

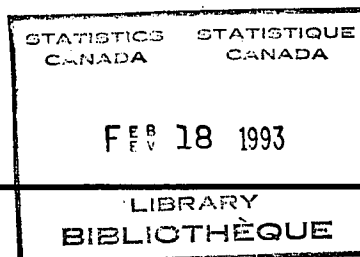


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 19, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



## MAJOR RELEASE

### • Consumer Price Index, January 1993

In January, the CPI year-to-year increase was 2.0%, down from the 2.1% increase reported in December.

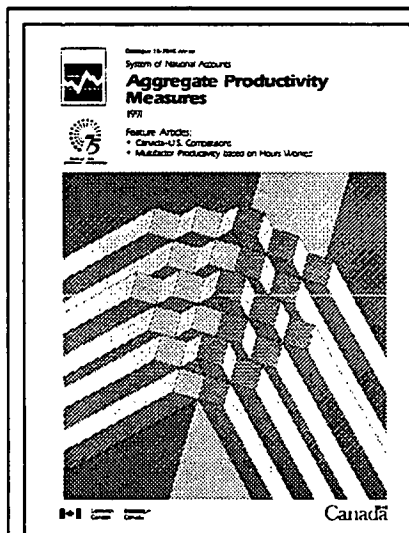
3

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOT FOR LOAN  
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, January 1993	10
Construction Type Plywood, December 1992	10
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1992	10
Long-term Debt of Local Governments, January 1993	10

(continued on page 2)



### Aggregate Productivity Measures 1991

The second edition of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* for 1991 presents multifactor productivity estimates based on hours worked instead of on persons at work as the measure of labour input. Also included are the most recent estimates of labour productivity and multifactor productivity for most industries in the business sector.

Two articles are also featured. The first presents results from a study that compared detailed estimates of the productivity of manufacturing industries in both Canada and the United States. The second analyzes the impact of the new measure of labour input (hours worked) on the multifactor productivity estimates; it also describes the sources, concepts and methods used to develop the new estimates.

The 1991 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), Input-Output Division.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS - Concluded

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Short-term Debt of Local Governments, December 1992	10
Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds, 1991/92	11
Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables, 1992	11
Pack of Processed Blueberries, 1992	11
<b>1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures</b>	
Newsprint Industry	11
Coated and Treated Paper Industry	11
Steel Pipe and Tube Industry	11
Iron Foundries	12
Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry	12
Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries	12

---

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

---

13

---

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of February 22-26

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14

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## MAJOR RELEASE

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### Consumer Price Index

January 1993

#### National Highlights

##### All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada increased 0.4% between December 1992 and January 1993 to 129.6. Six of the seven major components recorded price increases, with the major advances in the Clothing and Food aggregates. Price increases were also noted for a number of items supplied or regulated by governments including electricity, motor vehicle insurance, cablevision, water and local transportation.

Between January 1992 and January 1993, the All-items index rose by 2.0%, slightly less than the 2.1% year-over-year change seen in December 1992.

The seasonally adjusted All-items CPI advanced by 0.2% in January. This was down slightly from a revised December increase of 0.3%. (Customarily, the seasonally adjusted figures are revised every January.) The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (October 1992 to January 1993) was 3.1%. The corresponding figure for December was 3.2%.

##### Food

A 0.9% rise in the Food index was due to a 1.1% increase in the prices of Food Purchased from Stores and a 0.3% advance in the costs of Food Purchased in Restaurants.

Within Food Purchased from Stores, the main contributor to January's change was a 7.9% jump in fresh vegetable prices. Notable increases were observed for celery (34.4%), cucumbers (22.6%), onions (11.7%) and carrots (11.9%). The increases were related to an increased reliance on foreign sources and reduced international supplies. Other products exerting upward pressure were fresh fruit (1.6%), meat (0.8%) and carbonated beverages (2.3%). Within the meat component, increases were noted for ready-cooked meats, turkeys (due to the return from holiday specials), cured meats, and beef; but veal prices declined. The prices of bakery products dropped as well.

On a year-over-year basis, the Food index rose by 2.2%, its largest increase since December 1991. The Food Purchased from Stores index rose 2.4% and the Food Purchased from Restaurants index rose 1.6%.

##### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.4%. January's change was largely driven by three major components: Clothing, Housing and Transportation. Also increasing, but having a more moderate influence, were the Health and Personal Care and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages indexes. Recreation, Reading and Education was the only major component to decline.

The Clothing index went up 1.3% in January, as prices were returning to regular levels after December sales. A 1.6% advance in the Women's Wear component resulted from price increases for dresses, sportswear, and winter coats and jackets, while a 1.3% advance in the Men's Wear component resulted from price increases for dress shirts, sweaters, and winter coats and jackets. The Girls' Wear (2.2%) and Boys' Wear (1.7%) components provided minor additional upward pressure.

The 0.2% rise in the Housing component was largely attributable to much higher rates for electricity (2.5%). Marked increases were noted in several parts of the country, particularly in Ontario and Saskatchewan, where provincial suppliers raised their rates. Water rates (4.1%) were also higher and reflected price rises for both flat and metered rates in numerous municipalities throughout the country. Rent (0.1%) also had an upward influence on January's movement as did telephone and postal services. The index for postal services rose due to a price increase and the end of discounts on holiday mailings. Slightly offsetting these increases was a 0.2% decline in mortgage interest cost.

After declining in December, the Transportation component moved up 0.4% in January. The main contributor to the monthly change was a 2.2% hike in motor vehicle insurance premiums, coming almost entirely from increases in British Columbia. Other contributing factors were higher prices for purchases of automotive vehicles (0.2%) and for city transportation (2.3%), and higher fees charged for motor vehicle registrations (2.3%). Gasoline prices declined 0.3% in January as a result of price competition.

The Health and Personal Care index increased 0.5% in January. A 0.7% rise for personal care items reflected price increases for toiletries and cosmetics, particularly shampoo.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index edged up 0.2% in January due, for the most part, to slightly higher alcoholic beverage prices.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index was the only component to decline in January, falling back 0.5%. Seasonally lower costs for travel tours more than offset higher cablevision charges.

Over the 12-month period from January 1992 to January 1993, the All-items excluding Food index increased 2.1%. This was marginally lower than the 12-month change of 2.2% posted in December 1992.

### Energy

The Energy index rose markedly in January by 0.6%. Electricity rates, up 3.5%, were the primary force driving January's increase, while natural gas was only marginally higher than a month earlier. Counterbalancing some of January's increase was a drop of 0.3% in gasoline prices.

### All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index moved up 0.4% in January after declining slightly in December. On a year-over-year basis, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index increased by 2.2%.

### Goods and Services

After showing no change in December, the Goods index rose 0.6% in January. All components showed price advances in January, with Non-Durable goods up 0.8%, Semi-Durable goods 1.1% and Durable goods 0.2%. The Services index edged up 0.1%.

From January 1992 to January 1993, the Goods index advanced 2.0%, a change only slightly greater than December's but substantially higher than movements seen throughout most of 1992. The Non-Durable Goods component rose 2.0%, Durable Goods 2.8% and Semi-Durable Goods 1.3%. The Services index was up 2.1%.

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

	Indexes			Percentage change January 1993 from	
	January 1993	December 1992	January 1992	December 1992	January 1992
<b>All-items</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Food	122.3	121.2	119.7	0.9	2.2
Housing	127.6	127.3	125.9	0.2	1.4
Clothing	129.8	128.1	127.6	1.3	1.7
Transportation	124.9	124.4	120.4	0.4	3.7
Health and personal care	133.3	132.6	129.4	0.5	3.0
Recreation, reading and education	132.6	133.3	130.6	-0.5	1.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.8	170.5	166.6	0.2	2.5
All-items excluding food	131.3	130.8	128.6	0.4	2.1
All-items excluding food and energy	131.9	131.5	129.1	0.3	2.2
Goods	125.4	124.6	123.0	0.6	2.0
Services	134.6	134.4	131.8	0.1	2.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.2	77.5	78.7		
All-items (1981 = 100)	171.6				

## City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the All-items indexes ranged from no change for Charlottetown/Summerside and Halifax to 0.9% for Victoria. In Halifax, increases for food and housing were completely offset by declines in the other five components; while in Charlottetown/Summerside, the increases in the indexes for Food, Housing, and Recreation, Reading and Education were counterbalanced by lower Clothing prices. In Victoria, all components except Housing showed price increases, the most important being Transportation and Food.

Between January 1992 and January 1993, increases in the city CPIs varied from a low of 0.6% in Halifax to a high of 4.1% in Vancouver.

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

#### St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the upward movement originated in the Food index, where higher prices were recorded for fresh fruit, prepared meats, poultry, cured meats, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and household textiles. Charges for basic telephone services advanced, but were partly offset by declines in long-distance charges. The Transportation index fell, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset increased vehicle registration fees and higher prices for trucks and vans. A further offset came from decreased charges for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

#### Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors contributing an upward influence were higher food prices, particularly for soft drinks, beef, poultry, pork, cured meats and sugar. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, where increased charges for electricity and water were recorded. Higher recreation charges were also noted, particularly for cablevision services and for fees and dues relating to health facilities. Completely offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and decreased transportation charges. The drop in the latter was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline, which more than offset increased charges for vehicle

registration, drivers' licenses and new trucks and vans. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

#### Halifax

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as advances in the Food and Housing indexes were completely offset by declines in the remaining five major component indexes. Within Food, most of the upward pressure came from higher prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, restaurant meals, beef and sugar. The greatest downward influence came from the Transportation index and reflected lower prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for packaged holiday trips, personal care supplies, clothing and alcoholic beverages. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

#### Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.1%. A rise in the Food index had the largest upward influence, as price increases were recorded for beef, fresh vegetables, sugar, dairy products, soft drinks and prepared meats. The Housing index also advanced, reflecting higher household operating expenses and increased charges for household textiles and rented accommodation. Higher prices for personal care supplies were recorded as well. A decline in the Transportation index had a major moderating effect, mainly due to lower prices for gasoline, new cars and highway bus travel. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for packaged holiday trips, cigarettes and clothing. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

#### Quebec City

Advances in the Food and Clothing indexes were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were recorded for fresh produce, and to a lesser extent, for soft drinks, prepared meats and poultry. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for packaged holiday trips and beer. The Transportation index also declined, as lower prices for gasoline and new cars more than offset price increases for vehicle registration, local bus travel, and the purchase of trucks and vans. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

## **Montreal**

The All-items index rose 0.5%, reflecting advances in six of the seven major component indexes. The greatest upward impact came from the Food index, (due mainly to higher prices for fresh produce), followed by the Clothing index. Increased transportation charges were also noted, particularly for automotive vehicles, local bus travel and vehicle registration. A rise in the Housing index also had a notable impact and reflected advances in household operating expenses, natural gas charges and household textile costs. Charges for personal care supplies rose as well. A slight moderating effect came from the Recreation index due to lower prices for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

## **Ottawa**

Advances in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for electricity, while the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from the Transportation index, as higher prices for new automobiles and increased fares for local transit were only partly offset by a drop in gasoline prices and a decline in parking charges. Personal care supply costs were up as well. The Recreation index declined slightly as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset a rise in charges for cablevision services. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

## **Toronto**

The All-items index rose 0.2%, mainly reflecting advances in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for electricity, while the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, dairy products, turkey and restaurant meals. Price increases were also registered for personal care supplies and for automotive vehicles. The Recreation index dropped as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset higher charges for cablevision services. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

## **Thunder Bay**

The All-items index rose 0.6%. A sharp rise in the Clothing index had the greatest upward impact, followed by advances in the Housing and Food indexes. Within Housing, increased charges for electricity were the main contributor, while the rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for soft drinks, restaurant meals, cured and prepared meats, turkey and beef. Price increases for automotive vehicles were recorded as well. The Recreation index declined as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset increased charges for cablevision services. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

## **Winnipeg**

Higher clothing prices accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from price increases for personal care supplies and higher charges for water. A decline in the Food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce and beef, had a considerable dampening effect. The Recreation index also dropped as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for recreational equipment. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

## **Regina**

Advances in the Clothing, Housing and Food indexes explained the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for electricity, water and piped gas accounted for the rise in the Housing index, while price increases for poultry, soft drinks, prepared meats, fresh vegetables and cereal products caused the rise in the Food index. Higher prices for gasoline were also recorded. Charges for packaged holiday trips declined, causing the Recreation index to fall. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

## **Saskatoon**

Advances in the Clothing and Housing indexes were the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, increased charges for electricity, piped gas and water were recorded, along with increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings. The Food index rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, prepared meats, cereal and

bakery products, and soft drinks. Price increases for personal care supplies were also recorded. The Recreation index declined, as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset increased charges for cablevision services. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

#### Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.3%. A large part of the upward impact came from a rise in the Clothing index, followed by advances in the Housing and Food indexes. The rise in the Housing index was mainly due to increased charges for water and piped gas, while the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals and turkey. Higher prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. The Transportation index advanced slightly, as price increases for automotive vehicles were largely offset by a decline in gasoline prices. A drop in the Recreation index had a moderating impact and reflected lower prices for packaged holiday trips. This decline more than offset increased charges for cablevision services and higher prices for recreational equipment. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

#### Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward influence came from the Transportation index, and mainly reflected higher prices for gasoline. Higher clothing prices also exerted a notable upward impact, as did a rise in the Food index. The latter advanced in response to higher prices for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, dairy products, soft drinks and pork. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for water, household textiles and personal care supplies. The Recreation index advanced slightly, as increased charges for cablevision services were largely offset by a drop in prices for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

#### Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.8%, reflecting advances in all seven major component indexes. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index and was mainly due to a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. Higher prices for clothing and a rise in the Food index (notably for soft drinks, beef, restaurant meals and dairy products) added further upward pressure. Price increases for alcoholic beverages,

cigarettes, cablevision services and fees for health facilities were also registered. The Housing index rose slightly in response to higher household operating expenses and increased charges for water, rented accommodation and piped gas. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

#### Victoria

Higher transportation charges, most notably for vehicle insurance premiums and gasoline, were among the main contributors to the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices were recorded, particularly for fresh produce, beef, poultry and soft drinks. Higher prices for clothing, alcoholic beverages, cablevision services and personal care supplies also exerted considerable upward influence. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

#### Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.2%, largely as a result of higher prices for food and clothing. The rise in the Food index reflected price advances for fresh produce, poultry, cereal and bakery products, beef and dairy products. Further upward pressure came from increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher prices for gasoline. Moderating these advances were lower housing charges, particularly for electricity, household operation and household furnishings and equipment. Prices for packaged holiday trips declined as well. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

#### Yellowknife

Higher food prices (notably for soft drinks, fresh produce, bakery products, dairy products and beef) were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also had considerable upward influence. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for packaged holiday trips, recreational equipment and automotive vehicles. Since January 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

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

Order the January 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93), available now. 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>								
January 1993 index	123.0	116.1	118.1	128.5	119.7	127.2	130.9	150.1
% change from December 1992	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.1
% change from January 1992	2.0	2.2	0.3	2.4	2.9	0.7	1.2	7.3
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
January 1993 index	127.7	126.2	120.4	121.4	119.8	138.4	132.5	187.2
% change from December 1992	0.0	1.0	0.2	-2.3	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.6	2.4	0.5	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.1	0.3
<b>Halifax</b>								
January 1993 index	126.0	128.6	118.9	124.1	120.0	128.8	127.8	172.3
% change from December 1992	0.0	1.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.8	-1.2	-0.2
% change from January 1992	0.6	0.1	-0.3	2.6	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.0
<b>Saint John</b>								
January 1993 index	125.7	125.6	120.5	125.6	120.0	130.1	126.8	170.8
% change from December 1992	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.2
% change from January 1992	0.9	2.4	0.2	3.3	2.1	2.8	1.1	-5.8
<b>Quebec City</b>								
January 1993 index	128.9	120.3	127.2	135.4	118.9	135.6	136.0	168.7
% change from December 1992	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.9	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.9	2.6	1.0	1.7	2.3	4.3	2.6	1.4
<b>Montreal</b>								
January 1993 index	131.0	121.0	130.8	135.9	120.5	135.6	139.1	173.9
% change from December 1992	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	-1.1	0.3
% change from January 1992	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.9
<b>Ottawa</b>								
January 1993 index	129.4	122.6	127.8	129.9	125.2	137.1	131.3	167.2
% change from December 1992	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.0
% change from January 1992	2.1	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.1	0.5	3.3
<b>Toronto</b>								
January 1993 index	130.8	122.3	131.1	128.6	126.8	136.6	132.9	164.8
% change from December 1992	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	-1.0	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.1	4.4	1.9	1.1	2.1
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
January 1993 index	128.5	120.9	126.5	130.7	125.4	127.9	130.9	168.7
% change from December 1992	0.6	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.0
% change from January 1992	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	1.3	-0.9
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
January 1993 index	128.7	126.8	123.9	130.3	125.2	131.3	134.2	164.4
% change from December 1992	0.2	-0.9	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.5	-0.2	0.0
% change from January 1992	2.4	3.3	0.3	1.7	5.4	2.4	3.6	1.9
<b>Regina</b>								
January 1993 index	129.7	129.1	119.6	129.1	133.6	143.4	130.4	174.6
% change from December 1992	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.0	-0.7	-0.1
% change from January 1992	3.5	3.2	2.0	2.0	6.8	2.9	1.2	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>								
January 1993 index	128.1	128.4	119.4	128.1	126.5	154.4	129.3	160.5
% change from December 1992	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.1
% change from January 1992	2.9	3.3	1.2	2.0	5.6	2.5	1.9	6.8
<b>Edmonton</b>								
January 1993 index	127.8	119.9	122.8	126.3	126.3	131.8	132.7	181.3
% change from December 1992	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	5.7	3.1	1.8	1.9
<b>Calgary</b>								
January 1993 index	127.6	121.4	122.2	127.4	123.3	130.0	132.8	179.9
% change from December 1992	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from January 1992	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	6.1	4.1	2.2	1.8
<b>Vancouver</b>								
January 1993 index	130.6	130.1	124.5	124.7	135.4	126.5	131.8	165.6
% change from December 1992	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.3	1.0	1.3
% change from January 1992	4.1	4.8	4.3	2.3	5.0	2.8	2.1	6.4
<b>Victoria</b>								
January 1993 index	128.7	127.9	121.0	126.0	133.8	126.4	130.6	165.6
% change from December 1992	0.9	1.3	-0.1	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
% change from January 1992	3.3	3.8	2.7	2.6	4.7	3.7	0.8	5.7
<b>Whitehorse</b>								
January 1993 index	123.9	118.8	122.6	129.8	116.2	125.6	124.7	149.8
% change from December 1992	0.2	1.4	-0.4	2.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
% change from January 1992	1.2	1.1	0.2	4.3	3.8	-2.5	0.9	0.5
<b>Yellowknife</b>								
January 1993 index	125.1	115.3	120.5	131.7	120.3	118.9	128.0	164.4
% change from December 1992	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.0	-0.5	1.1	-0.9	0.1
% change from January 1992	1.1	-1.4	0.7	2.7	3.0	-0.9	1.7	2.4

<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).

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

January 1993

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 147 658 thousand square metres in January 1993, a decrease of 0.3% from the 148 088 (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

The January 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

### Construction Type Plywood

December 1992

Canadian firms produced 165 429 cubic metres of construction type plywood during December 1992, an increase of 30.6% from the 126 634 cubic metres produced during December 1991.

From January to December 1992, production totalled 1 838 275 cubic metres, an increase of 7.8% from the 1 705 452 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

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

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

### Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

December 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 745 299 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December 1992, an increase of 24.1% from the 2 211 618 cubic metres produced in December 1991.

From January to December 1992, production totalled 33 395 844 cubic metres, an increase of 6.3% from the 31 406 054 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1991.

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

The December 1992 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 more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

### Long-term Debt of Local Governments

January 1993

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

### Short-term Debt of Local Governments

December 1992

At December 31, 1992, estimates of the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled \$234 million, down \$20 million from September 1992 and down \$246 million from December 31, 1991. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

## Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds

1991/92

Supply and disposition tables for Canada pertaining to the major grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, canola, corn and soybeans) are now available for the 1991/92 crop year (August 1 to July 31).

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 5629, 5674, 5679-5685 and 5688.

The 1991/92 issue of *Grain Trade of Canada* (22-201, \$39) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

## Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables

1992

Data on the pack of processed mixed vegetables for 1992 are now available.

*Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, \$13) will be released at a later date.

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

## Pack of Processed Blueberries

1992

Data on the pack of processed blueberries for 1992 are now available.

*Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1992 (32-234, \$13) will be released at a later date.

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

## Newsprint Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled \$6,706.9 million, down 10.9% from \$7,526.6 million in 1990.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 5484.

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

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

## Coated and Treated Paper Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coated and treated paper industry (SIC 2791) totalled \$589.6 million, down 1.4% from \$598.2 million in 1990.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 5492.

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

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

## Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled \$1,590.4 million, up 9.9% from \$1,447.7 million in 1990.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 5508.

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

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

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## **Iron Foundries**

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the iron foundries (SIC 2941) totalled \$897.4 million, down 11.5% from \$1,013.6 million in 1990.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509.**

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

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

## **Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry**

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled \$413.9 million, down 7.3% from \$446.4 million in 1990.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513.**

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

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

## **Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries**

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries (SIC 2999) totalled \$775.8 million, down 17.8% from \$943.4 million in 1990.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5514.**

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

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

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Aggregate Productivity Measures, 1991.**  
**Catalogue number 15-204E**  
(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; Other Countries: US\$56).

**Trucking in Canada, 1990.**  
**Catalogue number 53-222**  
(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54; Other Countries: US\$63).

**Gas Utilities, November 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 55-002**  
(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States: US\$15.20/US\$152; Other Countries: US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 63-002**  
(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

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



### How to Order Publications

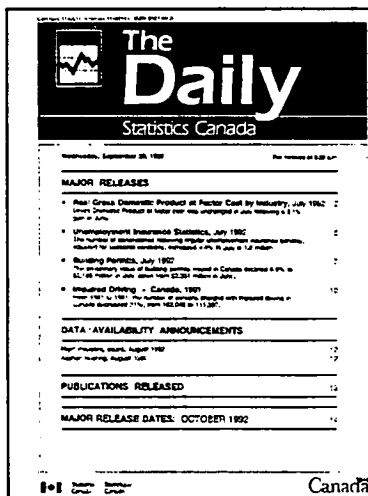
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The Daily, February 19, 1993

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

**Week of February 22-26**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>February</b>		
22	Retail Trade	December 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1992
23	Census of Population: Ethnic Origin and Dwellings	1991
24	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1992
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1992
24	Wholesale Trade	December 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1992
25	Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1992
25	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1993
25	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1993
26	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1993
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1992
26	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1992
26	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1993