

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 31, 1988

### Major Releases

#### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry January 1988

- Real GDP increased 0.1% from December 1987.

#### Raw Materials Price Index, February 1988

- The RMPI decreased 2.8% from January, registering its third consecutive monthly decline.

#### Industrial Product Price Index, February 1988

- The IPPI advanced 4.3% year-over-year, a deceleration from the level of nearly 5% registered in the two previous months.

#### Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987

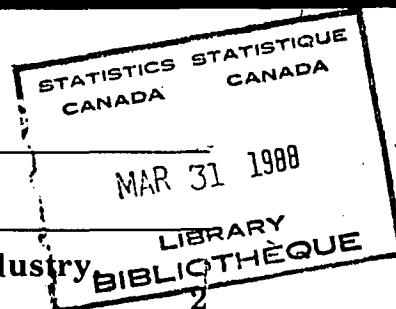
- Seasonally adjusted operating profits increased 10.8% – the fifth consecutive quarter of strong growth. Annual operating profits for 1987 were up 36% over 1986.

### Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks, January 1988	11
Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1988	11
Electric Power Statistics, January 1988	11
Sound Recording, 1986-87	11

### Publications Released

### Major Release Dates, April 1988

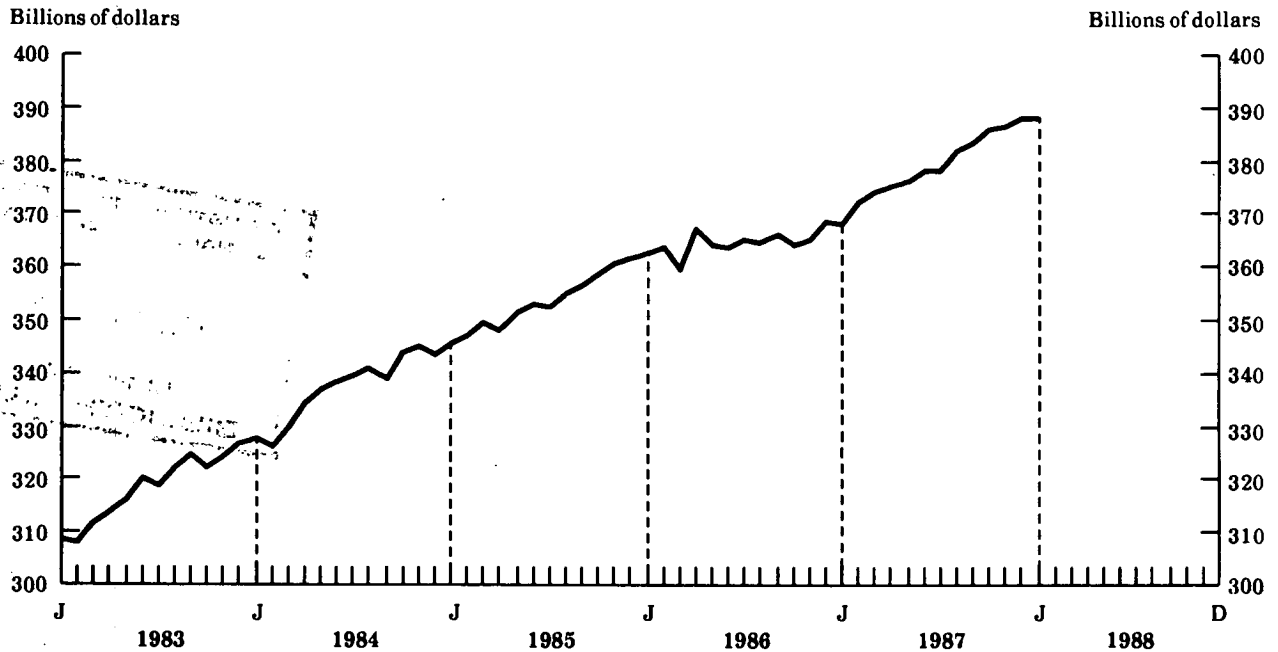


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## Major Releases

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### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry at 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry January 1988

#### Monthly Overview

Gross domestic product at factor cost in 1981 prices rose 0.1% in January, following an increase of 0.4% in December. On a year-to-year basis, GDP rose 5.4%. From January to October last year, growth averaged about 0.5% per month. Since October, growth has averaged about 0.2%.

Output of services-producing industries rose 0.2% in January, while goods-producing industries declined 0.1%.

#### Services-producing Industries

The January increase in the services-producing industries resulted mostly from output gains in transportation, wholesale trade, and community, business and personal services.

- Transportation services advanced 1.6% in January mainly due to an increase in air transport, which had been affected by the three-week Air Canada strike in December.
- Wholesale trade activity rose 0.7%, with substantial gains recorded by wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts, electrical machinery and equipment, furniture, and lumber and building materials.

*(continued on page 3)*

- Output advances among business service industries accounted for most of the growth in community, business and personal services.
- Retail trade declined 0.5% in January, following the 1.1% advance recorded in December. Output was down in food stores, department stores and general merchandise stores.
- A moderate decrease (0.2%) was recorded in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, primarily due to a fall in output of stock exchanges, security brokers and dealers, and real estate agencies.
- Following five months of growth, the construction industry reported a 0.6% decline in January, with both residential and non-residential building construction recording decreased output.
- Mining output fell 1.0%, the largest monthly decline since January 1987. Decreased production was widespread, encompassing gold, copper, nickel, iron ore, crude petroleum and natural gas.
- Manufacturing industries reported a 0.2% output gain in January following 0.7% growth in December. Significant production increases were reported by manufacturers of motor vehicles, office, store and business machines, and plastic products. Automobile exports increased substantially in January. Most of the deceleration in manufacturing output was accounted for by a 4.7% decline in production of wood products industries, following three months of smaller declines.

### Goods-producing Industries

Output of goods-producing industries declined 0.1% in January, the first monthly decrease since last July when output fell 0.5%. Most of the January weakness occurred in two primary industries - logging and forestry, and mining.

- In logging and forestry, the output decline was attributed to a cutback in the production of sawlogs. Lumber production declined 6.8% in January following smaller decreases in October, November and December. The cumulative decline since September is about 12%. This decline in lumber production occurred against a backdrop of declining housing starts in both Canada and the U.S. in recent months. At the same time lumber exports have been weak since October, and in January were 24% below the September level.
- Utilities posted the most substantial gain among the goods-producing industries, increasing 2.3% in January.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The January 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release early in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices**  
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)  
(\$ millions)

	1987				1988
	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<b>Total economy</b>	<b>368,209.9</b>	<b>385,716.2</b>	<b>386,416.4</b>	<b>387,774.7</b>	<b>388,011.7</b>
<b>Business sector</b>					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,909.4	11,703.0	11,769.0	11,869.8	11,863.2
Fishing and trapping industries	824.5	563.8	579.2	522.5	548.4
Logging and forestry industry	2,344.5	2,703.6	2,721.8	2,790.7	2,578.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	21,041.2	22,571.9	22,665.6	22,640.2	22,411.2
Manufacturing industries	71,889.0	76,284.0	77,075.0	77,520.8	77,656.8
Construction industries	26,072.1	27,449.6	27,819.4	27,824.3	27,644.4
Transportation and storage industries	16,512.7	17,283.0	17,159.0	17,068.0	17,338.8
Communication industries	10,516.8	10,824.7	11,081.8	11,091.4	11,160.0
Other utility industries	11,002.6	11,441.1	11,226.7	11,209.9	11,472.0
Wholesale trade industries	19,426.0	21,032.2	21,312.9	21,191.7	21,344.4
Retail trade industries	23,831.4	26,070.8	26,121.3	26,401.3	26,265.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	52,515.7	55,371.8	54,588.3	55,104.2	54,988.8
Community, business and personal services	37,437.4	38,981.6	38,908.1	39,047.2	39,190.9
<b>Non-business sector</b>					
Mining industries	38.3	57.5	49.1	56.3	66.0
Manufacturing industries	58.4	65.6	63.2	62.0	62.4
Forestry services industry	238.7	253.1	250.7	253.1	255.6
Transportation industries	1,446.2	1,436.6	1,442.6	1,448.6	1,456.8
Communication industries	46.7	47.9	46.7	46.7	46.8
Water systems industry	542.3	544.7	545.9	544.7	546.0
Insurance and other finance industry	368.2	379.0	380.2	383.8	381.6
Government service industry	23,502.4	23,706.4	23,726.8	23,801.2	23,802.0
Community and personal services	36,645.4	36,944.3	36,883.1	36,896.3	36,931.2
<b>Special aggregations</b>					
<b>Business sector:</b>	<b>305,323.3</b>	<b>322,281.1</b>	<b>323,028.1</b>	<b>324,282.0</b>	<b>324,463.3</b>
- goods	145,083.3	152,717.0	153,856.7	154,378.2	154,174.8
- services	160,240.0	169,564.1	169,171.4	169,903.8	170,288.5
<b>Non-business sector</b>	<b>62,886.6</b>	<b>63,435.1</b>	<b>63,388.3</b>	<b>63,492.7</b>	<b>63,548.4</b>
- goods	639.0	667.8	658.2	663.0	674.4
- services	62,247.6	62,767.3	62,730.1	62,829.7	62,874.0
Goods-producing industries	145,722.3	153,384.8	154,514.9	155,041.2	154,849.2
Services-producing industries	222,487.6	232,331.4	231,901.5	232,733.5	233,162.5
Industrial production	104,571.8	110,964.8	111,625.5	112,033.9	112,214.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,464.0	32,960.8	33,212.8	33,371.2	33,456.0
Durable manufacturing industries	39,425.0	43,323.2	43,862.2	44,149.6	44,200.8

## Raw Materials Price Index

February 1988

### Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 2.8% between January and February 1988 to a preliminary level of 98.9. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component decreased 1.8% from January. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 4.6%, due mainly to an estimated 5.4% price decrease for crude oil.
- Non-ferrous metals, down 10.1%, due mainly to decreases for copper, lead and precious metals.
- Animals and animal products, up 1.6%, primarily in response to higher prices for hogs, unprocessed milk and for furs, hides and skins.

- Non-ferrous metals, up 30.2% over the year, due mainly to higher prices for copper, nickel, lead, zinc, and other base metals.

- Mineral fuels, down 8.9% over the year, mainly in response to lower prices for crude oil.

- Wood products, up 7.3% because of increases for logs and bolts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The February 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Year-over-year Change

Between February 1987 and February 1988, the RMPI increased 0.5%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 7.2%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

## Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Feb. '88 <sup>1</sup>	% Change	
			Feb '88/ Jan. '88	Feb. '88/ Feb. '87
Raw materials total	100	98.9	-2.8	0.5
Mineral fuels	45	82.8	-4.6	-8.9
Vegetable products	11	87.7	-0.6	4.3
Animal and animal products	20	116.0	1.6	0.1
Wood products	8	128.3	0.1	7.3
Ferrous materials	2	110.6	-0.2	3.0
Non-ferrous metals	11	112.6	-10.1	30.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	129.3	0.4	0.9
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	112.1	-1.8	7.2

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are preliminary.

## Industrial Product Price Index

February 1988

Preliminary figures indicate that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) dropped 0.6% in February 1988. The advance of the IPPI between February 1987 and February 1988 was 4.3%, down from the level of nearly 5% observed in December 1987 and January 1988. However, with the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the year-to-year advance of the IPPI was 4.9%.

### Highlights

- According to preliminary estimates, the price index for **petroleum and coal products** decreased 3.9% in February, mainly as a result of lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil products.
- After registering increases for 11 consecutive months, the price index for **primary metal products** declined 2.7%, primarily as a result of a 14.8% drop in prices for copper and copper alloy products. Significant decreases were also recorded for lead primary forms (-12.4%), refined gold bullion (-8.8%) and silver (-7.9%).
- The 1.6% rise in the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar was in large part responsible for decreases of 1.0% for **motor vehicles**, 0.9% for **woodpulp** and 0.8% for **newsprint paper**.
- For the first time since September 1987, the **meat products** price index registered an increase (0.4%), mainly due to price increases of 0.9% for pork, 0.9% for beef and 0.4% for chicken.
- Price increases of 1.6% for butter, 1.3% for whole-milk cheese and 1.3% for skim-milk powder resulted in a 0.7% rise in the price index for **industrial milk products**.
- The **chemicals** price index rose 0.6%, mainly as a result of price increases of 3.7% for fertilizers and 0.9% for industrial chemicals.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The February 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

**Industrial Product Price Indexes**  
(1981 = 100)

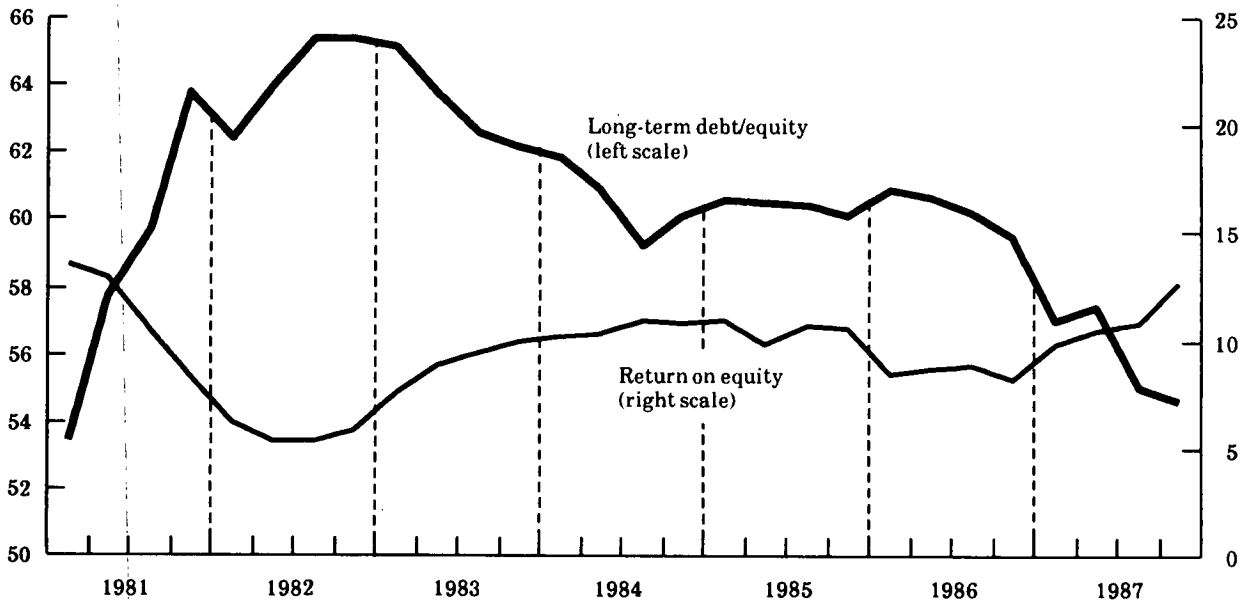
Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index Feb.'88 <sup>2</sup>	% Change	
			Feb.'88/ Jan.'88	Feb.'88/ Feb.'87
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	120.1	-1.2	14.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	124.1	-0.7	4.3
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	132.9	0.3	2.1
Capital equipment	10.2	130.9	-0.3	0.3
All other finished goods	17.9	126.6	-0.9	1.4
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	125.8	0.4	2.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	121.8	-0.1	3.5
Beverages	1.9	144.5	0.6	3.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.0	0	2.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	125.1	0.2	5.1
Textile products	2.4	116.7	0.2	3.8
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	123.4	0.2	3.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	123.0	-0.5	2.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	135.8	0.1	3.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	137.2	-0.5	10.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	147.2	0.5	4.9
Primary metal products	8.8	124.5	-2.7	18.2
Metal fabricated products	5.3	129.1	0.2	3.7
Machinery and equipment	4.8	126.7	-0.2	1.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.3	-0.8	-1.6
Electrical and communication products	5.0	128.7	-0.2	3.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	138.8	0.4	4.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	10.7	98.6	-3.9	-0.5
Chemicals, chemical products	7.1	127.3	0.6	9.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	133.1	-0.4	2.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	104.6	-1.6	6.7

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



## Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1987

### Profits Summary (adjusted for seasonality)

- Final estimates for the fourth quarter of 1987 show that operating profits of industrial corporations rose 10.8% from the previous quarter to a level of \$9.0 billion. This is the fifth consecutive strong quarterly increase and contrasts sharply with the profit declines registered in the earlier quarters of 1986.
- The metal mining, paper and allied products, and chemicals industries registered the largest fourth quarter increases, accounting for over three-fifths of the total. The transportation equipment and primary metals industries also showed strong advances. The largest decline was in the petroleum and coal industry.

- Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) were up 13.0% in the fourth quarter to \$13.2 billion, following an increase of 5.2% in the third quarter. Pre-tax profits had risen strongly in the earlier quarters of 1987 after declining in the fourth quarter of 1986.

### Summary for 1987

Operating profits were \$31.6 billion in 1987, compared to \$23.2 billion in 1986 and \$27.8 billion in 1985. A factor in the recovery of profits in 1987 was an improvement in prices for paper, petroleum and metals. The primary metals, metal mining, mineral fuels, petroleum and coal, and paper industries accounted for over half of the 1987 operating profit increase.

(continued on page 9)



**Balance Sheet Data Summary –  
Corporations with Assets Exceeding  
\$10 Million (unadjusted for seasonality)**

- Total assets in the fourth quarter of 1987 rose \$9.9 billion, compared to \$10.0 billion in the third quarter and \$11.7 billion in the second quarter. Increases in the five previous quarters averaged \$4.3 billion. In the current quarter, the growth in assets was broadly based, with fixed assets being the single largest contributor. On the liability side, accounts payable contributed most to the overall advance. The growth in share capital slowed down to less than half of the previous quarter's rate, influenced in part by the decline in stock market prices in October.
- The increase in fixed assets of \$4.3 billion in the fourth quarter continued the pattern of strong growth shown throughout 1987. Quarterly growth for the first three quarters averaged \$4.2 billion. In 1986, fixed asset changes ranged between a \$2.1 billion increase and a \$1.1 billion decline.
- Accounts payable grew by \$4.6 billion in the fourth quarter compared to \$2.1 billion in the third quarter and \$2.9 billion in the second quarter of 1987. The fourth quarter increase in accounts payable is usually the largest because of seasonal factors. However the advance for the fourth quarter of 1987 was well ahead of the increase of \$3.3 billion for the same quarter in 1986.
- Following the October decline in stock market share values, many companies announced the withdrawal of pending new stock issues. Share capital grew only \$1.8 billion in the final quarter of 1987, well below the \$3.6 billion increase registered in the third quarter. The average increase for the previous six quarters was \$3.0 billion.

**Financial Ratios**

- Profitability, as measured by the rate of **return on shareholders' equity**, rose to 12.7% in the fourth quarter from 10.8% in the previous quarter, and an average of 9.7% over the 1986-87 period. Historically it compares to a low of 5.3% registered during the 1982 recession and a high of 18.6% recorded in 1979.
- The ratio of **long-term debt to equity**, a measurement of corporate liquidity, continued the downward trend of the past several years, falling to 54.6% in the fourth quarter from 55.0% in the third quarter and 57.4% in the second quarter of 1987. The average long-term debt to equity ratio over the 1985-87 period was 58.9%.

**Coverage**

The information covers corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing, and the finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available.

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

(see table on page 10)

The fourth quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the second week in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

**Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics**

	4th Q 1987	3rd Q 1987	2nd Q 1987	1st Q 1987
(\$ billions)				
<b>(Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million)</b>				
Current assets	153.9	150.8	145.8	139.6
Short-term investments	23.8	23.5	21.0	19.3
Accounts receivable	60.8	59.4	58.0	54.8
Inventories	56.2	55.2	54.0	54.1
Current liabilities	114.6	108.8	106.1	102.6
Bank loans	20.4	19.5	19.8	19.3
Accounts payable	66.6	62.0	59.9	57.0
Working capital (current assets minus current liabilities)	39.4	42.0	39.7	37.0
Long-term investments	87.4	85.2	85.7	84.4
Fixed assets	239.2	234.9	230.0	226.9
Total assets	496.8	486.9	476.9	465.2
Long-term debt	110.4	109.1	110.1	107.2
Bank loans	31.5	31.9	31.6	31.1
Bonds	42.7	42.8	43.1	41.7
Shareholders equity	202.1	198.4	191.6	188.0
Share capital	96.4	94.6	91.0	88.6
Retained earnings	91.4	89.2	87.2	85.7
Capital expenditures	12.0	8.8	7.8	8.0
<b>Income statement (Seasonally adjusted)</b>				
Sales	121.1	118.0	114.2	110.9
Operating profits	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.0
Pre-tax Profits	10.2	8.8	8.3	7.5
After-tax profits	6.4	5.4	5.0	4.5
<b>Ratios</b>				
Return on equity (after-tax profits/equity)	12.7%	10.8%	10.5%	9.7%
Long-term debt/equity	54.6%	55.0%	57.4%	57.0%
<b>Selected income statement data</b>				
(Seasonally adjusted)				
All Asset Sizes				
(\$ billions)				
Sales	210.7	205.9	199.4	192.4
Operating profits	9.0	8.2	7.6	6.8
Pre-tax profits	13.2	11.7	11.1	10.3
After-tax profits	8.4	7.3	6.8	6.4

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Chain Store Stocks

January 1988

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,149 million at the end of January 1988, an increase of 0.9% over the level reached in January 1987.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.15:1 in January 1988, down marginally from the ratio of 1.18:1 observed a year earlier but up from the average ratio of 1.01:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The January 1988 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Coal and Coke Statistics

January 1988

#### Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 192 kilotonnes in January 1988, up 27.0% from the corresponding month last year. Exports rose 80.1% from January 1987 to 3 005 kilotonnes.
- Coke production decreased 2.4% from a year earlier to stand at 391 kilotonnes in January 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1988 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week in April. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Electric Power Statistics

January 1988

#### Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1988 increased to 48 949 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 4.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 17.3% to 3 225 gwh, while imports climbed to 556 gwh from 259 gwh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1988 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Sound Recording

1986-87

Preliminary data from the 1986-87 annual survey of sound recording (production, releases and sales) are now available. All data can be cross-classified by origin of financial control, size of record/label company as well as by various geographic divisions.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-1544), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

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## Publications Released

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**Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 45-002**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

**Unemployment Insurance Statistics,**  
**December 1987. Catalogue number 73-001**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:  
\$14/\$140).

**Department Store Monthly Sales, by**  
**Province and Metropolitan Area,**  
**January 1988. Catalogue number 63-004**  
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries:  
\$3.50/\$35).

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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Major Release Dates: April 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>April</b>		
5	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1988
6	Building Permits	January 1988
7-8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1988
8	Labour Force Survey	March 1988
8	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1988
11	New Housing Price Index	February 1988
11	Farm Product Price Index	February 1988
12	Housing Starts	February 1988
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1988
14	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1988
14	Help-wanted Index	March 1988
15	The Consumer Price Index	March 1988
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	February 1988
20	Census of Population: Place of Birth, Language, Income and Housing Data	1986
21	Retail Trade	February 1988
21-26	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	February 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1988
22	Wholesale Trade	February 1988
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1988
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	February 1988
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1988
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1988
28-29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1988
29	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1988
29	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1988
29	Major Release Dates	May 1988

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The May 1988 release schedule will be published on April 29, 1988. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1103), Communications Division.

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