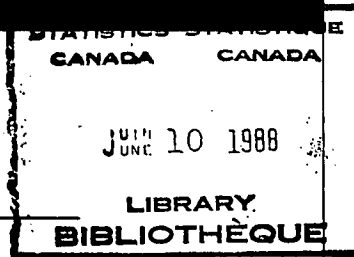


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 10, 1988

Major Releases



Labour Force Survey, May 1988

- The employment level jumped 68,000 in May.

3

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1988

- Seasonally adjusted operating profits declined 4.7% following five consecutive quarters of strong growth.

6

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1988

- Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased by 4.1% on a month-over-month basis.

9

Farm Product Price Index, April 1988

- Farm prices rose 2.1% from March.

11

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1987

- Per capita energy consumption in Canada increased by 1.9% in 1987.

13



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics, First Quarter 1987	14
Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Domestic Report, Fourth Quarter 1987	14
Production of Eggs, April 1988	14
1986 Census of Manufactures:	
Cereal Grain Flour Industry	15
Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry	15
Coffin and Casket Industry	15
Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry	15

Publications Released

16

Major Release Dates, Week of June 13-17

17

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

May 1988

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for May 1988 indicate a jump in employment of 68,000 during the month following little change in March and April. The increase this month results in an average gain over the three-month period which is consistent with the trend noted during the 20-month period prior to March. The number of persons seeking work also increased during the month, and as a result the unemployment rate edged up from 7.7 to 7.8 in May.

Employment

For the week ended May 21, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,363,000 – an increase of 68,000 from April.

- Employment grew by 34,000 in both the 15 to 24 and 25 and over age categories. Employment gains among those aged 15 to 24 were distributed equally among men and women while the increase for those aged 25 and over was concentrated among men.
- Full-time employment increased by 123,000, the largest monthly change in the history of the survey. Part-time employment fell by 54,000 as the result of a decline of 46,000 for women.
- Employment rose in public administration (+21,000), construction (+17,000), community, business and personal services (+16,000), and the primary industries other than agriculture (+14,000). It declined in manufacturing (-17,000), and there was little change in the remaining industries.

- The estimated level of employment rose by 4,000 in Newfoundland, 41,000 in Quebec and 9,000 in Alberta, while it declined by 10,000 in British Columbia. There was little change in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 17,000 in May 1988, to 1,042,000. The unemployment rate edged up by 0.1 to 7.8, the same rate observed in February and March.

- Unemployment rose by an estimated 12,000 among women, with the increase equally distributed among youths and adults.
- The unemployment rate increased marginally (+0.1) to 12.3 for persons aged 15 to 24 and to 6.6 among those in the 25 and over age group (+0.1).
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 7,000 in Quebec and Ontario, while it declined by 3,000 in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.3 in Newfoundland (17.2), 1.2 in Prince Edward Island (13.4), 0.1 in Nova Scotia (9.9) and 0.6 in Saskatchewan (6.9). It rose by 0.5 in New Brunswick (12.1), 0.1 in Quebec (9.6) and Ontario (4.9) while remaining unchanged in Manitoba (7.8), Alberta (7.6) and British Columbia (10.4).

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The participation rate advanced 0.4 to a record high of 66.9 and the employment/population ratio rose to 61.7 (+0.3), also a record high.

(continued on page 4)

- The participation rate rose strongly among persons aged 15 to 24, up 1.2 to 70.8. It advanced 0.2 for persons aged 25 and over as the result of an increase of 0.3 in the rate among men.
- The employment/population ratio advanced 1.0, to 62.1 among persons aged 15 to 24, while it remained unchanged at 61.5 for those in the 25 and over age group.

Changes since May 1987

(unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by an estimated 461,000 (+3.8%), to 12,479,000.
- Full-time employment increased by 440,000, to 10,580,000 (+4.3%) and part-time employment increased marginally (+21,000) to 1,899,000 (+1.1%).
- Employment advanced 3.9% in the service-producing industries, with strong year-over-year gains noted in finance, insurance and real estate (+9.4%) and trade (+5.7%).
- Employment grew by 3.8% in the goods-producing industries, mainly due to increases of 12.2% in primary industries other than agriculture and 8.2% in construction.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 142,000 (-12.1%), to 1,035,000.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 1.2, to 7.7.
- The participation rate rose by 0.7, to 67.4 and the employment/population ratio advanced 1.5, to 62.2.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending

school full-time in March 1988 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in September 1988; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are not certain what they will do.

Returning students:

- The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 12.8 in May, a decrease of 1.3 from the rate recorded last year. The decline in the rate occurred both for students aged 20 to 24 (-2.2) and for those in the 15 to 19 age group (-0.9).
- Employment among returning students was estimated at 825,000 - an increase of 71,000 over the previous year.
- The participation rate advanced 3.9, to 55.8 and the employment/population ratio jumped 4.0, to 48.6.

Other students:

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 14.6 in May 1988, a drop of 4.0 from the estimate of one year ago.
- The participation rate (64.7) and the employment/population ratio (55.2) increased 1.3 and 3.6, respectively.

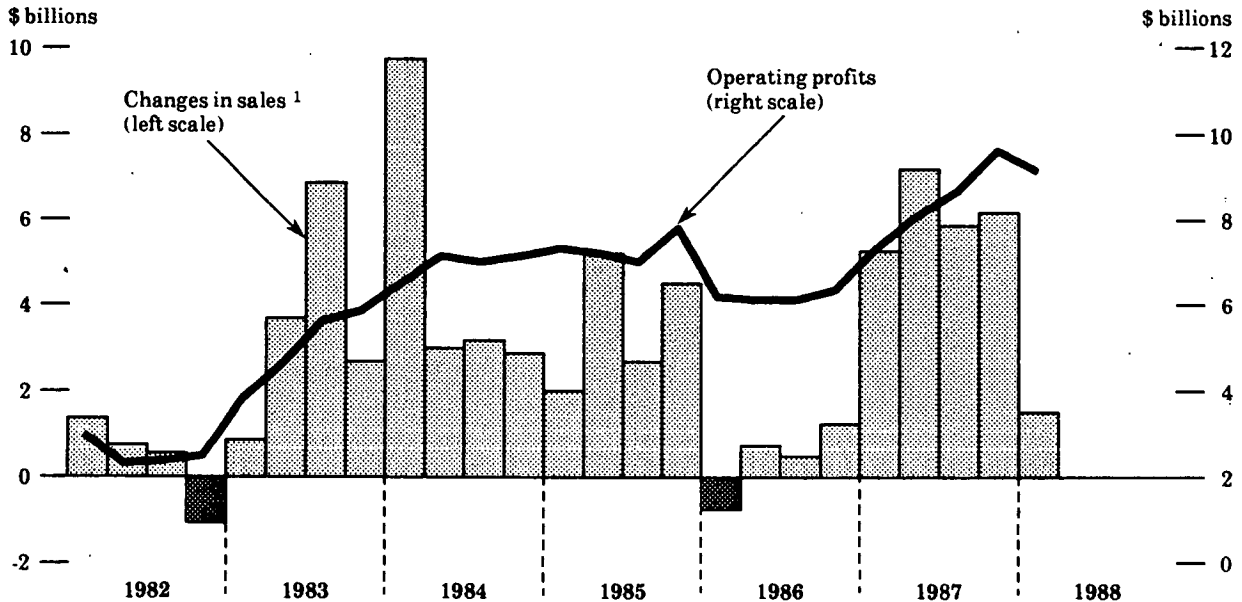
Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The May 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) will be available the third week of June. For summary information (now available) order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,405	13,320	13,094
Employment (,000)	12,363	12,295	11,910
Unemployment (,000)	1,042	1,025	1,184
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	7.7	9.0
Participation Rate (%)	66.9	66.5	66.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.7	61.4	60.2
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,514	13,166	13,195
Employment (,000)	12,479	12,080	12,018
Unemployment (,000)	1,035	1,085	1,177
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	8.2	8.9
Participation Rate (%)	67.4	65.7	66.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.2	60.3	60.7

All Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)

1 Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1988, Preliminary Data

In the first quarter of 1988, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations declined 4.7% from the previous quarter to \$9.1 billion. This was in sharp contrast with the strong growth of the previous five quarters when increases ranged from 4.4% to 14.5%. Sales of industrial corporations were relatively flat, increasing only 0.7% in the first quarter of 1988 following quarterly increases averaging 3% in 1987.

The decline in profits paralleled lower operating margins, which fell to 4.1% in the first quarter of 1988 compared to 4.4% in the final quarter of 1987. Operating margins had been steadily expanding over the previous five quarters from 3.2% in the first three quarters of 1986.

Largely due to lower crude oil prices, the mineral fuels industry accounted for half of the first quarter profit decline. The remaining decline was widely distributed amongst 24 of the 47 industry groups, with the retail, con-

struction, electrical products and petroleum and coal industries registering the largest decreases. Profit increases were generally small.

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) decreased 4.1% compared to the 14.2% advance in the final quarter of 1987. Pre-tax profit increases were 13.7% in the first quarter of 1987, 8.8% in the second quarter, and 3.8% in the third quarter.

Industry Highlights

Mineral fuels: operating profits fell to \$101 million from \$325 million in the fourth quarter and \$414 million in the third quarter of 1987. Profits in the current quarter were at their lowest level since 1986 when losses averaging \$110 million were recorded for the final three quarters. During the 1983-85 period, profits were much higher, averaging \$1.2 billion per quarter. As might be expected, the pattern of change for profits has followed closely the movement in world crude oil prices.

(continued on page 7)

Retail: all four retail industries registered declines in operating profits, with the total falling \$151 million to \$618 million. The current profit level is virtually the same as the \$620 million average of the first three quarters of 1987.

Construction: operating profits fell \$81 million to \$350 million in the first quarter of 1988; during 1987, quarterly profit levels averaged \$388 million. Sales fell to \$15.3 billion in the first quarter from last quarter's record level of \$16.1 billion, but are still above the \$14.8 billion average registered in 1987.

Petroleum and Coal: operating profits fell \$50 million to \$380 million on a 1.2% reduction in sales. Declines in the world prices of both crude and refined petroleum products and the strong Canadian dollar adversely affected profits. The peak level of \$1.0 billion for operating profits was reached in the final quarter of 1985 just prior to the start of the slide in oil prices.

The information covers corporations in Canada except government owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

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

(see table on page 8)

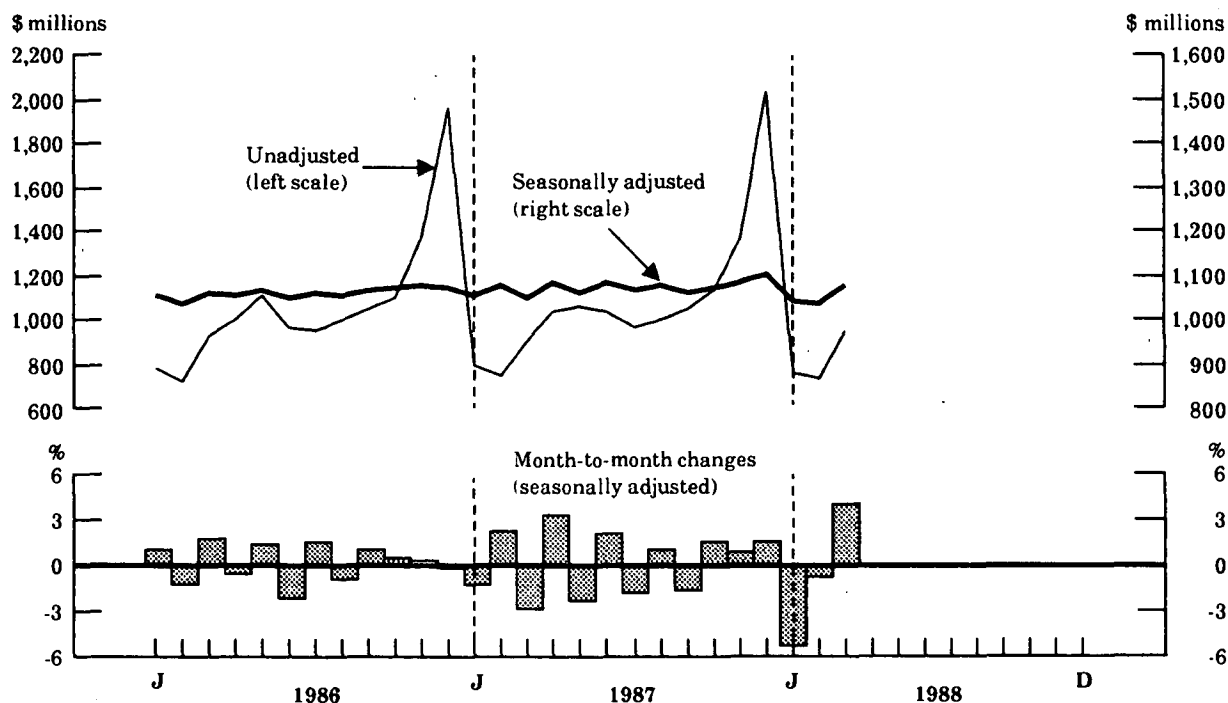
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics
First Quarter 1988

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1987	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	1st Quarter	1st Quarter	1st Quarter
(Millions of dollars)						
Sales:						
All Industries	213.2	219.4	220.8	186.3	193.9	214.5
Mining	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	7.8	9.2
Manufacturing	75.5	78.7	81.0	68.1	70.1	79.0
Other	128.9	131.6	130.7	109.1	116.0	126.3
Operating Profit:						
All Industries	8.7	9.6	9.1	6.0	7.0	8.8
Mining	.7	.9	.6	.5	.2	.7
Manufacturing	4.6	5.0	5.0	2.7	3.8	4.7
Other	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.4
Profit before Taxes:						
All Industries	12.3	14.1	13.5	9.2	10.5	13.0
Mining	1.2	1.6	1.3	.9	.8	1.3
Manufacturing	5.8	6.7	6.6	3.7	4.7	6.2
Other	5.3	5.8	5.6	4.6	5.0	5.5
Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extraordinary items):						
All Industries	7.8	9.2	8.8	5.4	6.5	8.3
Mining	.7	1.1	.8	.2	.4	.8
Manufacturing	3.7	4.3	4.4	2.3	2.9	4.1
Other	3.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.4

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1988



Department Store Sales and Stocks March 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in March 1988 totalled \$1,076 million, an increase of 4.1% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,034 million. The increase in March followed declines in February (-0.8%) and January (-5.4%).
- During the first three months of 1988, department store sales have fluctuated significantly with an overall quarterly decline of 3.4%, compared to an increase of 2.0% in the last quarter of 1987.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,458 million at the end of March 1988, a modest decrease of 0.2% from the February 1988 revised value of \$4,465 million. This decline followed an increase of 3.7% in February and a decrease of 1.3% in January.

- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.14:1 in March, a modest decrease from the average ratio of 4.15:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Removing the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales increased 10.3% over March 1987, to a level of \$937 million. (Not adjusted for structural changes, department store sales increased 6.6%.)

(continued on page 10)

- Cumulative sales for the first quarter of 1988 totalled \$2,376 million, an increase of 4.9% (after adjustment) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Corrected for structural changes, all provinces posted gains in March 1988 over the corresponding month in 1987, with the exception of Manitoba which recorded a decrease of 2.3%. Increases ranged from 18.3% in New Brunswick to 7.8% in Quebec.
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,549 million, an increase of 0.8% over the level reached in March 1987.

Note to users:

Data users should be aware that the occurrence of Easter in early April may have had an impact on the March 1988 data. The estimates have not been adjusted to remove this effect.

Data users should also note that unadjusted monthly department store sales estimates for the previous year (1987) have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised for the period January 1984 to February 1988, and incorporate the

latest unadjusted data as well as updated trading day adjustment factors.

The year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd.

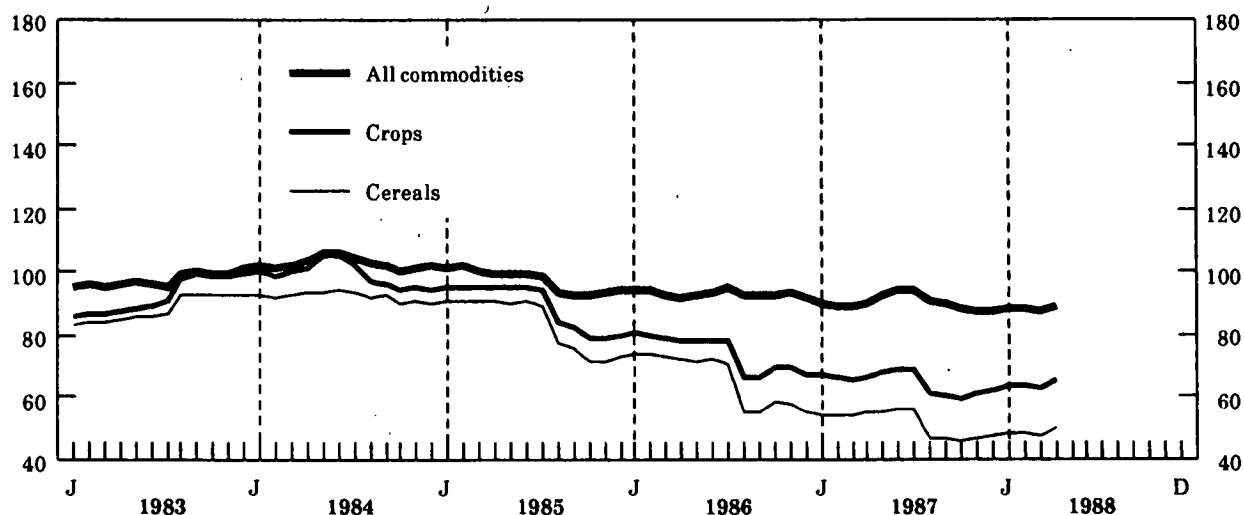
Department store sales and stocks have an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of three, which represents the number of months over which a change in the seasonally adjusted series must move in a given direction before one can be reasonably certain that the trend-cycle of that series also has moved in the given direction.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The March 1988 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index April 1988

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 89.4 in April, up 2.1% from the revised March level of 87.6. This was the first increase in the index in three months. Higher crop and livestock prices contributed to the increase in the overall index. However, the April 1988 index still stood 0.8% below the year-earlier level of 90.1.

The percentage changes in the index between March and April 1988 by province were as follows:

● Newfoundland	0.7%
● Prince Edward Island	-0.1%
● Nova Scotia	-0.5%
● New Brunswick	-1.2%
● Quebec	0.2%
● Ontario	1.4%
● Manitoba	1.9%
● Saskatchewan	4.7%
● Alberta	3.9%
● British Columbia	0.2%
● Canada	2.1%

Crops

A 4.0% increase in the crops index in April was the largest monthly gain since October 1986 and was due mainly to higher cereal prices. The index increased for the first time in three months and stood at 65.6.

- The cereals index stood at 50.6 in April, up 6.1% from the previous month. Higher prices for Western wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board were the main reason for the increase. Effective April 18, the Canadian Wheat Board adjusted the initial prices it pays to producers upward by \$10/tonne on spring wheat, \$15/tonne on durum wheat, \$5/tonne on feed barley, \$20/tonne on designated barley and \$10/tonne on feed oats. The full impact of the price increases was not felt in April as the adjustment took effect approximately halfway through the month. Despite the increases, the cereals index was 8.5% below its year-earlier level.

(continued on page 12)

- The oilseeds index increased in April for the sixth time in seven months as prices rose for soybeans, canola and flaxseed. Contributing to the increase in oilseed prices was tighter-than-expected supplies of soybeans in the U.S. due to the prospect of a relatively small crop this year, low carryover stocks, and a smaller-than-anticipated South American soybean crop. The index has risen 28% since September 1987 and with the increase in April 1988, was at its highest point since February 1986.
- Hog prices fell 1.5% in April. After increasing 32% between March and August 1987, the hog index subsequently fell 33% due to increased pork production in Canada and the United States. In April 1988, the index stood at 90.5, 15.8% below its year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index increased in April for only the second time since reaching its peak in August 1987. Higher prices for cattle and poultry offset lower prices for hogs and eggs, while those for milk showed little change. Despite the 1.1% increase in April 1988, the index has fallen 5.9% from the record level reached in August 1987.

- The cattle index rose for the second consecutive month in April and was only slightly below the record level set in September 1987. The increase in April was mainly due to higher slaughter cattle prices, as beef production in Canada and the United States continues to be below year-earlier levels.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1987 are final prices. Beginning in August 1987, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The April issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled for release June 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Quarterly Report On Energy Supply-Demand In Canada

Fourth Quarter 1987

Highlights

- Canada's domestic requirement for energy has changed over the last five years in absolute terms and more dramatically in composition. Total requirements in 1987 stood at 8 083 petajoules (PJ), up from the 1983 figure of 7 360 PJ. Within these totals, however, the importance of coal and coke has declined from 15.2% to 14.1%, while that of oil products and liquefied petroleum gases dropped from 45.4% to 41.2%. Offsetting these declines were increases in natural gas, from 24.9% to 29.2% and primary steam and electricity (hydro and nuclear), from 14.4% to 15.6%.
- With domestic requirements increasing by 239 PJ, or 3.0%, in 1987 over the 1986 level of 7 845 PJ, there was growth in per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the middle of each year) of 6 gigajoules (1.9%), to a level of 315 gigajoules.
- Production of primary energy in 1987 reached 10 247 PJ, 509 PJ or 5.2% above the level of 1986. Most of this growth is explained by a 414 PJ increase in exports, with natural gas exports climbing 274 PJ to

a level of 1 189 PJ. Partially counterbalancing these export increases were moderate increases in the imports of coal (19 PJ) and crude oil (11 PJ). As a result, Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy forms rose 247 PJ to 2 144 PJ.

- Final demand by Canadian consumers of energy (including non-energy use, e.g. for petrochemical production) rose 2.0%, from 6 476 PJ in 1986 to 6 604 PJ in 1987. Within this total, industrial demand was up 6.0% to 2 689 PJ, transportation was up 5.3% to 1 741 PJ, while residential/farm and government/commercial sectors fell 3.7% and 6.1% to 1 135 PJ and 931 PJ respectively. It should be noted that the latter two sectors are weather sensitive and that 1987 was warmer than 1986, with the number of degree days below 18 degrees celsius being 6.1% fewer than in 1986.

The fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$28.75/\$115) is scheduled to be released the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

First Quarter 1987 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data reported by four major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines and Wardair - indicate that 53.5% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1987, down from 54.8% for the corresponding period in 1986. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 59.7% of total volume in 1987; the comparable figure for the first quarter of 1986 was 60.1%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization - 63.0% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first quarter of 1987. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 20, No. 6 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lisa Di Pietro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Domestic Report

Fourth Quarter 1987

Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 2,743,460 passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services during the fourth quarter of 1987, down 8.6% from the 3,000,250 recorded for the fourth quarter of 1986.

The annual figure shows a 4.6% decrease in 1987 compared to 1986, the passenger count dropping to 11,691,910 passengers in 1987 from 12,260,400 the previous year. Expo 86, which took place in Vancouver from May 2 to October 13, 1986, contributed largely to the high level of traffic recorded in 1986. More specifically, Vancouver recorded 2,694,740 passengers in 1987, a 15.8% decrease from 1986.

The number one ranked city-pair in this survey, Montreal-Toronto, recorded 1,224,290 passengers in 1987, a 0.2% increase over 1986. The 1987 figure represented the highest number of passengers ever recorded in this market.

Order the Vol. 20, No. 7 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Transportation Division.

Production of Eggs

April 1988

Canadian egg production increased by 0.8% to 39.5 million dozen in April 1988 from 39.2 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased slightly from April 1987 to 1988, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,095 from 2,072.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

The April 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on June 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

Cereal Grain Flour Industry
1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled \$866.8 million, up 5.0% from \$825.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 32-250B 1051 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Coffin and Casket Industry
1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled \$43.4 million, up 5.4% from \$41.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5468.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 35-250B 2581 (4\$). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry
1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541) totalled \$310.8 million, up 33.4% from \$233.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5463.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 35-250B 2541 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry
1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of production for the aircraft and aircraft parts industry (SIC 3211) totalled \$3,370.4 million, up 17.9% from \$2,857.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5549.

This information is to be released at a later date in catalogue 42-251B 3211 (\$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Publications Released

Survey Methodology, Vol. 13, No. 2,
December 1987.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: \$20 per year; Other Countries:
\$23 per year).

Oils and Fats, March 1988.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:
\$5.50/\$55).

Rigid Insulating Board, April 1988.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:
\$5.50/\$55).

Telephone Statistics, March 1988.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85).

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 613-951-7276.

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

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.

Major Release Dates: Week of June 13 - 17, 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date(s) of
release**

Title

Reference period

June

14-15	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1988
14-15	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1988
14-15	Housing Starts	April 1988
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	April 1988
16	Capacity Utilization Rates in Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1988
16-17	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1988
17	The Consumer Price Index	May 1988
17	Building Permits	February 1988

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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