

The Daily

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, August 1992** 3
 In August, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.2%, down from the 1.3% increase reported in July.
- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, August 1992** 10
 The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades remained unchanged from July's level of 130.5.

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Catalogue 61-008
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises
Second quarter 1992

Catalogue 61-008
Statistiques financières trimestrielles des entreprises
Deuxième trimestre 1992

Canada

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

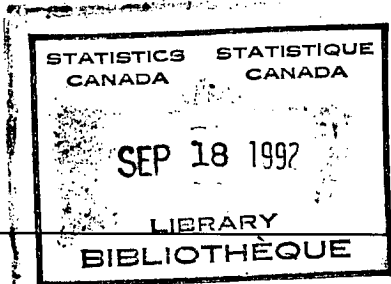
Second Quarter 1992

This publication, now available, presents statistics based on a survey of quarterly financial statements of enterprises in Canada, showing the results for 31 financial and non-financial industry groupings as well as the sector totals. In addition, statistics for the last five quarters are provided for balance sheets and income statements along with financial ratios and quarterly percentage changes.

Featured in this issue is a special study on the financial health and performance of the iron and steel industry.

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Second Quarter 1992 (61-008, (\$23/\$92) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain more information on the publication or other products from the Quarterly Survey of Financial Statistics, contact Gail Campbell (613-951-9843) or fax (613-951-0319), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

August 1992

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada remained unchanged in August at 128.4. Between August 1991 and August 1992, the index rose by 1.2%. This year-over-year change was slightly lower than the 1.3% increase noted in July, but marginally higher than the 1.1% increase observed in June. (For a discussion of how annual rates are calculated, see the feature article in this month's *Consumer Price Index*.)

The major components making the largest upward contribution to the latest 12-month increase were Housing, Transportation, and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages, which increased by 1.1%, 2.2% and 3.8%, respectively. The Food index was 0.7% lower than one year ago.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index remained unchanged in August. Five of the seven major components posted increases, with the largest upward pressure coming from a 1.6% rise in the Clothing index. The Transportation and Food indexes declined by 1.0% and 0.2%, respectively.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items CPI rose by 0.2% in August, the same rate as in June and July. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (May to August) was 1.9%, higher than the 0.9% observed in both June and July.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.2% between July and August as the index for Food Purchased from Stores dropped by 0.3%, while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose by 0.1%. A large proportion of the decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was due to a decrease of 10.5% in the Fresh Vegetable index attributable to seasonally lower prices for most vegetables, especially potatoes (-28.5%). Lower prices were also noted for sugar, coffee and tea, and margarine. On the other hand, higher prices were observed for fresh fruits (4.5%) and meat (0.6%). The Fresh Fruit index reflected seasonally

higher prices for apples, bananas and oranges. The Meat index reflected increased prices for poultry, beef and veal due to the end of promotional activities but, counter to the trend, the price of pork dropped by 2.4%. Prices increases were also observed for dairy products, bread and soft drinks. Between August 1991 and August 1992, the Food index fell by 0.7%.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 0.1% following a rise of 0.4% in July. Most of the upward pressure was associated with increases in the indexes for Clothing (1.6%), Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.4%), and Housing (0.1%). Lesser contributions resulted from increases in the Recreation, Reading and Education (0.1%) and the Health and Personal Care (0.1%) indexes. A large proportion of the upward pressure was offset by a 1.0% decline in the Transportation index.

The 1.6% increase in the Clothing index was largely due to rises in the Women's and Men's Wear indexes of 1.8% and 2.0%, respectively. Much of the upward movement in these two indexes was attributable to previous discounted prices returning to their regular levels, particularly for women's sportswear, footwear and dresses and men's suits.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index increased by 0.4%, with the upward pressure coming from the Alcoholic Beverages component which rose by 0.7%. The price of served alcohol rose by 0.8% in response to higher operating costs. The 0.7% increase in the index for purchased alcohol was largely the delayed impact of the Ontario environmental tax on beer cans. The index for Tobacco Products and Smokers' Supplies declined slightly due to specials and lower competitive prices.

The 0.1% rise in the Housing index resulted from a number of offsetting movements. The Rental Accommodation index rose by 0.5%. The Owned Accommodation index dropped by 0.1% as declines in mortgage interest costs (-0.6%) and new house prices (-0.2%) outweighed the increase in repair and maintenance charges (2.0%). Lower prices were observed for natural gas, household textiles (mainly bedding) and selected paper products, but price increases were reported for electricity, soap and detergent, household appliances and pet food.

The 0.1% rise in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was largely due to summer recreational equipment returning to regular prices. The Reading index moved down by 0.5% as several magazines offered special prices.

The Health and Personal Care index rose 0.1%. The Personal Care index advanced by 0.1%, while the Health Care index remained unchanged.

The 1.0% decline in the Transportation index was largely due to a 1.2% decline on prices of new motor vehicles as manufacturers increased rebates and to lower prices for gasoline (-2.5%), attributable to vigorous price competition in various areas across Canada. Over the 12-month period from August 1991 to August 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.6%, down from the movements of 1.8% to 2.2% observed in the first seven months of the year.

Energy

Between July and August, the Energy index declined by 1.2%, following accelerating increases from April to July. The latest drop resulted from price decreases for gasoline (-2.5%) and piped gas (-0.4%), dampened slightly by a 0.2% increase in

electricity rates. Over the 12-month period from August 1991 to August 1992, the Energy index increased by 1.0%.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In August, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index went up 0.2%, the same rise as in July. Between August 1991 and August 1992, the index advanced 1.7%, down from the 2.0% and 1.9% rises noted in July and June.

Goods and Services

The Goods index declined by 0.1%, following rises of 0.1% and 0.4% in July and June. The latest drop was due to decreases of 0.5% and 0.4% in the Durables and Non-durables indexes and an advance of 1.1% in the Semi-durables index. The Services index rose a slight 0.1%.

Between August 1991 and August 1992, the Goods index rose by 0.3%, the same rate as in July but slightly higher than in June (0.2%). In comparison, the Services index advanced by 2.3% (2.4% in July).

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

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1992 from	
	August 1992	July 1992	August 1991	July 1992	August 1991
All-items	128.4	128.4	126.9	0.0	1.2
Food	121.2	121.4	122.0	-0.2	-0.7
Housing	126.6	126.5	125.2	0.1	1.1
Clothing	130.6	128.5	130.1	1.6	0.4
Transportation	122.1	123.3	119.5	-1.0	2.2
Health and personal care	132.2	132.1	128.7	0.1	2.7
Recreation, reading and education	131.8	131.7	129.6	0.1	1.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.1	169.4	163.8	0.4	3.8
All-items excluding food	130.1	130.0	128.0	0.1	1.6
All-items excluding food and energy	130.7	130.5	128.5	0.2	1.7
Goods	124.2	124.3	123.8	-0.1	0.3
Services	133.6	133.4	130.6	0.1	2.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	77.9	78.8		
All-items (1981 = 100)	170.0				

City Highlights

Between July and August 1992, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% in St. John's to an increase of 0.5% in Regina. In St. John's, a greater than average decline in the Food index was recorded, along with a decline in the Clothing index. In Regina, advances in the Food and Transportation indexes and larger than average increases in the Clothing and the Health and Personal Care indexes were registered. Between August 1991 and August 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from 0.4% observed in St. John's and Toronto to 3.2% in Vancouver.

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

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food and Clothing indexes. Within Food, most of the downward pressure resulted from lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken and prepared meats. Partially offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, notably for household furnishings and equipment and for owned accommodation. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services were recorded as were higher prices for newspapers and served alcoholic beverages. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher fares for local transit were completely offset by lower prices for automotive vehicles. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index largely reflected increased clothing prices, and to a lesser extent, higher charges relating to transportation and food. Within the Transportation index, much of the rise was associated with increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher prices for gasoline. These advances were partly offset by lower prices for automotive vehicles. The Food index was up in response to higher prices for beef, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products and soft drinks. This advance was moderated by lower prices for fresh vegetables, pork, chicken and prepared meats. Dampening these advances were declines in electricity charges, mortgage interest costs and cigarette prices. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Halifax

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. Much of the decline was identified with the Transportation component, where lower prices for automotive vehicles and gasoline were recorded. Further downward pressure came from the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, sugar, pork, cured and prepared meats, eggs and cereal products. The Housing index also dropped, as decreased charges for owned accommodation more than offset increased charges for rented accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. The main source of upward pressure came from higher clothing prices. Price increases for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and recreational equipment were also registered. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact came from higher clothing prices, followed by increased charges for personal care services, cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as increased vehicle insurance premiums were completely offset by price declines for automotive vehicles and gasoline. The overall advance was dampened by a drop in the Food index, mainly reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cured and prepared meats, pork and cereal products. The Housing index fell marginally, as a decline in mortgage interest costs more than offset increased charges for rented accommodation. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Quebec City

The All-items index fell marginally (-0.1%). This decline was due mainly to a drop in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within the Food component, lower prices for fresh vegetables, and to a lesser extent for beef, cereal and bakery products and sugar, accounted for the overall decline. The fall in the Transportation index reflected lower prices for new cars and gasoline. A considerable upward impact came from higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies. Increased recreational charges and higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were also recorded. The Housing index

remained unchanged, as increased charges for rented accommodation were completely offset by declines in owned accommodation charges and lower prices for household furnishings. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Montreal

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, pork, beef, prepared meats, turkey and soft drinks. The decline in the Transportation index reflected lower prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles. The main sources of upward pressure came from higher clothing prices and increased housing charges. Within the Housing index, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were recorded. Price increases for household furnishings were also noted. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies, cigarettes and beer. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Ottawa

The All-items index posted a 0.2% rise, mainly reflecting price advances for clothing, rented and owned accommodation, household operation and household furnishings and equipment. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for personal care services, alcoholic beverages, and recreational equipment. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for cereal and bakery products, sugar, chicken and fresh fruit were offset by price declines for fresh vegetables and pork. The Transportation index fell, reflecting lower prices for automotive vehicles and gasoline. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.1%, as three of the seven major component indexes declined. The greatest downward impact came from the Transportation index, where lower prices for automotive vehicles and gasoline were registered. Other notable price declines were recorded for personal care supplies and services, owned accommodation and household furnishings. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, milk and pork offset price increases for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products,

chicken and beef. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.4%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Higher clothing prices exerted a considerable upward impact, followed by price increases for alcoholic beverages, rented accommodation, household operating expenses and recreational equipment. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, cereal products, dairy products and sugar were completely offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables, prepared meats, pork, bakery products and beef. Price declines for automotive vehicles, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines had a dampening effect. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for clothing and food (particularly fresh produce, beef, cereal and bakery products and sugar) were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Price increases for served alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment were also recorded. Within the Transportation index, gasoline prices advanced, but new car prices declined. A slight moderating effect came from lower prices for personal care services. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 0.5%, as all seven major component indexes registered advances. A rise in the Clothing index had the greatest upward influence, followed by higher food prices, notably for fresh produce, prepared meats, pork and eggs. Further upward pressure resulted from price increases for gasoline, personal care supplies and services, prescribed medicines and alcoholic beverages. Rented accommodation charges and household operating expenses advanced as well. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. A drop in the Transportation index, reflecting lower prices for new cars and gasoline, had the greatest downward impact. Price declines for owned accommodation and household furnishings also exerted a considerable

dampening effect. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for served alcoholic beverages and reading materials. A major upward influence came from a rise in the Clothing index. The Food index rose marginally, reflecting price increases for fresh produce, dairy products, soft drinks and pork. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.1%, as advances in four of the seven major component indexes were largely offset by declines in the remaining three. The largest upward impact came from a rise in the Clothing index, followed by a rise in the Food index. The rise in the latter reflected higher prices for fresh produce, dairy products, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats and eggs. Price increases for alcoholic beverages and increased recreational charges also contributed to the overall rise. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gasoline and new cars and decreased housing charges, notably for owned accommodation, household furnishings and household operation. Price declines for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and for personal care supplies were also registered. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Calgary

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as advances in six of the seven major component indexes were completely offset by a decline in the Transportation index. The drop in the latter reflected lower prices for gasoline and new cars. Higher prices for clothing exerted the greatest upward impact, followed by increased food prices, most notably for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, pork, soft drinks and chicken. Increased charges for electricity and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment also had a considerable upward impact. Further upward pressure came from price advances for personal care supplies, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for clothing and food (particularly fresh produce and beef) explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Advances in electricity charges, household operating expenses and rented accommodation were also recorded. Further upward pressure came from price increases for personal care supplies and services, alcoholic beverages and recreational equipment. A drop in the Transportation index, reflecting lower prices for gasoline and new cars, had a dampening effect. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Victoria

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were price increases for clothing, personal care supplies and services, prescribed medicines and wine. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for electricity, rented accommodation and household operation were completely offset by declines in owned accommodation charges and household furnishings prices. The Food index also remained unchanged. A drop in the Transportation index, reflecting lower prices for gasoline and new cars, exerted a notable dampening effect. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, increased charges for personal care supplies, and higher overall food prices. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, chicken, soft drinks, cereal products, cured and prepared meats, and eggs. Higher clothing prices were also noted. Lower prices for automotive vehicles and gasoline had a considerable dampening effect. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.1%, as advances in two of the seven major component indexes were virtually offset by declines in the remaining five. Higher prices for clothing and for served alcoholic beverages explained much of the upward movement. The greatest downward impact came from the Food index, where lower prices were recorded for beef, dairy products, bakery products, pork, cured meats, coffee and fish. Decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and lower prices for household textiles also had a dampening effect. A drop in the

Transportation index reflected lower prices for automotive vehicles, partly offset by a rise in gasoline prices. Decreased recreation charges were also noted. Since August 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The August 1992 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93) is now available.

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 1992 index	122.2	115.8	118.0	129.4	117.9	127.7	130.2	144.4
% change from July 1992	-0.2	-1.1	0.2	-0.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1
% change from August 1991	0.4	-3.5	0.0	-0.3	3.5	0.7	2.8	3.6
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1992 index	127.1	125.5	119.6	124.5	118.3	136.5	131.6	186.7
% change from July 1992	0.2	0.2	-0.1	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
% change from August 1991	0.7	-1.1	0.3	0.6	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.5
Halifax								
August 1992 index	126.3	129.4	119.5	126.2	118.7	129.7	127.4	172.3
% change from July 1992	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	2.4	-1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1991	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.9	1.0	2.5	1.5
Saint John								
August 1992 index	125.4	125.5	120.7	127.2	117.5	130.8	126.2	171.3
% change from July 1992	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
% change from August 1991	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.4	3.2	1.9	-5.4
Quebec City								
August 1992 index	127.5	118.0	126.9	134.3	115.7	134.0	134.3	168.4
% change from July 1992	-0.1	-1.0	0.0	1.4	-0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1991	1.5	-1.1	1.3	-0.1	2.1	4.1	4.0	4.9
Montreal								
August 1992 index	129.5	119.8	129.7	134.6	117.6	135.4	137.5	172.2
% change from July 1992	-0.1	-1.1	0.3	1.4	-0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2
% change from August 1991	1.6	-1.4	1.9	0.3	2.1	4.5	4.2	5.0
Ottawa								
August 1992 index	128.0	118.9	126.7	130.1	123.3	135.7	131.4	166.6
% change from July 1992	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	-0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1991	1.2	-1.4	1.9	0.6	1.8	1.3	0.6	3.4
Toronto								
August 1992 index	130.1	122.3	129.8	130.6	124.9	134.9	133.0	164.6
% change from July 1992	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.6	-1.2	-1.1	0.0	0.8
% change from August 1991	0.4	-2.5	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.7	0.8	2.3

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
Thunder Bay								
August 1992 index	127.5	120.3	125.2	130.8	122.9	127.1	131.0	170.2
% change from July 1992	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.5
% change from August 1991	1.9	1.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.7	1.3	0.8
Winnipeg								
August 1992 index	127.5	124.6	123.8	130.5	123.1	129.0	131.2	164.2
% change from July 1992	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.6
% change from August 1991	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.9
Regina								
August 1992 index	128.2	127.4	119.5	130.1	127.3	143.2	129.5	174.7
% change from July 1992	0.5	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.3
% change from August 1991	0.9	-0.8	1.3	-4.0	1.7	2.7	1.6	7.8
Saskatoon								
August 1992 index	126.9	126.2	119.8	128.9	121.8	153.4	128.2	160.2
% change from July 1992	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	1.8	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
% change from August 1991	0.5	-1.3	0.4	-4.2	1.3	2.5	2.4	5.6
Edmonton								
August 1992 index	127.3	120.8	122.9	128.7	122.8	130.6	131.4	181.1
% change from July 1992	0.1	0.8	-0.2	2.4	-1.0	-0.2	0.2	0.5
% change from August 1991	1.6	0.8	1.7	-0.3	2.0	3.7	1.6	3.1
Calgary								
August 1992 index	126.6	120.1	122.2	129.5	119.7	128.9	130.4	179.9
% change from July 1992	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.5	-2.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
% change from August 1991	0.6	-0.7	0.8	-0.8	0.3	2.5	1.4	2.6
Vancouver								
August 1992 index	127.9	128.1	121.8	124.9	129.9	124.2	129.1	164.2
% change from July 1992	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.8	-1.0	0.5	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1991	3.2	5.3	1.6	2.0	4.3	1.5	1.7	7.9
Victoria								
August 1992 index	127.0	125.9	120.4	125.9	128.7	126.5	129.8	163.9
% change from July 1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	-0.5	1.3	0.0	0.2
% change from August 1991	2.4	2.9	1.0	1.5	4.0	5.5	0.2	7.3
Whitehorse								
August 1992 index	123.5	117.9	123.2	128.5	113.7	127.6	125.0	150.1
% change from July 1992	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.5	2.5	-0.5	1.1
% change from August 1991	1.1	-0.7	1.7	0.2	1.5	-0.4	1.4	2.3
Yellowknife								
August 1992 index	124.7	115.1	120.4	132.9	119.4	120.8	126.5	161.7
% change from July 1992	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	2.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
% change from August 1991	0.6	-2.3	0.5	2.2	2.4	1.4	-0.5	2.0

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).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1992

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986=100) remained unchanged in August from July's level of 130.5.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 2.8%, up from 126.9 in August 1991 to 130.5 in August 1992.

The accompanying table shows wage rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Union Wage Rates¹

August 1992

	Trades					
	Carpenter		Electrician		Plumber	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(dollars)					
St. John's	17.00	20.98	19.15	23.36	20.09	24.15
Halifax	19.61	22.79	22.20	27.50	21.67	27.49
Saint John	19.50	22.77	17.51	27.06	22.15	29.70
Montreal	22.67	27.35	23.78	28.70	23.78	28.60
Ottawa	23.68	29.26	25.40	31.59	24.08	31.31
Toronto	25.02	31.74	26.06	32.11	26.28	32.98
Thunder Bay	24.44	29.36	26.31	30.93	24.71	31.07
Winnipeg	21.12	24.31	23.95	27.89	23.90	28.03
Regina	18.26	20.85	19.52	22.62	18.75	22.54
Edmonton	20.25	23.91	23.51	28.46	22.58	27.97
Vancouver	25.04	31.59	25.54	31.50	24.80	32.50

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B = Basic rate.

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

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age and Sex: Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1992

Note: These figures are still based on the 1986 Census.

The postcensal estimates by age and sex at June 1, 1992 as well as components of population growth by age and sex for the year ending May 31, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6404 to 6416 (immigrants); 6417 to 6429 (emigrants); 6430 to 6442 (population); 6443 to 6455 (interprovincial migrants); 6456 and (births by sex); and 6472 to 6484 (deaths).

These estimates will appear in the following publication in the near future: *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, June 1, 1992 (91-210, \$29).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

July 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,140.5 million in July 1992, up 2.6% from July 1991.

Operating expenses were \$841.5 million, an increase of 2.3% from July 1991. Net operating revenue was \$299.0 million, an increase of 3.3% from July 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The July 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$8.30/\$83) is scheduled for release the week of September 28. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

July 1992

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for July 1992 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011, \$5/\$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

August 1992

August 1992 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) 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. ■

Women's Sportswear Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's sportswear industry (SIC 2442) totalled \$1,103.6 million, up 9.0% from \$1,012.6 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5446.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Labonté (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Furniture and Fixture Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other furniture and fixture industries n.e.c. (SIC 2699) totalled \$398.7 million, up 3.7% from \$384.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5481.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Other Primary Steel Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled \$7,240.1 million, down 21.3% from \$9,204.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5507.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, \$35).

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

Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the turbine and mechanical power transmission equipment industry (SIC 3194) totalled \$750.8 million, down 2.4% from \$769.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5546.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery Industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other communication and electronic equipment industries (SIC 3359) totalled \$2,774.3 million, down 7.6% from \$3,001.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5576.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical industrial equipment industries (SIC 3379) totalled \$955.9 million, up 3.0% from \$928.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5582.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Non-current-carrying Wiring Devices Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-current-carrying wiring devices industry (SIC 3392) totalled \$171.7 million, down 8.8% from \$188.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5585.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries (43-250, \$35)*.

For more detailed information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Concrete Pipe Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled \$222.4 million, down 10.4% from \$248.3 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries (44-250, \$35)*.

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Structural Concrete Products Industry

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the structural concrete products industry (SIC 3542) totalled \$342.8 million, down 15.8% from \$407.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6853.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries (44-250, \$35)*.

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Refined Petroleum Products Industry (Except Lubricating Oil and Grease)

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refined petroleum products industry (except lubricating oil and grease) (SIC 3611) totalled \$18,028.7 million, up 25.2% from \$14,401.8 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6866.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries (45-250, \$35)*.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary Iron and Steel, July 1992.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, June 1992.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Second Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: \$23/\$92; United States: US\$27.50/US\$110; Other Countries: US\$32.25/US\$129).

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

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.



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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 21-25
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
21	Retail Trade	July 1992
21	Sales of Natural Gas	July 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	July 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1992
23	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada	Second Quarter 1992
23	Quarterly Demographic Statistics	April-June 1992
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	July 1992
25	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1992
25	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1992