.6% of national traffic. This airport accounted for 77.7% of all revenue passengers enplaned and deplaned at airports in Ontario. Other leading airports in terms of national traffic were Vancouver International (13.0%), Montreal International (9.9%) and Calgary International (6.8%).
- Lester B. Pearson International airport handled 41.0% of the cargo enplaned and deplaned on major scheduled services in Canada during 1987.
- Preliminary operational data for the first nine months of 1988 show that passenger-kilometres flown by Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Wardair on scheduled domestic and international services increased 15.6% and 9.0% respectively from the same period of 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Preliminary first quarter 1988 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased to 1,650,334, up 9.8% from 1987 figures. As in 1987, Mexico (386,052 passengers) and Venezuela (104,179 passengers) continue to be popular, with increases of 14.4% and 18.7% respectively.
- In 1987, total charter passenger-kilometres increased 5.1% relative to 1986. There was a continued decline in the contribution of Level I carriers, primarily due to the decline in Wardair's charter activity.

The Vol. 20, No. 12 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85.00) will be available by the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Grain Marketing Situation Report November 1988

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

For detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division.

Ready-mix Concrete Industry 1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ready-mix concrete industry (SIC 3551) totalled \$1,488.7 million, up 24.4% from \$1,196.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6855.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3551, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Refractories Industry 1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refractories industry (SIC 3591) totalled \$179.2 million, up 12.0% from \$160.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6860.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3591, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry 1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled \$353.8 million, up 11.4% from \$317.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6863.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3594, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries n.e.s. 1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other non-metallic mineral products industries n.e.s. (SIC 3599) totalled \$210.6 million, down 20.1% from \$263.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6864.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3599, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, September 1988.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1988.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, October 1988.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Merchandising Inventories, July 1988.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

Housing Starts and Completions, September 1988.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

Non-residential General Contractors and Developers, The Construction Industry 1986.
Catalogue number 64-207
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Exports by Country (H.S. Based), January-September 1988.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), September 1988.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1986, Part II - Labour Unions
Catalogue number 71-202
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

Profiles - Census Tracts - Halifax:
Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-112
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$31).

Profiles - Census Tracts - Peterborough:
Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-138
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

Profiles - Census Tracts - Quebec:
Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-142
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$37).

Profiles - Census Tracts - Sherbrooke:
Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-158
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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

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

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.



1010498265

The Daily, December 16, 1988

Major Release Dates: Week of December 19-23

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date of
release**

Title

Reference period

December

| | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 19 | Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries | Third Quarter 1988 |
| 20 | Retail Trade | October 1988 |
| 20 | Survey of Manufacturing Industries | October 1988 |
| 21 | Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics | Third Quarter 1988 |
| 21 | Building Permits | October 1988 |
| 21 | Wholesale Trade | October 1988 |
| 22 | Security Transactions with Non-residents | October 1988 |
| 22 | Unemployment Insurance Statistics | October 1988 |
| 22 | Department Store Sales and Stocks | October 1988 |
| 23 | Employment, Earnings and Hours | October 1988 |
| 23 | Sales of Refined Petroleum Products | November 1988 |

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1198)

Published under the authority of the Minister of Supply and Services Canada. Statistics Canada should be credited when reproducing or quoting any part of this document. Extracts from this publication may be reproduced for individual use without permission provided the source is fully acknowledged. However, reproduction of this publication in whole or in part for purposes of resale or redistribution requires written permission from the Publishing Services Group, Permissions Officer, Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9.