

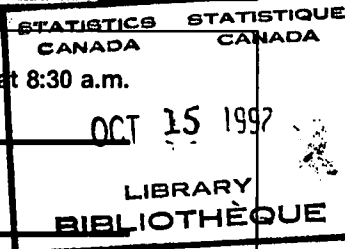


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 15, 1992

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MAJOR RELEASE

● Consumer Price Index, September 1992

In September, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.3%, up from the 1.2% increase reported in August.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

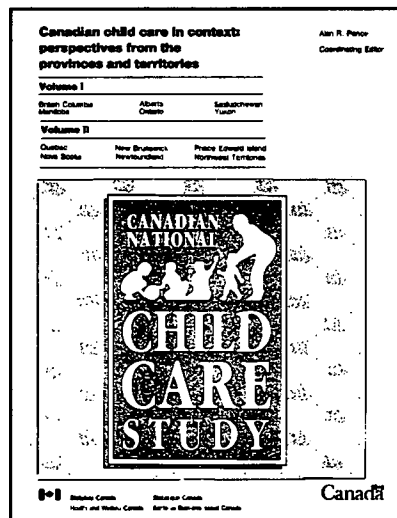
Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending October 10, 1992

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Canadian Child Care In Context: Perspectives from the Provinces and Territories

The Canadian National Child Care Study brought together experts in each of the provinces and territories to produce a unique publication in two volumes that explores child care in Canada.

Volume I presents data for British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and the Yukon Territory, while Volume II contains data for Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories. Each report discusses the historical, socio-economic and regulatory background of child care in that province or territory and provides a bibliography of the literature for that province or territory. In addition, the reports use data from the 1988 National Child Care Survey and present a snapshot of one week in the lives of the families interviewed.

For more information on this release, contact either Dr. Alan Pence (604-721-7981), School of Child and Youth Care, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2 or Michael Sivyver (613-951-4598), Household Surveys Division.

Each volume (uncatalogued) is available for \$35 and the set costs \$70. To order by phone, call the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you or Household Surveys Division (613-951-4598, 613-951-2900) or fax (613-951-0562). To order by mail, write to National Child Care Survey, Special Surveys Group, Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, Section 5-D5, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.



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MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

September 1992

National Highlights

All-Items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada edged down 0.1% in September to a level of 128.3 (1986 = 100). Since September 1991, the All-items index has increased 1.3%. The year-over-year change has fluctuated between 1.1% and 1.3% since May.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index decreased by 0.1% in September. The downward pressure on prices was widespread as four of the seven major components (Food, Transportation, Clothing and Housing) showed declines and two showed no change. The Recreation, Reading and Education index showed an advance, primarily as a result of increased tuition fees at post-secondary institutions.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the September All-items CPI rose by 0.1%, down from the 0.2% rises registered in each of the previous three months. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (June to September) was 1.6%, down from the 1.9% increase seen in August.

Food

The Food index dropped 0.4% between August and September as the Food Purchased from Stores component declined by 0.7% while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose by 0.1%. The drop in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was primarily attributable to substantial price declines for fresh fruit (-6.4%) and fresh vegetables (-5.6%). The price of apples (-6.3%) and pears (-6.4%) declined as local supplies entered the market. Banana prices decreased by 9.4% due to good growing conditions, while orange and grapefruit prices dropped by 4.9% and 3.9%, respectively, due to good supply conditions. The decline in fresh vegetable prices resulted from local crops reaching their peak. The indexes for onions (-20.0%), potatoes (-13.7%), carrots (-24.1%), and tomatoes (-10.7%) showed large downward movements. Partially offsetting these declines were higher lettuce prices (29.8%), as this market became more dependent on imports. Minor

price increases were noted for beef (0.5%), poultry (0.6%), and bakery products (0.3%).

Over the past 12 months, the Food index has increased 0.2%. September marked the first month this year that the index showed a year-over-year increase. The index for Food Purchased from Stores showed a 0.2% annual decline, extending the series of annual declines to 12 months. A 1.8% advance was observed in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants over the year.

All-Items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index went down 0.1%, following a rise of that same amount in August. Large downward influences came from Transportation (-0.3%), Clothing (-0.7%) and Housing (-0.1%). Some upward pressure was exerted by the Recreation, Reading and Education index. The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and the Health and Personal Care index showed no movement.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index was the sole component to exhibit an upward movement in September, climbing 0.8%. While the Recreation component declined by 0.3% and Reading by 0.1%, the Education index jumped 5.9% largely as a result of an 8.5% increase in tuition fees at post-secondary institutions.

The Transportation index fell 0.3% from the August level. The change resulted mainly from a decrease of 2.9% in the Public Transportation component, due largely to a seasonal decline in air fares (-6.8%), especially to southern and overseas destinations. A decline of 0.1% in the index for Private Transportation resulted from the offsetting effects of lower gasoline prices (-1.1%) and seasonally higher charges for the rental and leasing of automobiles (7.4%).

After a 1.6% jump in August, the Clothing index fell 0.7% in September, a direct result of various promotions that usually occur at this time of year. The drop in the price of women's wear (-0.6%) reflected lower prices for women's coats, jackets, and sweaters, though increases for women's blouses and footwear offset some of the decline. The Men's Wear index was down 0.8%, due largely to lower prices for footwear, shirts and pants. The Boys' Wear index declined 4.0% due largely to back-to-school sales.

The Housing index went down 0.1% in September, cancelling the 0.1% increase noted in August. While the Household Operations

and Household Furnishings and Equipment components rose by 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively, a drop of 0.2% in the Shelter component more than offset these advances. The decline in Shelter costs can be traced to reduced mortgage interest costs (-0.8%) and lower costs for homeowners' maintenance and repairs (-1.3%), somewhat offset by a 0.2% increase in rents. New house prices, utility fees and other accommodation charges showed little change. The increase in household operation expenses resulted from higher postal rates (for packages), child care expenses, and pet costs. The advance in the household furnishings series was due mainly to the ending of sales for household textiles.

Both the Health and Personal Care index and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index remained unchanged in September as any observed price movements were small and offsetting.

Over the 12-month period, September 1991 to September 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.5%, lower than the 1.6% rate observed in August and extending the almost continuous downward trend which began in January 1991.

Energy

For the second straight month the Energy index posted a decline. The 0.6% drop was almost entirely due to the 1.1% fall in gasoline prices. Over the last 12 months, the Energy index has decreased 0.2%, the first year-over-year decline noted since March.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The September index excluding Food and Energy decreased by 0.1%, the first decline this year. In the last 12 months, the All-items excluding Food and Energy Index rose 1.6%, slightly lower than August's 1.7% annual movement. The annual rate has been declining almost continuously since early 1991.

Goods and Services

The Goods index declined for the second month in a row in September, falling 0.3%. This decline was the result of lower prices for Non-durable Goods (-0.3%), Semi-durable Goods (-0.6%) and Durable Goods (-0.1%). The Services index edged up 0.1%, the same advance as was noted last month.

From September 1991 to September 1992, the Goods index rose 0.5%, the largest annual increase since April. The Services index rose 2.1% over its level a year ago.

City Highlights

Between August 1992 and September 1992, the largest decline in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published occurred in Yellowknife (-0.4%). The only cities to post increases were Winnipeg (0.2%) and Saskatoon (0.1%). Between September 1991 and September 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from 0.1% observed in Yellowknife to 2.9% registered in Vancouver.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change September 1992 from	
	September 1992	August 1992	September 1991	August 1992	September 1991
All-items	128.3	128.4	126.7	-0.1	1.3
Food	120.7	121.2	120.4	-0.4	0.2
Housing	126.5	126.6	125.3	-0.1	1.0
Clothing	129.7	130.6	129.2	-0.7	0.4
Transportation	121.7	122.1	119.3	-0.3	2.0
Health and personal care	132.2	132.2	128.5	0.0	2.9
Recreation, reading and education	132.8	131.8	131.9	0.8	0.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.1	170.1	164.1	0.0	3.7
All-items excluding food	130.0	130.1	128.1	-0.1	1.5
All-items excluding food and energy	130.6	130.7	128.6	-0.1	1.6
Goods	123.8	124.2	123.2	-0.3	0.5
Services	133.7	133.6	130.9	0.1	2.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	77.9	78.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)	169.9				

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

St. John's

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as declines in the Food and Transportation indexes completely offset advances in the Clothing, Housing and Recreation, Reading and Education indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, and cereal and bakery products. Lower air fares were responsible for the drop in the Transportation index. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to higher prices for furniture and household textiles, increased fuel oil prices and a rise in household operating expenses. Within the Recreation, Reading and Education component, increased fees for post-secondary education more than offset lower cablevision charges and decreased prices for home entertainment equipment. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as declines in three of the major component indexes were offset by advances in the remaining four. The greatest downward impact came from the Food index, where lower prices were registered for fresh produce, beef, sugar, chicken and bakery products. Further downward pressure came from the Transportation index, where price declines were recorded for air travel, gasoline and vehicle rentals. A drop in cigarette prices was also noted. Offsetting these declines were price increases for fuel oil, rented accommodation, clothing, and personal care supplies. Higher fees for post-secondary education also exerted a notable upward influence. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Hallifax

Declines in the Food, Transportation and Clothing indexes largely explained the 0.2% drop in the All-items index. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, beef and milk; while the Transportation index reflected lower prices for air travel and gasoline. Partially offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased charges for owned accommodation, child care and household equipment. Prices for personal care supplies advanced as well. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Saint John

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food, Housing, Transportation and Clothing indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, sugar and beef. The decline in the Housing index was mainly due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture. Lower air fares were responsible for the drop in the Transportation index. Increased fees for post-secondary education and higher charges for dental care and for personal care supplies exerted an upward influence. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.4%.

Quebec City

The All-items index fell 0.2%. A drop in the Food index had the greatest downward impact and reflected lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, prepared meats and cured meats. Further downward pressure came from the Housing index, where decreased charges for owned accommodation were recorded. Lower prices for men's and boys' wear were reported, as were declines in air fares and gasoline prices. A notable upward influence came from advances in post-secondary education fees, cablevision charges and personal care supplies. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Montreal

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, due to a number of offsetting effects. Decreased housing charges (notably for owned accommodation, household furnishings and equipment and fuel oil) had a considerable downward influence. A drop in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, chicken and dairy products, exerted further downward pressure. Lower prices for men's wear, boys' wear and personal care supplies also had a notable downward impact. Offsetting these declines were price advances for post-secondary tuition, cablevision services, vehicle rentals and gasoline. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Ottawa

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as two of the major component indexes declined, three advanced and two remained unchanged. Most of the downward pressure came from lower clothing prices and decreased air fares.

The greatest upward pressure came from higher food prices, particularly for milk, restaurant meals, soft drinks, beef and prepared meats. Increased fees for post-secondary education were also recorded. Charges for personal care supplies, dental care and prescribed medicines advanced as well. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation and higher household operating expenses were offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.3%, largely due to declines in the Clothing, Transportation and Food indexes. Within Transportation, lower prices were recorded for air travel and gasoline, while the drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for rented accommodation and higher fees for post-secondary education. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward impact came from the Transportation index, where lower prices were recorded for air travel and gasoline. The index for Recreation, Reading and Education also declined, as lower prices for movie admissions and home entertainment equipment more than offset a rise in post-secondary tuition fees. The Clothing index also declined. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, sugar, cured and prepared meats, restaurant meals and soft drinks exerted a notable upward impact. Higher prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. The Housing index remained unchanged, as price increases for traveller accommodation and for household furnishings were offset by a drop in owned accommodation charges. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.2%, largely due to increased fees for post-secondary education and higher food prices. Within the Food index, price increases were recorded for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, dairy products, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and poultry. Further

upward pressure came from price increases for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The Housing index rose marginally, reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, which were partially offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. A considerable offsetting effect came from the Transportation index, where lower prices for air travel and gasoline were reported. Further downward pressure came from a drop in the Clothing index. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Regina

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward influence came from the Housing index, where lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for owned accommodation were reported. A drop in both the Clothing and the Transportation indexes also had a notable downward impact. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices (notably for cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, beef, fresh fruit and sugar) and increased fees for post-secondary education. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Most of the upward impact came from increased fees for post-secondary education and higher food prices, most notably for fresh fruit, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, sugar and pork. The Housing index remained unchanged, while declines were recorded in the remaining four major component indexes. Lower prices for clothing, gasoline, air travel and personal care supplies exerted a considerable dampening effect. Cigarette prices dropped slightly. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Edmonton

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as declines in the Clothing, Transportation and Food indexes completely offset advances in the remaining four major component indexes. A drop in air fares and gasoline prices explained the fall in the Transportation index. The Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce, pasta products, prepared

meats, soft drinks, 2% milk, chicken and pork. Most of the upward movement came from increased fees for post-secondary education, higher household operating expenses and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. The greatest downward pressure came from lower prices for clothing, followed by a drop in the Housing index. The latter reflected lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation (most notably for mortgage interest costs), partly offset by higher household operating expenses. Lower prices for gasoline and decreased fares for air travel explained the drop in the Transportation index. Price declines for personal care supplies were observed as well. Considerable upward pressure came from increased fees for post-secondary education, while the Food index registered a slight increase reflecting higher prices for soft drinks, dairy products, poultry and pork. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Vancouver

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, dairy products, pork and soft drinks. The drop in the Transportation index was mainly due to lower air fares and a decline in gasoline prices. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing, beer and wine purchased in stores, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Increased fees for post-secondary education were recorded as well. The Housing index remained unchanged, as increased household operating expenses and higher charges for owned accommodation were completely offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Victoria

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.3% drop in the All-items index. Most of the downward pressure came from the Transportation index, where declines in gasoline prices and air fares were recorded. Lower prices for personal care supplies, decreased charges for owned accommodation (largely homeowners' maintenance

and repairs and mortgage interest costs), and lower prices for furniture also had a notable downward impact. The Food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, beef, bakery products and dairy products. The Recreation, Reading and Education index fell slightly, as decreased recreational charges more than offset higher fees for post-secondary education. Higher prices for clothing, beer and wine had an upward influence. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact came from a fall in the Housing index, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment were recorded along with decreased household operating expenses. The Transportation index also declined, largely due to lower air fares and a drop in gasoline prices (offset partly by a rise in vehicle insurance premiums). Lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies were recorded as well. Increased fees for post-secondary education and higher prices for reading materials exerted a notable upward influence. A slight rise in the Food index was recorded, as higher prices for beef, bakery products, restaurant meals and prepared meats were registered. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index fell 0.4%. The greatest downward pressure came from the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, most of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh fruit, concentrated fruit juice, cereal products, prepared meats and soft drinks. The drop in the Transportation index mainly reflected lower air fares. Lower prices for women's wear were also recorded. Partly offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education and increased prices for fuel oil. Since September 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The September 1992 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93) 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								
September 1992 index	122.2	113.6	118.2	133.0	117.5	127.7	131.1	144.4
% change from August 1992	0.0	-1.9	0.2	2.8	-0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
% change from September 1991	0.7	-3.4	0.1	2.2	3.6	0.9	0.8	3.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
September 1992 index	127.1	124.4	120.0	125.3	117.8	137.5	132.1	186.4
% change from August 1992	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.4	-0.2
% change from September 1991	0.7	-1.5	0.8	-0.2	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.4
Halifax								
September 1992 index	126.1	126.9	119.8	125.5	118.2	131.1	129.6	172.3
% change from August 1992	-0.2	-1.9	0.3	-0.6	-0.4	1.1	1.7	0.0
% change from September 1991	0.7	-1.5	0.3	-0.4	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.3
Saint John								
September 1992 index	125.1	124.4	120.3	126.8	117.3	131.7	127.2	171.5
% change from August 1992	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.8	0.1
% change from September 1991	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.5	2.2	-5.2
Quebec City								
September 1992 index	127.3	116.6	126.7	134.1	115.6	134.8	136.1	168.5
% change from August 1992	-0.2	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.3	0.1
% change from September 1991	1.0	-0.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.7	0.7	4.2
Montreal								
September 1992 index	129.5	119.3	129.4	134.5	117.9	135.1	139.9	172.2
% change from August 1992	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	1.7	0.0
% change from September 1991	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.9	4.0	1.2	4.6
Ottawa								
September 1992 index	128.0	119.4	126.7	129.3	123.0	135.8	131.9	166.6
% change from August 1992	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
% change from September 1991	1.4	-0.1	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.4	0.8	3.0
Toronto								
September 1992 index	129.7	121.7	129.8	128.9	124.1	135.1	133.6	164.6
% change from August 1992	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
% change from September 1991	0.5	-1.7	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.2	0.1	2.2
Thunder Bay								
September 1992 index	127.2	120.8	125.2	130.0	122.2	127.4	129.9	170.2
% change from August 1992	-0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.2	-0.8	0.0
% change from September 1991	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.7
Winnipeg								
September 1992 index	127.8	125.8	123.9	129.7	122.0	129.4	134.1	164.1
% change from August 1992	0.2	1.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	2.2	-0.1
% change from September 1991	1.8	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.9
Regina								
September 1992 index	128.0	128.0	119.1	129.0	126.8	142.1	130.0	174.7
% change from August 1992	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.0
% change from September 1991	1.3	0.4	1.1	-4.4	4.2	1.8	0.5	7.0

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
Saskatoon								
September 1992 index	127.0	127.2	119.8	127.7	121.3	151.9	130.0	160.1
% change from August 1992	0.1	0.8	0.0	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0	1.4	-0.1
% change from September 1991	0.6	-0.2	0.1	-4.6	2.6	1.2	1.5	5.4
Edmonton								
September 1992 index	127.3	120.4	123.2	127.2	122.2	130.6	133.1	181.2
% change from August 1992	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1
% change from September 1991	1.7	0.7	1.5	-0.8	2.9	3.9	1.8	3.0
Calgary								
September 1992 index	126.5	120.3	121.9	127.9	119.2	128.5	132.2	179.9
% change from August 1992	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	1.4	0.0
% change from September 1991	0.6	-0.2	0.7	-1.2	0.2	2.7	1.8	2.4
Vancouver								
September 1992 index	127.7	127.1	121.8	125.7	128.9	124.8	129.3	164.7
% change from August 1992	-0.2	-0.8	0.0	0.6	-0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3
% change from September 1991	2.9	4.1	1.7	2.5	3.5	2.6	0.9	7.9
Victoria								
September 1992 index	126.6	125.7	120.3	126.6	126.7	124.5	129.6	164.6
% change from August 1992	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.6	-1.6	-1.6	-0.2	0.4
% change from September 1991	2.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.3	3.6	-0.4	7.9
Whitehorse								
September 1992 index	123.2	118.0	122.6	127.6	112.7	126.8	125.9	150.2
% change from August 1992	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	0.7	0.1
% change from September 1991	0.6	0.0	0.5	-0.4	1.2	-1.0	1.1	1.6
Yellowknife								
September 1992 index	124.2	113.8	120.5	131.9	117.7	120.5	127.0	161.5
% change from August 1992	-0.4	-1.1	0.1	-0.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.4	-0.1
% change from September 1991	0.1	-4.0	0.4	1.2	2.7	1.2	-1.0	1.5

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 10, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 10, 1992 totalled 269 483 tonnes, a 5.3% decrease from the preceding week's total of 284 637 tonnes but up 3.6% from the year-earlier level of 260 078 tonnes. The cumulative total at October 10, 1992 was 10 640 199 tonnes, a 7.4% increase from 9 910 467 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

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

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the nine-day period totalled 5.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic during the period increased 9.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of September 30, 1992 decreased 3.6% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

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

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1992

In August 1992, a total of 77 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 89.5 million fare passengers, down 9.8% from August 1991.

Operating revenues totalled \$94.1 million, up 4.5% from August 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.3 million fare passengers, down 15.4% compared to August 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled \$26.6 million, a 11.1% decrease from August 1991.

All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The August 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available the third week of October.

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

Milling and Crushing Statistics

August 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in August 1992 was 194 670 tonnes, down 9% from the 212 453 tonnes milled in August 1991. The resulting wheat flour production decreased 9% to 147 660 tonnes in August 1992, down from 161 049 tonnes in August 1991.

Crushing

The canola crushings for August 1992 amounted to 137 162 tonnes, up 43% from the 95 786 tonnes crushed in August 1991. The resulting oil production increased 48% to 56 868 tonnes, up from 38 504 tonnes in August 1991. Meal production increased 44% to 83 370 tonnes, up from 57 891 tonnes in August 1991.

Soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

August 1992

Rolled steel shipments for August 1992 totalled 943 629 tonnes, an increase of 3.6% from the preceding month's total of 910 775 tonnes and an increase of 1.2% from the year-earlier level of 932 007 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 7 942 041 tonnes, an increase of 8.5% from the 7 322 474 tonnes shipped the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The August 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Wholesale Trade

1989

The Wholesale Trade Survey results for 1989 are now available. The 1990 survey results are scheduled to be released in mid-December.

Wholesale Trade Statistics (63-226, \$34) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541) or Douglas Watson (613-951-3550), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs

August 1992

Canadian egg production in August 1992 was 40.3 million dozen, a 0.5% increase from August 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 0.4% between August 1991 and 1992, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,296 from 2,275.

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

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1992.

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Railway Carloadings, August 1992.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100; Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1992.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

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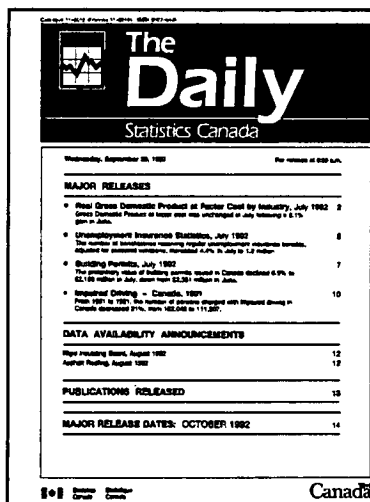
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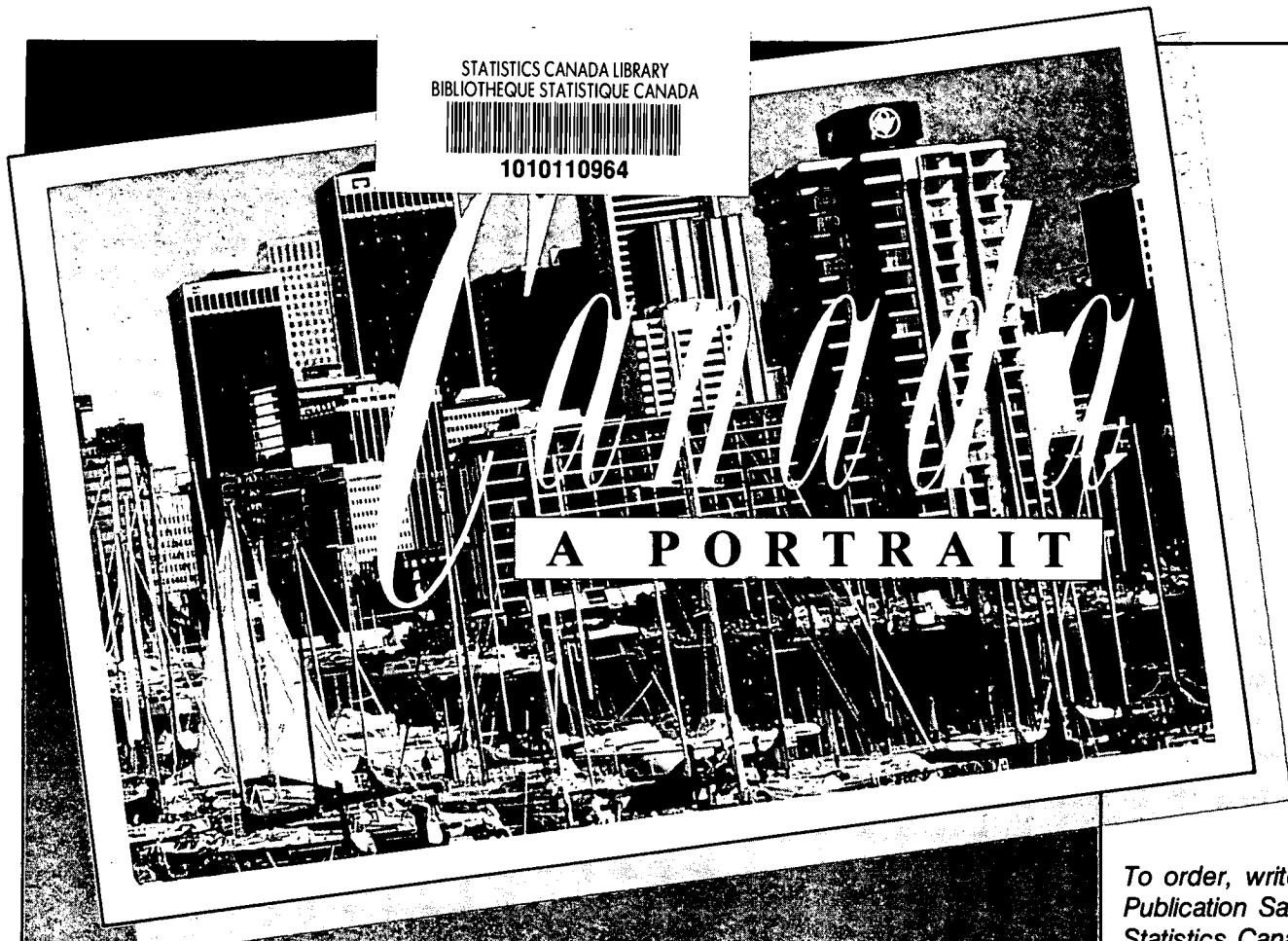
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