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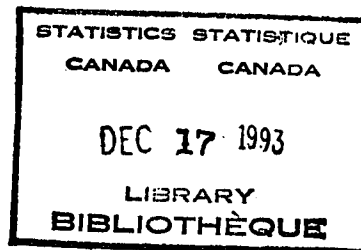


MAJOR RELEASES

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In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.9%, unchanged from the increase reported in September and October.
- **Sales of Natural Gas, October 1993** 9
Sales of natural gas increased 1.4% from October 1992. A decline in commercial sales was more than offset by increases in residential and industrial sales.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

November 1993

Between November 1992 and November 1993, the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased 1.9%, the same rate of increase as in October and in September. Since March 1993, the 12-month rates of increase have been below the 2.0% mark and have fluctuated between 1.6% and 1.9%.

All-items

The compound annual rate of change for the seasonally adjusted All-items index in the latest three-month period (from August to November) was 2.8%, compared with 2.5% for the three-month period ending in October.

Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index increased 0.2% in November and 0.1% in October. In November, the Food index climbed 0.4%, while the All-items excluding Food index rose by 0.2%.

Unadjusted, the All-items index advanced 0.5% between October and November to 131.5 (1986 = 100); this increase contrasted with the 0.2% seasonally adjusted rise noted above. Unadjusted, three of the seven major component indexes increased (Transportation +2.6%, Food +0.4%, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages +0.1%); the Recreation, Reading and Education index stayed unchanged, and the remaining three indexes (Housing -0.1%, Health and Personal Care -0.3%, Clothing -0.4%) declined.

Food

The Food index increased 0.4% in November, up from a 0.2% increase in October. The latest rise was due entirely to a 0.6% advance in the index for Food Purchased from Stores. Higher prices for some imported fresh vegetables and a return to normal prices for poultry explained a large part of the increase. The index for Food Purchased from Restaurants remained unchanged in November.

All-items excluding food

In November, the All-items Excluding Food index advanced 0.5%. The dominant factor was the 2.6% increase in the Transportation index, which was influenced by a 6.4% price increase for motor vehicles.

As for the other components of the Transportation index, a 1.6% increase in automobile insurance premiums was offset by a 1.4% decline in gasoline prices.

By convention, new model car and truck prices are introduced into the CPI every November. Price changes that follow are adjusted for quality differences between the latest models and their counterparts of the previous year. Quality changes include differences in the standard equipment on the new models (e.g., addition of anti-lock brakes or removal of body side mouldings) and other technical differences (e.g., improved resistance to corrosion, reduced exhaust emissions, addition of airbags, and ozone-friendly refrigerants, etc.). For each vehicle surveyed, the dollar value of the quality change is added to the price of the previous year's model. Therefore, a 6.4% price increase represents the change in the dollar value that consumers pay for vehicles of comparable quality.

Prices for new model vehicles, reported in November of each year, generally undergo further changes, as manufacturers adapt to changes in demand (see "Recent Price Changes in New Automobiles" in the December 1991 issue of *Consumer Price Index*). This is illustrated in the table below.

Price changes in new model vehicles

Model year	Monthly, October to November	Yearly Average,* November to October
	% change	
1991	3.3	-1.9
1992	4.5	3.2
1993	5.3	4.2
1994	6.4	-

* Calculated from the average of the months from November to October of each year.

The Clothing index declined 0.4%, mainly the result of seasonally lower prices in November. The Women's Wear index fell 1.1%, but the impact was partly offset by a 0.3% rise in the Men's Wear index.

The Housing index decreased 0.1% in November, after rising 0.2% in September and October. Much of the decline was attributed to a 0.4% drop in owned accommodation charges, following declines in maintenance and repair charges, mortgage interest costs, and the price of new houses. At the same time, the Rented Accommodations index rose by 0.2% and piped gas rates advanced by 5.6%.

The other major component indexes (Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages; Recreation, Reading and Education; and Health and Personal Care) contributed marginally to the movement of the All-items index in November.

Between November 1992 and November 1993, the advance in the All-items excluding Food index slowed to 1.8% after increases of 2.0% in September and 1.9% in October.

Energy

The Energy index remained unchanged in November as increases in natural gas (+5.6%) and fuel oil (+0.3%) prices were offset by a 1.4% drop in gasoline prices. Between November 1992 and November 1993, the Energy index fell 0.4%, following a 0.6% rise in October.

All-items excluding food and energy

The All-items Excluding Food and Energy index advanced 0.6% in November, after edging up 0.1% in October. Between November 1992 and November 1993, this index moved up 2.1%, after a 2.0% increase in October.

Consumer Price Index and its major components

1986 = 100

	November 1993	October 1993	November 1992	October 1993 to November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	131.5	130.9	129.1	0.5	1.9
Food	122.9	122.4	120.8	0.4	1.7
Housing	128.6	128.7	127.2	-0.1	1.1
Clothing	130.5	131.0	128.8	-0.4	1.3
Transportation	129.0	125.7	124.7	2.6	3.4
Health and personal care	135.5	135.9	132.7	-0.3	2.1
Recreation, reading and education	137.2	137.2	133.2	0.0	3.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	172.4	172.2	170.6	0.1	1.1
All-items excluding food	133.4	132.8	131.0	0.5	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	134.4	133.6	131.6	0.6	2.1
Goods	126.9	125.8	124.6	0.9	1.8
Services	137.0	137.0	134.5	0.0	1.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.0	76.4	77.5		
All-items (1981 = 100)	174.1				

Goods and services

In November, the Goods index climbed 0.9%. This was due largely to a 3.1% advance in the prices of Durables, the result of a 6.4% increase in new motor vehicle prices. At the same time, the Non-durable Goods index moved up 0.2%; the Semi-durable goods index fell 0.3%. In contrast, the Services index remained unchanged in November.

Between November 1992 and November 1993, the Goods index rose 1.8%, slightly more than the 1.7% increase in October. The Services index increased 1.9% after a 2.0% advance in October.

City Indexes

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the All-items index varied from a 0.1% decline in St. John's to a 0.9% increase in Montréal. Five of the seven major component indexes for St. John's fell, with the largest impact resulting from declines in its Food, Housing and Clothing indexes. For Montréal, significant price increases were noted in its indexes for Food and Transportation.

Between November 1992 and November 1993, increases in the All-items indexes for cities fluctuated between a low of 0.7% for Edmonton to a high of 3.3% for Whitehorse.

Main Contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index, by city

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact originated in the Food index, where prices fell for fresh produce, sugar, pork, cured meats, cereal products and soft drinks. The Housing index also had a considerable downward influence, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for fuel oil. Further downward pressure came from price declines for men's and women's wear, personal care supplies, prescribed medicines and liquor purchased from stores. A rise in the Transportation index had a major upward impact, reflecting higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for new 1994 model vehicles accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Charges increased for personal care services and for prescribed medicines as well. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce, prepared meats, sugar and poultry were offset by lower prices for restaurant meals, soft drinks, cereal products, beef and pork. Three of the major component indexes declined. The greatest downward pressure came from lower prices for men's and women's wear. Decreased charges for owned accommodation caused the Housing index to fall. Lower prices for alcoholic beverages were reported as well. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation component, where higher prices for new 1994 model vehicles were only partly offset by a drop in gasoline prices. Higher food prices also had a considerable upward influence, most notably for fresh vegetables, dairy products, beef and soft drinks. Prices advanced also for served alcoholic beverages, clothing and personal care supplies. Decreased charges for owned accommodation caused the Housing index to decline. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Saint John

Higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks, and increased prices for food (most notably for fresh produce, soft drinks, cereal products and sugar) explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and for served alcoholic beverages. The Housing index declined, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Québec

Increased transportation charges, largely for new 1994 model automobiles, explained a large part of the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Food index was also a major contributor, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, dairy products and bakery products. Also, prices were higher for household textiles and for men's and boys' wear. Household operating expenses advanced as well. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Montréal

Advances in the Transportation and Food indexes accounted for most of the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Within the Transportation component, prices were higher for new 1994 model automobiles, as well as for gasoline and vehicle repairs. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, cured meats, dairy products, bakery products and beef. Higher prices for personal care supplies were also noted. The Clothing index rose slightly, as higher prices for men's and boys' wear were virtually offset by lower prices for women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.3%. The greatest upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices were recorded for new 1994 model cars and trucks. Vehicle insurance premiums and repair charges were up as well. The Food index also rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products, poultry, cured and prepared meats, and bakery products. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were decreased housing charges (most

notably for household furnishings and equipment and for owned accommodation) and lower prices for women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Toronto

Higher transportation charges (particularly for new 1994 model cars and trucks and for vehicle insurance premiums) were the main contributors in a 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Dampening the overall advance were declines in four of the seven major components. The greatest downward impact came from the Housing index, where decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings were reported. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for women's wear and decreased charges for personal care supplies and services. The Food index fell slightly, as lower prices for fresh fruit, beef, cured and prepared meats, milk and pork more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables and poultry. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Thunder Bay

Higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks and increased vehicle insurance premiums were among the main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from the Food index, where prices increased for fresh vegetables, bread, poultry and pork. Dampening these advances were decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Prices declined for women's and girls' wear as well. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes were the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index reflected higher prices for new 1994 model vehicles, while the Housing index rose as a result of price increases for natural gas, household textiles, household operating expenses and rented accommodation. The Food index declined, as lower prices were recorded for beef, fresh fruit, soft drinks and bread. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Regina

Increased transportation charges were the main contributing factor in the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within the Transportation index, higher prices were reported for new 1994 model vehicles, as well as for gasoline and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Additional upward pressure came from a rise in the prices of alcoholic beverages. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for women's wear. Further downward pressure came from a drop in charges for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and for personal care supplies. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Saskatoon

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index was largely due to higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks. The Food index also rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, turkey and pork. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well. Moderating these advances were declines in the Housing and Clothing indexes. Within Housing, lower prices for household furnishings and equipment were recorded, along with decreased charges for owned accommodation. The drop in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Edmonton

Advances in the Housing, Transportation, and Health and Personal Care indexes explained most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, higher charges for natural gas and increased household operating expenses were reported. The rise in the Transportation index reflected the introduction of the 1994 model cars and trucks, partly offset by lower prices for gasoline and decreased vehicle maintenance and repair charges. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services and higher prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products caused the rise in the Health and Personal Care index. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also noted. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce, milk, bread and coffee were offset by lower prices for chicken, beef, pork, fish and soft drinks. A drop in the Clothing index, due mainly to lower prices for women's wear, had a dampening effect. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Calgary

The 0.5% rise in the All-items index was largely due to advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, higher prices were recorded for new cars and trucks, following the introduction of the 1994 models. Higher prices for natural gas, partly offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, explained the rise in the Housing index. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Declines in the Clothing and Food indexes dampened the overall advance. The drop in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for women's wear. The decline in the Food index was due to lower prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals and pork. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.5%. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index, where higher prices for new cars and trucks were recorded, following the introduction of the 1994 models. The Food index advanced, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, poultry, cereal and bakery products and prepared meats more than offset lower prices for beef and fresh fruit. The Housing index was also up, as increased charges for natural gas more than offset price declines for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges relating to owned accommodation. Price increases were also recorded for alcoholic beverages, newspapers and women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Victoria

Increased transportation charges, most notably for new 1994 model cars and trucks, as well as for gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and women's wear were recorded as well. The Food index advanced slightly, as higher prices for fresh produce,

poultry, beef, soft drinks and eggs were virtually offset by lower prices for restaurant meals, bakery products and milk. Dampening the overall upward movement were lower housing charges (for owned accommodation and for household furnishings and equipment) as well as decreased charges for personal care supplies. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward impact came from higher transportation charges and increased prices for alcoholic beverages. The rise in the Transportation index was mainly due to higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for rent and for personal care supplies. A drop in the Food index (resulting from lower prices for fresh fruit, bakery products, prepared meats, poultry and pork) had a dampening effect. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index, where higher prices were recorded for new 1994 model cars and trucks and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Food prices were also up, most notably for fresh vegetables, sugar and turkey. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased household operating expenses and increased charges for fuel oil and natural gas. Moderating these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The November 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								
November 1993 index	124.8	116.6	118.1	132.0	123.9	129.2	137.2	151.9
% change from October 1993	-0.1	-1.5	-0.4	-1.3	2.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
% change from November 1992	1.7	1.9	-0.8	3.4	3.1	1.1	3.6	5.0
Charlottetown/Summerside								
November 1993 index	130.8	129.2	122.0	127.5	123.2	141.4	136.4	192.6
% change from October 1993	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-2.0	3.3	0.1	0.2	-0.4
% change from November 1992	2.3	3.4	1.4	0.6	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.0
Halifax								
November 1993 index	129.4	130.8	121.1	129.3	124.3	132.4	134.3	176.5
% change from October 1993	0.6	1.1	-0.2	0.5	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.8
% change from November 1992	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.3	1.4	4.2	2.2
Saint John								
November 1993 index	128.1	127.2	120.6	133.2	124.4	133.1	131.8	172.3
% change from October 1993	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.5	2.6	-0.4	0.4	0.4
% change from November 1992	1.6	1.4	-0.2	4.6	3.2	1.7	3.5	0.1
Québec								
November 1993 index	130.2	119.8	128.3	135.6	121.5	137.2	140.5	168.3
% change from October 1993	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	3.1	-0.6	0.1	0.0
% change from November 1992	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	-0.2
Montréal								
November 1993 index	132.0	120.2	131.1	135.8	124.4	137.7	142.9	174.1
% change from October 1993	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
% change from November 1992	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.3	3.4	2.2	1.8	0.3
Ottawa								
November 1993 index	131.3	125.4	128.3	129.7	129.6	141.1	135.2	165.9
% change from October 1993	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	2.8	0.1	-0.1	0.2
% change from November 1992	2.0	3.5	1.0	0.8	4.0	2.9	3.0	-0.8
Toronto								
November 1993 index	132.7	124.0	131.5	128.0	132.0	137.5	138.0	165.5
% change from October 1993	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	2.5	-1.4	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1992	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.0	3.4	1.6	2.8	0.4
Thunder Bay								
November 1993 index	130.7	120.3	127.6	133.0	130.5	129.2	135.5	171.3
% change from October 1993	0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
% change from November 1992	2.0	-0.2	0.9	4.0	4.3	0.9	3.4	1.6
Winnipeg								
November 1993 index	131.7	130.1	126.0	132.6	128.9	135.3	140.4	164.8
% change from October 1993	0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from November 1992	2.7	2.8	1.9	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	0.4
Regina								
November 1993 index	132.7	132.0	120.9	138.3	135.7	146.2	135.3	178.4
% change from October 1993	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	2.5	-0.3	0.1	0.6
% change from November 1992	3.0	3.7	1.5	8.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.1

Consumer Price Indexes for urban centres - Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
November 1993 index	131.1	130.8	120.9	137.3	128.8	157.9	134.8	164.0
% change from October 1993	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	2.3	0.6	0.2	-0.1
% change from November 1992	2.7	2.3	1.3	8.7	3.2	2.4	3.9	1.8
Edmonton								
November 1993 index	128.5	113.3	125.5	126.6	127.4	133.2	137.9	182.8
% change from October 1993	0.4	0.0	0.6	-0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1992	0.7	-4.9	2.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	3.6	0.7
Calgary								
November 1993 index	129.1	117.7	124.4	127.6	126.4	132.8	137.6	182.3
% change from October 1993	0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.8	2.2	0.3	-0.3	0.1
% change from November 1992	1.3	-2.5	1.6	0.9	2.7	2.9	3.7	1.3
Vancouver								
November 1993 index	133.5	131.2	126.8	127.6	139.1	129.8	136.3	171.9
% change from October 1993	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4
% change from November 1992	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.1	5.4	3.0	4.4	4.3
Victoria								
November 1993 index	131.4	129.4	123.1	129.1	137.0	130.8	134.3	171.0
% change from October 1993	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.1	2.7	-0.2	0.0	0.4
% change from November 1992	2.7	2.9	1.3	3.3	4.5	4.1	3.0	3.5
Whitehorse								
November 1993 index	127.8	121.1	125.6	129.7	119.2	129.0	127.4	168.7
% change from October 1993	0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.4	1.9
% change from November 1992	3.3	3.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	4.0	1.2	12.6
Yellowknife								
November 1993 index	127.8	120.0	120.9	132.2	124.0	122.0	132.8	170.3
% change from October 1993	0.6	0.8	0.1	-0.2	2.4	-2.4	0.5	0.5
% change from November 1992	2.2	6.0	-0.1	0.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.7

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).

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 4 479 million cubic metres in October 1993, up 1.4% from October 1992. A decline in commercial sales was more than offset by increases in residential and industrial sales.

October sales (based on rate structure) were as follows with the percentage changes from October 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 950 million cubic metres (+0.4%); commercial sales, 738 million cubic metres (-2.1%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 791 million cubic metres (+2.7%).

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date sales of natural gas amounted to 47 460 million cubic metres, up 6.5% from 1992. Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 11 344 million cubic metres (+6.9%); commercial sales, 8 854 million cubic metres (+2.8%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 27 262 million cubic metres (+7.6%).

The October 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.70/\$127) will be available the third week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	October 1992	October 1993 ^P	October 1992 to October 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993 ^P	1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	4 417 562	4 478 676	+ 1.4	44 567 292	47 459 596	+ 6.5
Residential	945 163	949 801	+0.4	10 615 638	11 344 099	+6.9
Commercial	754 009	737 926	-2.1	8 608 757	8 853 783	+2.8
Industrial	2 081 068	2 104 000	+2.7	20 311 376	20 960 306	+7.6
Direct ¹	637 322	686 949		5 031 521	6 301 408	

Sales of natural gas, by province

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	4 478 676	410 586	1 605 265	149 544	339 808	1 418 601	554 872
Residential	949 801	34 850	442 834	53 672	73 818	223 278	121 349
Commercial	737 926	87 849	301 619	46 663	37 235	169 357	95 203
Industrial	2 104 000	285 360	596 301	48 586	1 989	1 025 966	145 798
Direct ¹	686 949	2 527	264 511	623	226 766	-	192 522

Degree Days²

October 1992	...	356	276	405	430	396	208
October 1993	...	358	264	464	437	368	202

¹ Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

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

... Figures not applicable.

- Nil or zero.

^P Preliminary figures.

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

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales Advance Release

November 1993

Department stores sales including concessions for November totalled \$1,344 million, down 0.9% from November 1992. Sales for the major department stores were \$723 million (-4.0%) and sales for the junior category were \$622 million (+3.1%).

Note that this advance release is a very preliminary indicator of the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1993

Lumber production in October by sawmills east of the Rockies totalled 2308 053 cubic metres, a 17.0% increase from 1972 313 cubic metres after revisions in October 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1993 totalled 2 689 604 cubic metres, up 7.9% from 2 492 380 cubic metres in October 1992.

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date production totalled 21 453 111 cubic metres, up 15.7% from 18 540 623 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The October 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$10/\$100) will be available later.

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

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

October 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 853 450 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October 1993, a

6.8% decrease from 3 061 893 cubic metres in October 1992.

For January to October 1993, production totalled 28 500 837 cubic metres, up 2.1% from 27 924 313 cubic metres for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,648 million in October 1993, up 3.2% from \$1,596 million in October 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The October 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1993 (Preliminary)

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

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey: Operating Statistics 1991

Operating statistics for Canada-based carriers (with annual revenues between \$25,000 and \$1 million) are now available for 1991.

These data and more information from the Annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey will be available in *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, \$45), which is scheduled for release in January 1994.

For details on the survey, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613 951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Coat Industry 1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' coat industry (SIC 2431) totalled \$187.4 million, down 0.4% from \$188.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5440.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Occupational Clothing Industry 1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the occupational clothing industry (SIC 2492) totalled \$192.0 million, down 9.7% from \$212.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5452.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Paper Consumer Products Industry 1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper consumer products industry (SIC 2793) totalled \$565.2 million, down 16.5% from \$677.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5494.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Clock and Watch Industry 1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clock and watch industry (SIC 3913) totalled \$34.1 million, up 0.4% from \$34.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6886.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry 1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the button, buckle and clothes fastener industry (SIC 3992) totalled \$74.4 million, down 1.8% from \$75.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6894.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics Updates,
December 1993.

Catalogue number 10-603E

(Canada: \$21/\$42; United States: US\$25/US\$50;
Other Countries: US\$29.50/US\$59).

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.



Refined Petroleum Products, September 1993.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States:
US\$21.80/US\$218;
Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Friday, September 10, 1993
For release at 9:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labor Force Survey, August 1993**
The unemployment rate fell to 11.3 in August 1993.
- **Farm Product Price Index, July 1993**
The farm product price index rose 0.2% in July. The index also reported its highest level since July 1992, the previous year's annual increase being 0.9%.
- **Advances in Science, 1993-94**
Since 1973-74, according to indicators in science, Canada has been in the top 10 of the world's leading nations in science.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Province and Territory, July 1993**
Regional GDP by Province and Territory, July 1993.
- **Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Province and Territory, July 1993**
Regional GDP by Province and Territory, July 1993.
- **Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Province and Territory, July 1993**
Regional GDP by Province and Territory, July 1993.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$120; United States: US\$144; Other Countries: US\$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 20-24
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
December		
20	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1993
21	Retail Trade	October 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	October 1993
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1993
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1993
24	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1993
24	Major Release Dates	January 1994



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ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Every one is concerned about the depletion of the ozone layer, contamination of our environment with toxic wastes and the loss of species. But, how much do you really know about some of the major environmental interactions in Canada?

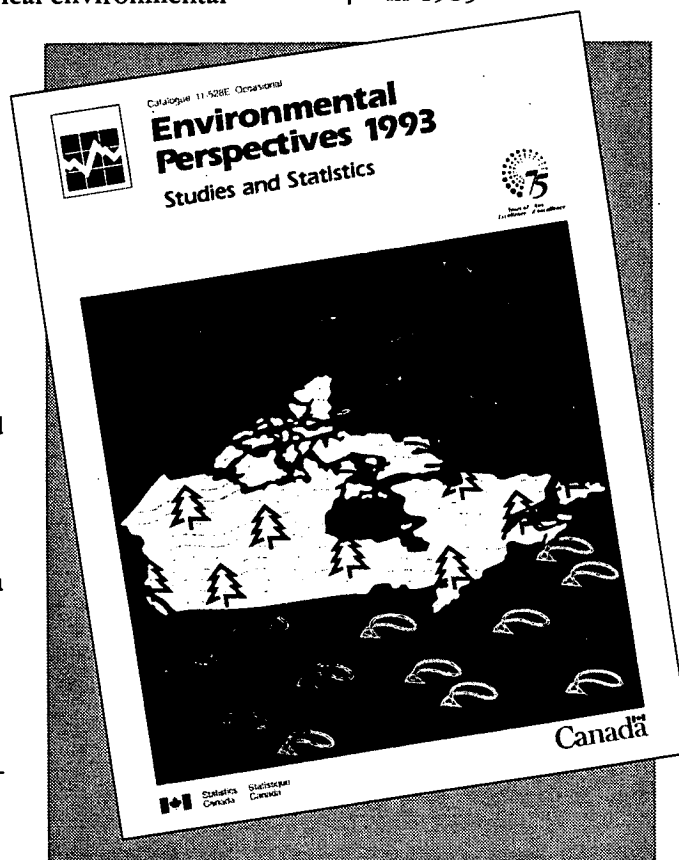
Statistics Canada has just released a new publication entitled *Environmental Perspectives 1993: Studies and Statistics*. Based on results of recently conducted surveys and studies, this new release is written to help you understand some of today's most topical environmental concerns. This 100-page publication explores five themes:

- industrial impacts on the environment
- agricultural land use
- household environmental behaviour
- waste management and recycling
- natural resource accounting

Its 13 chapters are filled with in-depth analysis which is augmented by explanatory tables and charts for easy understanding. Findings from a special land-use study conducted at Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba are also included as an example of how socio-economic activities and natural ecosystems are in conflict.

In this one-of-a-kind report, you will discover such provoking facts as:

- 9% (by weight) of waste collected by municipalities with a population greater than 50,000 was recycled in 1990
- only 15% of Canadian households report that at least one member uses public transit to travel to and from work
- the generation of electricity was the single largest source of greenhouse gases of all industrial activity in 1985



Environmental Perspectives (cat. no. 11-528E) costs only \$25 in Canada, US\$30 in the United States, and US\$35 in other countries.

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