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Statistics Canada

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Major Releases

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Consumer Price Index, March 1989

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- In March, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.6%, unchanged from the rate reported in February.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, February 1989

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- Prices increased 0.4% in February, and showed a 12-month change of 1.1%.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-Residential, February 1989

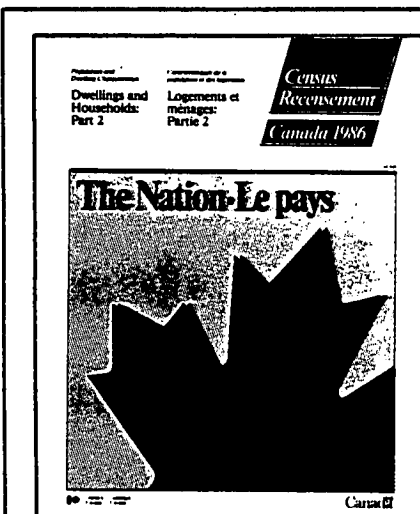
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- With an increase of 0.5% in February, the 12-month change is now 4.2%.

The Nation: Dwellings and Households: Part 2, 1986 Census

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- In 1986, close to one in four Canadian households resided in dwellings that had been built in the previous 10 years.



The Nation - Dwellings and Households: Part 2 1986 Census

Households paying more than one-third of their income on shelter are considered disadvantaged by many economic analysts. In 1986, 13% of Canadian homeowners were disadvantaged in this way compared to 36% of renters.

The Nation - Dwellings and Households: Part 2 contains 15 tables providing detailed information for Canada, the provinces and territories on Canadian households and the dwellings in which they live. Included are data on household income, shelter expenditures, age of the housing stock, number of rooms per dwelling, heating equipment and fuels used for heating.

This publication (93-105) is now available. See "How to order Publications".

For more information, see page 12 of today's *Daily* or contact Pierre Gauthier (613-951-0245), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

March 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.5% between February and March to reach a level of 148.5 (1981=100). All seven major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.1% to 0.8%. Advances of 0.6% in the Housing index and 0.7% in the Transportation index accounted for approximately one-half and one-quarter respectively of the latest monthly rise in the CPI. In addition, a rise of 0.8% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index contributed noticeably to the latest overall change.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.5%, the same rate as that reported in the previous month.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between March 1988 and March 1989, was 4.6%, the same rate as was recorded in February. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (December to March) was 5.9%, up sharply from the increase of 5.0% observed in the previous three-month period ending in February.

Food

The Food index moved up slightly by 0.1% in March compared to the advance of 0.8% reported in February. An increase of 0.5% in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index combined with a decline of 0.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores accounted for the latest change.

The 0.1% decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from a sharp (-10.0%) decline in the Fresh Vegetables index mostly counterbalanced by increases in the indexes for Fresh Fruit (4.6%), Meat (0.5%) and Soft Drinks (6.9%). The Fresh Vegetables index fell as sharp price reductions were observed for salad-type vegetables (lettuce, -21.3%; cucumbers, -20.4%; tomatoes, -19.8%). Following shortages in February which resulted in a short term price rise, abundant supplies from producing areas in the United States and Mexico resulted this month in widespread price "specials" on these commodities. At the same time, storage type vegetables (potatoes, cabbages and carrots) registered seasonal price increases. The increase in the Fresh Fruit index was

due, in large part, to a 15.1% rise in banana prices (drop in availability between shipments) and seasonal shortages observed for other fruit. The Meat index responded largely to a rise of 3.7% in chicken prices (supplies have not matched demand) and an increase of 0.6% in beef prices (attributable in part to an upswing in herd-building activity). The rise in soft drink prices reflected the net outcome of promotional price activities.

Over the 12-month period, March 1988 to March 1989, the Food index advanced by 4.3%, up from the increase of 4.0% observed for February. The latest movement comprised increases of 3.9% in the Food Purchased from Stores index and 5.5% in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 0.5% in March compared to 0.7% in February. Most of the upward pressure on this index resulted from increases in the Housing (0.6%), Transportation (0.7%), and the Recreation, Reading and Education (0.8%) indexes.

A major proportion of the rise in the Housing index was due to an increase of 0.9% in the Owned Accommodation component. The latter reflected relatively sharp increases in the Mortgage Interest Cost index (1.1%) and the prices of new homes (1.6%). Moderate increases were also registered in Rented Accommodation charges (0.3%). Higher prices were also observed for household textiles, plastic and foil supplies and pet care. The Household Equipment component gained 1.0%, reflecting price increases for kitchen utensils and selected hand tools.

The 0.7% rise in the Transportation index comprised increases of 0.4% in the Private Transportation and 4.1% in the Public Transportation components. A large part of the increase in the former component resulted from higher gasoline prices. Automobile rental charges also rose, mainly as promotional rates returned to normal levels. Higher automobile insurance premiums were reported, mainly in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Public Transportation index advanced in response to a 9.0% seasonal rise in the Air Fares index. The latest increase was, in part, due to reduced "seat sales" activity and increased fares for Trans-Atlantic and Southern destinations.

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Much of the 0.8% increase in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was due to a 1.0% rise in the Recreation index. This was heavily influenced by a seasonal rise of 7.4% in Packaged Holiday quotations, as March is the peak month for winter travel to Florida and other southern holiday resorts.

Increases in the indexes for Clothing (0.2%), for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.1%) and for Health and Personal Care (0.1%) contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The rise in the first index was mainly due to a 0.8% advance in the Men's Wear index, reflecting higher prices for suits and footwear. The second index rose as a result of higher prices for cigarettes and liquor purchased from stores. A rise in eye-care charges (1.3%) explained the change in the third index.

Over the 12-month period, March 1988 to March 1989, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 4.6%, a rate slightly slower than the 4.8% increase reported in the 12-month period ending in February.

Goods and Services

The Goods index rose by a moderate 0.3% in March compared to the 0.8% increase posted in February. The Services index advanced by 0.7% in the latest month, moving slightly faster than the 0.5% increase noted in February. Over the 12-month period, March 1988 to March 1989, the Goods index advanced by 4.1% (3.9% in February) while the Services index gained 5.1% (5.3% in February).

City Highlights

Between February and March, changes in the All-items index for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from increases of 0.2% in Saint John and Montreal to 0.9% in Edmonton. In Saint John, lower than national increases were observed in all major component indexes other than Transportation. A decline in Food prices and lower than average increases for Housing and Transportation explained the rate observed in Montreal. Higher than national increases in Clothing and Transportation accounted for Edmonton's above average result.

Between March 1988 and March 1989, increases in city All-items indexes varied from 2.0% in Calgary to 6.6% in Toronto.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change March 1989 from	
	March 1989	Feb. 1989	March 1988	Feb. 1989	March 1988
All-items	148.5	147.8	142.0	0.5	4.6
Food	139.3	139.2	133.5	0.1	4.3
All-items excluding food	151.1	150.3	144.4	0.5	4.6
Housing	149.7	148.8	142.5	0.6	5.1
Clothing	135.2	134.9	129.2	0.2	4.6
Transportation	146.4	145.4	142.6	0.7	2.7
Health and personal care	149.6	149.4	143.2	0.1	4.5
Recreation, reading and education	149.7	148.5	142.5	0.8	5.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	204.1	203.8	192.2	0.1	6.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	67.3	67.7	70.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	351.8				

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

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.6%, with most of the upward pressure originating in the Housing and Clothing components. The advance in the Clothing index was largely the result of higher prices for women's wear. The Housing index rose, mainly reflecting increased charges for owned accommodation, higher prices for fuel oil and increased expenses relating to household operation. Air fares and gasoline prices also advanced, as did overall food prices (most notably dairy products and fresh produce). Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.6% rise in the All-items index was mainly due to higher Housing charges, particularly for owned accommodation, electricity, household operating expenses and rented accommodation costs. Prices for men's and women's wear also advanced, as did the cost of air fares and vehicle insurance premiums. Food prices were also up, particularly for poultry, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Halifax

Higher Housing charges and increased Transportation costs explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, increased charges were noted for rent, mortgage interest, household operation and household furnishings and equipment. Within Transportation, most of the upward impact originated in higher prices for gasoline, increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher air fares. Higher recreational charges also exerted a notable upward impact. The Clothing index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for men's and boys' wear were offset by lower prices for women's and girls' wear. A decline in the Food index had a considerable dampening effect (particularly lower prices for beef, pork, dairy products and fresh vegetables). From March 1988 to March 1989, the All-items index advanced 3.6%.

Saint John

Advances in the Housing and Transportation components were the main contributing factors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Housing index mainly reflected increased mortgage interest costs and higher prices for new houses. Household operating expenses and rented accommodation costs were also up. The Transportation index advanced due to higher prices for gasoline, air travel and vehicle rental charges. Increased recreational costs, particularly for recreational equipment, toys and packaged holiday trips also exerted a considerable upward impact. The Clothing and Food indexes declined, resulting in a notable dampening effect. Within Food, most of the decline centered around lower prices for beef, dairy products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Quebec

Advances in mortgage interest costs, new house prices, fuel oil charges and household furnishings and equipment costs, combined with higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher charges for packaged holiday trips also exerted a notable upward impact. The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, fish and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for beef, bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. From March 1988 to March 1989, the All-items index advanced 3.3%.

Montreal

Higher shelter charges and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment combined with higher prices for gasoline, air travel and packaged holiday trips explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Exerting a dampening effect were lower overall food prices, most notably for beef, eggs and fresh vegetables. Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Ottawa

The 0.4% rise in the All-items index was largely due to increased owned accommodation charges (particularly relating to mortgage interest costs and

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new house prices), higher air fares, increased charges for personal care supplies and higher prices for packaged holiday trips. Household furnishings and equipment costs were also up. The Food index declined slightly, as lower prices for fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for chicken, cured meats, bakery products and restaurant meals. From March 1988 to March 1989, the All-items index advanced 4.7%.

Toronto

Higher Housing charges (most notably for mortgage interest costs, new house prices, household operating expenses and rented accommodation charges) explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for packaged holiday trips and increased charges for men's and women's wear were also noted. Within the Transportation component, higher air fares more than offset lower prices for gasoline. The Food index also advanced, as price increases were noted for beef, pork, chicken, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Between March 1988 and March 1989, the All-items index advanced 6.6%.

Thunder Bay

Advances in the Housing and Transportation components accounted for a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to higher household operating expenses, increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and a rise in mortgage interest costs. Within the Transportation component, the increase was mainly due to higher air fares. Other notable price advances were observed in packaged holiday trips, personal care supplies and food. The rise in the latter mainly reflected higher prices for beef, pork, cured meats, dairy products, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Clothing prices declined. Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Winnipeg

Increases in the Food, Housing, and Transportation indexes accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, advances were noted in the costs of beef, pork, cereal products, fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks. The Housing component advanced as a result of higher mortgage interest charges, increased household operating expenses and a rise in household furnishings and equipment costs. The

Transportation index was up overall, as higher air fares and increased vehicle rental charges more than offset lower prices for gasoline and a decline in vehicle insurance premiums. The Clothing index declined slightly, as lower prices for women's and girls' wear more than offset higher prices for men's wear. Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.6%.

Regina

Among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index were advances in the Housing, Transportation and Food indexes. In Housing, higher charges were reported for mortgage interest, new houses, household operation, and household furnishings and equipment. In Transportation, increases in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares were most pronounced. In the Food index, the most notable price increases were observed for fresh fruit, soft drinks, beef and prepared meat products. Clothing prices were also up, particularly for men's wear. Between March 1988 and March 1989, the All-items index rose 3.7%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were higher owned accommodation charges, increased household operating expenses and a rise in household furnishings and equipment costs. A rise in the Food index (particularly for beef and fresh fruit) exerted a notable upward impact. The Transportation index advanced, reflecting higher vehicle insurance premiums, increased air fares and a rise in vehicle rental charges. Clothing prices advanced as well. Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Edmonton

A rise in the Transportation index, reflecting higher prices for gasoline, increased vehicle rental charges and higher air fares, was the main contributing factor in the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Also contributing a notable upward influence were higher owned accommodation charges, especially relating to mortgage interest costs and new house prices. Higher prices for men's and women's wear also had a considerable upward impact. Dampening these

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advances was a decline in the Food index, which was largely due to lower prices for fresh vegetables and for cured and prepared meats. Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.4%.

Calgary

Higher transportation charges, most notably for gasoline, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares, explained much of the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Housing index, especially for rented accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs, new house prices and household furnishings and equipment costs, accounted for a large part of the overall upward advance. Higher prices for men's and women's wear also had a considerable upward influence. The Food index advanced slightly, with higher prices for beef, chicken and soft drinks more than offsetting lower prices for pork and fresh produce. Between March 1988 and March 1989, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Vancouver

Higher owned accommodation charges, particularly for new houses, mortgage interest costs and homeowners' insurance premiums, explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher air fares and increased vehicle rental charges also exerted a notable upward influence. Higher prices for men's wear were observed as well. The Food index advanced slightly, as increased prices for chicken and fresh fruit more than offset lower prices for beef, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables. Since March 1988, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Victoria

A rise in the Housing index combined with increases in the Transportation and Recreation indexes were among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, much of the advance occurred in mortgage interest costs, new house prices and household operating expenses. The Transportation component advanced due to higher charges for air travel (partly offset by lower prices for gasoline). Higher recreational charges, increased personal care expenses and a rise in the price of cigarettes and liquor purchased from stores also exerted a notable upward impact. The Food index declined, reflecting lower prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Between March 1988 and March 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

(see table on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The March 1989 issue of The Consumer Price Index (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further 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								
March 1989 index	141.8	126.2	140.9	142.7	140.1	145.7	147.1	193.1
% change from Feb. 1989	0.6	0.4	0.6	3.0	0.5	-0.5	0.6	0.0
% change from March 1988	3.0	3.9	2.0	5.4	1.0	3.2	4.9	4.4
Charlottetown /Summerside								
March 1989 index	139.3	130.2	134.5	128.0	135.1	153.7	153.9	207.3
% change from Feb. 1989	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0
% change from March 1988	3.1	4.1	1.7	4.1	0.5	5.0	4.8	8.5
Halifax								
March 1989 index	145.1	133.6	144.1	128.6	142.8	156.0	156.2	206.4
% change from Feb. 1989	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.1
% change from March 1988	3.6	7.7	2.6	1.9	1.4	4.3	4.6	4.4
Saint John								
March 1989 index	145.0	135.0	146.6	128.8	140.5	144.7	154.2	212.2
% change from Feb. 1989	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.2
% change from March 1988	4.0	4.7	2.5	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.5	9.6
Quebec City								
March 1989 index	148.2	141.3	151.6	134.3	143.3	151.1	137.8	199.6
% change from Feb. 1989	0.3	-0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0
% change from March 1988	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.4	1.1	4.0	2.9	2.9
Montreal								
March 1989 index	150.0	142.8	153.7	133.3	148.9	149.9	144.4	199.3
% change from Feb. 1989	0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0
% change from March 1988	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.0	1.8	4.3	4.5	2.2
Ottawa								
March 1989 index	149.3	134.6	152.7	136.6	151.4	155.8	148.8	201.4
% change from Feb. 1989	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.1
% change from March 1988	4.7	5.3	4.2	4.6	3.3	7.3	4.3	8.2
Toronto								
March 1989 index	155.8	145.2	162.0	141.3	151.3	154.3	153.0	204.1
% change from Feb. 1989	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
% change from March 1988	6.6	5.7	8.3	6.1	3.2	5.7	6.5	8.7

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
Thunder Bay								
March 1989 index	147.3	136.5	146.1	134.1	150.6	150.8	149.4	197.6
% change from Feb. 1989	0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0
% change from March 1988	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.9	6.3	8.6
Winnipeg								
March 1989 index	146.8	132.9	148.0	134.8	143.2	146.6	155.0	220.3
% change from Feb. 1989	0.5	1.1	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
% change from March 1988	4.6	5.8	4.6	4.4	2.5	6.5	5.2	5.1
Regina								
March 1989 index	144.5	131.1	146.3	131.0	138.0	170.5	150.0	195.9
% change from Feb. 1989	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
% change from March 1988	3.7	5.6	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.6	4.2
Saskatoon								
March 1989 index	145.5	131.8	146.9	134.9	137.8	177.5	150.3	189.9
% change from Feb. 1989	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.1
% change from March 1988	3.3	4.4	3.5	3.8	1.1	3.6	3.1	3.4
Edmonton								
March 1989 index	141.1	138.9	130.5	132.9	143.6	149.0	147.9	218.7
% change from Feb. 1989	0.9	-0.4	0.4	1.0	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
% change from March 1988	3.4	3.3	2.8	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.3	2.6
Calgary								
March 1989 index	138.6	128.9	130.3	129.7	141.7	151.6	146.3	214.6
% change from Feb. 1989	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.1	2.2	-0.5	0.1	0.4
% change from March 1988	2.0	-3.3	2.8	4.8	1.6	2.4	3.3	3.9
Vancouver								
March 1989 index	142.3	137.1	134.4	132.7	148.7	139.9	155.1	195.1
% change from Feb. 1989	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.7
% change from March 1988	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.9	8.1
Victoria²								
March 1989 index	113.6	114.6	106.4	114.9	113.2	115.3	122.0	141.2
% change from Feb. 1989	0.4	-0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8
% change from March 1988	3.8	4.1	2.4	4.3	4.0	6.5	3.8	7.3

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes* (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984=100

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

February 1989

Highlights

- The Residential Construction Building Material Price Index (1981=100) rose to 141.4 in February, up 0.4% from the revised figure for the previous month, and 1.1% higher than a year ago.
- Between January and February 1989, there were several price increases, notably for metal roofing and siding, structural and architectural metal products and particleboard, which more than offset some decreases, mainly for paints and copper pipe and fittings.

- Between February 1988 and February 1989, prices for electrical materials rose 7.5%, due primarily to building wires and cables. A 7.4% increase in the price of mechanical materials was attributable to elevator and escalator equipment and copper pipe and fittings. Architectural materials increased 0.4% as a result of increases for polyethylene sheets, metal roofing and siding and carpets. Structural materials decreased 1.3%, mainly due to decreases in prices for lumber and particleboard.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

February 1989
(1981=100)

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	% Change	
				Feb. 1989/ Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989/ Feb. 1988
Total materials	141.4	140.9	139.8	0.4	1.1
Architectural materials	139.7	139.1	139.1	0.4	0.4
Structural materials	141.4	140.9	143.2	0.4	-1.3
Mechanical materials	152.2	152.7	141.7	-0.3	7.4
Electrical materials	139.7	139.5	129.9	0.1	7.5

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

February 1989

- The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 142.6 in February, up 0.5% from the revised figure for the previous month and 4.2% higher than a year ago.
- Between January and February 1989, there were increases in prices for metal roofing and siding, building wires and cables and structural and architectural metal products, which more than offset minor decreases, the most significant for paints.
- Between February 1988 and 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 7.0%, mainly attributable to elevator and escalator equipment,

sheet metal pipes and ducts, sanitaryware, plumbing fittings and air-conditioning equipment. Prices for electrical materials increased 5.8%, primarily due to building wires and cables. Architectural materials were up 3.7%, mainly as a result of increases for polyethylene sheets and metal roofing and siding. Structural materials rose 2.2%, principally due to ready-mix concrete and concrete reinforcing bars.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

February 1989
(1981=100)

	Feb.1989	Jan.1989	Feb.1988	% Change	
				Feb. 1989/ Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989/ Feb. 1988
Total materials	142.6	141.9	136.9	0.5	4.2
Architectural materials	142.6	141.7	137.5	0.6	3.7
Structural materials	138.8	138.5	135.8	0.2	2.2
Mechanical materials	151.6	151.5	141.7	0.1	7.0
Electrical materials	139.1	138.0	131.5	0.8	5.8

The Nation - Dwellings and Households: Part 2
1986 Census

In 1986, the average monthly cost for Canadian homeowners to maintain a shelter was \$478, approximately 11% more than the average monthly payments of renters (\$430).

Nevertheless, since owners' incomes are usually higher, renters devoted a larger proportion of their total income to shelter. Average gross rents amounted to over 20% of average incomes of renter households, while major shelter payments were only 14% of average income of homeowners.

Just over half of Canadian homeowners devoted less than 15% of their income to shelter costs, compared to only one-quarter of renters.

The Nation - Dwellings and Households: Part 2, released today, provides detailed information for Canada, the provinces and territories on Canadian households and the dwellings in which they live.

Other highlights of this publication include:

- The average household income in Canada in 1985 was \$34,261. Average household incomes varied from \$28,396 in Prince Edward Island and \$28,736 in New Brunswick to \$40,271 in the Northwest Territories and \$38,022 in Ontario.
- Almost three-quarters of the nearly 235,000 registered condominiums in Canada which were occupied by their owners in 1986 were located in Ontario (125,635) and British Columbia (47,595).
- About one-in-four occupied private dwellings in Canada were built in the 10 years preceding the 1986 Census. Dwellings older than 65 years (ie. those constructed before 1921) constituted just under one-tenth of Canada's occupied private dwellings.
- Piped gas is the preferred principal home heating fuel in Canada, used in 41% of all occupied private dwellings in 1986. This was followed by electrical energy, used in 34% of dwellings, and by oil or kerosene, used in 18% of dwellings.

The Nation - Dwellings and Households: Part 2 (93-105, \$45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this publication, contact Pierre Gauthier (613-951-0245), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Shopping Centres in Canada 1986

Highlights

- There were 1,128 shopping centres in operation throughout Canada in 1986: 392 neighbourhood centres; 258 community centres; 345 regional centres and 133 indoor shopping malls.
- Slightly more than half of all retail chain and department store locations (51.7% or 17,795 outlets) were situated in shopping centres. Most of these stores were concentrated in regional centres (70%), followed by indoor shopping malls (14%).
- Certain kinds of retail chains were heavily represented in shopping centres in terms of their total sales: women's clothing (91%); luggage and leather goods stores (89%); children's clothing (87%); jewellery stores (85%) and shoe stores (83%).
- The majority of all department store outlets were located in shopping centres (84%). These department stores accounted for 87% of total Canadian department store sales.
- Median sales per square foot for chain stores commonly found in shopping centres ranged from supermarkets (\$535); jewellery stores (\$352); shoe stores (\$330); men's clothing (\$249) and women's clothing (\$228) to book and stationery stores (\$191).
- On a provincial basis, there is considerable variation in retail chain store penetration in shopping centres. For example, chain stores in Newfoundland generated a low of 46% of their sales from outlets located in shopping centres, while chains in each of the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec registered a high of 61% of their total sales from shopping centre locations.

Note to Users

Due to the growing importance of shopping centres in Canadian retailing, a review was made of this industry using the latest data available (1986).

For purposes of this study, sales in shopping centres were limited to retail chain and department stores which represent a significant portion of total shopping centre activity. The study covers their sales by kind of business, by type of shopping centre, by province and by census metropolitan and agglomeration areas.

Special tabulations cross-classified by type of centre, kind of business, province, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, business areas, etc. are available upon request. Every attempt will be made to meet these requests quickly on a cost-recovery basis.

An introductory set of nine tables summarizing the results of this study is available at a nominal cost of \$55.

For more information on this special release, contact Gerald Snyder, Associate Director, Industry Division (613-951-3561) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Michel Mallette (613-951-0564), or write to the Industry Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Milling Statistics

February 1989

The total amount of wheat milled in February 1989 was 181 338 tonnes, up 1% from the 179 629 tonnes milled in February 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 3% to 136 252 tonnes in February 1989, from 132 245 tonnes a year earlier.

The February 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

January 1989

Highlights

- In January, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 2.7% from the same period last year to 14 658 693 cubic metres (m³).
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 10.2% compared to January 1988 while pipeline imports declined 23.9% for the same period.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 6.4% from 1988 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 24.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The January 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Aviation Statistics Service Bulletin:

Aircraft Movement Statistics, 1988 and Passenger Traffic at Canadian Airports, First Quarter 1988

- In 1988, total aircraft movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 4.2% over the 1987 total to 5,689,139.
- Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1988 indicate that the number of revenue passengers enplaned and deplaned on Canadian and foreign airlines' major scheduled services, regional and local scheduled services and major charter services at all Canadian airports reached 16 million, up 13.0% from the first quarter of 1987.

This issue also features a special release in which the market shares of two selected groups from within the international charter passenger (to and from Canada) market were analysed for the period 1984 to the second quarter of 1988.

It was found that there were strong seasonal variations in the data analysed; and the share of the five largest charter carriers, relative to the total international charter passenger market, had increased significantly since the second quarter 1986.

The Vol. 21, No. 4 issue of *the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Canada's Mineral Production - Preliminary Estimates, 1988.

Catalogue number 26-202

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Touriscope - International Travel - Advance Information, February 1989.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

Residential Care Facilities for the Aged, 1984-85, 1985-86.

Catalogue number 83-237

(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

The Nation: Dwellings and Households: Part 2, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 93-105

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

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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.

**The
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Major Release Dates: April 17 - 21

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
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Title

Reference period

April

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

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