

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 31, 1989

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## Major Releases

<b>Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, January 1989</b>	2
• Excluding agriculture, real GDP increased 0.1% in January 1989.	
<b>Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost, 1988</b>	6
• Though compensation per person-hour increased by 6.8% in the business sector of the economy in 1988, a robust growth of 2.9% in productivity was instrumental in keeping the year-over-year increase in unit labour cost to 3.8%.	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index, February 1989</b>	8
• The RMPI rose 2.5% in February, due once again to a sharp increase in crude oil prices.	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index, February 1989</b>	9
• The IPPI showed no change in February 1989.	

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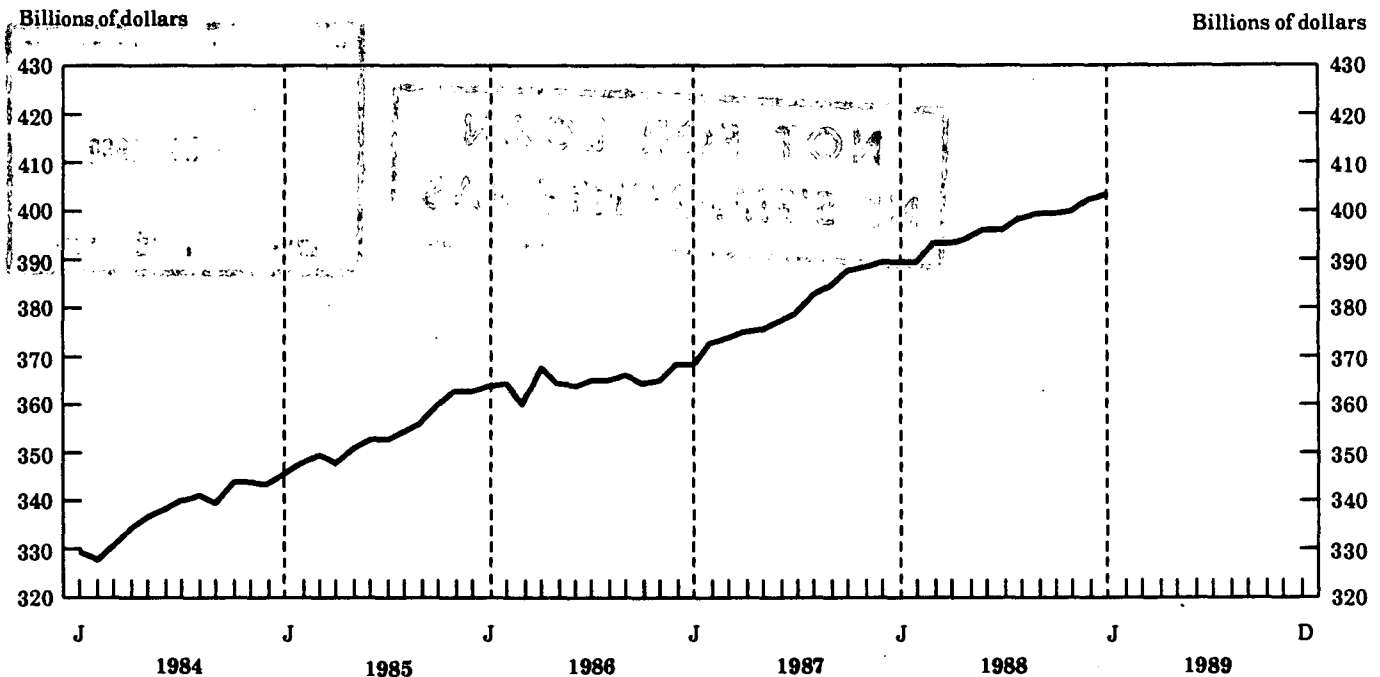


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## Major Releases

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



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

January 1989 (seasonally adjusted data)

#### Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.4% in January following gains of 0.5% in December and 0.3% in November. Excluding agriculture, GDP advanced 0.1% in the month.

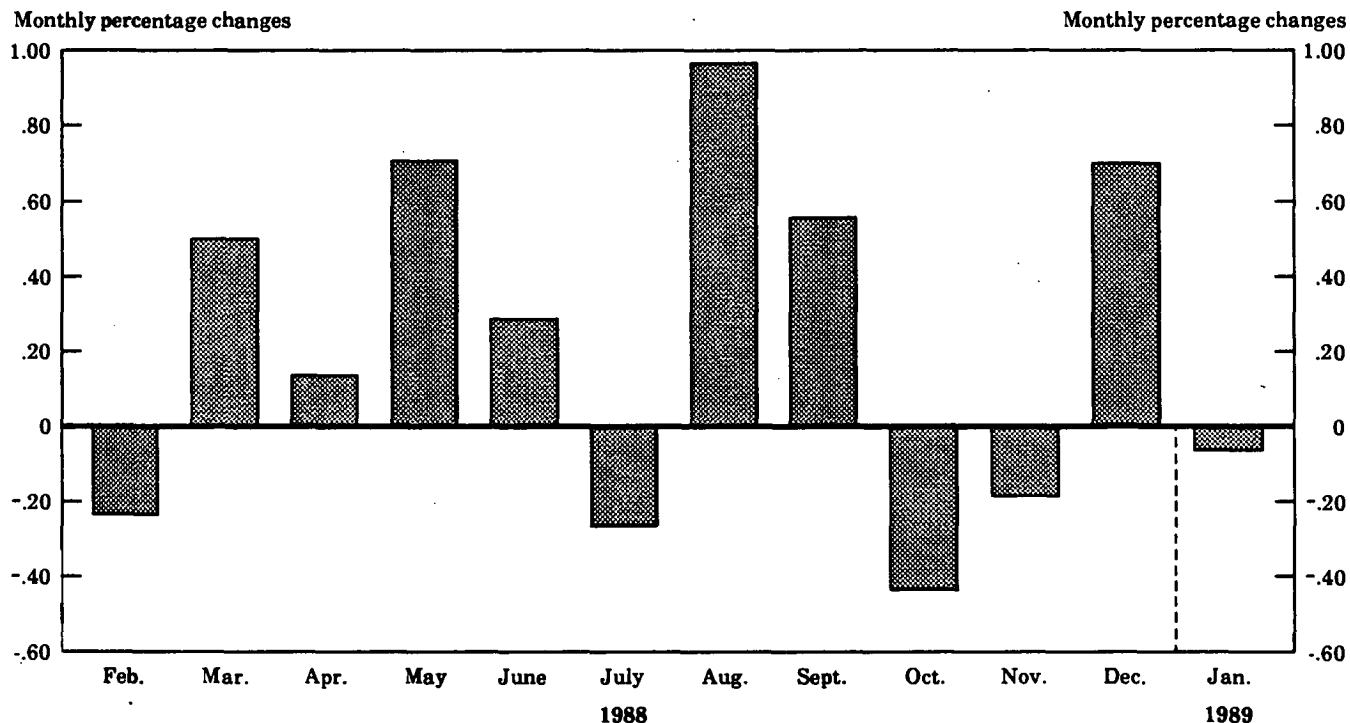
The large impact of agriculture on total GDP this month was due to the combined effect of a projected recovery of agricultural output in 1989 from the drought-depressed level of 1988, and of a seasonal adjustment convention which distributes grain crops

for a year evenly throughout the months of the year. Because of this convention, estimates of agricultural output will exhibit abrupt December/January changes if the crop estimates in two adjacent years are widely different as occurred this year.

Production by the goods producing industries was up 0.5% in January, but excluding agriculture it fell 0.1%, the third decline in four months. Output of services producing industries advanced 0.3% following gains of 0.4% in December and 0.5% in November.

(Continued on next page.)

**Gross Domestic Product, Goods Producing Industries less Agriculture, seasonally adjusted**



**Goods Producing Industries**

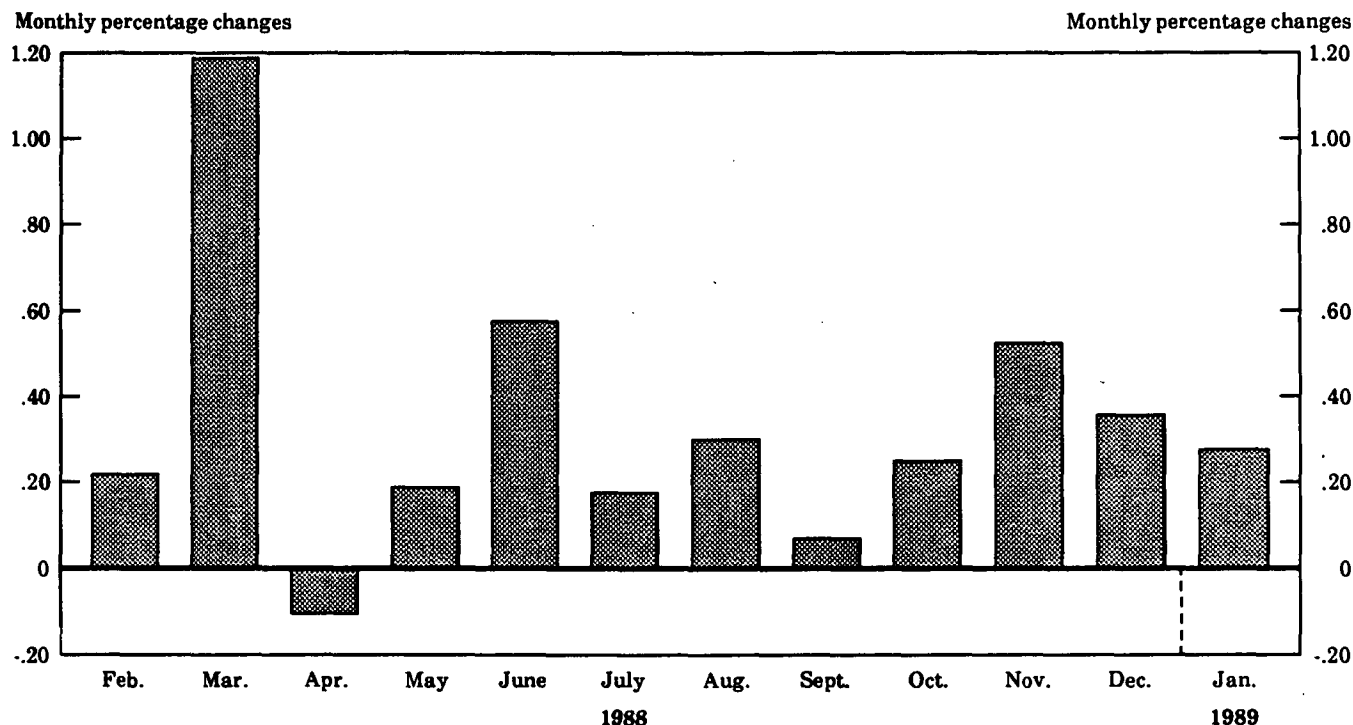
Output by goods producing industries increased 0.5%, primarily due to a large projected gain in grain production. Smaller advances were recorded in manufacturing and construction, while production declined in mining, utilities, fishing and forestry.

- The large upward movement for agriculture was almost entirely due to a higher projected grain crop for 1989. Excluding the grain crop, agricultural output in January would be unchanged from the December level.
- Manufacturing output rose 0.4%, mainly because of gains reported by producers of fabricated metal products and electrical and electronic products. Output by manufacturers of primary metal products and food and paper products declined.

- Following a 1.2% gain in December, output by construction industries rose 0.6%, led by an increase in residential construction activity.
- Mining output fell 1.1% as estimated production by gold mines slid 8.0% following a surge of 15.9% in December, when three major new mines began to report production. Even with the decline in January, output by gold mines remained substantially higher than in the months prior to December. Reduced activity by coal mines also contributed to the lower level of mining output.
- A 1.9% drop in electric power generation was the major contributor to the decline in output by utilities.

*(Continued on next page.)*

# Gross Domestic Product, Services Producing Industries, seasonally adjusted



## Services Producing Industries

Services producing industries advanced 0.3% following growth of 0.4% in December, and 0.5% in November. A substantial output gain in finance, insurance and real estate services and a smaller increase in communication industries accounted for virtually all of the growth. Output of transportation and storage services, and retail trade decreased.

- Stock exchanges and security brokers and dealers led the increase in finance, insurance and real estate services, reflecting a substantial advance in the volume of shares traded on Canadian stock markets. Real estate agencies and brokers also reported a large gain in output due to a very active resale housing market.
- Telecommunication carriers were the major contributors to a 1.2% gain in the communication industries.

- A drop in pipeline and railway transport, and reduced storage services by grain elevators, accounted for most of the 0.8% decline in transportation and storage services.
- Retail trade declined by 0.4%, with lower sales by new motor vehicle dealers and department stores contributing most to the slide.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The January 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release late in April. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

(See table on next page.)

# Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

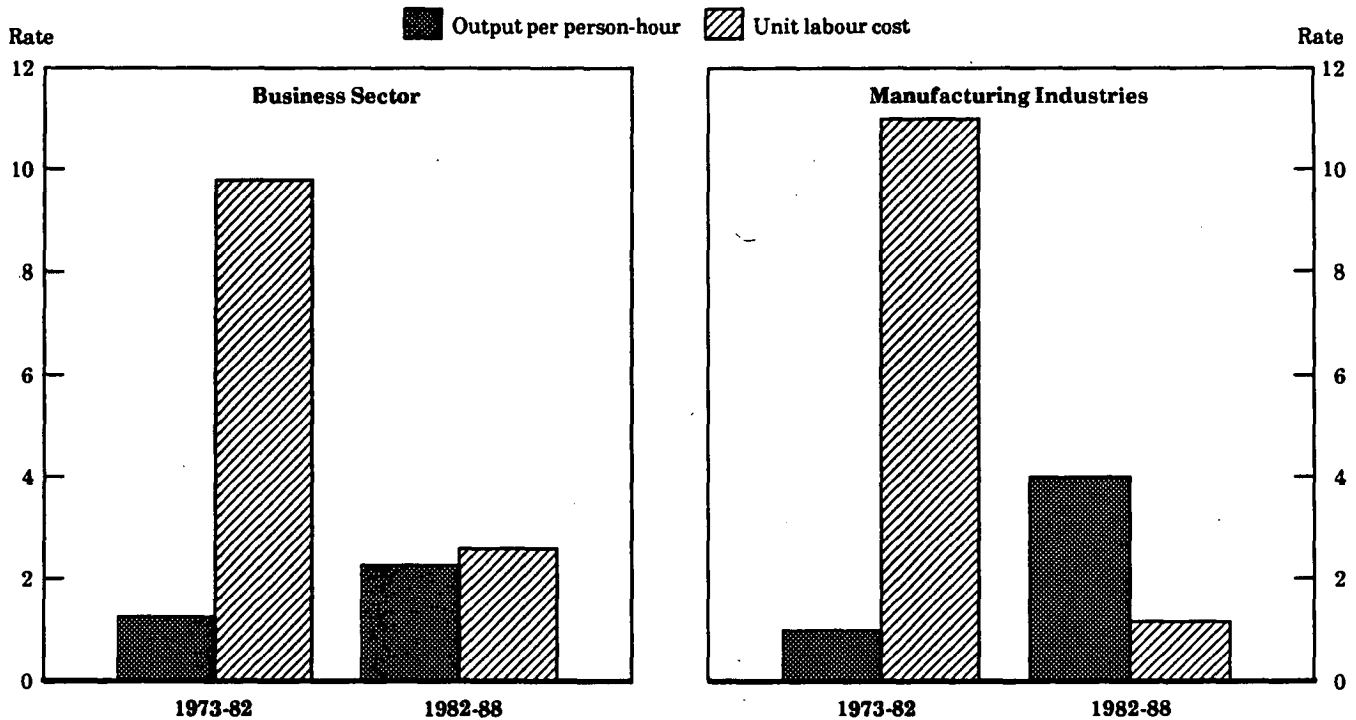
Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1988				1989
	January	October	November	December	January
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>389,192.3</b>	<b>399,060.1</b>	<b>400,102.0</b>	<b>401,986.2</b>	<b>403,473.8</b>
<b>Business Sector:</b>					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,020.7	9,905.9	9,935.8	9,934.6	10,840.8
Fishing and trapping industries	671.4	734.4	681.3	593.5	517.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,764.7	2,822.2	2,908.4	3,025.8	3,003.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,866.2	23,405.7	23,454.9	23,579.4	23,321.8
Manufacturing industries	77,574.4	78,602.3	78,437.0	78,786.2	79,066.2
Construction industries	27,572.7	29,012.9	29,034.5	29,385.5	29,548.8
Transportation and storage industries	17,836.3	18,244.6	18,449.8	18,235.4	18,085.2
Communication industries	11,595.7	12,265.3	12,396.1	12,579.6	12,736.8
Other utility industries	11,491.0	11,532.0	11,324.6	11,477.9	11,289.6
Wholesale trade industries	21,994.2	22,447.8	22,745.4	22,704.6	22,695.6
Retail trade industries	25,163.3	26,099.1	25,974.7	26,486.7	26,392.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	56,372.6	58,553.9	59,088.1	59,401.9	60,100.5
Community, business and personal services	39,572.7	40,920.9	40,968.8	41,124.8	41,132.8
<b>Non-business sector:</b>					
Mining industries	67.4	77.2	72.3	80.8	80.4
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	281.7	310.6	310.6	308.2	310.8
Transportation industries	1,507.9	1,553.5	1,561.9	1,579.9	1,576.8
Communication industries	44.3	49.1	51.5	52.7	52.8
Water systems industry	556.9	565.3	566.5	568.9	565.2
Insurance and other finance industry	397.1	418.7	418.7	418.7	430.8
Government service industries	23,614.1	23,838.5	23,988.5	23,918.9	23,956.8
Community and personal services	37,171.8	37,645.0	37,677.4	37,687.0	37,713.6
<b>Special aggregations:</b>					
Business sector:	325,495.9	334,547.0	335,399.4	337,315.9	338,731.4
- goods	152,961.1	156,015.4	155,776.5	156,782.9	157,588.0
- services	172,534.8	178,531.6	179,622.9	180,533.0	181,143.4
Non-business sector	63,696.4	64,513.1	64,702.6	64,670.3	64,742.4
- goods	679.5	697.7	694.0	704.9	700.8
- services	63,016.9	63,815.4	64,008.6	63,965.4	64,041.6
Goods producing industries	153,640.6	156,713.1	156,470.5	157,487.8	158,288.8
Services producing industries	235,551.7	242,347.0	243,631.5	244,498.4	245,185.0
Industrial production	112,611.1	114,237.7	113,910.5	114,548.4	114,378.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,394.7	33,354.0	33,262.5	33,378.8	33,400.6
Durable manufacturing industries	44,179.7	45,248.3	45,174.5	45,407.4	45,665.6

# Average Annual Rate of Growth in Output per Person-hour and Unit Labour Cost



## Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost 1988

Preliminary estimates of output per person-hour for the business sector showed an increase of 2.9% in 1988, the largest increase during the last four years. Output increased by 5.0% and person-hours by 2.1% in 1988.

This favourable productivity trend was particularly pronounced in manufacturing industries where output per person-hour increased by 3.2% in 1988, its best showing since 1984. Output in manufacturing industries increased by 5.8% and person-hours by 2.6% in 1988. The adjustments that followed the drop of output in 1982 translated into large increases in productivity at first but later returned to more normal levels. Overall, the average annual rate of growth of productivity in manufacturing industries since 1982 was 4.0%.

The increase in labour compensation per person-hour in 1988 was 6.8% in the business sector as a whole and 6.2% in the manufacturing industries. In both cases this was the biggest increase since 1982. However, a robust growth in productivity was instrumental in keeping the year-over-year increase in unit labour cost in 1988 to 3.8% in the business sector and 2.9% in the manufacturing industries. The increase in the consumer price index for 1988 was 4.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938.

For further information on this release, contact Karnail S. Gill (613-951-3647) or Monique Larose (613-951-3658), Input-Output Division.

(See table on next page.)

**Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada**

1981-1988  
(1981 = 100)

	Output	Person hours	Compensation per person- hour	Output per person-hour	Unit labour cost
<b>Business Sector</b>	<b>Indexes</b>				
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	95.2	95.1	110.3	100.1	110.2
1983	98.6	94.7	115.2	104.1	110.7
1984	105.5	98.0	120.9	107.6	112.4
1985	111.3	103.2	124.6	107.9	115.5
1986	115.3	105.0	130.9	109.8	119.2
1987	120.7	108.2	137.9	111.6	123.6
1988	126.7	110.4	147.2	114.8	128.3
<b>Annual rate of change (%)</b>					
1961-1988	4.6	1.8	8.2	2.7	5.3
1961-1973	5.9	1.9	7.6	3.9	3.5
1973-1982	2.6	1.3	11.2	1.3	9.8
1982-1988	4.9	2.5	4.9	2.3	2.6
1982-1983	3.6	-0.3	4.5	4.0	0.5
1983-1984	7.0	3.4	5.0	3.4	1.5
1984-1985	5.6	5.3	3.0	0.3	2.8
1985-1986	3.5	1.8	5.0	1.7	3.2
1986-1987	4.7	3.0	5.4	1.6	3.7
1987-1988	5.0	2.1	6.8	2.9	3.8
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>Indexes</b>				
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	87.1	91.3	110.6	95.5	115.8
1983	92.7	90.6	117.3	102.4	114.5
1984	104.7	94.2	122.9	111.1	110.6
1985	110.6	97.0	128.7	114.0	112.9
1986	113.5	99.2	134.7	114.4	117.8
1987	119.6	102.2	141.7	117.1	121.0
1988	126.6	104.8	150.4	120.8	124.5
<b>Annual rate of change (%)</b>					
1961-1988	4.4	1.2	8.0	3.2	4.7
1961-1973	6.7	2.1	6.5	4.5	1.9
1973-1982	0.0	-0.9	12.0	1.0	11.0
1982-1988	6.4	2.3	5.3	4.0	1.2
1982-1983	6.4	-0.8	6.1	7.3	-1.1
1983-1984	12.9	4.1	4.8	8.5	-3.4
1984-1985	5.6	3.0	4.8	2.6	2.1
1985-1986	2.6	2.3	4.6	0.3	4.3
1986-1987	5.4	3.0	5.2	2.4	2.7
1987-1988	5.8	2.6	6.2	3.2	2.9

## Raw Materials Price Index

February 1989

### Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100), increased 2.5% between January and February 1989 to a preliminary level of 98.3. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 0.8%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 9.1%, mainly as a result of an estimated 12.0% increase in crude oil prices.
- Animals and animal products, up 1.7%, largely as a result of higher prices for cattle (3.4%), hogs (2.1%), shellfish and crustaceans (14.7%) and furs, hides and skins (2.9%).
- Non-ferrous metals, down 5.8%, mainly in response to lower prices for concentrates of copper (-16.4%) and lead (-7.4%), gold and gold alloy ingots (-5.7%) and radio-active concentrates (-4.1%). On the other hand, zinc concentrates were up 13.3%.
- Vegetable products, down 1.1%, with lower prices for cereals (-2.3%) and oilseeds (-4.3%) more than offsetting higher prices for unrefined sugar (5.1%).

### Year-Over-Year Change

Between February 1988 and February 1989, the RMPI declined 0.8%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI increased 3.3%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 7.5%, mainly as a result of lower prices for crude oil (-7.5%).
- Animals and animal products, down 1.9%, largely because of lower prices for hogs (-10.8%), fresh fish (-17.7%) and furs, hides and skins (-26.4%), partially offset by higher prices for chicken (25.2%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 12.9%, with higher prices for concentrates of nickel (96.4%), zinc (85.1%) and copper (13.8%) more than offsetting lower prices for radio-active concentrates (-32.3%) and precious metals (-16.1%).
- Vegetable products, up 8.4%, primarily as a result of higher prices for cereals (13.2%), oilseeds (15.2%) and potatoes (66.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The February 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607).

## Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Index	% change		
	Relative Importance	February 1989 <sup>1</sup>	February 1989/ January 1989	February 1989/ February 1988
Raw materials total	100	98.3	2.5	-0.8
Mineral fuels	45	76.8	9.1	-7.5
Vegetable products	11	95.0	-1.1	8.4
Animal and animal products	20	113.8	1.7	-1.9
Wood products	8	129.4	0.9	0.2
Ferrous materials	2	111.1	0.5	0.4
Non-ferrous metals	11	127.7	-5.8	12.9
Non-metallic minerals	3	133.6	0.0	3.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	116.1	-0.8	3.3

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



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## Industrial Product Price Index February 1989

Preliminary figures for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) showed the index unchanged from a month earlier, remaining at a level of 130.5. Most price changes in February were slight, the most notable being for petroleum and coal products and lumber, sawmill and other wood products. Primary metal products registered the most significant decrease.

Since February 1988, the IPPI has increased 3.6%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change would have been 4.6%.

### Highlights

- The index for petroleum and coal products was estimated to have increased 1.0% in February, largely on the strength of higher gasoline prices. Fuel oil prices were also higher.
- Lumber, sawmill and other wood products rose 0.3% over the month, despite a 1.5% decline in the US/Canadian exchange rate. The main contributors to February's movement were price gains posted for a number of types of softwood lumber.
- Primary metal products fell 0.8% from January. This decline was primarily the result of a significant drop in copper and copper alloy prices, offset by the fourth straight increase in prices for nickel products. Over the last year, however, copper and copper alloy prices have risen 14.2%, while nickel products were up 97.9%.
- Among components having a smaller impact on the overall price movement, meat, fish and dairy products rose 0.2%, reflecting price gains for primary meat products, particularly for chicken and beef and veal. Beverage prices advanced 0.6%, as a result of increases recorded for soft drinks.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The February 1989 issue of Industry Price Indexes (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

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

*(See table on next page.)*

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

Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index <sup>2</sup> February 1989	% change	
			February 1989/ January 1989	February 1989/ February 1988
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal Products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	135.1	-0.1	14.2
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.1	0.1	2.3
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	138.2	0.2	3.7
Capital equipment	10.2	133.5	-0.1	1.3
All other finished goods	17.9	127.9	0.1	0.4
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.1	0.2	1.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	130.5	0.1	6.6
Beverages	1.9	155.1	0.3	6.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.3	-	7.4
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	133.8	-0.1	5.7
Textile products	2.4	119.6	0.1	2.8
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	126.6	0.1	2.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	124.7	0.3	0.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	141.8	-	3.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	144.6	-	5.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	156.2	0.1	5.3
Primary metal products	8.8	144.2	-0.8	16.4
Metal fabricated products	5.3	134.2	0.1	3.2
Machinery and equipment	4.8	132.8	0.1	3.7
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.1	-0.6	-0.4
Electrical and communication products	5.0	134.5	-0.1	3.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	141.6	0.3	1.8
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	10.7	91.4	1.0	-7.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	136.0	-	6.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	139.6	0.1	3.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	92.4	-1.4	-11.7

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

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

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

## Data Availability Announcements

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1989

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.8% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 2.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.2% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

### Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period ending March 14, 1989	Year-to-date <sup>r</sup>
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	4 508 750	45 454 251
% change from previous year	-7.8	-8.2
Cars	67,187	670,795
% change from previous year	-7.1	-7.0
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	275 460	2 668 506
% change from previous year	-2.1	-1.3
Cars	9,323	90,748
% change from previous year	-0.1	-0.2

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

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

### Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending March 25, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 25, 1989 totalled 306 867 tonnes, a decrease of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 313 121 tonnes but up 6.1% from the year-earlier level of 289 255 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 3 695 199 tonnes, an increase of 5.3% from 3 507 788 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

### Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

January 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for January 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The January 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-007, \$50/\$500) will be available the last week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

### **Cancer Incidence**

1984

Cancer incidence data for the year 1984 are now available.

For additional information contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Health Division.

### **Clothing Industries**

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for the Clothing Industries (Major Group 24) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 34-252.

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

### **Textile Products Industries**

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for the Textile Products Industries (Major Group 19) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 34-251.

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

## Publications Released

**Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, February 1989.**  
**Catalogue number 36-004**

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

**Primary Iron and Steel, January 1989.**

**Catalogue number 41-001**

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

**Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass  
Insulation, February 1989.**

**Catalogue number 44-004**

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

**Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1987.**

**Catalogue number 81-204**

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

**Imports by Country (H.S. Based), January-  
December 1988.**

**Catalogue number 65-006**

(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

**Exports Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based), 1988.**

**Catalogue number 65-202**

(Canada: \$150; Other Countries: \$169.50).

**Imports Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based), 1988.**

**Catalogue number 65-203**

(Canada: \$150; Other Countries: \$169.50).

**Hospital Morbidity, 1983-84, 1984-85.**

**Catalogue number 82-206**

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$37).

### How to Order Publications

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*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.*

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

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

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

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

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily, March 31, 1989

## Major Release Dates: April 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>April</b>		
3-7	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1989
5	Help-wanted Index	March 1989
5	Housing Starts	February 1989
7	Labour Force Survey	March 1989
7	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1989
10	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1988 (Final Data)
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1989
10	New Housing Price Index	February 1989
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1989
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1989
12	Farm Product Price Index	February 1989
12-14	Building Permits	January 1989
14	Consumer Price Index	March 1989
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	February 1989
19	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	January-December 1988
21	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Industries	February 1989
24	Retail Trade	February 1989
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1989
26	Wholesale Trade	February 1989
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	February 1989
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1989
27	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	January 1989
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1989
28	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1989
28	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1989
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1989
28	Major Release Dates	May 1989

The May 1989 release schedule will be published on April 28, 1989. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.