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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

April 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.4% between March and April to a level of 142.5 (1981 = 100). All seven major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.1% to 0.9%. A rise of 0.5% in the food index accounted for almost 30% of the latest increase in the CPI, while advances in the indexes for clothing (0.8%), housing (0.1%) and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (0.8%) each accounted for approximately 15% of the overall gain.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index increased by 0.3%, down from the rise of 0.5% posted in March.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between April 1987 and April 1988 was 4.0%, down slightly from the 4.1% rise observed in the previous 12-month period ending in March. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the last three-month period, January to April, was also 4.0%. However, this was up from the 3.7% reported for the previous three-month period ending in March.

Food

The food index advanced by 0.5% in April following a decline of 0.3% observed in March. The latest rise resulted from increases of 0.6% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A major part of the 0.6% rise in the index for food purchased from stores resulted from a sharp reversal in the fresh vegetable index. Following an 11.0% decline last month, this index increased 4.2% mainly due to seasonally higher prices for cucumbers, tomatoes, carrots and cabbages. Additionally, higher prices for beef, pork, selected dairy and bakery products, fresh fruit (mostly for apples and pears), concentrated fruit juices and soft drinks were observed. Pork prices have risen, mostly as a

result of reduced supplies and less promotional activity (mainly in Toronto and Vancouver). Part of this overall upward pressure on food prices was offset by a decline in poultry prices due to continuing strong supply, particularly of chicken.

Over the 12-month period, April 1987 to April 1988, the food index rose by 2.3%, up from the 1.8% reported for the 12-month period ending in March. The latest rise has ended the decelerating trend in the 12-month changes in this index observed since July 1987. Increases of 1.7% and 3.9% respectively in the indexes for food purchased from stores and food purchased from restaurants accounted for the latest 12-month rise in the food index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.3% in April, a drop from the 0.7% advance observed in March. Changes in the clothing, housing and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes were the major contributors to the latest change in the all-items excluding food index.

The clothing index increased by 0.8%, with the women's wear index rising by 1.3% and the men's wear index by 0.5%. Higher prices were reported for women's dresses, sportswear, hosiery and footwear as well as for men's jeans, dress shirts and footwear. Prices of men's suits declined largely due to promotional activity. The introduction of a 10% sales tax by Prince Edward Island on all clothing items exceeding \$200 and all footwear exceeding \$75 also played a part in pushing up the clothing index in April.

The housing index rose by a slight 0.1%, reflecting a number of offsetting price movements. The upward pressure resulted mostly from higher charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation. Higher new house prices, particularly in Toronto, Montreal and Quebec City, were the cause of the latest increase in owned accommodation charges,

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

	Indexes			Percentage change April 1988 from	
	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987	March 1988	April 1987
All-items	142.5	142.0	137.0	0.4	4.0
Food	134.2	133.5	131.2	0.5	2.3
All-items excluding food	144.9	144.4	138.6	0.3	4.5
Housing	142.7	142.5	137.1	0.1	4.1
Clothing	130.2	129.2	123.0	0.8	5.9
Transportation	142.9	142.6	137.7	0.2	3.8
Health and personal care	144.5	143.2	137.9	0.9	4.8
Recreation, reading and education	143.0	142.5	136.0	0.4	5.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	193.7	192.2	183.4	0.8	5.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	70.2	70.4	73.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	337.6				

while the phasing in of summer rates accounted for the rise in the traveller accommodation index. Moderate price increases were also reported for water and electricity rates, child care and pet expenses, and paper, plastic and foil products. Downward pressures resulted from lower prices for selected household furniture, appliances, piped gas, fuel oil and long distance telephone calls.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.8% in April. Provincial tax increases in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia accounted for the bulk of the 0.8% rise in the tobacco products index. A similar 0.8% rise in the alcoholic beverages index was attributable to tax increases introduced by Newfoundland and British Columbia and to higher manufacturers' prices for spirits in New Brunswick and Quebec.

A rise in dental care charges in several cities contributed heavily to the 0.9% increase in the health and personal care index. In addition, higher prices for prescribed medicines, and for selected personal care supplies and equipment were observed.

The transportation index rose by a slight 0.2% as the impact of higher gasoline prices and increased automobile maintenance and repair charges were offset to a considerable extent by lower air fares and new automobile prices. Tax increases introduced by the federal government and the province of Ontario were mainly responsible for the upward movement in gasoline prices. At the same time some small declines in gasoline taxes were put into effect by Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia. The air fares index fell mainly because a larger volume of passengers travelled on discounted "seat sale" prices in April. The fall in automobile prices reflected the net effect of changes to manufacturers' rebate plans.

Most of the 0.4% rise in the recreation, reading and education index resulted from higher prices for summer recreational vehicles and selected home entertainment equipment.

Over the 12-month period, April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.5%, down from the 4.7% reported in the previous 12-month period ending in March.

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Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.5% in April following the slight 0.1% increase reported in March. By contrast, the services index rose by a slower 0.2% in April following the 1.0% advance noted in March. Over the 12-month period, April 1987 to April 1988, the goods index increased by 3.4% (3.3% in March) while the services index advanced by 4.7% (5.0% in March).

City Highlights

Between March and April, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from no change in Saint John to an increase of 0.7% in Winnipeg. Sharp declines in the food and housing indexes, accompanied by a significantly lower than average rise in the health and personal care index, accounted for the unchanged status in Saint John. The above average increase in Winnipeg resulted mostly from the increases in its food, housing, and health and personal care indexes.

Between April 1987 and April 1988, increases in the all-items indexes for cities varied from 2.4% in St. John's to 5.8% in Saskatoon.

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

St. John's

The all-items index advanced 0.3%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from higher prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores and increased clothing prices (most notably for women's wear). Advances in household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment costs also exerted a notable upward impact. The food index was up overall, as higher prices for dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and coffee were only partly offset by lower prices for beef, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Lower air fares and declines in owned accommodation charges exerted a dampening effect. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for cigarettes and clothing, and increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of household furnishings and equipment and in charges for dental care services. The prices of home-entertainment equipment and newspapers also advanced. The food index declined overall, mainly reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables, coffee, tea and soft drinks. Declines were also noted in gasoline prices, air fares, electricity charges and in the costs of personal care supplies. Since April 1987, the all-items index has advanced 3.7%.

Halifax

Higher clothing prices, increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation, and higher prices for food (most notably for poultry, eggs, apples, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Charges for dental care services also advanced. The transportation index declined overall, as lower prices for new cars and a fall in air fares more than offset higher prices for gasoline, tires and vehicle maintenance and repairs. From April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as declines in the food and housing indexes were completely offset by increases in the other five major component indexes. The food index fell, largely due to lower prices for beef, poultry, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, and fresh fruit. The fall in the housing index mainly reflected declines in owned accommodation charges, fuel oil prices, household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment costs. Among the main factors contributing to a notable upward impact were price increases for cigarettes, gasoline and

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men's and women's wear. Costs relating to recreational expenses, dental care and non-prescribed medicines were also up. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

Quebec City

Advances in clothing prices and owned accommodation charges, combined with higher prices for food, notably for dairy products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals, accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Household operating expenses were up, as were the costs of dental care and alcoholic beverages. The transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs were offset by declines in new car prices and air fares. Lower prices for fuel oil and for household furnishings and equipment had a dampening effect as well. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Montreal

Higher prices for clothing and food (most notably for fresh vegetables, dairy products, bakery products and restaurant meals) explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Advances in owned accommodation charges and household operating costs also exerted a considerable upward impact. Other notable increases were observed in the prices of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and home entertainment equipment. Prices of non-prescribed medicines and dental care charges were also up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for fuel oil, household furnishings and equipment, new cars and air travel. From April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items index rose 4.1%.

Ottawa

Higher prices for food, clothing, traveller accommodation and dental care accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals. Advances were also noted in recreational expenses, gasoline prices and in vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Rented

accommodation costs were also up. Moderating these advances were declines in the costs of air travel, new cars and household furnishings. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Toronto

Increased shelter charges, particularly for owned accommodation, and higher food prices, most notably for beef, pork, dairy products, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals, explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Prices for women's wear also advanced, as did the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The transportation index was up marginally, as higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs were mostly offset by declines in air fares and new car prices. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.3%, with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for food, most notably for beef, dairy products, cereal products, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of gasoline, women's wear, non-prescribed medicines, dental care services and cigarettes. Recreational charges were also up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower owned accommodation charges and price declines for household furnishings and equipment and for men's wear. New car prices and air fares also fell. From April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items index has advanced 4.0%.

Winnipeg

Among the main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the all-items index were increased charges for water and electricity, higher household operating expenses and increased furniture prices. Higher food prices also had a notable impact, particularly those for beef and fresh produce. Gasoline prices were higher, as were those for prescribed medicines, dental care and personal care supplies. Air fares declined. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

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Regina

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) reflecting several offsetting price movements. The food index advanced, as higher prices for beef, chicken, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals were observed. Other factors contributing an upward impact were higher prices for women's wear, traveller accommodation, cigarettes and dental care. Household operating expenses were also up. Exerting a considerable downward impact were decreased charges relating to owned accommodation, lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, men's wear and personal care supplies. The transportation index declined overall, reflecting lower prices for new cars, gasoline and air travel. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

Saskatoon

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was mainly due to increased prices for cigarettes and higher overall food prices, especially for beef, poultry, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables. Higher prices for women's wear also had a notable upward impact. Charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation advanced as did charges relating to dental care and recreational expenses. Declines in air fares, gasoline prices and household furnishings and equipment costs exerted a considerable downward impact. Prices for new cars and men's wear also declined. From April 1987 to April 1988, the all-items index advanced 5.8%.

Edmonton

Higher gasoline prices, increased shelter charges and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef and fresh produce) explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in women's wear prices, dental care charges and in certain recreational expenses. Air fares and furniture prices declined. Between April 1987 and April 1988, the all-items index rose 4.0%.

Calgary

Higher prices for gasoline and women's wear as well as increased rented and owned accommodation charges were among the main

contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for dental care and higher prices for personal care supplies were also noted. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, decreased air fares and lower charges for natural gas. The food index also declined overall, as lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, cured meats and bakery products more than offset higher prices for fresh produce, dairy products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, gasoline and food (especially for pork, dairy products, eggs, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) explained most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Higher costs for rented accommodation, women's wear, dental care and personal care supplies were also noted. Exerting a considerable offsetting effect were decreased charges relating to owned accommodation, long-distance telephone calls and household furnishings and equipment. Air fares and new car prices also declined. Since April 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Victoria

Higher prices for gasoline, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and food explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for chicken, dairy products, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Advances were also noted in the prices of personal care supplies, dental care services and women's wear. Between April 1987 and April 1988, the all-items index advanced 4.5%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The April 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								
April 1988 index	138.1	121.9	138.7	136.8	137.6	141.6	140.4	187.8
% change from March 1988	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	-0.8	0.3	0.1	1.5
% change from April 1987	2.4	-0.4	3.1	3.8	1.6	3.9	4.5	4.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1988 index	135.5	124.4	132.6	126.6	132.9	147.6	147.7	194.7
% change from March 1988	0.3	-0.6	0.2	2.9	-1.1	0.8	0.6	1.9
% change from April 1987	3.7	1.1	3.7	5.4	2.3	5.4	4.9	7.9
Halifax								
April 1988 index	140.5	124.6	141.1	127.1	140.5	150.7	149.6	197.8
% change from March 1988	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0
% change from April 1987	3.5	2.1	3.3	4.4	4.3	3.6	5.1	3.0
Saint John								
April 1988 index	139.4	126.2	142.3	126.3	136.3	138.5	148.2	203.1
% change from March 1988	0.0	-2.1	-0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	4.9
% change from April 1987	2.7	-1.9	2.4	4.1	3.3	3.3	5.3	10.1
Quebec City								
April 1988 index	143.8	136.3	146.3	131.6	141.8	146.2	133.9	194.6
% change from March 1988	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
% change from April 1987	3.8	3.1	3.9	5.5	2.6	3.9	4.2	4.4
Montreal								
April 1988 index	144.8	137.3	146.9	129.9	146.3	143.9	138.5	196.1
% change from March 1988	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
% change from April 1987	4.1	2.8	5.0	4.9	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.5
Ottawa								
April 1988 index	142.9	128.3	146.6	131.9	146.1	147.2	143.2	186.2
% change from March 1988	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.0	-0.3	1.4	0.4	0.0
% change from April 1987	3.6	-0.6	3.6	6.4	4.9	5.2	6.2	5.3
Toronto								
April 1988 index	147.0	138.4	150.6	134.1	146.7	148.0	143.8	188.0
% change from March 1988	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1
% change from April 1987	4.5	2.5	5.1	6.9	3.7	5.2	5.3	4.9
Thunder Bay								
April 1988 index	141.0	132.3	139.4	128.0	145.6	145.3	141.4	182.7
% change from March 1988	0.3	0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
% change from April 1987	4.0	1.7	3.3	5.7	6.7	4.2	4.8	4.3
Winnipeg								
April 1988 index	141.3	127.0	142.8	129.3	140.1	140.9	147.7	209.8
% change from March 1988	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.1
% change from April 1987	4.6	1.9	3.4	6.9	5.9	5.5	6.4	9.8

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

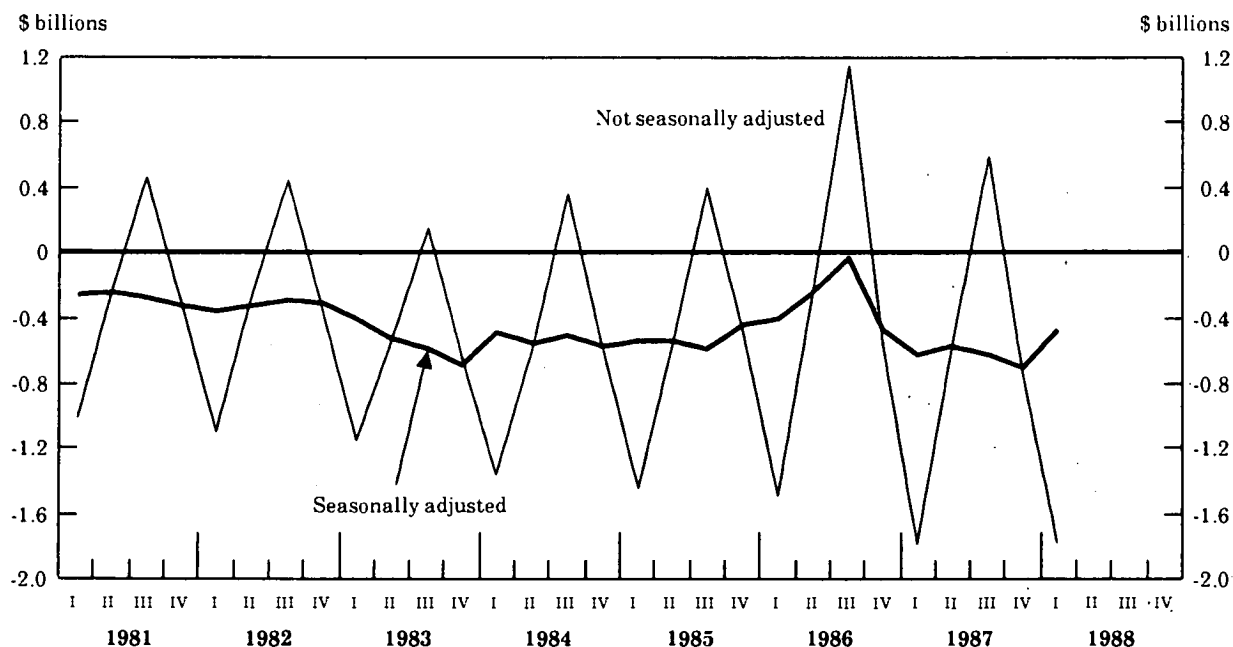
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
April 1988 index	139.5	125.1	141.5	127.0	132.6	166.2	144.9	192.4
% change from March 1988	0.1	0.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.7	0.3	0.1	2.3
% change from April 1987	5.4	2.8	2.9	7.2	6.3	18.0	7.6	9.2
Saskatoon								
April 1988 index	141.2	126.9	141.8	130.5	135.1	172.1	146.4	187.5
% change from March 1988	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.9	0.5	0.4	2.1
% change from April 1987	5.8	2.7	3.9	6.7	5.9	25.4	6.5	8.4
Edmonton								
April 1988 index	137.3	135.3	127.1	128.2	141.7	144.7	142.3	213.2
% change from March 1988	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.0
% change from April 1987	4.0	3.8	2.3	6.1	5.0	3.8	6.8	4.7
Calgary								
April 1988 index	136.3	133.0	126.5	124.6	142.9	149.7	142.2	206.6
% change from March 1988	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.0
% change from April 1987	3.7	2.9	2.2	6.6	4.7	5.2	6.9	4.2
Vancouver								
April 1988 index	137.4	134.3	129.2	128.4	143.6	136.8	148.7	187.9
% change from March 1988	0.3	1.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.6	0.9	0.6	4.1
% change from April 1987	3.9	4.0	2.8	4.8	4.2	3.5	3.3	9.9
Victoria²								
April 1988 index	110.1	111.6	103.3	110.5	110.0	110.7	117.7	137.0
% change from March 1988	0.6	1.4	-0.6	0.3	1.1	2.2	0.2	4.1
% change from April 1987	4.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	5.8	10.1

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1981-1988



International Travel Account

First Quarter 1988 (Preliminary Estimates)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account recorded a deficit of \$1,786 million during the first quarter of 1988. Canada's travel account traditionally registers its largest quarterly deficit during the first quarter of the year, when many Canadians travel to warmer climates.

Highlights

- At \$522 million, receipts from the United States were up 10% from the first quarter of 1987, a second quarterly increase after the declines witnessed in the second and third quarters of 1987.

- Receipts from visitors from countries other than the U.S. reached \$297 million, up 36% over the first quarter of 1987, a rate comparable to the ones experienced during Expo 86.
- Total payments by Canadian residents increased during the first quarter of the year, but at a markedly slower rate than in 1987. Travel payments to the United States were up by 4% to \$1,572 million while payments to all other countries rose by 7% to \$1,033 million.

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Seasonally Adjusted

International travel, like most other human activities, is affected by seasonality. The adjustment of data to minimize the seasonal impact gives clearer definition to the long-term historical trends of tourism activity.

Seasonally adjusted, Canada's travel deficit stood at \$480 million in the first quarter of 1988, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1986. Deficits on the travel account had been increasing in the third and fourth quarters of 1987.

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted receipts from the United States reached \$1,147 million in the first quarter, the highest level recorded since the third quarter of 1986.
- Receipts from all other countries totalled \$627 million during the first quarter, up 11% from the previous quarter, following a 2% drop in the fourth quarter of 1987.
- Payments to both the United States and all other countries were down compared to the previous quarter, after having recorded increases in the previous five quarters.

(see tables on page 11)

See the accompanying chart for the quarterly trend in the seasonally adjusted travel account balance between Canada and all countries in the world for the years 1981-1988.

The January-March issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140) will be available in the middle of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1987				1988 ^P	
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1987	QI
(millions of \$)						
United States						
Receipts	474	1,049	1,944	693	4,160	522
Payments	1,511	1,386	1,281	996	5,174	1,572
Balance	-1,037	-337	663	-303	-1,014	-1,050
All other countries						
Receipts	219	591	987	342	2,139	297
Payments	962	844	1,055	793	3,654	1,033
Balance	-743	-253	-68	-451	-1,515	-736
Total all countries						
Receipts	693	1,640	2,931	1,035	6,299	819
Payments	2,473	2,230	2,336	1,789	8,828	2,605
Balance	-1,780	-590	595	-754	-2,529	-1,786

^P Preliminary figures.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Seasonally Adjusted *

	1987				1988 ^P	
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1987	QI
(millions of \$)						
United States						
Receipts	1,042	1,049	995	1,075	4,160	1,147
Payments	1,252	1,272	1,291	1,360	5,174	1,307
Balance	-210	-223	-296	-285	-1,014	-160
All other countries						
Receipts	470	528	575	566	2,139	627
Payments	881	884	901	988	3,654	947
Balance	-411	-356	-326	-422	-1,515	-320
Total all countries						
Receipts	1,512	1,577	1,569	1,641	6,299	1,774
Payments	2,133	2,156	2,192	2,348	8,828	2,254
Balance	-621	-579	-623	-707	-2,529	-480

* Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

^P Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Research and Development Spending Estimates 1988

The results of the latest survey of industrial research and development (R&D) show that Canadian firms plan to increase R&D spending by only 6% in 1988, down from the 9% growth the year before.

The Vol. 12, No. 5 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, \$6.50/\$65) will be available in early June and *Industrial Research and Development Statistics*, 1986 (88-202, \$40) will be available by the beginning of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Private Sector, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division

Consolidated Government Assets and Liabilities 1984

At December 31, 1984, the total financial assets of the federal, provincial and local governments after consolidation stood at \$144 billion while the liabilities stood at \$345 billion.

Consolidated balance sheets for the three levels of government as well as consolidated provincial/local assets, liabilities and net debt by province as at December 31, 1983 and 1984 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 3254-3266.

For more detailed information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.5 million tonnes, an increase of 9.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 10.9% from the same period. The number of cars loaded increased 1.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1988	Year to date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 467 412	89 504 328
% change from previous year	9.6	5.6
Cars	78,305	1,297,081
% change from previous year	6.0	2.1
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	280 287	4 863 730
% change from previous year	10.9	7.4
Cars	9,438	165,260
% change from previous year	1.6	1.8

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

May 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of May 1 amounted to 32 958 tonnes, up from 32 276 tonnes the previous month and 32 097 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

The May issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release the week of June 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Plastic Bag Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled \$604.0 million, up 10.4% from \$546.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5417.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 33-250B 1691 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled \$985.5 million, down 19.0% from \$1,216.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 41-250B 2921 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Adhesives Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled \$188.7 million, up 44.9% from \$130.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 46-250B 3792 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Livestock Report – Pigs, April 1, 1988.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 32-251
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 36-251
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1988.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 5. Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1988. Catalogue number 61-205
(Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$29).

Profiles – Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, Provinces and Territories: Part I, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 94-129
(Canada: \$33; Other Countries: \$34.50).

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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.

Major Release Dates: May 24 - 27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
24	Wholesale Trade	March 1988
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1988
26	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1988
26	Net Farm Income	1987
26	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	February 1988
26-27	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1988
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1988

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