

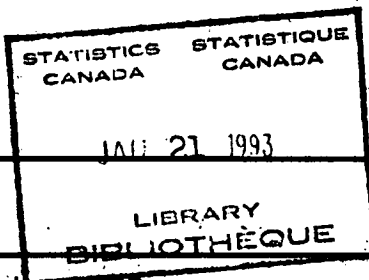


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 21, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



## MAJOR RELEASE

### • Consumer Price Index, December 1992

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Between December 1991 and December 1992, the CPI increased by 2.1%, up from the 1.7% increase reported in November. The average CPI for 1992 was 1.5% higher than in 1991, the lowest annual average increase since 1961-62.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

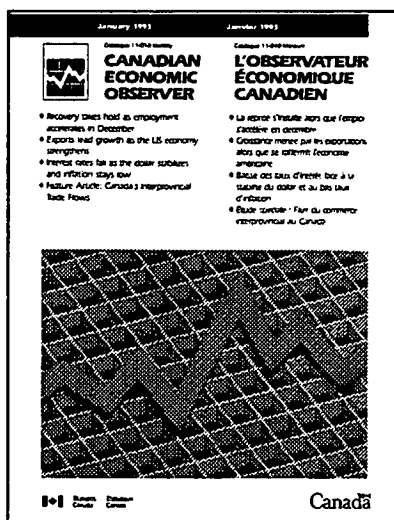
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Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1992-93  
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### Canadian Economic Observer

January 1993

The January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in December and a feature article on interprovincial trade. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.



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## MAJOR RELEASE

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### Consumer Price Index

December 1992

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada showed no change between November and December, remaining at a level of 129.1. Four of the seven major components fell, the most significant declines being the Clothing and Transportation indexes. The other three major components, most notably Food, showed price increases.

Between December 1991 and December 1992, the All-items index advanced by 2.1%, the largest year-over-year change recorded in 1992. The rates in 1992 were lower than at any time since 1971.

The December All-items CPI advanced by 0.4% in seasonally adjusted terms, topping November's increase of 0.3% and matching the rise last seen in March 1992. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (September to December) was 3.2%, the highest increase posted since June 1991.

##### Food

The Food index went up 0.3% between November and December as a result of a 0.4% rise in prices of Food Purchased from Stores and a 0.1% increase in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

Within Food Purchased from Stores, most price movements were upward. Fresh vegetable and chicken prices, up 3.1% and 4.2% respectively, had the greatest impact overall. Within the fresh vegetable component, increases were noted for lettuce (17.1%), celery (8.7%), onions (6.1%), carrots (7.4%) and potatoes (3.0%), but these were significantly offset by an 8.6% drop in tomato prices. Other important upward influences were beef (0.3%), veal (4.8%) and bakery products (0.3%). On the negative side, price declines were reported for turkeys (-17.6%), due to holiday promotions, oranges (-5.5%), carbonated beverages (-1.5%) and concentrated fruit juices (-3.1%).

On a year-over-year basis, the Food index rose by 2.1% and the Food Purchased from Stores index by 2.4%, both year-over-year movements being considerably higher than those observed in the first

11 months of 1992. The advances of 1.6% in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index in November and December were the lowest increases for this index in 1992.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index declined 0.2%. The main contributors to December's decline were Clothing (-0.5%) and Transportation (-0.2%). Also falling, but with much less impact, were the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and the Health and Personal Care indexes, which both declined by 0.1%.

Widespread promotions and specials were responsible for the 0.5% decline in the Clothing component. The Men's Wear index dropped 0.9% as a result of price declines for men's suits and jackets (-1.4%), dress shirts (-3.5%), sweaters (-2.4%), and pants (-0.9%). The Women's Wear index fell by 0.3%, reflecting lower prices for women's sportswear (-0.8%) and footwear (-0.9%). The cost of dress material also declined in December.

The Transportation index went down by 0.2% in December. Seasonal specials resulted in an 8.3% price decline for rental and leasing of automotive vehicles. Gasoline prices declined by 0.9% due to numerous price wars. Air transportation, up 1.3% due to seasonally higher prices for flights to southern and overseas destinations, had a significant offsetting effect.

A 0.1% decline in prices for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages was primarily the result of lower prices for alcoholic beverages, especially purchased liquor. Higher cigarette prices, resulting primarily from tax increases in Newfoundland, only marginally offset these price decreases.

The Health and Personal Care component fell slightly in December. Personal care item costs, down 0.2%, were only slightly moderated by price rises for health care items, up 0.1%.

The Housing index rose 0.1% in December but had only a minimal impact on the total index. Upward pressures came from homeowners' maintenance and repairs (1.6%), replacement costs (1.0%), piped gas (1.5%) and household operations (0.2%). Lower rates for hotels and, to a lesser degree, motels brought about a 5.2% drop in the travellers' accommodation series. Other downward pressures

came from lower mortgage interest costs, which fell 0.2%. Though the Household Furnishings and Equipment index showed no change overall, furniture costs increased by 1.0% while appliance and textile prices declined by 1.0% and 1.2%.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index edged up 0.1% during December as price increases were recorded for reading materials, more than offsetting the declines posted for home entertainment equipment and photographic goods.

Over the 12-month period from December 1991 to December 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased 2.1%. The series reached a high for 1992 of 2.2% in February and a low of 1.5% in September.

### Energy

The Energy index dropped 0.2% in December. This was the result of a 0.9% drop in gasoline prices, a 1.5% jump in natural gas rates and a 0.4% rise in fuel oil costs. From December 1991 to December 1992, the index rose 3.7%.

### All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index posted a decline of 0.1%, in contrast to the large increase of 0.5% recorded in November. On a year-over-year basis, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose by 2.0%. The series started the year at 2.9% and dropped to a low of 1.6% in September.

### Goods and Services

After declining for three consecutive months, the Goods index recorded no change in December. Price decreases of 0.1% and 0.4% for Durable and Semi-durable goods were offset by a 0.2% increase in prices for Non-durable goods. The Services index declined by 0.1%.

From December 1991 to December 1992, the Goods index advanced by 2.1%, considerably surpassing the November figure of 1.3% which had been the 1992 high. The Non-durable Goods index component rose 2.6%, Semi-durable Goods 0.6% and Durable Goods 2.2%. The 2.1% advance in the Services index matched that of the Goods component.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change December 1992 from	
	December 1992	November 1992	December 1991	November 1992	December 1991
<b>All-items</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Food	121.2	120.8	118.7	0.3	2.1
Housing	127.3	127.2	125.5	0.1	1.4
Clothing	128.1	128.8	127.1	-0.5	0.8
Transportation	124.4	124.7	119.3	-0.2	4.3
Health and personal care	132.6	132.7	128.8	-0.1	3.0
Recreation, reading and education	133.3	133.2	132.1	0.1	0.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.5	170.6	165.2	-0.1	3.2
All-items excluding food	130.8	131.0	128.1	-0.2	2.1
All-items excluding food and energy	131.5	131.6	128.9	-0.1	2.0
Goods	124.6	124.6	122.0	0.0	2.1
Services	134.4	134.5	131.6	-0.1	2.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.5	77.5	79.1		
All-items (1981 = 100)	170.9				

## City Highlights

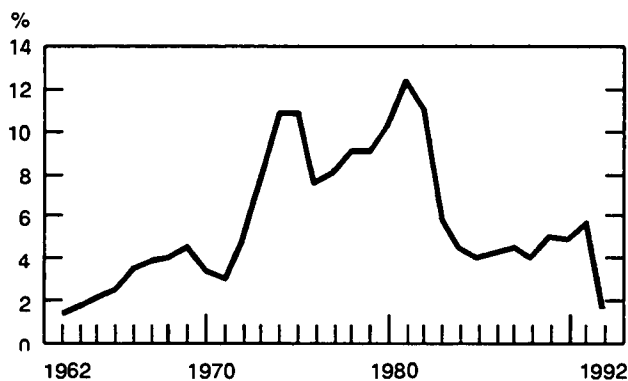
Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the All-items indexes ranged from -0.6% in Halifax to 0.2% recorded in Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Halifax, substantial downward pressure came from the Food index (-1.5%) and the Housing index (-0.5%), though the Clothing index (-1.2%) also contributed. The only upward pressure was exerted by the Recreation, Reading and Education index, which increased 0.3%. In Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver, higher than average movements were recorded for the Food and Transportation indexes.

Between December 1991 and December 1992, increases in city CPIs varied from a low of 0.6% in Halifax and Saint John to a high of 4.4% in Vancouver.

## Annual Averages

The average All-items index for Canada in 1992 was 128.1, 1.5% higher than the 1991 annual average of 126.2. This was the lowest annual average increase since 1961-62 when the increase was 1.3%.

**Consumer Price Index for Canada, All-items  
Annual Average Percentage Change, 1962-1992**



On an annual basis, the components having the largest upward impact were Housing (1.4%), Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (6.0%) and Transportation (2.0%). The Recreation, Reading and Education (1.3%), Health and Personal Care (2.3%) and Clothing (0.9%) series also had some upward

influence. The Food index showed a 0.3% decline, its first annual decrease since 1959. The index for All-items excluding Food advanced 1.9%. The All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose 2.0%. The annual movement for the Energy index was 0.2%, while the index for All-items excluding Energy rose 1.6%.

In the cities for which CPIs are published, annual average changes varied from 0.7% in Saint John to 3.0% in Vancouver.

**Percentage Change in the Annual Average,  
Canada and Cities, 1992**

Vancouver	3.0	Yellowknife	1.1
Victoria	2.1	St John's	1.1
Thunder Bay	1.9	Whitehorse	0.9
Montreal	1.9	Halifax	0.9
Quebec City	1.8	Toronto	0.9
Edmonton	1.8	Charlottetown/	
Winnipeg	1.5	Summerside	0.8
Ottawa	1.4	Saskatoon	0.8
Calgary	1.4	Saint John	0.7
Regina	1.3		
		<b>Canada</b>	<b>1.5</b>

The 3.0% rise in the Vancouver index reflected higher than average price increases for food purchased from stores, new houses, clothing, vehicle insurance premiums and cigarettes. Victoria showed similar increases for clothing, vehicle insurance premiums and cigarettes, but a smaller price change for food and no increase in new house prices. Two factors explaining the low rate of change in Saint John were declines in cigarette taxes and electricity charges.

The feature article in the January 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* will describe the main events influencing the Consumer Price Index in 1992.

## 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 five of the seven major component indexes were completely offset by advances in the remaining two. The greatest downward impact originated in the Housing index where decreased charges were recorded for household furnishings and equipment and traveller accommodation. The Clothing index declined, as did gasoline prices and vehicle rental charges. Further downward pressure came from lower charges for personal care supplies

and from decreased recreational expenses. Completely offsetting these declines were advances in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and a rise in the Food index. The increase in the former index reflected a 2.5 cents per cigarette provincial tax increase. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, pork, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats, fats and oils, and soft drinks. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

#### **Charlottetown/Summerside**

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.2% drop in the All-items index. Declines in clothing prices, electricity charges and traveller accommodation costs had a major downward impact, as did lower prices for vehicle rentals and decreased recreational charges. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies. The Food index advanced marginally, mainly due to higher prices for bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks and chicken. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

#### **Halifax**

The All-items index fell 0.6%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward influence came from the Food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, sugar and pork. Within Housing, price decreases were noted for household furnishings and equipment and for traveller accommodation. Declines in clothing prices, transportation charges (particularly gasoline and vehicle rentals) and personal care supply costs also contributed to the overall downward movement. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### **Saint John**

The 0.4% fall in the All-items index reflected declines in six of the seven major component indexes. Among the main contributors were lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased charges for traveller accommodation, and a drop in clothing prices. Further downward pressure came from the

Food index, where lower prices were recorded for beef, fresh vegetables, pork, soft drinks, sugar and turkey. Lower prices for personal care supplies and liquor purchased from stores also exerted a notable downward influence. Recreation, reading and education expenses declined as well. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### **Quebec City**

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices, most notably for beef, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Increased charges for recreation, reading and education were also recorded, along with higher prices for gasoline and increased rates for parking and air travel. Moderating these advances were declines in household furnishings and equipment prices and a drop in charges for traveller accommodation. Clothing prices also declined. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.6%.

#### **Montreal**

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward pressure were higher food prices (particularly for fresh produce, chicken and soft drinks) and increased recreational expenses. Offsetting these advances were declines in transportation charges (most notably for vehicle rentals) and lower prices for clothing and for beer purchased from stores. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

#### **Ottawa**

The All-items index rose 0.1%. An advance in the Housing index was a major contributor, and reflected increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, piped gas, household furnishings and household operation. The Food index also rose, mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables and dairy products. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, where increased charges for parking and air travel were recorded. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and clothing. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

## Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Transportation, Clothing and Food indexes. The drop in Transportation was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline and decreased vehicle rental costs. The Food index fell due to lower prices for turkey, dairy products, beef, fresh fruit, prepared meats, soft drinks and pork. These declines were largely offset by advances in the Housing index, most notably for owned and rented accommodation, piped gas and household furnishings. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies and increased charges relating to reading and education. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

## Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.3%, mainly due to declines in the Housing, Clothing and Food indexes. Within Housing, most of the downward impact came from lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation. The drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, turkey, 2% milk and beef. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in the Recreation, Reading and Education index and the Transportation index, the latter due mainly to increases in air fares. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

## Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact came from the Food index where higher prices were recorded for beef, fresh vegetables, sugar, pork and prepared meats. The Housing index also rose, reflecting advances in household furnishings and equipment prices, household operating expenses and rented accommodation charges. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, and was mainly due to advances in air fares, parking rates and gasoline prices. These advances were moderated by lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

## Regina

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward impact were higher transportation costs (notably for parking, gasoline and air travel) and increased food prices (particularly for

beef, bakery products, sugar, eggs and cured meats). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies. These advances were completely offset by lower prices for clothing, household furnishings and equipment and traveller accommodation. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

## Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward pressure came from the Housing index where decreased charges were recorded for household furnishings and equipment, owned accommodation and traveller accommodation. A drop in the Clothing index contributed further downward pressure, as did lower prices for personal care supplies and liquor purchased from stores. These declines were partially offset by higher transportation charges, most notably for gasoline. Charges for home entertainment equipment, reading and education advanced as well. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

## Edmonton

Declines in the Clothing and Housing indexes were the main contributors to the 0.2% drop in the All-items index. The fall in the latter was largely due to decreased traveller accommodation charges and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Partially offsetting these declines were price increases for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines, and a slight rise in the Food index, due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables, cereal products, chicken, dairy products, and fats and oils. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

## Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.5%, as six of the seven major component indexes declined. The greatest downward impact came from the Transportation index (lower prices for gasoline and vehicle rentals), followed by the Clothing index and the Housing index (decreased charges for traveller and owned accommodation). The Food index also fell, largely due to lower prices for fresh produce. Further downward pressure came from price declines for personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

## Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the overall increase was attributable to higher food prices, most notably for chicken, fresh produce and beef. Increased transportation charges, particularly for gasoline, air travel and parking, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances in furniture prices, household operating expenses and rented accommodation charges were noted as well. Lower prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages had a dampening effect. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

## Victoria

Declines in six of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.3% drop in the All-items index. A decline in the Housing index, reflecting lower prices for traveller accommodation, furniture and owned accommodation, had the greatest downward impact. Lower prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages also exerted a notable dampening effect. Further downward pressure came from decreased charges for recreational equipment, home entertainment equipment and the rental of automotive vehicles. Lower prices for gasoline and personal care supplies were also recorded. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

## Whitehorse

Decreased charges for traveller accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings were among the main contributors to the 0.1% drop in the All-

items index. A decline in the Recreation, Reading and Education index also contributed a notable downward effect. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for personal care supplies, increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for poultry, bakery products, fresh vegetables and pork were completely offset by higher prices for soft drinks, fresh fruit, dairy products and beef. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

## Yellowknife

The All-items index fell 0.1%. Decreased charges for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and household operation accounted for a large part of the overall decline, as did lower prices for clothing, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. These declines were partly offset by higher food prices, particularly for cereal products, beef, dairy products and fresh fruit. Increased air fares and higher prices for recreational equipment also exerted a considerable upward influence. Since December 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The December 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>								
December 1992 index	122.7	114.9	117.9	127.2	120.0	127.1	132.1	150.0
% change from November 1992	0.0	0.4	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	3.7
% change from December 1991	2.3	2.9	0.6	0.7	3.1	1.4	2.5	7.1
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
December 1992 index	127.7	125.0	120.2	124.3	120.3	138.4	131.9	187.3
% change from November 1992	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-2.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.2
% change from December 1991	1.5	2.5	0.3	1.8	2.6	4.3	1.8	0.4
<b>Halifax</b>								
December 1992 index	126.0	126.5	118.6	124.3	121.1	129.8	129.3	172.7
% change from November 1992	-0.6	-1.5	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.0
% change from December 1991	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	3.2	2.1	2.0	0.6
<b>Saint John</b>								
December 1992 index	125.6	124.8	120.3	125.8	120.6	129.3	127.0	171.2
% change from November 1992	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.5
% change from December 1991	0.6	2.5	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.1	1.6	-6.0
<b>Quebec City</b>								
December 1992 index	128.6	119.1	127.0	133.4	119.0	134.6	137.3	168.8
% change from November 1992	0.2	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from December 1991	2.6	2.8	1.0	1.1	5.6	3.5	2.0	4.5
<b>Montreal</b>								
December 1992 index	130.4	119.6	130.6	133.7	119.8	134.7	140.6	173.4
% change from November 1992	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1991	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	3.7	3.8	1.7	5.0
<b>Ottawa</b>								
December 1992 index	128.8	121.4	127.2	128.5	124.8	136.4	131.7	167.2
% change from November 1992	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.3	-0.1
% change from December 1991	2.0	2.9	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.8	-0.6	3.0
<b>Toronto</b>								
December 1992 index	130.5	121.5	130.7	127.5	126.7	136.1	134.2	164.9
% change from November 1992	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1991	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	2.0
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
December 1992 index	127.7	119.9	125.8	126.1	125.2	127.8	131.4	168.7
% change from November 1992	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.4	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.1
% change from December 1991	2.2	3.3	2.9	0.4	2.8	2.3	0.8	-1.0
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
December 1992 index	128.5	128.0	123.8	125.8	125.1	129.3	134.5	164.4
% change from November 1992	0.2	1.2	0.2	-1.5	0.2	-0.8	0.1	0.1
% change from December 1991	2.2	4.7	0.7	0.3	3.7	1.5	2.4	1.7
<b>Regina</b>								
December 1992 index	128.8	127.7	118.8	125.5	132.9	143.4	131.3	174.7
% change from November 1992	0.0	0.3	-0.3	-1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1991	3.1	2.9	1.2	0.2	7.0	3.2	1.5	9.4

# 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>								
December 1992 index	127.4	127.8	118.8	124.6	126.5	153.8	129.8	160.7
% change from November 1992	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-1.3	1.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
% change from December 1991	2.4	3.1	0.5	0.1	5.2	2.9	2.0	7.2
<b>Edmonton</b>								
December 1992 index	127.4	119.3	122.5	123.9	126.2	131.3	133.1	181.5
% change from November 1992	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1991	2.2	1.7	0.8	-1.0	6.4	4.1	1.7	2.3
<b>Calgary</b>								
December 1992 index	126.8	120.4	122.1	124.9	121.6	128.6	132.6	180.0
% change from November 1992	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3	-1.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
% change from December 1991	1.4	0.8	0.9	-1.0	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.7
<b>Vancouver</b>								
December 1992 index	129.5	129.2	124.4	122.3	132.6	126.1	130.5	163.5
% change from November 1992	0.2	1.2	0.1	-1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.8
% change from December 1991	4.4	5.3	4.4	-0.6	7.9	2.5	0.9	5.3
<b>Victoria</b>								
December 1992 index	127.5	126.3	121.1	123.5	130.7	125.2	129.6	163.9
% change from November 1992	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8
% change from December 1991	2.9	3.2	2.8	-0.4	5.1	2.9	-0.3	4.7
<b>Whitehorse</b>								
December 1992 index	123.6	117.2	123.1	127.0	116.0	125.7	125.0	149.8
% change from November 1992	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	-0.7	0.0
% change from December 1991	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	2.5	-1.8	0.9	0.5
<b>Yellowknife</b>								
December 1992 index	124.9	113.9	120.5	130.4	120.9	117.6	129.2	164.3
% change from November 1992	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	-1.1	0.4	0.0
% change from December 1991	1.2	-2.4	1.3	3.5	2.4	-0.9	2.2	2.3

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Annual Survey of Manufactures 1990

#### Highlights

- Preliminary figures from the Annual Survey of Manufactures indicate aggregate shipments of manufactured goods declined 3.2% in 1990 to \$298.9 billion, down from \$308.8 billion in 1989. This was the first decline in manufactured shipments since the 1982 recession, and compares with year-over-year increases of 3.8% in 1989 and 9.5% in 1988. (All figures are based on current dollars.) Value added from manufacturing activity decreased 3.5% in 1990 compared to a 2.3% increase in 1989.
- The total number of persons employed by these manufacturing establishments in 1990 dropped 5.1% to 1.87 million with their total wages and salaries slipping 0.4% to \$60.0 billion.
- The accompanying tables show selected principal statistics for Canada and the provinces for all manufacturing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5378.

Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1990* (31-203, \$61).

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

### Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province\*

1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

Province	Manufacturing activity							
	Production and related workers				Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies used	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added
	No. of establishments	Number	Person-hours paid '000,000	Wages		\$'000,000		
Newfoundland	341	13,134	26.9	309.9	88.5	714.2	1,551.8	742.1
Prince Edward Island	141	2,663	5.6	50.8	9.7	229.1	396.4	155.7
Nova Scotia	760	27,772	57.5	724.8	183.1	3,202.4	5,150.5	1,856.2
New Brunswick	714	25,104	52.2	686.5	259.2	3,724.8	5,865.5	1,912.5
Québec	13,362	381,882	782.5	10,246.7	2,431.6	38,488.1	73,973.6	33,477.5
Ontario	15,563	706,346	1,480.1	21,058.6	3,253.9	89,803.8	155,995.2	62,629.0
Manitoba	1,167	39,973	82.5	998.4	181.1	3,435.9	6,739.5	3,154.6
Saskatchewan	809	14,481	30.3	407.9	123.9	2,227.2	3,786.0	1,475.1
Alberta	2,827	64,292	133.7	1,900.9	541.0	12,651.6	20,048.8	7,029.6
British Columbia	4,126	117,346	241.3	4,013.5	862.5	14,145.4	25,335.9	10,507.2
Yukon	30	189	0.4	4.6	0.4	7.7	19.3	11.1
Northwest Territories	24	142	0.3	4.0	1.0	34.1	56.1	21.8
<b>Canada - 1990</b>	<b>39,864</b>	<b>1,393,324</b>	<b>2,893.3</b>	<b>40,406.5</b>	<b>7,936.1</b>	<b>168,664.3</b>	<b>298,918.5</b>	<b>122,972.5</b>
Canada - 1989	39,150	1,495,937	3,124.9	41,374.1	7,717.4	174,775.3	308,805.3	127,406.6
Change	1.8%	(6.9%)	(7.4%)	(2.3%)	2.8%	(3.5%)	(3.2%)	(3.5%)

\* Preliminary figures.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

# Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province\* - Concluded 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

Province	Total activity						
	Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees		Total employees		Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for resale	Total value of shipments and other revenue	Value added
			Number	Salaries and wages			
	Number	Salaries					
	\$'000,000				\$'000,000		
Newfoundland	3,209	102.9	16,343	412.8	1,068.3	1,961.4	797.7
Prince Edward Island	823	23.6	3,486	74.4	278.8	457.6	167.2
Nova Scotia	9,492	345.0	37,264	1,069.8	3,864.5	5,910.3	1,953.8
New Brunswick	8,903	313.5	34,007	1,000.0	4,105.4	6,297.7	1,964.1
Quebec	130,659	5,180.2	512,541	15,426.9	44,104.0	80,831.1	34,719.2
Ontario	239,584	10,287.0	945,930	31,345.6	116,504.8	188,583.2	68,515.9
Manitoba	12,890	462.4	52,863	1,460.8	3,878.3	7,293.9	3,266.5
Saskatchewan	5,753	197.5	20,234	605.4	2,479.2	4,084.2	1,521.3
Alberta	27,112	1,046.1	91,404	2,947.0	13,705.9	21,293.9	7,220.4
British Columbia	37,122	1,623.9	154,468	5,637.4	15,786.7	27,243.6	10,773.7
Yukon	29	0.8	218	5.4	8.1	19.7	11.0
Northwest Territories	83	2.7	225	6.6	34.8	56.8	21.8
Canada - 1990	475,659	19,585.6	1,868,983	59,992.1	205,818.9	344,033.3	130,932.7
Canada - 1989	474,322	18,876.0	1,970,259	60,250.1	214,376.7	356,662.1	135,662.0
Change	0.3%	3.8%	(5.1%)	(0.4%)	(4.0%)	(3.5%)	(3.5%)

\* Preliminary figures.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities 1992-93 (Preliminary Data)

The first of the three editions of this annual publication is released today. The **preliminary** edition is published in January of the academic year under review, in order to provide information on institutions that have determined salaries for the period and that are able to respond quickly to the survey.

Later in the year, usually in the summer, a second **supplementary** edition is published in order to provide information on universities that missed the first edition but have subsequently provided data on their teaching staff.

Later still, when all universities have reported, a **final** edition is published that contains the information presented in the first and second editions as well as information on any remaining institutions.

*Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1992-93 Preliminary* (81-258P, \$22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Dev Uppal (613-951-1527) or Grafton Ross (613-951-0608), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040).

## Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 16, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended January 16, 1993 totalled 267 404 tonnes, a 15.0% increase from the preceding week's total of 232 493 tonnes and up 7.6% from the year-earlier 248 599 tonnes. The cumulative total at January 16, 1993 was 571 893 tonnes, a 2.0% increase from 560 878 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

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

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1993

### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 3.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 26.2% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 24.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 26.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year will appear here in subsequent announcements.

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

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

## Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

December 1992

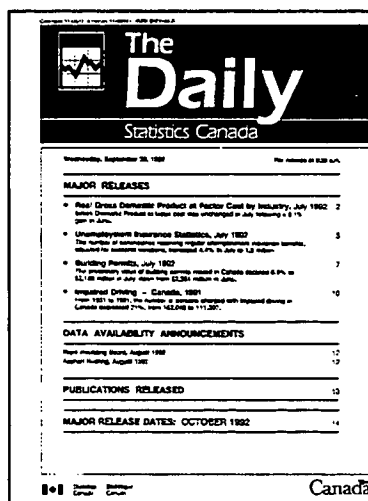
Manufacturers shipped 2 590 529 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in December 1992, up 18.0% from the 2 194 561 square metres shipped a year earlier but down 23.0% from the 3 363 659 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1992 totalled 32 117 561 square metres, an increase of 3.9% from the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The December 1992 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■



### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily, January 21, 1993

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Canadian Economic Observer**, January 1993.  
**Catalogue number 11-010**

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$26/US\$260;  
Other Countries: US\$31/US\$310).

**Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**,  
December 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-001**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Oils and Fats**, November 1992.

**Catalogue number 32-006**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard**,  
November 1992.

**Catalogue number 36-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Electric Lamps**, December 1992.

**Catalogue number 43-009**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Gypsum Products**, November 1992.

**Catalogue number 44-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;  
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics**,  
November 1992.

**Catalogue number 53-003**

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;  
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

**Department Store Sales by Province and  
Metropolitan Area**, October 1992.

**Catalogue number 63-004**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;  
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Touriscope: International Travel - Advance  
Information**, November 1992. Vol. 8, No. 11.

**Catalogue number 66-001P**

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;  
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

**Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching  
Staff at Canadian Universities**, 1992-93 Preliminary.

**Catalogue number 81-258P**

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26;  
Other Countries: US\$31).

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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