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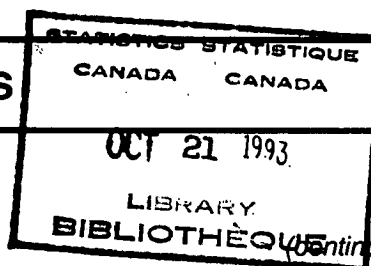
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MAJOR RELEASES

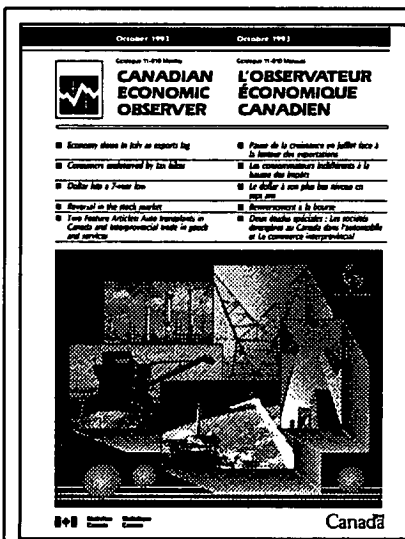
- **Consumer Price Index, September 1993** 3
Between September 1992 and September 1993, the All-items CPI rose 1.9%, up from the 1.7% increase reported in August.
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Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 0.3% to \$16.3 billion in August, the fourth increase in the last five months.

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Canadian Economic Observer October 1993

The October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, comes in a new two-part format and presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in September and two feature articles. One feature article is on interprovincial trade in goods and services and the other is on auto transplants in Canada.

A more extensive statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

September 1993

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the All-items CPI rose 1.9%, up from the 1.7% increase reported in August.

All-Items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose 0.1% between August and September to 130.7 (1986=100). Five of the seven major component indexes posted increases between 0.1% and 0.2%; the Recreation, Reading and Education index increased 1.0% and the Food index fell 0.6%.

The largest upward pressure resulted from a 1.0% rise in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, due to tuition fee increases for university courses. A 0.2% increase in the Housing index also contributed notably to the latest rise in the CPI. However, a 0.6% drop in the Food index exerted a major dampening influence on the overall increase.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the All-items index increased 1.9%, slightly more than the 1.7% rise noted between August 1992 and August 1993.

Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index increased 0.4% in September, up from the smaller 0.2% rise in August and the 0.1% rises in June and July. The Food index climbed 0.2%, while the All-items excluding Food index advanced 0.4%.

The compound annual rate of change for the All-items index based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (from June to September) was 2.5%, up sharply from the 1.2% rise reported for the previous three-month period ending in August.

Food

The Food index fell 0.6% in September, following a 0.4% decline in August. In September, the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.7% and accounted for most of the latest change. At the same time, the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants also declined (-0.1%) but contributed marginally to the overall decline in the Food index.

Note to Users

The CPI basket will be updated

The basket of goods and services used in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is regularly updated to reflect changes in Canadians' buying patterns. This is done by using the results of Statistics Canada's Family Expenditure Survey (FAMEX) to establish the weights in the CPI. The usual pattern has been to introduce new weights every four years. For example, the results of the 1986 FAMEX survey were incorporated in the CPI in 1989 and the next revision would ordinarily have been scheduled for 1993, using 1990 FAMEX results.

In order to capture the effect of the Goods and Services Tax on expenditure patterns, this upcoming revision will use the results of the FAMEX survey that will cover expenditures made during 1992. Introduction of the 1992 weights is now scheduled for 1995.

A large part of the 0.7% drop in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was associated with seasonally lower prices for fresh vegetables, which were down 10.7% on average—influenced mainly by storage-type vegetables (carrots, -21.1%; onions, -27.7%; and potatoes, -19.3%). Despite this latest decline, the Fresh Vegetables index was 3.6% higher than in September 1992.

Lower prices were observed also for beef, pork and veal. The drop in beef prices was traceable largely to a buildup of the cattle herd in the United States.

Lower prices were also reported for bakery products, fish and canned soup.

A small offset to the overall downward pressure on food prices resulted from higher prices for chicken, cured meat, prepared and ready cooked meat, selected dairy products and soft drinks.

The Fresh Fruit index rose 0.3%, as increases in orange prices were offset, to a large extent, by a drop in banana prices.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the Food index rose 1.2%, a smaller increase than the 1.6% and 1.4% increases in July and August respectively. In the latest period, the indexes for Food Purchased from Stores and for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 1.3% and 1.1% respectively.

All-Items excluding Food

In September, the All-items excluding Food index moved up 0.2%, the same rate as in August. The largest contributors to the latest change came from a 1.0% increase in the Recreation, Reading and Education index and a 0.2% increase in the Housing index. A much smaller proportion was explained by a 0.2% rise in the Transportation index.

A sharp 6.4% increase in the Education index accounted for the latest advance in the Recreation, Reading and Education index. The dominant factor in the Education index was a 9.2% average rise in tuition fees for university courses. The latest rise in tuition fees was larger than the 8.5% increase noted in September 1992, but was much lower than the increases registered in both September 1990 and September 1991.

The Housing index climbed 0.2% in September, with much of the increase concentrated in higher charges for rented accommodation and household operation and in increased prices for household furnishings and equipment. Within household operation, higher charges were noted for basic telephone services, child care services and pet food. Within the furnishings and equipment category, notable price increases were observed for furniture,

household textiles and selected appliances. The Owned Accommodation index fell 0.1%, as moderate increases in new house prices and maintenance and repair charges were effectively cancelled by a further drop in mortgage interest cost. Fuel oil prices fell 0.5%.

The Transportation index increased 0.2% in September, as the Private Transportation component rose 0.3% and the Public Transportation category fell 0.8%. The rise in the Private Transportation index resulted from a 0.8% advance in gasoline prices following a 1.3% decline in August. Most of the increase in September was, therefore, attributable to a return to regular prices from "price war" levels the previous month. An 8.5% rise in automobile rental charges, mainly due to prices returning from "specials", also had a notable upward impact. The drop in the Public Transportation index was attributable entirely to a 1.7% fall in air fares for most European and Caribbean destinations.

The Clothing index moved up 0.2% and contributed modestly to the overall increase in the All-items excluding Food index in September. The Women's Wear index rose 0.2%; the Men's Wear index declined 0.1%. In the Women's Wear index, increases were registered for blouses and shirts, foundation garments, jewellery and footwear. In the

Consumer Price Index and Major Components (1986 = 100)

	September 1992	August 1993	September 1993	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	128.3	130.6	130.7	1.9	0.1
Food	120.7	122.9	122.2	1.2	-0.6
Housing	126.5	128.1	128.4	1.5	0.2
Clothing	129.7	131.0	131.3	1.2	0.2
Transportation	121.7	125.7	126.0	3.5	0.2
Health and personal care	132.2	135.3	135.4	2.4	0.1
Recreation, reading and education	132.8	135.2	136.6	2.9	1.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.1	172.4	172.5	1.4	0.1
All-items excluding food	130.0	132.3	132.6	2.0	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy	130.6	133.1	133.5	2.2	0.3
Goods	123.8	125.8	125.8	1.6	0.0
Services	133.7	136.2	136.6	2.2	0.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	76.6	76.5		
All-items (1981 = 100)			173.0		

Men's Wear index, price increases for coats and footwear were offset by lower prices for suits, pants and furnishings. The Girls' Wear index was up 1.2% but the Boys' Wear index fell by 1.0%. Price increases on new clothing lines and the effect of previously discounted prices returning to their regular levels were offset, to a large extent, by continued "sales prices".

The index for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and the index for Health and Personal Care increased 0.1%. The impact of both on the All-items excluding Food index was negligible. For the former index, small price increases for beer and wine purchased from stores were observed. For the latter, the effects of increased dental care charges were offset, to a large extent, by lower prices for selected personal care supplies.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the All-items excluding Food index rose 2.0%, up from the average 1.7% increase reported in each of the 12-month periods ending in May, June, July and August.

Energy

The Energy index increased 0.4% following declines of 0.5% and 0.6% in July and August respectively. In September, gasoline prices rose 0.8%, while fuel oil prices fell 0.5%. Between September 1992 and September 1993, the Energy index rose 1.0% after being stable in August.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index was up 0.3%, slightly more than the 0.2% increase in August. Between September 1992 and September 1993, this index advanced 2.2%, compared with the 1.8% increase noted in the 12-month periods ending in July and in August.

Goods and Services

On a month-to-month basis, the Goods index remained the same after a 0.2% decline in August. The indexes for Durables and Semi-durables increased 0.3% and 0.2% respectively; the index for Non-durables fell 0.2%. At the same time, the Services index increased 0.3%, following a moderate 0.1% rise in August.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the Goods index climbed 1.6%, up from the 1.3% rise

in August. The Services index also registered a faster rate of increase, advancing 2.2% in September after advances of 1.9% for both July and August.

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the All-items indexes ranged from 0.2% declines in Charlottetown-Summerside and Saint John to a 0.6% increase in Victoria. In the two cities with the largest declines, the indexes for Food and Housing decreased significantly. In Victoria, larger than average increases were observed mainly in its Food, Clothing and Transportation indexes.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 0.5% in Edmonton to 4.1% in Vancouver.

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

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Advances in university tuition fees were recorded, along with higher prices for household furnishings and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Further upward pressure came from price increases for personal care supplies. Dampening these advances were lower prices for clothing and food. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, soft drinks and bakery products. Declines in air fares and in vehicle rental charges were also noted. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, chicken, and cereal and bakery products. The Housing index also fell, as decreased charges for owned accommodation and electricity were reported. Further downward pressure came from lower air fares and decreased charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Partly offsetting these declines were higher tuition fees for university courses and increased prices for women's wear. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Hallifax

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among the factors exerting an upward influence were advances in tuition fees for university courses, higher charges for cablevision services and increased prices for alcoholic beverages. Prices increased for women's and men's wear as well. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, where prices increased for household furnishings and equipment, basic telephone services and child care. Among the factors exerting a downward influence were lower food prices (most notably for fresh vegetables, bakery products and beef), decreased charges for personal care supplies and lower prices for non-prescribed medicines. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as higher vehicle rental charges were offset by declines in gasoline prices and lower air fares. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Saint John

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Food index, and reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals. Further downward pressure came from declines in owned accommodation charges and from lower household operating expenses. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for women's and men's wear and higher tuition fees for university courses. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Québec

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. The Food index declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, pork and poultry. The Transportation index also fell, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares more than offset increased charges for vehicle rentals. The Housing index declined as well, largely due to a drop in owned accommodation charges. Completely offsetting these declines were advances in university tuition fees, higher prices for home-entertainment equipment, and increased charges for dental care and prescribed medicines. The Clothing index also rose slightly. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Montréal

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A rise in the Housing index reflected higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for owned accommodation and higher child care expenses. The Transportation index also rose, responding to higher charges for vehicle rentals and increased prices for gasoline. Further upward pressure came from higher fees for university courses and from increased charges for personal care supplies, dental care and non-prescribed medicines. Dampening these overall advances were lower food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, bakery products, restaurants meals and prepared meats. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Ottawa

Higher transportation costs (most notably for gasoline and automobile rentals) and increased fees for university tuition accounted for a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for women's and girls' wear were recorded as well. Partly offsetting these advances were lower food prices and decreased housing charges. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce, beef, chicken, pork and pasta products. Lower prices for furniture and decreased charges for owned accommodation were the major causes for the drop in the Housing index. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward effect came from the Housing component, where price increases for household furnishings and equipment were recorded, along with increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. The cost of basic telephone service advanced as well. Further upward pressure came from price increases for university tuition, gasoline, air travel and women's wear. A drop in the Food index had a moderating effect and reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, pork and soft drinks. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Housing, Transportation, Food and Clothing indexes. Within the Housing component, decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture were recorded. The drop in the Transportation index was due to declines in gasoline prices and air fares. The Food index fell overall as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken and bakery products more than offset higher prices for cured and prepared meats, milk, cereal products and soft drinks. Lower prices for women's wear caused the drop in the Clothing index. Largely offsetting these declines were increased university tuition fees and higher prices for personal care supplies and cigarettes. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among the factors exerting a downward influence were declines in gasoline prices, air fares and owned accommodation charges. The cost of personal care supplies and women's wear declined as well. Offsetting these declines were higher university tuition fees and higher overall food prices, most notably for fresh produce, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products and pork. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were higher university tuition fees and increased prices for cigarettes. The Food index remained unchanged overall as higher prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, poultry, pork, cured meats and soft drinks were completely offset by lower prices for prepared meats, fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, dairy products, beef and eggs. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for women's wear, decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for personal care supplies. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact originated in the Transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline and decreased

air fares were recorded. Lower prices for women's wear and personal care supplies were noted as well. Largely offsetting these declines were higher fees for university tuition, increased housing charges and a rise in the Food index. Within the Housing index, price increases were recorded for household furnishings and equipment, household operation, owned accommodation and rented accommodation. The Food index advanced as a result of higher prices for beef, fresh fruit, bakery products, pork, restaurant meals and eggs. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.1% as five of the seven major component indexes declined. The greatest downward influence came from the Housing index, where decreased charges were recorded for owned accommodation, household furnishings and rented accommodation. Price declines for women's wear, beef, fresh vegetables and pork were also noted. Further downward pressure came from the Transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares were observed. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Largely offsetting these declines were increased fees for university tuition and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for beer purchased from stores. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Calgary

The 0.4% rise in the All-items index reflected higher fees for university courses, increased prices for household furnishings and higher household operating expenses. A rise in the Food index also had a notable upward effect, mainly due to higher prices for fresh fruit, poultry and restaurant meals. The Transportation index also rose, largely responding to increases in vehicle rental charges and insurance premiums. A drop in the prices of women's wear had a dampening effect. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Vancouver

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index reflected higher university tuition fees, increased prices for women's and men's wear and higher food prices (most notably for chicken, beef, restaurant meals, prepared meats and fresh vegetables). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for gasoline

and alcoholic beverages. The Housing index declined, largely due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Higher food prices were among the main contributors, particularly for fresh vegetables, chicken, beef, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Increased housing charges were also recorded, most notably for rented accommodation, household operation and owned accommodation. Price increases for gasoline and automobile rentals also had a considerable upward influence. Further upward pressure came from advances in university tuition fees and from higher prices for women's and men's wear. Prices for alcoholic beverages also advanced. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Whitehorse

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.1% drop in the All-items index. The greatest downward effect came from the Housing index, where declines were registered for owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses and furniture prices. Lower prices for women's wear and decreased air fares also exerted a notable downward effect. The Food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, chicken, cured and prepared meats, cereal products and pasta products. Partly offsetting these declines

were increased fees for university courses, higher prices for reading materials, and increased charges for personal care supplies and dental care. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Housing, Clothing and Transportation indexes. Within the Housing index, prices declined for fuel oil and for household furnishings and equipment. The drop in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for women's wear, while the decline in Transportation was due to lower air fares and gasoline prices. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, restaurant meals and pork were completely offset by lower prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, prepared meats and poultry. Partly offsetting these declines were price advances for university tuition fees, recreation equipment, reading materials and home-entertainment equipment. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines advanced as well. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The September 1993 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.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
September 1993 index	125.1	118.0	119.1	133.1	121.4	129.4	136.8	151.9
% change from August 1993	0.1	-0.6	0.3	-1.6	-0.2	0.6	3.2	0.0
% change from September 1992	2.4	3.9	0.8	0.1	3.3	1.3	4.3	5.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
September 1993 index	129.6	128.1	121.3	128.5	119.3	140.1	135.8	193.3
% change from August 1993	-0.2	-0.9	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.0
% change from September 1992	2.0	3.0	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.7
Halifax								
September 1993 index	127.5	127.7	120.2	129.8	120.8	129.9	132.4	173.9
% change from August 1993	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-1.3	1.5	0.7
% change from September 1992	1.1	0.6	0.3	3.4	2.2	-0.9	2.2	0.9
Saint John								
September 1993 index	126.9	124.7	120.8	133.5	121.4	133.2	129.8	172.2
% change from August 1993	-0.2	-1.5	-0.2	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.7	-0.1
% change from September 1992	1.4	0.2	0.4	5.3	3.5	1.1	2.0	0.4
Québec								
September 1993 index	129.0	117.7	127.8	135.7	118.2	137.0	139.3	168.7
% change from August 1993	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	1.2	0.0
% change from September 1992	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.4	0.1
Montréal								
September 1993 index	131.0	118.4	131.1	135.9	120.4	136.8	143.2	174.4
% change from August 1993	0.2	-1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.1	-0.1
% change from September 1992	1.2	-0.8	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.3
Ottawa								
September 1993 index	130.8	124.8	128.3	130.8	126.9	141.6	135.3	165.7
% change from August 1993	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1
% change from September 1992	2.2	4.5	1.3	1.2	3.2	4.3	2.6	-0.5
Toronto								
September 1993 index	132.2	123.6	131.5	129.4	129.2	138.7	137.3	165.6
% change from August 1993	0.2	-0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	-0.1
% change from September 1992	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.4	4.1	2.7	2.8	0.6
Thunder Bay								
September 1993 index	129.9	120.2	127.3	133.4	127.4	130.3	135.0	171.0
% change from August 1993	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
% change from September 1992	2.1	-0.5	1.7	2.6	4.3	2.3	3.9	0.5
Winnipeg								
September 1993 index	130.5	129.7	124.5	132.9	126.2	134.5	139.3	164.6
% change from August 1993	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.7	-0.1
% change from September 1992	2.1	3.1	0.5	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.9	0.3
Regina								
September 1993 index	131.9	131.2	120.7	139.5	132.5	145.3	135.0	177.2
% change from August 1993	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	1.3	0.3
% change from September 1992	3.0	2.5	1.3	8.1	4.5	2.3	3.8	1.4

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.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
September 1993 index	130.2	130.4	120.7	138.6	124.2	157.6	134.0	164.2
% change from August 1993	-0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.7	-2.2	-0.3	1.7	0.0
% change from September 1992	2.5	2.5	0.8	8.5	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.6
Edmonton								
September 1993 index	127.9	113.5	124.4	128.4	126.2	130.5	137.0	182.9
% change from August 1993	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6	2.5	0.1
% change from September 1992	0.5	-5.7	1.0	0.9	3.3	-0.1	2.9	0.9
Calgary								
September 1993 index	128.9	118.8	124.3	129.2	124.2	132.0	137.1	182.5
% change from August 1993	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.0
% change from September 1992	1.9	-1.2	2.0	1.0	4.2	2.7	3.7	1.4
Vancouver								
September 1993 index	132.9	131.6	126.1	127.5	137.4	129.6	135.4	172.0
% change from August 1993	0.2	0.3	-0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.3
% change from September 1992	4.1	3.5	3.5	1.4	6.6	3.8	4.7	4.4
Victoria								
September 1993 index	131.2	129.6	123.8	128.9	134.4	129.1	134.1	171.0
% change from August 1993	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.1
% change from September 1992	3.6	3.1	2.9	1.8	6.1	3.7	3.5	3.9
Whitehorse								
September 1993 index	126.9	120.8	125.3	130.7	116.5	128.7	126.5	165.4
% change from August 1993	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	1.3	1.0	0.0
% change from September 1992	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.4	1.5	0.5	10.1
Yellowknife								
September 1993 index	126.6	118.0	120.5	132.6	121.3	125.1	131.6	166.8
% change from August 1993	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.3	1.4	1.1	0.0
% change from September 1992	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.5	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.3

¹ 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).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

For further information about this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

The August 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

Retail Sales

Trade group	Aug. 1992	July 1993 ^r	Aug. 1993 ^p	Aug. 1992 to Aug. 1993	Aug. 1992	May 1993 ^r	June 1993 ^r	July 1993 ^r	Aug. 1993 ^p	July 1993 to Aug. 1993	Aug. 1992 to Aug. 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change				
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,826	4,295	3,866	1.0	3,825	3,925	3,923	3,932	3,983	1.3	4.1
All other food stores	261	314	287	9.9	257	286	290	289	286	-1.2	11.2
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	885	972	969	9.5	915	979	988	993	1,003	1.1	9.6
Clothing											
Shoe stores	127	124	131	3.1	126	132	131	132	132	0.2	5.4
Men's clothing stores	116	124	115	-0.7	140	146	145	145	143	-1.5	2.4
Women's clothing stores	295	318	302	2.2	312	318	319	328	322	-1.9	3.0
Other clothing stores	329	322	362	10.3	330	348	350	361	363	0.5	10.0
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	628	723	687	9.4	630	695	684	707	696	-1.5	10.4
Household furnishings stores	191	199	194	1.4	186	181	181	186	187	0.4	0.7
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,133	3,759	3,463	10.6	3,245	3,424	3,351	3,447	3,422	-0.7	5.4
Gasoline service stations	1,259	1,324	1,307	3.9	1,181	1,200	1,215	1,205	1,221	1.4	3.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	835	971	892	6.8	859	900	896	914	910	-0.5	5.9
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,688	1,621	1,661	-1.6	1,757	1,748	1,744	1,735	1,745	0.6	-0.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	545	571	556	2.0	549	575	569	565	565	-0.1	2.9
Other durable goods stores	406	435	433	6.7	415	445	437	441	445	0.8	7.1
All other retail stores n.e.c.	873	978	878	0.6	827	844	841	856	855	-0.1	3.4
Total Retail Sales	15,396	17,048	16,103	4.6	15,555	16,146	16,063	16,237	16,279	0.3	4.7
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,264	13,289	12,640	3.1	12,310	12,723	12,713	12,789	12,857	0.5	4.4
Department store type merchandise	5,210	5,408	5,409	3.8	5,360	5,566	5,548	5,594	5,601	0.1	4.5
Provinces/Territories											
Newfoundland	283	301	286	1.0	279	272	276	283	280	-1.0	0.1
Prince Edward Island	74	85	79	5.8	68	69	70	72	72	-0.3	5.1
Nova Scotia	517	576	545	5.5	510	536	541	540	540	--	5.8
New Brunswick	408	454	427	4.8	403	413	414	424	422	-0.5	4.6
Quebec	3,732	4,261	3,969	6.3	3,754	3,934	3,945	4,011	3,996	-0.4	6.5
Ontario	5,610	6,154	5,779	3.0	5,773	5,968	5,866	5,918	5,956	0.6	3.2
Manitoba	531	568	545	2.7	542	547	544	555	554	-0.2	2.2
Saskatchewan	443	491	472	6.7	445	470	467	475	479	0.9	7.5
Alberta	1,663	1,771	1,698	2.1	1,665	1,695	1,676	1,709	1,702	-0.4	2.2
British Columbia	2,082	2,328	2,249	8.0	2,064	2,191	2,213	2,201	2,228	1.2	8.0
Yukon	20	22	19	-2.8	17	17	17	18	17	-4.6	-1.8
Northwest Territories	34	37	35	2.8	33	33	34	33	34	2.9	3.1

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 16, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 16, 1993 totalled 264 086 tonnes, up 10.0% from the week-earlier 240 175 tonnes and up 5.9% from the year-earlier 249 293 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 334 393 tonnes, a 4.5% increase from 10 844 223 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

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

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 1993

The September 1993 data for the Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes are now available.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada (1986=100) remained unchanged in September from August's revised level of 133.3. Year-over-year, the composite index for Canada increased by 1.4%, from 131.5 in September 1992 to 133.3 in September 1993. This was the smallest September-over-September index movement since 1984, when a 1.1% increase was recorded.

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

The third quarter 1993 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. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

September 1993

Data for September 1993 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1993 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. ■

Tobacco Products

September 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 4.47 billion cigarettes in September 1993, an 8.9% decrease from 4.91^r (revised) billion made in September 1992. For January to September 1993, production totalled 34.84 billion cigarettes, up 1.8% from 34.21^r billion a year earlier.

Domestic sales in September 1993 totalled 2.39 billion cigarettes, down 11.2% from 2.69 billion sold in September 1992. Year-to-date sales at the end of September 1993 totalled 22.90 billion cigarettes, down 14.2% from 26.70 billion cigarettes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The September 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Electric Lamps

September 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 24,986,000 light bulbs and tubes in September 1993, a 4.5% increase from 23,904,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of September 1993 totalled 189,419,000 light bulbs and tubes, down 0.3% from 189,895,000 a year earlier.

The September 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Electric Lamps

Third Quarter 1993

Data for the third quarter of 1993 on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Television Viewing

1992

Preliminary data for Fall 1992 are now available from the television data bank.

Detailed information will be published later this year in *Television Viewing, 1992* (87-208).

For further information, contact John Gordon (613-951-1565), Culture Statistics Program, Education Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Mental Health Statistics

1990-91

Mental health statistics for the reporting year 1990-91 provide socio-medico information on patients hospitalized for mental illness in general hospitals and psychiatric hospitals.

The data indicate the number of hospital separations (discharges and deaths) by age, sex, length of hospital stay, psychiatric diagnosis, type of hospital, and by province. Detailed tabulations on any of these variables are available on request.

For more information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Soft Drinks

September 1993

Data for September 1993 on soft drink production are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, \$2.70/\$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

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

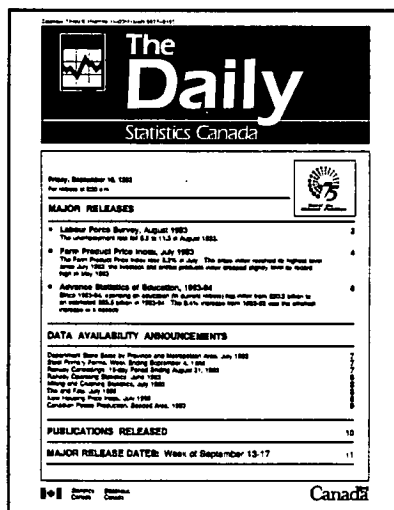
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

October 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage at October 1, 1993 and revised figures for September 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■



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The Daily, October 21, 1993

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, October 1993.

Catalogue number 11-010

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

Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1991.

Catalogue number 25-202

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

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, September 1993.

Catalogue number 36-004

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

Primary Iron and Steel, August 1993.

Catalogue number 41-001

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

Railway Operating Statistics,

July 1993. Vol. 73, No. 7.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$10.50/\$105; United States:
US\$12.60/US\$126; Other Countries:
US\$14.70/US\$147).

**Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in
Canada**, 1993-I.

Catalogue number 57-003

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US\$38/US\$152; Other Countries: US\$44.50/US\$178).

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