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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

August 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.3% between July and August to attain a level of 144.9 (1981=100). Six of the seven major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.3% to 1.2%, while the transportation index fell by 0.5%. An advance of 0.3% in the housing index exerted the greatest upward pull on the all-items index. Other significant impacts resulted from increases of 1.2% in the clothing and 0.3% in the food indexes.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index increased by 0.4%, compared to the rise of 0.6% reported for the previous month.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between August 1987 and August 1988, was 4.0%, up from the 3.8% rate reported in July. To date in 1988, the 12-month rate of increase has fluctuated around an average of 4.0%. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels between May and August was 4.8%, down slightly from the 4.9% increase observed in the three-month period ending in July.

Food

The food index rose by a moderate 0.3% in August, compared to increases of 0.9% posted in each of the two previous months. The latest advance comprised rises of 0.3% in both main component indexes: food purchased from stores and food purchased from restaurants.

The rise of 0.3% in the index for food purchased from stores was attributable to moderate increases distributed over several products. Higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit and soft drinks exerted the greatest upward effects. In addition, price increases were observed for selected dairy products, eggs, sugar, fats and oils, concentrated fruit juices and prepared and ready-cooked meat products. Chicken prices have risen in response to increased demand and higher costs of production from rising feed costs, due to the drought. A sharp rise in apple prices was the prime cause of the increase in the fresh fruit index. Soft drink prices rose, as promotional activities ceased in some centres and new ones started in others. The dairy products and eggs index

rose mainly due to higher returns to producers. Higher prices for sugar and fats and oils have continued to reflect expectations of shortfalls in world supplies. A substantial proportion of the upward pressure was offset by a decline of 6.5% in the fresh vegetables index, as supplies of both domestic and imported vegetables showed usual seasonal increases. Prices of beef, pork and cured meat products posted moderate declines as well.

Over the 12-month period, August 1987 to August 1988, the food index was up by 3.8%, a noticeably sharper rise than the 2.4% reported for the 12-month period ending in July. Increases of 3.3% in the food purchased from stores index and 5.1% in the food purchased from restaurants index contributed to the latest rise.

All-items excluding Food

Between July and August, the all-items excluding food index also increased by 0.3%, representing a moderate deceleration from the rise of 0.5% reported the month before. Most of the increase in the latest month was attributable to advances of 0.3% in the housing index and 1.2% in the clothing index. Their upward influence was moderated by a fall of 0.5% in the transportation index.

The 0.3% rise in the housing index followed an increase of 0.6% posted in July. A large part of the latest gain resulted from an increase of 1.2% in the index for rented accommodation, a substantial portion of which occurred in Quebec and Ontario. Also making a significant contribution to the latest change was a rise of 0.3% in the owned accommodation index, resulting mainly from higher costs for maintenance, repairs and mortgages. At the same time, price declines were observed for long-distance telephone charges in Alberta, as well as for detergent and soap and selected household furnishings and textiles.

The clothing index advanced by 1.2% in August, following a decline of 0.6% reported in the previous month. The latest change resulted from increases of 1.9% in the women's wear index and 0.6% in the men's wear index. Noticeable gains were observed for women's suits, dresses, sportswear and footwear, in addition to men's coats, suits and dress shirts. Most of these increases were due to the end of

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summer sales, the introduction of the new fall lines and the higher cost of some types of clothing materials. Laundering and clothes cleaning charges also rose.

Increases of 0.3% in both the recreation, reading and education index and the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index, along with a rise of 0.4% in the health and personal care index, each contributed modestly to the latest increase in the all-items excluding food index. Higher prices for selected recreational equipment, vehicles and photographic goods, combined with a rise in movie admission charges, explained the advance in the recreation, reading and education index. A rise of 1.1% in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises was the principal factor in the case of the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index. This was due mainly to the lagged effects of increases in the federal sales tax and, in the case of Ontario, in the provincial levy, and to some higher prices from suppliers. The rise in the health and personal care index resulted from higher prices reported for prescribed medicines, selected personal care supplies and hair-grooming services.

The transportation index fell by 0.5%, dampening the change in the all-items excluding food index. The decline resulted from a fall of 3.2% in the gasoline index, due mainly to lower crude oil prices coupled with widespread "price wars". Part of the overall decline was offset by increases in automobile insurance premiums and air fares.

Over the 12-month period, August 1987 to August 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.1%, the same rate as for the 12-month period ending in July.

Goods and Services

The goods index decelerated with a rise of 0.1% compared to the 0.4% gain observed in July. The services index also rose at a decelerated rate - 0.5% compared to 0.8% in July. Over the 12-month period, August 1987 to August 1988, the goods index rose by 3.8% (3.5% in July) while the services index increased by 4.2% (4.1% in July).

City Highlights

Between July and August, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a 0.1% decline in Calgary to a rise of 0.7% observed in Charlottetown/Summerside. The fall in the Calgary index resulted mainly from declines in the food and housing indexes. The higher than average rise in Charlottetown/Summerside was largely due to above average increases registered in its food, housing and clothing indexes.

Between August 1987 and August 1988, advances in the all-items indexes for cities fluctuated from a low of 1.6% in Edmonton to a high of 5.0% in Toronto.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1988 from	
	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987	July 1988	August 1987
All-items	144.9	144.5	139.3	0.3	4.0
Food	137.8	137.4	132.8	0.3	3.8
All-items excluding food	146.9	146.5	141.1	0.3	4.1
Housing	144.9	144.4	138.8	0.3	4.4
Clothing	131.4	129.8	124.7	1.2	5.4
Transportation	143.3	144.0	142.7	-0.5	0.4
Health and personal care	146.1	145.5	140.9	0.4	3.7
Recreation, reading and education	145.5	145.1	138.0	0.3	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	200.0	199.4	186.1	0.3	7.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	69.0	69.2	71.8		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	343.3				

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

St. John's

A rise in the clothing index (especially for women's wear and for clothing services) and advances in food prices explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was largely due to higher prices for turkey, dairy products, eggs, sugar, and cereal and bakery products. These increases in food prices were somewhat offset by lower prices for beef, fresh produce and soft drinks. Increases were also observed in the price of beer served in licensed premises, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and personal care supplies. Charges for rented and owned accommodation were also up. Prices for furniture and gasoline declined. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.7%, mainly reflecting advances in the food, housing and clothing indexes. Within food, higher prices were noted for pork, fresh produce, poultry, dairy products and sugar. The rise in the housing index reflected increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher electricity costs and increased household operating expenses. The clothing index rose as a result of higher prices for men's and women's wear. The costs of personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also up. Gasoline prices declined. From August 1987 to August 1988, the all-items index advanced 4.2%.

Halifax

Higher food prices (especially for chicken, dairy products and sugar) combined with increased charges for rented and owned accommodation explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. The clothing index was also up, mainly due to higher prices for women's wear. Advances in household operating expenses and furniture prices also had a notable upward impact. Increases were also observed in vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, movie admission charges and in cigarette prices. Gasoline prices declined. Between August 1987 and August 1988, the all-items index rose 4.2%.

Saint John

The all-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for clothing and food, as well as increased rented accommodation charges and higher household operating costs. The rise in food prices reflected higher prices for pork, chicken, fresh fruit and sugar. Higher charges were noted for recreational equipment, as well as for admission charges to motion pictures. Cigarette prices rose as well. Gasoline prices declined. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Quebec City

Advances in the costs of rented accommodation, combined with increased prices for household furnishings and equipment and higher prices for men's and women's wear explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Charges for personal care services were up, as were the prices of recreational equipment and admission charges to movies. Prices for beer served in licensed premises also advanced. The food index fell, as lower prices for pork, poultry, dairy products and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for beef, sugar and restaurant meals. Gasoline prices also declined. Between August 1987 and August 1988, the all-items index rose 3.7%.

Montreal

Higher housing charges, particularly for rented accommodation, and increased prices for men's and women's wear accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Food prices were up marginally, as higher prices for chicken, dairy products, eggs, soft drinks and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for pork and fresh produce. The costs of prescribed medicines and personal care services also advanced. Gasoline prices fell, more than offsetting increases in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. From August 1987 to August 1988, the all-items index rose 4.2%.

Ottawa

Higher charges for rented and owned accommodation and increased prices for men's and women's wear accounted for a large part of the 0.3%

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rise in the all-items index. Higher vehicle insurance premiums and a rise in air fares also exerted a notable upward impact. Increases were also observed in charges for personal care services and for recreational equipment. Food prices were up on average, mainly due to higher prices for beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. These were offset to some extent by lower prices for chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Between August 1987 and August 1988, the all-items index advanced 4.6%.

Toronto

Among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index were advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, higher clothing prices and increased vehicle insurance premiums. Food prices were also up, most notably for chicken, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, sugar and restaurant meals. Higher charges for personal care supplies and services along with increased prices for recreational equipment, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a noticeable upward effect. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

Thunder Bay

Advances in owned accommodation charges and furniture prices, higher prices for men's and women's wear, and increased vehicle insurance premiums explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Price increases for personal care supplies, recreational equipment, movie admissions and beer served in licensed premises were also observed. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, sugar and restaurant meals were completely offset by lower prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 0.6%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from higher gasoline prices and increased shelter costs. Charges relating to household operations and household furnishings and equipment also advanced, as did the prices of men's and women's wear. Prices of personal care services, recreational equipment, cigarettes, and

liquor purchased from stores were also up. The food index declined, reflecting lower prices for beef, pork, fresh produce and soft drinks. From August 1987 to August 1988, the all-items index rose 4.1%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.3%, with most of the upward impact originating in the housing, clothing and food indexes. The rise in the housing component reflected advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, higher furniture prices and increased household operating costs. Within clothing, most of the upward movement was due to higher prices for women's wear. The rise in the food index resulted from higher prices for fresh fruit, sugar, pork, eggs and restaurant meals, offset partially by lower prices for beef, chicken, bread and fresh vegetables. Air fares and the cost of recreational equipment also advanced. Declines were observed in the prices of prescribed medicines, personal care supplies and cigarettes. Between August 1987 and August 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.3%.

Saskatoon

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher clothing prices (particularly for women's wear) and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Household operating expenses also advanced. Increased costs for non-prescribed medicines and for personal care services also exerted a notable upward influence. The food index advanced overall, as higher prices for eggs, fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks more than offset price declines for beef, pork, chicken, cured meats, bread and fresh vegetables. Air fares and charges for recreational equipment were also up. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%). Higher food prices, particularly for chicken, dairy products, eggs, cereal products, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals exerted a major upward impact. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation also had a notable impact, as did higher prices for women's wear. Prices of medicinal

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and pharmaceutical products advanced, as did charges for personal care supplies. Higher recreational charges and increased prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a considerable upward effect. Largely offsetting these advances were lower gasoline prices, decreased vehicle maintenance and repair charges, lower prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores and a decline in long-distance telephone charges. Prices for household furnishings also declined. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 1.6%.

Calgary

The all-items index declined 0.1%, reflecting decreases in the food, housing, transportation and health and personal care components. Within food, most of the downward impact came from lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. The housing index declined mainly as a result of lower long-distance telephone charges. A decline in gasoline prices caused the fall in the transportation index, while lower prices for personal care supplies were responsible for the decline in the health and personal care index. Partially offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for women's wear, higher air fares and advances in the costs of recreational equipment. Prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also up. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, due to a number of offsetting price movements. The food index rose on average, due to higher prices for beef, chicken, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, apples, sugar and restaurant meals. The housing index was also up, reflecting

increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses (offset somewhat by lower prices for household furnishings). Higher prices for women's wear were the main contributing factor in the rise in the clothing index. Increases were also observed in the costs of non-prescribed medicines, recreational equipment and air fares. Much of the overall rise was offset by lower prices for gasoline, personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Victoria

Higher food prices (especially for beef, dairy products, apples, sugar and soft drinks), advances in housing charges, and increased prices for men's and women's wear explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for rented accommodation, higher prices for household furnishings and increased household operating expenses explained the rise in the housing index. Advances were also observed in the costs of non-prescribed medicines and in charges for personal care supplies and services. Prices for recreational equipment and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also up. Gasoline prices declined. Since August 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The August 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
August 1988 index	139.3	125.2	139.3	136.7	137.3	143.3	142.3	189.6
% change from July 1988	0.2	0.4	-0.1	1.9	-0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1987	2.5	0.9	3.7	4.1	-0.5	2.6	4.6	4.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1988 index	137.8	130.4	133.5	124.8	134.1	150.7	149.2	202.9
% change from July 1988	0.7	1.2	0.6	2.0	-0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
% change from August 1987	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	0.5	5.8	5.7	9.5
Halifax								
August 1988 index	142.7	132.7	141.8	126.7	140.8	153.2	151.5	199.9
% change from July 1988	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.2
% change from August 1987	4.2	9.0	3.2	3.5	2.0	4.4	5.0	3.3
Saint John								
August 1988 index	142.4	132.9	144.9	127.1	136.8	142.2	150.1	207.8
% change from July 1988	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.9	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
% change from August 1987	3.8	2.2	3.4	4.4	2.3	4.6	5.7	11.6
Quebec City								
August 1988 index	145.5	139.3	148.5	132.0	141.6	147.5	134.7	196.4
% change from July 1988	0.3	-0.3	0.7	1.0	-0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2
% change from August 1987	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.2	0.4	3.0	4.1	4.3
Montreal								
August 1988 index	146.8	140.7	149.9	130.2	146.1	144.9	140.3	196.7
% change from July 1988	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.0	-0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1987	4.2	4.6	5.4	4.5	1.0	3.1	4.2	4.1
Ottawa								
August 1988 index	145.8	131.8	148.7	133.4	148.7	150.1	145.3	197.4
% change from July 1988	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from August 1987	4.6	2.4	4.4	6.0	2.8	5.4	6.9	9.9
Toronto								
August 1988 index	150.9	143.5	154.0	136.4	149.0	150.1	148.0	200.7
% change from July 1988	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	-0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7
% change from August 1987	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.8	0.4	4.4	6.6	10.3
Thunder Bay								
August 1988 index	144.1	135.5	141.4	130.5	148.3	146.8	145.5	194.3
% change from July 1988	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.5	-0.1
% change from August 1987	4.3	2.9	3.8	6.5	2.8	2.4	6.8	10.2
Winnipeg								
August 1988 index	143.0	129.6	144.0	130.6	141.0	143.8	150.0	211.6
% change from July 1988	0.6	-0.5	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.3
% change from August 1987	4.1	3.6	3.5	5.7	2.8	6.4	5.4	5.6

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								
August 1988 index	141.1	128.9	143.2	127.5	132.4	168.0	146.2	194.8
% change from July 1988	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.3
% change from August 1987	3.3	2.5	2.5	6.2	2.4	0.2	4.3	7.6
Saskatoon								
August 1988 index	142.4	130.5	143.1	131.2	134.0	173.8	147.0	189.1
% change from July 1988	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1987	3.5	2.1	3.8	6.2	0.4	2.4	5.1	6.8
Edmonton								
August 1988 index	137.8	137.4	127.7	128.4	138.1	144.8	145.3	216.0
% change from July 1988	0.1	0.7	-0.4	1.2	-0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
% change from August 1987	1.6	1.5	1.9	5.8	-4.6	3.0	6.4	3.9
Calgary								
August 1988 index	136.7	135.7	126.4	124.5	139.6	151.1	143.5	210.8
% change from July 1988	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	1.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2
% change from August 1987	1.9	2.0	2.3	5.8	-5.1	4.3	5.4	3.7
Vancouver								
August 1988 index	138.6	135.0	131.3	129.7	141.8	138.1	151.5	189.5
% change from July 1988	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.0	-2.2	0.0	0.4	-0.2
% change from August 1987	3.4	3.6	3.4	5.4	-0.8	2.8	4.7	10.1
Victoria²								
August 1988 index	111.3	112.8	104.3	111.7	110.8	112.7	119.5	138.4
% change from July 1988	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.9	-0.1	1.2	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1987	4.0	3.7	3.2	5.2	1.2	5.6	5.7	10.5

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

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

July 1988

- The Non-residential Construction Building Material Price Index (1981 = 100) rose to 138.8 in July, up 0.5% from the figure for the previous month and 6.4% higher than a year ago.
- Between June and July 1988, there were increases in prices for metal roofing and siding, polyethylene sheets and plywood, which more than offset the only recorded decrease, for gypsum wallboard. Over half the commodities showed no price movement.
- Between July 1987 and July 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 7.4%, primarily due to price increases for building wires and cables. Prices for structural materials increased by

7.1%, attributable to concrete bricks and blocks, ready-mix concrete and concrete reinforcing bars. Mechanical materials were up 6.7%, mainly due to increases for elevator and escalator equipment and air conditioning equipment. Architectural materials rose 5.8%, principally due to increases for metal roofing and siding and polyethylene sheets.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

July 1988
(1981 = 100)

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	% Change	
				July 1988/ June 1988	July 1988/ July 1987
Total materials	138.8	138.1	130.4	0.5	6.4
Architectural materials	140.0	138.7	132.3	0.9	5.8
Structural materials	138.2	138.0	129.0	0.1	7.1
Mechanical materials	142.9	142.9	133.9	-	6.7
Electrical materials	131.3	130.9	122.2	0.3	7.4

- Nil or zero.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

July 1988

Highlights

- The Residential Construction Building Material Price Index (1981=100) rose to 141.1 in July, up 0.8% from the revised figure for the previous month and 5.0% higher than a year ago.
- Between June and July 1988, price increases were noted for plywood, metal roofing and siding and polyethylene sheets, which more than offset decreases for copper pipe and fittings and gypsum wallboard.
- Between July 1987 and July 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 10.3%, due primarily to increases for building wires and cables. A 7.2% increase in the price of mechanical materials

was due mainly to copper pipe and fittings, sanitaryware, hot water heating equipment and plumbing fittings. Architectural materials increased 4.6%, as a result of increases for metal roofing and siding, polyethylene sheets and structural and architectural metal products. Structural materials rose 4.2%, principally attributable to concrete bricks and blocks and lumber.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

July 1988
(1981=100)

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	% Change	
				July 1988/ June 1988	July 1988/ July 1987
Total materials	141.1	140.0	134.4	0.8	5.0
Architectural materials	140.1	138.5	134.0	1.2	4.6
Structural materials	145.1	144.6	139.2	0.3	4.2
Mechanical materials	143.1	143.3	133.5	-0.1	7.2
Electrical materials	133.1	132.4	120.7	0.5	10.3

Construction Union Wage Rate Index July 1988

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Highlights

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) for July 1988 remained unchanged from June 1988's level of 141.1. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city composite index increased by 0.3%, from 140.7 to 141.1.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

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

The following table shows wage rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers for selected cities.

Construction Union Wage Rates¹

(In dollars)
July 1988

	Trades					
	Carpenter		Electrician		Plumber	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
St. John's	14.84	17.74	17.37	21.36	17.37	20.62
Halifax	16.48	19.30	20.13	24.43	20.37	23.96
Saint John	15.54	18.12	17.51	24.72	18.35	23.05
Montreal	17.97	21.06	18.88	22.08	18.88	22.06
Ottawa	19.23	23.31	20.29	24.74	19.74	24.56
Toronto	19.65	24.65	20.17	25.17	20.41	25.45
Thunder Bay	21.53	23.75	19.96	24.03	19.53	24.16
Winnipeg	17.72	20.09	20.00	22.90	20.59	23.34
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	19.10	23.92	20.35	24.83	19.75	24.93

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

.. Figures not available.

B = Basic rate.

B&S = Basic rate plus selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin June 1988

Highlights from the June issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for the first six months of 1988 show that passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled services by major Canadian air carriers increased by 11.7% over the same period of 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports rose by 4.0% during the first four months of 1988 compared to the same period in 1987.
- Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on scheduled services between Montreal and Fort Lauderdale increased by 40.8% during 1987 compared to 1986.
- The total hours flown by Canadian registered civil aircraft decreased by 2.6% in 1986 to 3,172,506 hours. Total hours flown have decreased every year since 1980, largely due to the steady decline in private aircraft utilization.

This issue also features a special release on multi-modal statistics.

The Vol. 20, No. 9 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be released early next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on the June issue, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics July 1988

In July 1988, a total of 69 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 104,190,652 fare passengers, a decrease of 17.2% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$77,773,361 – down 14.8% from June 1988.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,748,268 fare passengers, up 21.7% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$21,220,193 – a 40.3% increase from June 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The July 1988 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the fourth week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Telephone Statistics July 1988

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$934.7 million in July 1988, up 1.2% from July 1987.

Operating expenses were \$654.9 million, an increase of 2.6% over July 1987. Net operating revenue was \$279.8 million, a decrease of 1.8% from July 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The July 1988 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled for release the week of September 26. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

July 1988

July 1988 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Logging Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the logging industry (SIC 0410) totalled \$5,775.5 million, up 5.7% from \$5,461.5 million in 1985.

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

Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the folding carton and set-up box industry (SIC 2731) totalled \$784.1 million, up 11.4% from \$703.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5489.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (36-250B 2731, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Paper Bag Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper bag industry (SIC 2733) totalled \$250.4 million, down 7.7% from \$271.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5491.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (36-250B 2733, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other ornamental and architectural metal products industries (SIC 3039) totalled \$639.1 million, up 21.5% from \$526.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5523.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3039, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal dies, moulds and patterns industry (SIC 3062) totalled \$710.3 million, up 13.9% from \$623.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5532.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3062, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Major Appliance Industry (Electric and Non-electric)

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the major appliance industry (electric and non-electric) (SIC 3321) totalled \$1,256.1 million, up 14.9% from \$1,093.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5569.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3321, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp (bulb and tube) industry (SIC 3333) totalled \$209.1 million, down 1.7% from \$212.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5572.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3333, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic and synthetic resin industry (SIC 3731) totalled \$2,068.6 million, up 5.0% from \$1,969.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6875.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (46-250B 3731, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Publications Released

Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales, 1987.
Catalogue number 53-218
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Gas Utilities, May 1988.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Retail Trade, June 1988.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16/\$160; Other Countries: \$17/\$170).

Exports by Country (H.S. Based), January-June 1988. Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), June 1988. Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1988.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

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.

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The Daily, September 16, 1988

Major Release Dates

Week of September 19 - 23, 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
September:		
20	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1988
20	Retail Trade	July 1988
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1988
22	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1988
23	Wholesale Trade	July 1988
