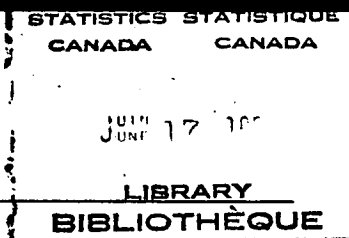


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 17, 1988



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| The Consumer Price Index, May 1988 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In May, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.1%, up slightly from the 4.0% rise observed in April. | |
| Building Permits, February 1988 | 10 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$2,721.5 million, down 1% from January. | |

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

May 1988

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.6% between April and May to a level of 143.4 (1981=100). Six of the seven major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.2% to 2.6%, while the Transportation index fell by 0.2%. Advances of 2.6% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and of 0.5% in the Housing index each contributed about 30% of the upward pressure. Slightly less than 20% of the increase was explained by each of the following rises: 0.6% in the Food index and 1.3% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.4%, up slightly from the 0.3% rise observed in April.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between May 1987 and May 1988, was 4.1%, up marginally from the 4.0% rise observed in the previous 12-month period ending in April. This measure of an annual change has fluctuated between 4.0% and 4.1% since January of this year. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the last three-month period, February to May, was 4.9%, an acceleration from the 4.0% reported for the three-month period ending in April.

Food

The Food index advanced by 0.6% in May, slightly faster than the 0.5% increase reported in April. The latest change resulted from a rise of 0.6% in each of the Food Purchased from Stores and Food Purchased from Restaurants indexes.

The 0.6% increase in the Food Purchased from Stores index resulted mainly from higher prices for fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, selected dairy products, poultry and pork. The Fresh Fruit index rose 5.3%, mainly reflecting higher seasonal prices for citrus fruit. The Fresh Vegetables index increased by 5.1%, largely

owing to seasonally depleted domestic supplies of storeable vegetables and large price increases for imported celery and lettuce. Significant increases in the price of fluid whole milk and low fat milk, principally in Ontario and Quebec, caused the Dairy Product index to increase by 1.6%. Pork prices rose in response to reduced supplies, while chicken prices increased, as Easter promotional prices reported in April were returned to normal levels. A small proportion of the total upward impact was offset by lower prices for soft drinks (promotional pricing), beef, and prepared and ready cooked meat products.

Over the 12-month period, May 1987 to May 1988, the Food index increased by 2.0%, down from the 2.3% reported for the 12-month period ending in April. The latest change comprised increases of 1.3% and 4.1% respectively in the indexes for Food Purchased from Stores and Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.6%, a noticeably faster rate than the 0.3% rise observed in April. Advances in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages, Housing, and Recreation, Reading and Education indexes were the principal contributors to the latest change in this index.

The 2.6% increase in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was led by a rise of 5.3% in the Tobacco Products index, most of which was associated with provincial tax increases in Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan. Higher manufacturers' prices also had some impact. Prices of alcoholic beverages rose an average of 0.9% in response to higher prices from suppliers, and, in the case of imports, increased freight charges and exchange rate depreciation vis-a-vis European currencies.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change May 1988 from	
	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987	April 1988	May 1987
All-items	143.4	142.5	137.8	0.6	4.1
Food	135.0	134.2	132.4	0.6	2.0
All-items excluding food	145.7	144.9	139.3	0.6	4.6
Housing	143.4	142.7	137.5	0.5	4.3
Clothing	130.4	130.2	123.8	0.2	5.3
Transportation	142.6	142.9	138.2	-0.2	3.2
Health and personal care	145.2	144.5	138.9	0.5	4.5
Recreation, reading and education	144.9	143.0	137.3	1.3	5.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	198.8	193.7	185.3	2.6	7.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	69.7	70.2	72.6		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1971 = 100	339.7				

The Housing index climbed by 0.5% in May, as higher charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation were reported. The Owned Accommodation index rose by 0.3%, as increased insurance premiums, mortgage interest costs and new house prices were reported. The seasonal introduction of summer rates accounted for the rise in traveller accommodation charges. Electricity rates advanced in Quebec, while telephone rates increased in Ontario, mainly due to the May 1 increase in the provincial sales tax. Higher furniture prices resulted mainly from the termination of promotional price levels observed previously. Increased prices were also observed for pet care products, paper products, household equipment and tableware.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index advanced by 1.3%, largely under the stimulus of a 1.7% rise in the Recreation index. Increases in fees and dues associated with recreational activities, in the prices of selected recreational equipment, photographic goods and in admission charges to sporting events were the principal causes of the latest rise. The

Reading index rose by 0.8%, as a result of higher prices for some daily newspapers and magazines.

The combined impact of increases in the Health and Personal Care index (0.5%) and the Clothing index (0.2%) on the latest change in the All-items excluding Food index was relatively small. The former index mainly reflected higher charges for personal care services and supplies. The latter index was nudged upwards by a 0.4% rise in the Men's Wear index, offset, in part, by a decline of 0.2% in the Women's Wear index.

The Transportation index fell by 0.2%, as air fares declined by 8.2%, for the most part due to an increased proportion of "seat-sale" prices. A considerable part of this decline was offset by higher prices for gasoline resulting from sales tax changes by the Ontario government, slightly dampened by price reductions in several urban centres west of Thunder Bay. Automobile maintenance and repair charges also increased.

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Over the 12-month period, May 1987 to May 1988, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 4.6%, up marginally from the 4.5% reported in the 12-month period ending in April.

Goods and Services

The Goods index increased by 0.9% in May, following the 0.5% rise reported in April. The Services index rose by 0.3% in the latest month, representing a slightly faster rate than the 0.2% change observed in April. Over the 12-month period, May 1987 to May 1988, the Goods index increased by 3.6% (3.4% in April), while the Services index advanced by 4.7%, the same as in April.

City Highlights

Between April and May, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published, varied from a decline of 0.2% in Halifax, to a rise of 1.2% in Toronto. Significant declines in the Housing, Clothing, and Transportation indexes accounted for the decrease in the Halifax CPI. In Toronto, higher than average increases were reported in all major component indexes, other than in Health and Personal Care.

Between May 1987 and May 1988, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 2.0% in St. John's to 5.5% in Saskatoon.

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

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.1%, with most of the downward impact originating from declines in the Housing, Clothing and Transportation components. The Housing index fell, mainly reflecting decreased charges relating to household furnishings and household operation, while the decline in the Clothing index was mainly due to lower prices for men's and women's wear. Declines in the costs of new cars and air travel resulted in the fall in the Transportation index. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for recreational equipment and increased costs for alcoholic

beverages served in licensed premises. The Food index was also up, mainly as a result of higher prices for beef, pork, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, combined with increased charges relating to rented and owned accommodation, explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher recreational charges, increased prices for gasoline and advances in the costs of personal care supplies also exerted a notable upward impact. Declines in the costs of men's wear, new cars and air transportation produced a considerable offsetting effect. The Food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for poultry, bread, coffee and soft drinks. From May 1987 to May 1988, the All-items index advanced 3.9%.

Halifax

Declines in the Housing, Clothing and Transportation indexes explained the 0.2% fall in the All-items index. The Housing index declined as a result of decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings. The decline in the Transportation component was largely the result of lower air fares and decreased prices for new cars, while the Clothing index fell due to lower prices for men's and women's wear. Partly offsetting these declines were increased food prices (most notably for fresh produce), higher charges for the use of recreational facilities and increased prices for cigarettes. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Saint John

The All-items index was up 0.1%. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher charges relating to owned accommodation, increased costs for furniture and household equipment, and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Advances in the costs of nonprescribed medicines and personal care supplies were also noted. Charges relating to

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recreational vehicles and the use of recreational facilities also advanced. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were lower prices for food, men's and women's wear, new cars and air transportation. The Food index fell mainly due to lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, bakery products and soft drinks. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Quebec City

Increased electricity charges and advances in the costs of household furnishings and traveller accommodation were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a considerable upward impact. Higher charges for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities were also observed. The Food index rose as well, mainly due to higher prices for pork, poultry, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing and new cars, and declines in air fares and in charges relating to rented and owned accommodation. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Montreal

Increased charges relating to rented and owned accommodation, combined with higher food prices (especially for pork, chicken and fresh produce) and increased electricity charges explained most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Advances were also noted in the costs of personal care supplies and recreational equipment as well as in the fees and dues relating to the use of recreational facilities. Dampening these advances were lower prices for clothing, new cars and air transportation. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Ottawa

The All-items index advanced 0.8%. The main factors contributing to this increase were the rise in the provincial retail sales tax (to 8%, from 7%), higher food prices (particularly for fresh produce) and increased prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Increased charges were also noted for rented, owned and traveller accommodation. Higher prices for

clothing, new cars and gasoline also exerted a notable upward impact. Additionally, increased charges for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities were observed. Air fares and the cost of household furnishings declined. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index advanced 4.3%.

Toronto

The 1.2% rise in the All-items index reflected the rise in the provincial retail sales tax (from 7% to 8%) as well as a rise in owned accommodation charges and an increase in overall food prices, most notably for fresh produce and restaurant meals. Higher prices for cigarettes and increased costs for recreational vehicles and for the use of recreational facilities also exerted a notable upward impact. Gasoline and clothing prices were also up as were household operating expenses and the costs of household furnishings and equipment. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index rose 4.9%.

Thunder Bay

A rise in the provincial retail sales tax (to 8% from 7%), higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment explained most of the 1.0% rise in the All-items index. Increased costs for recreational equipment and higher charges for the use of recreational facilities exerted a considerable upward impact. The Food index advanced, reflecting higher prices for pork, dairy products and restaurant meals. Higher household operating expenses and increased prices for gasoline and new cars were also observed. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 4.6%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices, particularly for pork, cereal products, fresh produce and restaurant meals, combined with increased costs relating to the use of recreational facilities and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for personal care supplies, increased costs for rented accommodation and

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higher household operating expenses were also observed. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, decreased air fares and lower prices for clothing and furniture. Owned accommodation charges also declined. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index rose 3.3%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices, particularly for pork, cereal products, fresh produce and restaurant meals, combined with increased costs relating to the use of recreational facilities and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for personal care supplies, increased costs for rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses were also observed. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, decreased air fares and lower prices for clothing and furniture. Owned accommodation charges also declined. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index rose 3.3%.

Regina

Advances in the costs of household furnishings and equipment and increased prices for cigarettes and food (most notably for fresh produce, pork, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals) accounted for most of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Charges for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities were also up, as were costs relating to personal care. Lower prices for women's wear, new cars and gasoline exerted a considerable dampening effect, as did a decline in air fares. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Saskatoon

Higher food prices (especially for fresh produce) and increased household furnishings and equipment costs were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Advances in the costs of personal care supplies and services and higher prices for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities also exerted a notable upward influence. Cigarette prices also advanced. Partly offsetting these advances

were declines in the costs of women's wear, new cars and air travel. Charges relating to owned accommodation also fell. From May 1987 to May 1988, the All-items index rose 5.5%.

Edmonton

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index largely reflected higher food prices (most notably for fresh produce, pork, beef and cured meats), increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and higher recreational charges (particularly for recreational vehicles and for the use of recreational facilities). Higher prices for reading materials were also observed. Prices of alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased costs for owned accommodation and declines in the costs of new cars, gasoline and air travel. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.1%, with most of the downward impact originating from decreased charges for owned accommodation, lower prices for household textiles and equipment and lower transportation costs (particularly relating to new cars, gasoline and air travel). Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages as well as increased costs for recreational equipment and for the use of recreational facilities. The Food index was up as well, as higher prices for beef, chicken, pork and fresh fruit more than offset lower prices for eggs, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Prices for men's wear advanced, while the costs of women's wear declined. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Vancouver

Among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index were higher recreational expenses, increased household furnishings and equipment costs, and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages. Advances were also observed in the costs of personal care supplies and services as well as in charges associated with rented accommodation. The Transportation index fell, reflecting lower

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prices for new cars and air travel. The Clothing index declined, due mainly to lower prices for women's wear. As well, the Food index was down marginally, as lower prices for pork, chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks were only partly offset by higher prices for beef, prepared meats, cereal products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Vancouver

Among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index were higher recreational expenses, increased household furnishings and equipment costs, and higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages. Advances were also observed in the costs of personal care supplies and services as well as in charges associated with rented accommodation. The Transportation index fell, reflecting lower prices for new cars and air travel. The Clothing index declined, due mainly to lower prices for women's wear. As well, the Food index was down marginally, as lower prices for pork, chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks were only partly offset by higher prices for beef, prepared meats, cereal products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Victoria

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. The Housing, Clothing and Transportation indexes declined, the Food index remained unchanged, while the other three major component indexes advanced. The decline in the Housing index was mainly the result of decreased charges for rented and owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings. The Clothing index fell due to lower prices for women's wear. Declines in new car prices and air fares explained the fall in the Transportation index. Within Food, lower prices for poultry, cured meats, dairy products, eggs, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks were offset fully by price increases for beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Recreational charges were up noticeably, particularly those relating to recreational equipment, recreational vehicles, movie admissions and the use of recreational facilities. Advances in the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, coupled with increased costs for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and higher charges for personal care supplies and services also exerted a notable upward impact. Since May 1987, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

(see tables on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 1922-1940.

Order the May 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85), or 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								
May 1988 index	137.9	122.6	138.2	134.5	136.4	141.2	141.3	189.2
% change from April 1988	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-1.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.7
% change from May 1987	2.0	-0.6	3.0	2.2	0.4	2.8	4.4	3.6
Charlottetown/Summerside								
May 1988 index	135.7	124.2	132.6	125.1	132.1	148.2	148.5	202.5
% change from April 1988	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-1.2	-0.6	0.4	0.5	4.0
% change from May 1987	3.9	0.7	4.4	6.6	1.5	4.3	5.0	9.5
Halifax								
May 1988 index	140.2	124.9	140.5	125.6	139.3	150.8	150.9	200.0
% change from April 1988	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	-1.2	-0.9	0.1	0.9	1.1
% change from May 1987	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.9	4.9	3.2
Saint John								
May 1988 index	139.5	124.1	143.3	125.6	135.6	139.6	149.8	206.0
% change from April 1988	0.1	-1.7	0.7	-0.6	-0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4
% change from May 1987	2.5	-3.6	2.6	4.1	3.0	3.9	5.4	11.4
Quebec City								
May 1988 index	144.1	136.6	147.0	131.0	141.1	146.3	134.7	195.9
% change from April 1988	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7
% change from May 1987	3.5	2.3	4.3	5.2	1.1	4.4	4.2	4.8
Montreal								
May 1988 index	145.4	138.3	148.0	129.3	145.5	144.5	139.6	196.6
% change from April 1988	0.4	0.7	0.7	-0.5	-0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3
% change from May 1987	4.0	2.1	5.6	4.5	2.2	3.8	4.4	4.5
Ottawa								
May 1988 index	144.0	129.1	146.8	132.7	146.7	149.2	144.9	195.8
% change from April 1988	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.2	5.2
% change from May 1987	4.3	0.8	4.0	6.4	4.9	5.5	6.5	9.6
Toronto								
May 1988 index	148.8	139.4	152.0	135.4	147.3	148.7	147.6	198.4
% change from April 1988	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	2.6	5.5
% change from May 1987	4.9	2.5	5.3	6.4	3.4	4.1	6.6	9.9
Thunder Bay								
May 1988 index	142.4	132.8	140.3	128.1	146.0	145.4	144.1	193.1
% change from April 1988	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	5.7
% change from May 1987	4.6	1.5	3.8	5.7	6.7	2.5	6.0	9.8
Winnipeg								
May 1988 index	141.4	128.2	142.9	128.2	137.7	142.3	149.7	210.8
% change from April 1988	0.1	0.9	0.1	-0.8	-1.7	1.0	1.4	0.5
% change from May 1987	3.3	0.8	2.9	4.9	3.2	5.6	6.3	5.5

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								
May 1988 index	139.7	126.1	142.2	126.3	130.5	167.3	145.7	194.3
% change from April 1988	0.1	0.8	0.5	-0.6	-1.6	0.7	0.6	1.0
% change from May 1987	4.7	1.5	3.2	6.3	4.3	19.2	5.5	9.8
Saskatoon								
May 1988 index	141.5	127.9	142.2	130.0	134.0	173.3	147.6	188.1
% change from April 1988	0.2	0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3
% change from May 1987	5.5	2.2	4.0	6.1	4.5	26.4	6.7	8.6
Edmonton								
May 1988 index	137.7	136.4	127.2	128.5	140.0	144.8	144.9	216.5
% change from April 1988	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	-1.2	0.1	1.8	1.5
% change from May 1987	3.2	2.3	2.2	5.9	3.0	2.7	6.7	3.8
Calgary								
May 1988 index	136.2	133.2	126.1	124.6	140.8	149.6	143.2	210.2
% change from April 1988	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-1.5	-0.1	0.7	1.7
% change from May 1987	2.9	1.2	1.9	6.3	2.3	5.3	5.7	4.0
Vancouver								
May 1988 index	137.6	134.2	129.5	128.1	142.2	138.2	150.8	189.1
% change from April 1988	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	1.0	1.4	0.6
% change from May 1987	3.6	2.7	2.9	4.0	2.9	3.8	4.9	9.6
Victoria²								
May 1988 index	110.1	111.6	103.1	110.4	109.4	112.6	118.6	137.5
% change from April 1988	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	1.7	0.8	0.4
% change from May 1987	3.7	1.6	2.9	3.9	3.1	6.3	6.0	9.7

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

Building Permits

February 1988

(Seasonally adjusted data)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$2,721.5 million in February, down 1.0% from January. The decrease was entirely attributable to a 12.3% drop recorded in the residential sector. The non-residential sector jumped 13.5% due to strong activity registered by the industrial component.

Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits issued dropped 12.3% to \$1,358.1 million compared to \$1,548.2 million in January.
- Both the multi-family dwelling sector (-14.2%) and the single-family dwelling sector (-11.1%) were responsible for this decrease, with values of \$504.4 million and \$853.7 million respectively.
- The number of housing units authorized totalled 214,800 at annual rates in February (98,800 single detached and 116,000 multiple dwellings), a decrease of 9.6% from January.
- All regions in Canada registered losses in the number of dwelling units authorized.

Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential building permits jumped 13.5% in February to \$1,363.4 million compared to \$1,201.6 million in January.

- The industrial component was responsible for this gain with a record level of \$585.2 million (+211.4%) and most of this value originated from the Prairie region. The commercial component decreased 18% to \$629.1 million while the institutional component dropped sharply by 39.6% to \$149.1 million.
- Losses in the non-residential sector were recorded in all regions of Canada except the Prairies where a substantial gain was recorded.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend as shown by the filtered index is an investment anticipator in the construction sector for the forthcoming months. It is based on the value of building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981=100), seasonal adjustment and filtering (using the 23-month Henderson moving average method) to get a trend-cycle.

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (levels 3, 5 and 7) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1988 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the third week of July.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

April 1988

In April 1988, a total of 69 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 126,055,807 fare passengers, a decrease of 12.0% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$87,700,499, down 11.2% from March 1988.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,514,719 fare passengers, down 8.9% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$16,085,038, a 6.4% decrease from March 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The April 1988 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the second week of July.

For further information contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Electric Lamps

May 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 16,732,589 light bulbs and tubes in May 1988, a decrease of 2.3% from the 17,131,139 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1988 amounted to 104,930,376 light bulbs and tubes, up 11.6% from the 94,014,971 sold during the January - May period in 1987.

The May 1988 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date.

For further information contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Dry Pasta Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the dry pasta products industry (SIC 1092) totalled \$153.0 million, up 7.3% from \$142.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397.

Dry Pasta Products Industry (32-250B 1092, \$4) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Wood Preservation Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wood preservation industry (SIC 2591) totalled \$250.2 million, up 17.0% from \$213.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5469.

Wood Preservation Industry (35-250B 2591, \$4) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Newsprint Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled \$7,183.3 million, up 8.3% from \$6,631.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

Newsprint Industry (36-250B 2712, \$4) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Other Paper Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other paper industry (SIC 2719) totalled \$2,050.9 million, up 12.5% from \$1,822.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487.

Other Paper Industries (36-250B 2719, \$4) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Grain Trade of Canada, 1986-1987.
Catalogue number 22-201

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

Building Permits, Annual Summary 1987.

Catalogue number 64-203

(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51).

Education Statistics Bulletin,
Vol. 10, No. 5, **Full-time Enrolment**
in Trade and Vocational Programs in
Canada, 1983-1984 to 1985-1986.

Catalogue number 81-002

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:
\$5.50/\$55).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin,
Vol. 12, No. 5, **Industrial Research and**
Development Expenditures, 1979 to 1988.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin,
Vol. 12, No. 6, **Total Spending on**
Research and Development in
Canada 1987-88.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of
Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex
and Components of Growth for Canada,
Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1987.

Catalogue number 91-210

(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$28).

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Title

Reference period

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20	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)	First Quarter 1988
20	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1988
20	The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1988
23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	April 1988
24	Wholesale Trade	April 1988

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