



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 18, 1992

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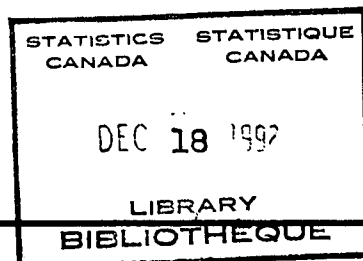
## MAJOR RELEASES

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In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.7%, up from the 1.6% increase reported in October.
- **Sales of Natural Gas, October 1992** 9  
Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during October 1992 totalled 4 334 million cubic metres, a 0.4% decrease from October 1991.
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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Consumer Price Index

November 1992

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada rose 0.5% between October and November to reach 129.1. Six of the seven major components posted increases in November. By far the most notable was Transportation, which increased by 2.5% due primarily to price increases coinciding with the introduction of 1993 car and truck models. The Clothing index was the only major component to register a decline.

Between November 1991 and November 1992, the All-items index increased by 1.7%, slightly higher than October's level of 1.6%. These movements are the same as the year-over-year changes recorded between January and April of this year.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the November All-items CPI advanced by 0.3%, the highest month-to-month increase since March 1992. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (August to November) was 1.9%, higher than the level of 1.3% for the three-month period ending in October.

##### Food

The Food index rose by 0.2% between October and November as a result of a 0.3% advance in the prices of Food Purchased from Stores and no change in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index.

Within the Food Purchased from Stores component, a variety of price changes were noted. Fresh vegetable prices jumped by 8.3%, largely reflecting much higher prices for tomatoes (49.5%) and celery (36.9%). The switch from local to imported vegetables was a factor behind these increases.

In contrast, lettuce and cucumber prices fell 17.1% and 9.6%, respectively. Lettuce prices were reacting to strong supplies. Meat prices rose by 0.7%, with upward pressures coming from turkey prices (which returned to regular prices after

Thanksgiving specials), from beef and especially ground beef and from various prepared meats. Price gains were also noted for dairy products (mainly cheese) and bakery products. Somewhat offsetting these increases was a 5.7% drop in fresh fruit prices. With the exception of pears, all fresh fruit prices recorded sizeable decreases in November, the most notable being grapefruit (-37.1%), apples (-4.5%) and bananas (-7.0%).

On a year-over-year basis, the Food index rose by 1.0%, the Food Purchased in Stores index by 0.7% and the Food Purchased in Restaurants index by 1.6%.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.5%. The main contributor to November's increase was the Transportation component, up 2.5%. Other components contributing to the rise, though to a much smaller extent, were Housing (0.2%), Recreation, Reading and Education (0.2%), Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.2%) and Health and Personal Care (0.3%). The Clothing index, which declined by 1.2%, had a substantial dampening effect.

The sharp increase of 2.5% for the Transportation component was primarily the result of the 5.3% hike in prices of new automotive vehicles after adjusting for quality change. Other significant increases in the Transportation component were for gasoline (1.7%) and air fares (1.9%).

By convention, price changes for new models of cars and trucks are introduced into the CPI every November. The price changes reflected in the CPI have been adjusted for quality change. Quality change includes differences in the standard equipment on the new models (e.g., the addition of anti-lock brakes or the removal of body side mouldings) and other technical differences (e.g., improved corrosion resistance or reduced exhaust emissions). For each car and truck surveyed, the value of the quality changes is removed from the price differential between the new model and its predecessor. Thus, the 5.3% increase represents the change in the amount that consumers are paying for vehicles of comparable quality.

The Housing index advanced 0.2% from the previous month's level. Shelter (0.1%) and Household Operation (0.6%) were the principal contributors to November's increase, while Household Furnishings and Equipment (0.1%) had only a small impact. Within Shelter, increases were recorded for rent (0.2%), homeowner's maintenance and repairs (1.0%), natural gas (1.4%) and fuel oil (0.8%). Mortgage interest costs declined by 0.4%, a much smaller decline than those observed in the past several months, as the impact of increased interest rates began to be reflected in the CPI. The increase in the Household Operations index was caused by higher rates for child care as well as for increased prices for paper products.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index rose 0.2% over the month, led by a 0.3% increase in Recreation prices. The Reading index rose by 0.2%.

A 0.2% rise in prices for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages was primarily the result of a 0.4% increase in the price of cigarettes as manufacturers increased their selling prices. Served alcoholic beverages also increased in price.

The Health and Personal Care component increased by 0.3% due almost entirely to price hikes for various cosmetics and toilet preparations.

The Clothing index was the only component to register a decline this month, falling 1.2%. Approximately three-quarters of this decline was attributable to the 1.8% drop in the price of women's

wear, due for the most part to promotions. Of special note were price declines for sportswear, dresses, coats and jackets. Men's wear prices decreased 0.9%, also as a result of competition and promotions. Primarily affected were men's suits, socks and underwear. Lessening these effects was an increase in prices for men's footwear.

Over the 12-month period from November 1991 to November 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.9%. This increase was higher than those of the previous three months but lower than the levels seen earlier in the year.

### Energy

Energy prices rose 1.0% in November due for the most part to the 1.7% jump in gasoline prices, and to a lesser extent to the price increases for natural gas (1.4%) and fuel oil (0.8%).

### All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index recorded a 0.5% increase in November. This was the largest month-to-month change recorded this year. On a year-over-year basis, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index increased by 1.8%, up slightly from levels seen in the three previous months but still lower than levels recorded earlier.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change November 1992 from	
	November 1992	October 1992	November 1991	October 1992	November 1991
<b>All-items</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Food	120.8	120.6	119.6	0.2	1.0
Housing	127.2	127.0	125.7	0.2	1.2
Clothing	128.8	130.4	128.3	-1.2	0.4
Transportation	124.7	121.6	120.5	2.5	3.5
Health and personal care	132.7	132.3	128.8	0.3	3.0
Recreation, reading and education	133.2	132.9	132.1	0.2	0.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.6	170.2	165.2	0.2	3.3
All-items excluding food	131.0	130.3	128.6	0.5	1.9
All-items excluding food and energy	131.6	131.0	129.3	0.5	1.8
Goods	124.6	123.7	123.0	0.7	1.3
Services	134.5	134.3	131.8	0.1	2.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.5	77.8	78.7		
All-items (1981 = 100)	170.9				

## Goods and Services

The Goods index rose 0.7% after posting three straight monthly declines. The monthly increase can be explained by a 2.8% jump in Durable Goods together with a smaller increase of 0.5% in Non-durable Goods. The Semi-durable Goods component, which declined by 1.0%, had a substantial counterbalancing effect. The Services index edged up 0.1%.

From November 1991 to November 1992, the Goods index advanced by 1.3%, the largest annual change recorded this year. Once again, increases for Non-durable Goods (1.7%) and Durable Goods (1.6%) were the main contributors. Semi-durable Goods was up a slight 0.2%. The Services index rose by 2.0%.

## City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the All-items indexes ranged from 0.0% in Yellowknife to 0.8% in Vancouver.

Between November 1991 and November 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from a low of 0.6% in Halifax and Saint John to a high of 3.8% in Vancouver.

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

#### St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index, where higher prices were recorded for new 1993 model automotive vehicles. Advances in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares were noted as well. Increased charges for cablevision services also exerted a considerable upward impact. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Dampening these increases were declines in the Clothing and Food indexes, the latter reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, pork, chicken, restaurant meals, prepared meats and cereal products. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

#### Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for new 1993 model automotive vehicles, coupled with increased prices for men's wear, personal care supplies and cigarettes, explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. The

Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, prepared meats, bakery products and dairy products were completely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and soft drinks. Between November 1991 and November 1992, the All-items index rose 0.9%.

#### Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.6%, with most of the upward pressure coming from higher prices for new 1993 model cars and trucks. Price increases for fresh vegetables, soft drinks and beef also contributed to the overall change. Advances in cigarette prices and recreational expenses were recorded as well. A drop in the Clothing index exerted a notable downward impact. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### Saint John

Higher prices for new 1993 model automotive vehicles were the main contributor to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment also contributed an upward influence. The Food index advanced, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef, cured meats and bakery products. Further upward pressure came from higher recreational charges and increased prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### Quebec City

The 0.4% rise in the All-items index was mainly due to higher prices for new 1993 model cars and trucks. Further upward pressure came from increased recreational expenses. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks were completely offset by lower prices for beef, fresh fruit and pork. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages dampened the overall increase. Charges for owned accommodation declined as well. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

#### Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Most of the upward impact resulted from the introduction of the 1993 model cars and trucks. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for cigarettes, beer served in licensed premises, personal care supplies and

recreational expenses. The Food index advanced, mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables. A drop in the Clothing index had a notable downward effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

#### **Ottawa**

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Most of the advance was due to price increases associated with the introduction of the 1993 model cars and trucks. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and food (mainly dairy products, bakery products and fresh vegetables). The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rent and child care were offset by lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Lower clothing prices had a notable dampening effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

#### **Toronto**

Price increases associated with the introduction of the 1993 model cars and trucks accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for gasoline and increased household operating expenses added further upward pressure. Cigarette prices and recreational expenses were up as well. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for poultry, dairy products, soft drinks, fresh vegetables and beef were completely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit, pork, fruit juice, bakery products and eggs. Lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies had a moderating effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

#### **Thunder Bay**

Higher prices for new cars and trucks, associated with the introduction of the 1993 models, and increased prices for gasoline accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, beef, dairy products and poultry, also helped explain the overall rise. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for owned accommodation, household equipment and child care. Dampening these increases were lower prices for clothing, cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

#### **Winnipeg**

The All-items index rose 0.7%. Most of the upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices were reported for new cars and trucks (introduction of the 1993 models) and for gasoline. A rise in the Food index was also recorded, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, fruit juice, poultry, soft drinks and fresh vegetables. Increased charges for rented accommodation and for telephone services also exerted a notable upward influence. Higher prices for cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages were reported as well. Lower prices for clothing had a moderating effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

#### **Regina**

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Higher prices for new cars and trucks (introduction of the 1993 models) and increased prices for gasoline explained a large part of the overall rise. Further upward pressure came from advances in owned accommodation charges, household furnishings and equipment prices, cablevision charges and newspaper prices. Price increases for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products were recorded as well. Declines in the Clothing and Food indexes (the latter due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce, cereal products, beef, cured meats and eggs) had a notable dampening effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

#### **Saskatoon**

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for new cars and trucks following the introduction of the 1993 models. Higher housing charges, particularly for household furnishings and equipment, household operating expenses and owned accommodation, also had a notable upward impact. A rise in food prices was reported, especially for fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, personal care services and prescribed medicines. The Clothing index declined. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

## Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Most of the upward movement originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices for new cars and trucks were recorded following the introduction of the 1993 models. Gasoline prices and vehicle insurance premiums were up as well. The Housing index rose slightly, reflecting increased charges for piped gas and household textiles. Increased recreational charges and higher prices for cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages were also recorded. Lower prices for clothing and a slight drop in the Food index had a moderating effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

## Calgary

The 0.7% rise in the All-items index was largely due to advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, higher prices for new cars (introduction of 1993 models), gasoline and vehicle insurance were the main contributing factors. The Housing index rose due to increased charges for piped gas, higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. In addition, price increases were recorded for personal care supplies and services, recreational expenses, cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. Declines in the Clothing and Food indexes had a dampening effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

## Vancouver

Advances in the Transportation, Housing and Food indexes accounted for the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, higher prices were recorded for new 1993 model cars and trucks and for gasoline. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned accommodation, piped gas and rent, as well as higher prices for household equipment. The Food index was up, largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, to higher prices for bakery products, restaurant meals and soft drinks. Lower clothing prices had a moderating effect. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

## Victoria

Higher prices for new 1993 model cars and trucks and increased prices for gasoline were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The Food index also advanced, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, beef and pork. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for beer served in licensed premises, cigarettes, recreational expenses, eye care and personal care services. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for clothing and household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

## Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Higher prices for new cars and trucks were recorded, following the introduction of the 1993 models. Higher food prices were also registered, most notably for poultry, fresh produce, bakery products, dairy products and cured meat. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, where increased charges for rent and household textiles were observed. Lower prices for personal care supplies and clothing dampened the overall rise. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

## Yellowknife

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting an upward pressure were higher prices for new cars and trucks, following the introduction of the 1993 models. Increased recreational expenses and a rise in the Housing index, the latter reflecting higher prices for fuel oil, household textiles and household operating expenses, also exerted a notable upward impact. Offsetting these advances were price declines for food, personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, cigarettes, and clothing. Since November 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.**

The November 1992 issue of *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.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
November 1992 index	122.7	114.4	119.1	127.6	120.2	127.8	132.4	144.6
% change from October 1992	0.1	-0.7	0.0	-3.4	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.1
% change from November 1991	1.5	-0.1	1.1	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.3	3.3
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
November 1992 index	127.9	124.9	120.3	126.8	120.5	137.9	132.2	186.9
% change from October 1992	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.1
% change from November 1991	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	3.1	1.5	0.2
<b>Halifax</b>								
November 1992 index	126.8	128.4	119.2	125.8	121.5	130.6	128.9	172.7
% change from October 1992	0.6	0.8	0.0	-1.3	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	0.6	0.2	-0.6	-1.0	2.9	2.1	2.2	0.6
<b>Saint John</b>								
November 1992 index	126.1	125.4	120.8	127.4	120.5	130.9	127.4	172.1
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.3	0.3	-1.0	1.9	-0.8	0.5	0.5
% change from November 1991	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	3.4	1.3	-5.5
<b>Quebec City</b>								
November 1992 index	128.4	117.8	127.3	133.9	118.8	134.6	137.0	168.7
% change from October 1992	0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	3.2	-0.7	0.6	-0.4
% change from November 1991	1.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	3.6	3.8	1.0	4.1
<b>Montreal</b>								
November 1992 index	130.4	118.9	130.6	134.1	120.3	134.7	140.4	173.5
% change from October 1992	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.9	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
% change from November 1991	2.0	0.3	1.8	0.7	3.2	3.6	1.2	5.0
<b>Ottawa</b>								
November 1992 index	128.7	121.2	127.0	128.7	124.6	137.1	131.3	167.3
% change from October 1992	0.2	0.2	0.0	-1.1	1.5	-0.3	0.1	0.5
% change from November 1991	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.2	3.1
<b>Toronto</b>								
November 1992 index	130.6	121.7	130.3	128.0	127.6	135.3	134.2	164.9
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.0	0.2	-1.5	2.7	-0.3	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	3.7	1.9	0.4	2.1
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
November 1992 index	128.1	120.5	126.4	127.9	125.1	128.0	131.0	168.6
% change from October 1992	0.6	0.7	0.3	-1.5	2.6	0.9	0.2	-0.9
% change from November 1991	2.0	2.9	3.0	0.3	2.3	2.6	0.4	-1.1
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
November 1992 index	128.2	126.5	123.6	127.7	124.8	130.4	134.4	164.2
% change from October 1992	0.7	0.6	0.2	-1.4	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	1.5	3.3	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6
<b>Regina</b>								
November 1992 index	128.8	127.3	119.1	127.3	131.8	143.3	131.3	174.7
% change from October 1992	0.5	-0.4	0.3	-1.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	-0.1
% change from November 1991	2.9	2.2	1.5	0.1	5.2	3.6	1.7	10.1

### 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.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
November 1992 index	127.6	127.9	119.4	126.3	124.8	154.2	129.8	161.1
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.6	0.3	-1.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6
% change from November 1991	2.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	2.4	3.7	1.4	8.1
<b>Edmonton</b>								
November 1992 index	127.6	119.2	122.7	125.5	126.2	130.4	133.1	181.5
% change from October 1992	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.8	3.7	-0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	1.9	1.2	0.8	-1.0	5.6	2.1	1.8	2.4
<b>Calgary</b>								
November 1992 index	127.4	120.7	122.4	126.5	123.1	129.1	132.7	180.0
% change from October 1992	0.7	-0.1	0.6	-1.6	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1991	1.4	0.4	0.7	-1.2	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.7
<b>Vancouver</b>								
November 1992 index	129.3	127.7	124.3	123.8	132.0	126.0	130.5	164.8
% change from October 1992	0.8	0.8	0.5	-1.2	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1991	3.8	3.4	4.2	1.0	5.0	2.6	1.2	6.0
<b>Victoria</b>								
November 1992 index	127.9	125.8	121.5	125.0	131.1	125.7	130.4	165.2
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
% change from November 1991	2.7	2.1	2.8	1.3	4.2	3.6	-0.4	5.9
<b>Whitehorse</b>								
November 1992 index	123.7	117.2	123.5	127.0	115.8	124.0	125.9	149.8
% change from October 1992	0.5	0.9	0.2	-0.9	2.4	-2.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from November 1991	0.8	-0.6	1.1	0.5	1.9	-4.0	2.8	0.5
<b>Yellowknife</b>								
November 1992 index	125.0	113.2	121.0	131.5	120.6	118.9	128.7	164.3
% change from October 1992	0.0	-1.6	0.1	-0.4	2.5	-1.8	0.7	-0.5
% change from November 1991	1.0	-3.7	1.6	4.0	2.3	0.8	0.5	2.3

<sup>1</sup> 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).



## Sales of Natural Gas

October 1992 (Preliminary Data)

### Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during October 1992 totalled 4 334 million cubic metres, a 0.4% decrease from October 1991.
- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in October 1992 were as follows (the percentage changes from October 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 927 million cubic metres (-1.7%); commercial sales, 721 million cubic metres (-7.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 686 million cubic metres (+2.0%).
- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The decrease in residential sales in October 1992 was primarily due to warmer than normal weather conditions in

Western Canada, which more than offset colder than normal weather conditions in Eastern Canada.

- From January to October 1992, sales of natural gas amounted to 44 172 million cubic metres, a 3.0% increase over the same period in 1991.
- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows (the percentage changes from 1991 are in brackets): residential sales, 10 591 million cubic metres (+2.8%); commercial sales, 8 512 million cubic metres (-0.5%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 25 070 million cubic metres (+4.4%).

The October 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.70/\$127) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Sales of Natural Gas - Preliminary Data

October 1992

	Rate structure					
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct <sup>1</sup>	Total	
thousands of cubic metres						
Quebec	26 759	76 155	282 570	2 099	387 583	
Ontario	403 472	275 466	664 839	184 660	1 528 437	
Manitoba	48 391	36 274	46 973	623	132 261	
Saskatchewan	70 974	37 252	5 606	227 660	341 492	
Alberta	260 903	205 287	965 409	-	1 431 599	
British Columbia	116 967	90 269	140 003	165 462	512 701	
<b>October 1992 - Canada</b>	<b>927 466</b>	<b>720 703</b>	<b>2 105 400</b>	<b>580 504</b>	<b>4 334 073</b>	
October 1991 - Canada	943 582	776 553	2 192 427	440 054	4 352 616	
% change	-1.7	-7.2	2.0		-0.4	
<b>Year-to-date Canada 1992</b>	<b>10 590 682</b>	<b>8 511 763</b>	<b>20 093 597</b>	<b>4 976 296</b>	<b>44 172 338</b>	
Year-to-date Canada 1991	10 302 542	8 556 119	20 203 989	3 810 561	42 900 211	
% change	2.8	-0.5	4.4		3.0	
<b>Degree Days<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Que.</b>	<b>Ont.</b>	<b>Man.</b>	<b>Sask.</b>	<b>Alta.</b>	<b>B.C.</b>
October 1992	356	276	405	430	396	208
October 1991	266	196	501	514	502	274

<sup>1</sup> Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

<sup>2</sup> A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.

Note: Revised figures will be available in *Gas Utilities* (55-002) and on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

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## Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada

The National Accounts and Environment Division of Statistics Canada and the State of the Environment Reporting organization of Environment Canada together have developed an inventory of federal databases which are of potential use in environmental reporting.

Since the early 1980s, there has been increased use of socio-economic statistics for environmental analysis. Socio-economic data have been demonstrated, in Canada and other countries, to be invaluable in the assessment of human activities which place stress on the environment. Therefore, not all the databases included in *Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada* are concerned with strictly environmental phenomena as measured by biologists or ecologists. Databases such as the Census of Population can be used to analyze sources of environmental stress and the dependence on natural resources, including exposure to stresses imposed by the environment. A socio-economic focus puts environmental issues into a real world perspective, since there are many economic activities competing for environmental resources. Socio-economic information combined with environmental factors begin to explain relationships about the

environment and the use of its resources. Understanding these interrelationships is essential when assessing the sources of many environmental problems.

*Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada* includes a diskette version of the inventory. The system provides users with the ability to sort and search through the database descriptions as well as to direct output to paper, terminal or diskette. This publication does the following:

- inventories federal government databases on the environment,
- guides users to the data sources and facilitates access to this information,
- enables users to identify data gaps, and
- stimulates cooperation among data users and data suppliers.

*Databases for Environmental Analysis: Government of Canada* (11-527E, \$55) will be available on December 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Coal and Coke Statistics

September 1992

#### Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 4 810 kilotonnes in September 1992, down 14.8% from September 1991. The year-to-date production figure stood at 49 975 kilotonnes in September, down 4.7% from the year-earlier period.
- Exports in September fell to 1 583 kilotonnes, down 46.5% from September 1991, while imports decreased 3.8% to 1 769 kilotonnes. From January to September 1992, exports totalled 22 302 kilotonnes, 12.5% below last year's level.
- Coke production increased to 335 kilotonnes, up 9.3% from September 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1992 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1992

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,595 million in October 1992, an increase of 5.8% over the \$1,507 million reported for October 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The October 1992 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division.

### Construction Type Plywood

October 1992

Canadian firms produced 142 623 cubic metres of construction type plywood during October 1992, a decrease of 10.6% from the 159 467 cubic metres produced during October 1991. From January to October 1992, production totalled 1 525 944 cubic metres, an increase of 6.6% from the 1 431 569 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publication".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

### Ferro-alloys Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled \$124.7 million, down 22.9% from \$161.8 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, \$68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Wafer Board Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wafer board industry (SIC 2593) totalled \$266.1 million, up 6.7% from \$249.4 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, \$68).

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

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Consumer Price Index, November 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 62-001**  
(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States: US\$11.20/  
US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).  
**Available at 7:00 a.m. today.**

**Exports by Country, January-September 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 65-003**  
(Canada: \$82.75/\$331; United States: US\$99.25/  
US\$397; Other Countries: US\$115.75/US\$463).

**Federal Scientific Activities, 1992-93.**  
**Catalogue number 88-204**  
(Canada: \$44; United States: US\$53;  
Other Countries: US\$62).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



### How to Order Publications

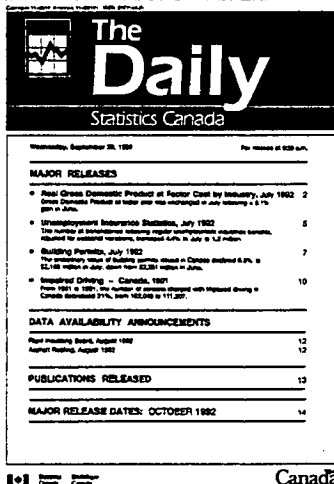
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Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of December 21-24**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
<b>December</b>		
21	Retail Trade	October 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	October 1992
22	Quarterly Demographic Statistics	July-September 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1992
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1992
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1992
24	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1992
24	Major Release Dates	January 1993

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