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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's International Transactions in Securities, December 1992**
In December 1992, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, \$3.6 billion of Canadian securities; added to the \$3.0 billion acquired in October, it completely reversed their net disinvestment of recent months.

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- **Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Fourth Quarter 1992**
In the fourth quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises fell 19% to \$8.6 billion.

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- **Industrial Product Price Index, January 1993**
The Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100) rose 0.4% to 111.4 in January 1993.

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- **Raw Materials Price Index, January 1993**
The Raw Materials Price Index decreased 1.7% in January, due to a 7.2% fall in the mineral fuels index.

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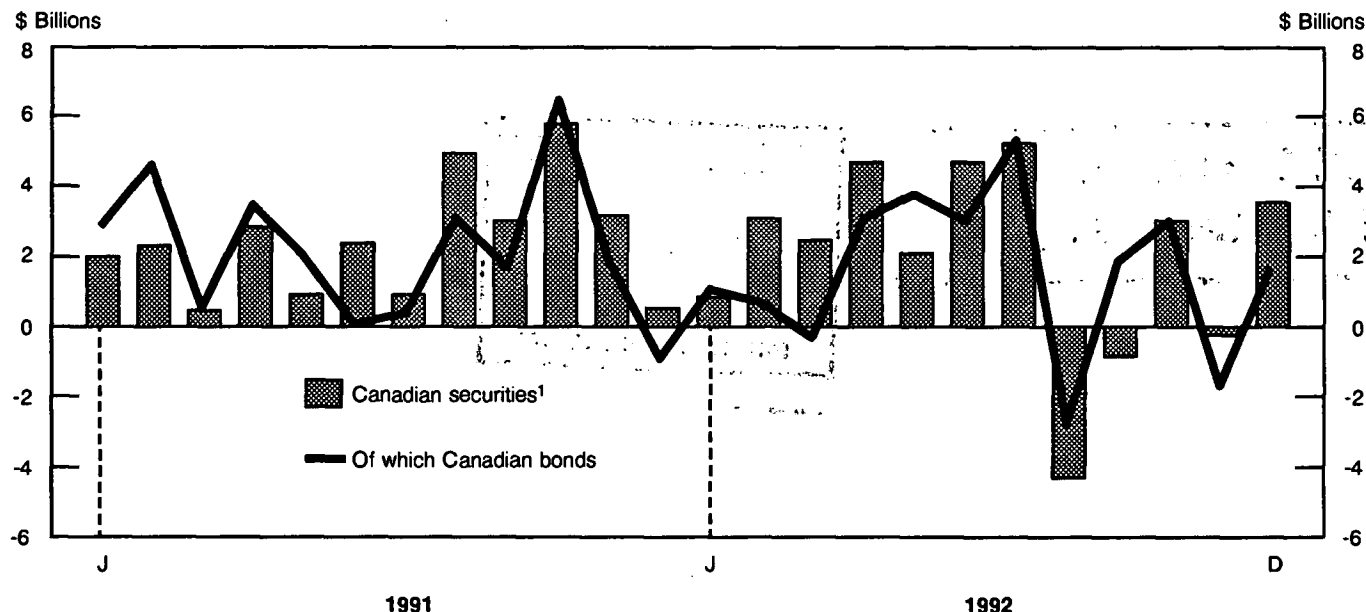
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MAJOR RELEASES

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



¹ Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

December 1992

Canadian Securities

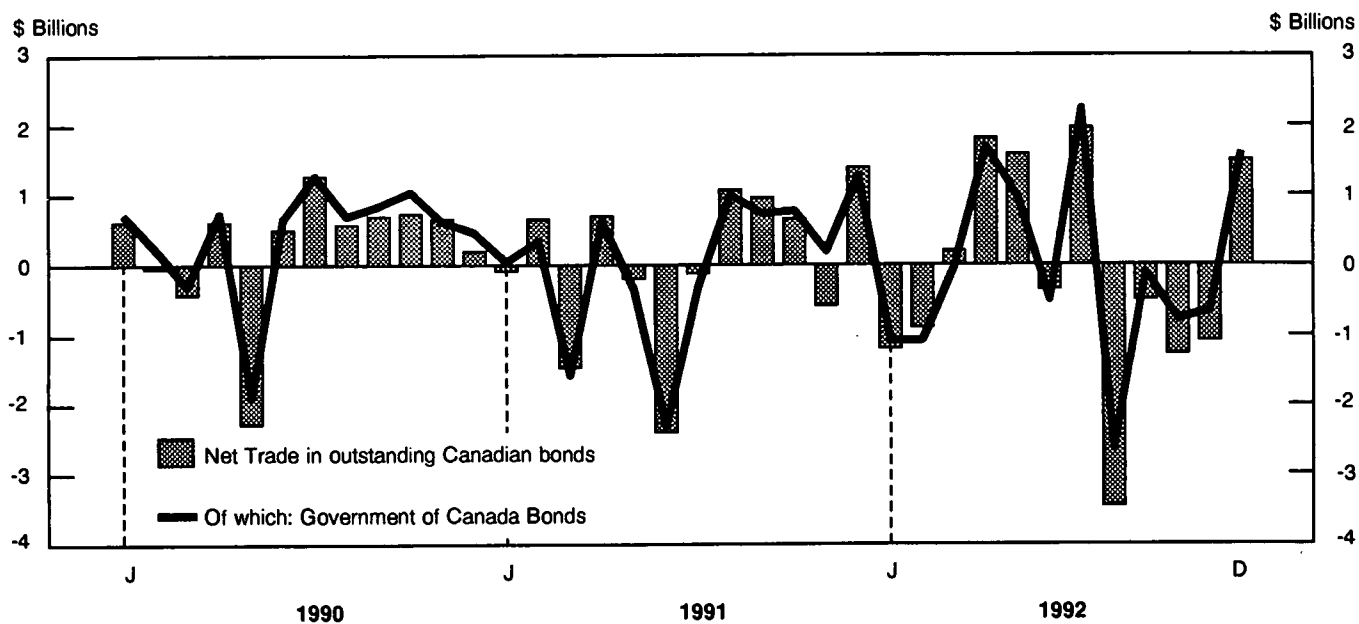
In December 1992, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, \$3.6 billion of **Canadian securities**; added to the \$3.0 billion acquired in October, it completely reversed their net disinvestment of recent months. (There was a small net reduction of \$0.3 billion in November.) The December net foreign investment was spread over all Canadian securities, \$1.7 billion to bonds, \$1.4 billion to money market paper and \$0.4 billion to equities. At the same time, Canadian residents made a \$0.5 billion net investment in **foreign securities**, all in U.S. equities.

The foreign net investment of \$1.7 billion in **Canadian bonds** reversed a \$1.8 billion net disinvestment in November and resumed the pattern of monthly net foreign investments that prevailed for most of 1992. In December, non-residents purchased a net \$1.5 billion in the secondary market, the first net investment in outstanding issues in five months. New

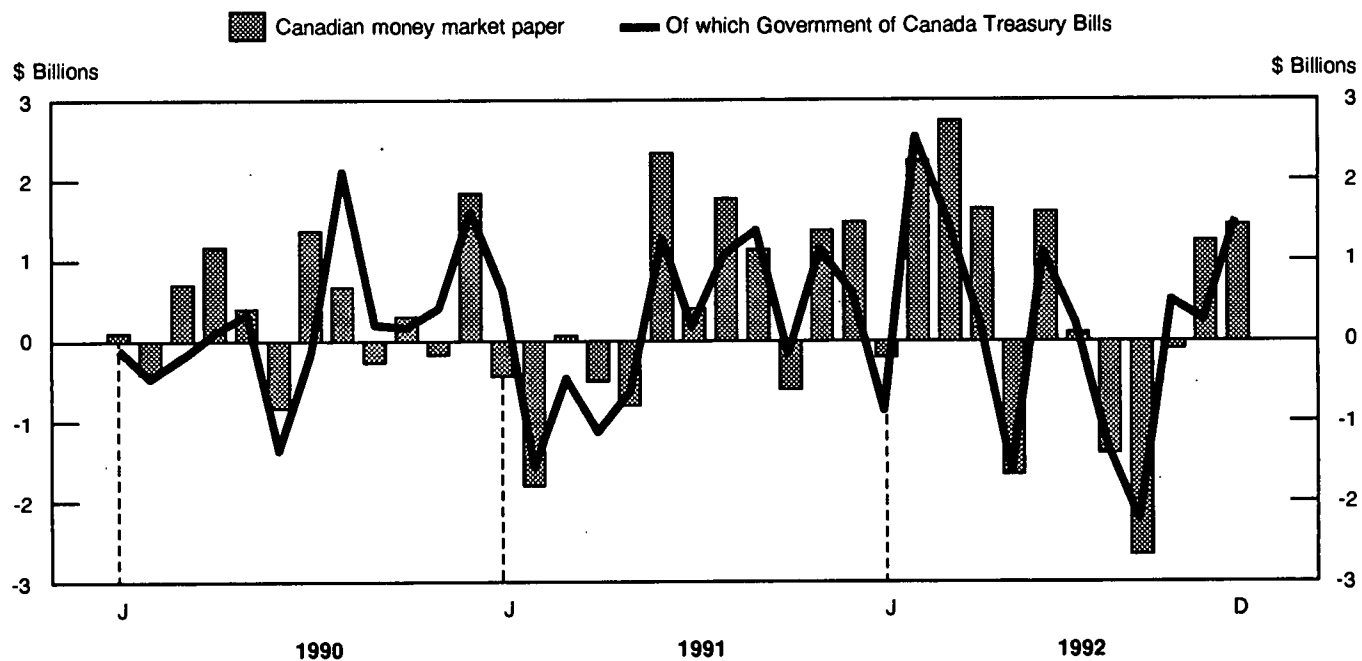
bond sales to non-residents, which rebounded to \$2.8 billion in December from an unusually low level in November, were largely offset by \$2.6 billion of retirements, the highest level since June 1992.

In the secondary Canadian bond market, the December net investment of \$1.5 billion came from the United States (\$1.5 billion) and Europe (\$0.6 billion) and was partially offset by net selling from Japan (\$0.7 billion). Japanese investors, however, were net buyers for much of 1992, accumulating a net \$1.7 billion of Canadian bonds for the year. The net investment by U.S. investors in December represented three-quarters of their entire 1992 net investment of \$2.0 billion, while the Europeans were net sellers of \$5.9 billion of bonds for the year. The net investment in December was more than accounted for by federal issues (\$1.6 billion) that partially reversed a four-month selloff of \$4.2 billion of these bonds. Continued net selling of provincial enterprise issues by non-residents during December brought their total net disinvestment to \$2.4 billion for the year. Non-resident gross trading in the Canadian secondary market fell by one-third to \$29 billion in December,

Non-resident Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds



Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



the fifth consecutive decline from the record \$60 billion in July 1992. Declines of roughly 25 basis points in both U.S. and Canadian long-term bond interest rates in December resulted in an unchanged differential in favour of investment in Canada.

In December, the bulk of the \$2.8 billion in new issues was corporate bonds (\$1.3 billion) and domestically-issued Government of Canada issues (\$1.0 billion). Taking into account the \$2.6 billion of retirements, corporations raised a net \$0.5 billion of additional funds abroad, whereas Canadian governments redeemed a net \$0.3 billion. This contrasts with the first 11 months of 1992, when Canadian governments (led by the provinces) raised a net \$16.9 billion abroad and the private sector raised \$3.0 billion.

The \$1.4 billion foreign net purchase in the **Canadian money market** was strong for the second consecutive month. The net investment in December was entirely in Government of Canada treasury bills, contrary to November when the net investment was directed primarily to all other paper. During December, residents of the United States and the United Kingdom each invested some \$0.9 billion, whereas Japan and other European Community countries pulled back a net \$0.3 billion. Gross trading in all money market paper amounted to \$31 billion, the same as in November and 20% below the average of the preceding five months. Holdings of Canadian money market paper by non-residents at the end of December 1992 stood at \$36 billion.

Non-resident net buying of **Canadian stocks** of \$445 million in December represented the highest monthly net investment in three years. The investment, which was directed almost entirely to outstanding equities, came solely from the United States as other foreign investors were small net sellers. This followed the pattern of the first 11 months of 1992 when U.S. investors purchased a net \$615 million of Canadian equities while other non-residents were marginal net sellers. The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose a further 8% to \$3.1 billion in December. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index rose 2.1% in December.

Foreign Securities

The net acquisition of \$461 million of **foreign securities** brought total Canadian net purchases to \$4.4 billion for all of 1992. In December, residents continued to add to holdings of foreign equities (\$566 million), of which three-quarters were U.S. equities. By contrast, they reduced holdings of foreign bonds in December (-\$106 million), the fourth consecutive reduction that totalled \$1.5 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The December issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, \$15.80/\$158) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

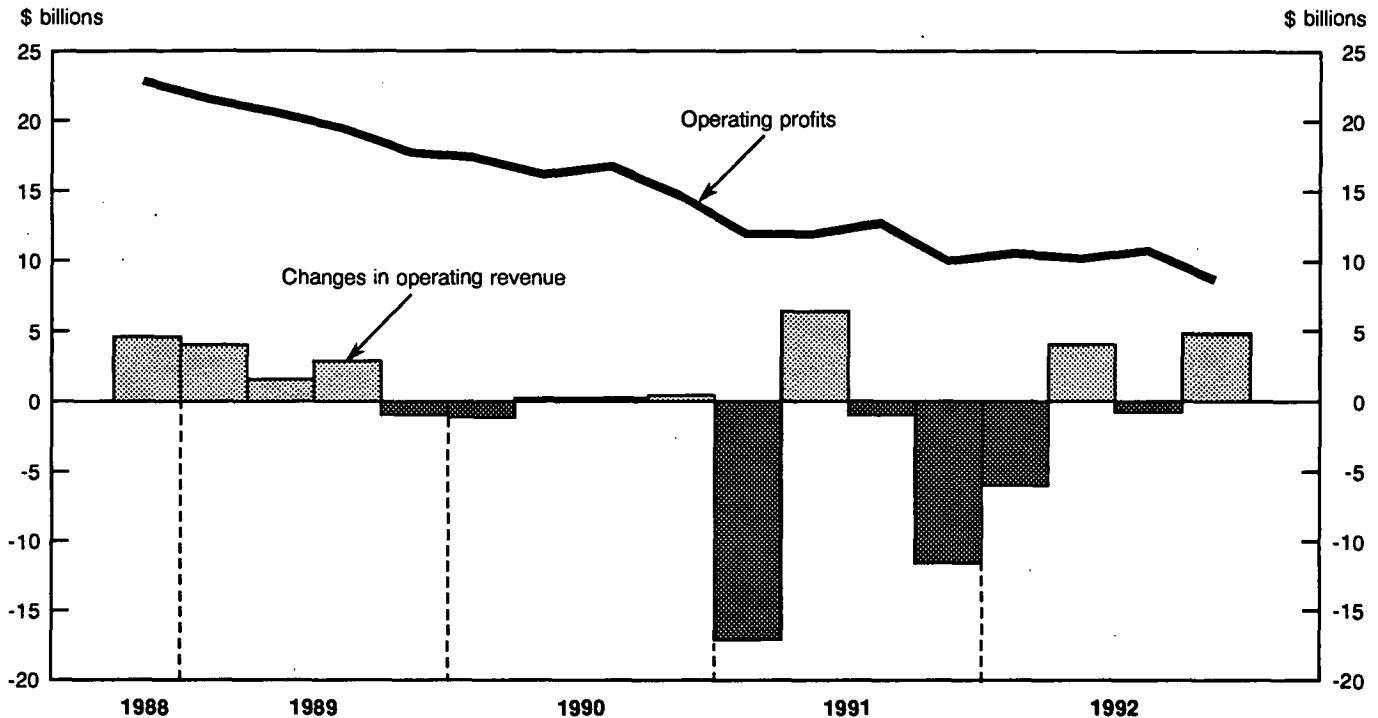
For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign Securities				
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	Total	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	Total
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire- ments	Total bonds						
\$ millions										
Year										
1991	654	45,399	-20,224	25,829	4,428	-990	29,267	-1,128	-5,710	-6,837
1992	-1,698	42,601	-22,680	18,224	4,986	1,034	24,244	-537	-4,887	-5,424
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	1,988	265	-277	-11
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	2,336	-439	-397	-836
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	462	-29	-80	-109
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	2,855	-603	-490	-1,093
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	938	-371	-743	-1,114
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	2,359	70	-1,099	-1,028
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	941	-491	117	-374
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	4,933	430	-577	-147
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	2,964	-540	-131	-671
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	5,799	1,102	-522	580
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	3,124	-256	-803	-1,059
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	560	-291	-445	-737
1992										
January	-1,196	3,356	-1,113	1,046	-199	-2	846	-392	-642	-1,033
February	-892	3,079	-1,552	634	2,245	163	3,042	169	-793	-624
March	192	1,737	-2,270	-341	2,730	101	2,490	-708	-726	-1,435
April	1,825	2,302	-1,099	3,028	1,630	13	4,670	-165	-655	-819
May	1,559	3,889	-1,666	3,782	-1,664	-27	2,092	-454	-327	-782
June	-337	7,398	-4,083	2,978	1,606	76	4,660	-755	-326	-1,081
July	1,978	5,602	-2,310	5,271	104	-160	5,215	321	-287	34
August	-3,445	2,467	-1,889	-2,867	-1,404	-20	-4,291	-65	-27	-92
September	-517	3,418	-1,084	1,817	-2,662	-22	-867	777	-255	522
October	-1,287	6,133	-1,899	2,947	-97	163	3,013	598	-24	575
November	-1,089	438	-1,104	-1,755	1,248	239	-268	38	-158	-120
December	1,485	2,785	-2,611	1,659	1,449	445	3,553	106	-566	-461

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.

Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes In Operating Revenue of Financial and Non-financial Enterprises (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Fourth Quarter 1992

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

In the fourth quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises fell 19% to \$8.6 billion. (Profits averaged \$10.5 billion over the first three quarters of 1992.) Most of the fourth quarter's profit decline was due to provisions for non-performing loans of chartered banks and other deposit-accepting intermediaries, and real estate writedowns.

The financial industries' operating profits tumbled to \$0.9 billion from \$3.0 billion in the third quarter. In addition to chartered banks, significant profit declines were also registered by life insurers, trust companies and by property and casualty insurers.

Operating profits of non-financial industries remained unchanged at \$7.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. Profits bottomed at \$6.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991, after peaking at \$18 billion in 1988. Some of the largest profit increases were in

wood and paper, electronics and computers, and in the petroleum and natural gas industries. Significant declines were registered for real estate developers, builders and operators, and the motor vehicles, parts and tires industry.

Industry Highlights (Seasonally Adjusted)

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks (Booked-in-Canada) and Other Deposit-accepting Intermediaries: Operating profits declined to \$21 million in the fourth quarter of 1992 from \$1.1 billion in the third quarter. The decline was mainly due to provisions for non-performing loans, totalling \$2.3 billion in the fourth quarter compared to \$1.1 billion in the third quarter and \$2.4 billion in the second quarter. Throughout the 1988-1991 period, operating profits averaged \$1.2 billion.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits declined \$164 million in the fourth quarter to \$163 million, following a slight decrease in the previous quarter. Operating profits averaged \$303 million in 1992 and \$311 million in 1991.

Trust Companies: Operating losses were \$354 million in the fourth quarter compared to losses of \$51 million in the third quarter. The increase in operating losses reflected large provisions for non-performing loans. Profits were recorded in the earlier quarters of 1992 when loan loss provisions were lower.

Non-financial Industries

Real Estate Developers, Builders and Operators: Operating profits fell to \$396 million from \$1.1 billion in the third quarter. The fourth-quarter profit levels were the lowest in several years due partly to significant writedowns of real estate assets.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits were down \$365 million to a loss of \$2 million in the fourth quarter. In the first two quarters of 1992, quarterly profits averaged \$550 million. Fourth-quarter profits were affected by operating costs associated with plant closures and the restructuring of operations.

Wood and Paper: Operating profits totalled \$161 million in the fourth quarter compared to operating losses of \$133 million in the third quarter and losses in each of the seven preceding quarters. Higher prices and increased demand both domestically and abroad for lumber products improved the fourth-quarter results.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits rose to \$1.2 billion in the fourth quarter from \$1.0 billion in the third quarter. Extensive cost-cutting programs were reflected in the improved fourth-quarter profit margins.

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

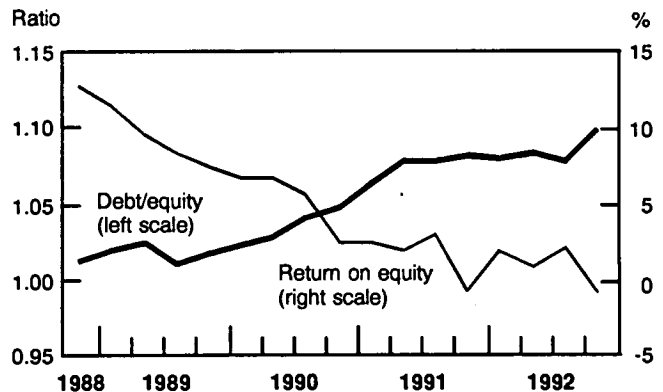
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

This statement provides information about the operating, financing and investing activities of enterprises, and the effects of those activities on cash resources.

Non-financial Industries

Operating activities generated \$15.0 billion in cash in the fourth quarter compared to \$10.2 billion in the third quarter and \$11.1 billion in the second quarter. Financing activities generated only \$0.5 billion in cash, down from \$1.1 billion in the third quarter and \$7.4 billion in the second quarter. For 1992, operating activities generated 80% of total cash, reflecting the low levels of external financing activities.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises - Financial Ratios



Cash applied to purchase fixed assets dropped to \$7.1 billion from \$8.4 billion in the third quarter and \$9.2 billion in the second quarter. For 1992, cash applied to fixed assets accounted for almost 60% of the total applications of cash. In the fourth quarter, dividend payouts totalled \$5.1 billion, up from \$4.1 billion in the preceding quarter. Cash applied to investment activities totalled \$2.2 billion, compared to -\$0.9 billion in the third quarter and \$3.4 billion in the second quarter.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, dropped to -0.9% in the fourth quarter from 2.1% in the third quarter and an average of 1.4% in the preceding two quarters. In the final quarter of 1991, this indicator stood at -0.8%. The fourth quarter weakness in this profitability indicator was due to reduced operating profits coupled with high asset writeoffs and revaluations.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose to 1.10 in the fourth quarter from 1.08 in the previous six quarters. This ratio averaged 1.03 during the 1988-1991 period.

Summary for 1992

Annual operating profits fell 13% to \$40.0 billion in 1992 from \$46.1 billion in 1991. This was the fourth consecutive annual decline since profits reached \$85.3 billion in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, \$23/\$92) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Selected Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1992

	4th Quarter 1992	3rd Quarter 1992	2nd Quarter 1992	1st Quarter 1992
(\$ Billions)				
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	82.2	82.4	77.9	73.9
Accounts Receivable	131.7	129.2	129.1	124.3
Inventories	122.6	123.3	124.2	124.6
Investments	438.2	438.3	431.5	417.6
Loans	635.9	636.3	628.5	628.9
Capital Assets	443.1	446.5	447.4	447.5
All Other Assets	151.7	150.9	148.6	146.5
Total Assets	2,005.4	2,006.9	1,987.2	1,963.3
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	605.9	604.9	594.1	585.6
Accounts Payable	172.1	171.9	165.3	163.0
Borrowing	466.9	466.9	469.9	466.9
All Other Liabilities	335.8	329.1	323.6	314.6
Total Liabilities	1,580.7	1,572.8	1,552.9	1,530.1
Share Capital	231.5	231.1	229.0	225.2
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	193.2	203.0	205.3	208.0
Total Equity	424.7	434.1	434.3	433.2
Statement of Changes in Financial Position				
Financial Industries				
Cash from Operating Activities	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6
Cash from Financing Activities	1.3	9.7	9.9	7.5
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	0.6	14.4	11.8	16.6
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Cash Applied to Dividends	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Non-Financial Industries				
Cash from Operating Activities	15.0	10.2	11.1	6.3
Cash from Financing Activities	0.5	1.1	7.4	2.0
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	2.2	-0.9	3.4	-1.3
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	7.1	8.4	9.2	5.7
Cash Applied to Dividends	5.1	4.1	4.4	4.6
Seasonally Adjusted				
Income Statements				
Operating Revenue	269.0	264.2	264.9	260.8
Operating Profit	8.6	10.7	10.1	10.6
Profit Before Extraordinary Gains	-0.9	2.3	0.9	2.1
Net Profit	-1.1	2.1	1.0	2.1

Industrial Product Price Index

January 1993

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) rose 0.4% to 111.4 in January 1993 from December's level of 111.0. Fifteen of the 21 major groups of products registered increases in their indices while five decreased and one did not change. The bulk of the increase in the IPPI was due to the 6.4% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index. Primary metal products (0.8%) and automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment (0.3%) were among the other contributors to the IPPI increase. Price declines with notable offsetting effects occurred in petroleum and coal products (-1.5%) and paper and paper products (-1.1%).

During January, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 0.4% against the Canadian dollar, raising the value of export prices denominated in U.S. dollars. In January 1993, the U.S. dollar was 10.9% higher against the Canadian dollar than in January 1992.

Compared to January 1992, the IPPI was 3.9% higher. The most important price increases over the last 12 months were in autos, trucks, and other transport equipment (7.9%) and in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (23.6%). There were also increases of over 4% in meat, fish, and dairy products (5.6%) and in tobacco and tobacco products (4.6%). Two declines occurred, both under -1.0%, with the larger in rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (-0.6%). If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was 4.1%.

The first-stage intermediate goods price index recorded a 0.4% decline from December, but the second-stage intermediate goods index rose 0.8%. The finished foods and feeds, capital equipment, and all other finished goods price indices all recorded 0.2% increases over December. These five indices were higher than a year earlier, ranging from finished foods and feeds at 2.5% to capital equipment at 4.9%. During the last 13 months, the year-to-year price changes for both second-stage intermediate goods and finished goods tended to rise. The year-to-year changes rose from -3.6% and -0.4%, respectively, in January 1992 to 4.3% and 3.9%, respectively, in January 1993.

Highlights

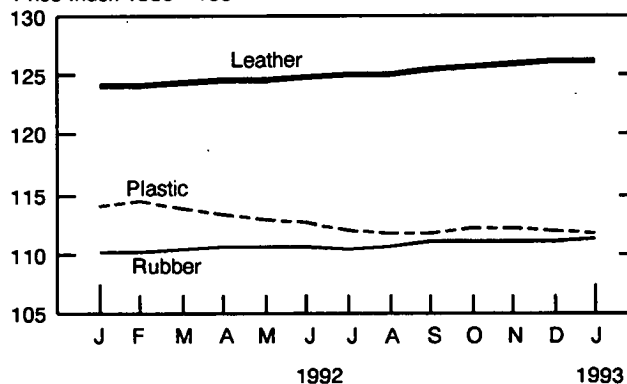
- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased 6.4% in January 1993 and stood 23.6% higher than in January 1992. Contributing

to the rapid growth in softwood prices, particularly in the last three months, were housing starts, pent-up demand together with lower interest rates, and supply restrictions in the United States. These conditions were reinforced by the lower Canadian dollar.

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index rose 0.3% in January and stood 7.9% higher than a year before. These increases were mostly due to the effect of the change in the value of the Canadian dollar on the price of exports, although there were also smaller price increases on domestic vehicles on a year-to-year basis.
- The primary metal products index increased by 0.8% in January and stood 2.0% higher than a year ago. Price increases for aluminum products contributed significantly to both the monthly and the year-to-year increases. Nickel products were the other main contributor to the monthly increase while copper products were the other main contributor to the year-to-year increase. Declines in iron and steel prices have tended to reduce both the monthly and the year-to-year change and nickel prices were 15.8% below the January 1992 level.
- The paper and paper products decline was due to a 5.7% decline in the price index for pulp. Nevertheless, the pulp price index was still 7.8% higher than in January 1992.

Rubber, Leather, and Plastic Fabricated Products

Price Index 1986 = 100



The Rubber, Leather and Plastic Fabricated Products Price Index

The Rubber, Leather and Plastic Fabricated Products Price Index tracks the price movements of 25 rubber product commodities, 17 leather product commodities, and 24 plastic product commodities. The overall index changed little in the last year and in January 1993 stood 0.6% lower than in January 1992. The movement of its three basic elements was, however, quite different. As can be seen from the graph, there was very little movement in the prices of rubber products. Rubber tube and tire prices rose slightly, but prices of other rubber fabricated products edged downward. Since January 1992, leather and leather products, following increases in their input prices, rose slowly in price and stood 0.3% higher in January

1993. Prices for plastic fabricated products tended to decline, with occasional rallies, throughout the 1990s. The price index for plastic fabricated products stood 1.2% lower in January 1993 than in January 1992 and 6.4% lower than in January 1989. This price decline was caused by declining input costs in some areas as well as by excess capacity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The January 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index January 1993 ²	January 1993/ December 1992	January 1993/ January 1992
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	111.4	0.4	3.9
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	112.8	0.5	4.1
Intermediate goods	60.4	109.6	0.6	4.2
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.1	-0.4	3.4
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	111.1	0.8	4.3
Finished goods	39.6	114.3	0.2	3.9
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.2	0.2	2.5
Capital equipment	10.4	115.0	0.2	4.9
All other finished goods	19.3	112.4	0.2	4.0
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	113.3	0.4	5.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.4	0.3	2.0
Beverages	2.0	122.7	0.1	1.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.5	-0.1	4.6
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.5	-0.2	-0.6
Textile products	2.2	109.5	0.2	0.6
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.8	0.2	-0.4
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	131.6	6.4	23.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.3	0.3	0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.9	-1.1	2.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.0	0.0	1.3
Primary metal products	7.7	100.7	0.8	2.0
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.3	0.1	0.5
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.3	0.1	1.8
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.8	0.3	7.9
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.3	-0.1	1.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.6	0.3	0.2
Petroleum and coal products ³	6.4	91.8	-1.5	3.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.4	0.2	1.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.6	0.3	1.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.7	1.5	19.0

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.² Indexes are preliminary.³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

January 1993

Preliminary data show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) at 108.3 for January 1993, down 1.7% from the December level of 110.2. Most components of the RMPI increased. Higher prices were recorded in the indexes for wood (1.9%), vegetable products (1.4%) and ferrous materials (2.2%). However, these gains were more than offset by a 7.2% decline in prices for mineral fuels. The animal and animal products index contributed as well to the overall decrease with a 0.5% drop. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 0.6% from the previous month.

The RMPI increased 10.4% over the January 1992 level, mainly because of higher prices for wood (22.2%), mineral fuels (8.0%), animal and animal products (7.7%) and non-ferrous metals (9.7%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 11.4% over the year.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index was down 7.2% in January 1993 as a result of lower prices for crude mineral oil (-7.8%). The coal index (1.7%) registered its sixth increase in as many months. The mineral fuels index rose 8.0% from January 1992, due primarily to an 8.4% increase in the index of crude mineral oil, although prices for crude mineral oil declined by 13.1% since November 1992.
- The animal and animal products index posted a 0.5% decrease in January. The major contributors

to this decline were hogs for slaughter (-4.5%) and fish (-4.9%). These declines were partially offset by the cattle for slaughter index, which recorded its fifth consecutive monthly increase (2.7%). On a year-over-year basis, the animal and animal products index increased 7.7% as a result of higher prices of cattle for slaughter (22.9%) and for hogs for slaughter (20.1%).

- The wood index was up 1.9% in January, primarily due to a 2.4% increase in logs and bolts prices. This was the twelfth increase in a row. On a year-to-year basis, the wood index increased 22.2%, mainly due to higher prices for logs and bolts (31.0%).
- The vegetable products index increased 1.4% in January 1993, reflecting higher prices for tobacco (12.1%) and wheat (3.0%). The vegetable products index was up 8.9% from its January 1992 level as a result of higher prices for rapeseed (29.6%), potatoes (22.4%), natural rubber and allied gums (28.2%) and wheat (6.6%).
- The ferrous materials index was up 2.2% in January, mainly due to an increase of 4.6% in the iron and steel scrap index. Compared to January 1992, the ferrous materials index rose 6.7%, due to higher prices for iron ore (8.4%) and for iron and steel scrap (4.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

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

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index January 1993 ¹	January 1993/ December 1992	January 1993/ January 1992
			% change	
Raw Materials total	100	108.3	-1.7	10.4
Mineral fuels	32	100.8	-7.2	8.0
Vegetable products	10	95.6	1.4	8.9
Animal and animal products	26	107.8	-0.5	7.7
Wood	13	151.8	1.9	22.2
Ferrous materials	4	95.8	2.2	6.7
Non-ferrous metals	13	99.1	0.6	9.7
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.5	-0.8	1.8
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	111.7	0.6	11.4

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 20, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ended February 20, 1993 totalled 283 104 tonnes, a 2.2% increase from the preceding week's total of 277 021 tonnes and up 13.7% from the year-earlier 248 892 tonnes. The cumulative total at February 20, 1993 was 1 948 511 tonnes, a 6.0% increase from 1 838 036 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

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

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.7% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 3.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.3% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of February 14, 1993 decreased 9.1% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

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

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Fourth Quarter 1992

For the quarter ending December 31 1992, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$190.9 million, an increase of 6.9% compared to \$178.6r (revised) million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1992 are now available. Province of destination and export data are also available.

The December 1992 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.75/\$27) will be available at a later date.

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

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 26, 1992 The Release at 10:30 AM

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 7
Gross Domestic Product is lower than the unchanged in July 1992 by 0.1%.
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 6
The number of unemployed persons receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 4.0% in July to 1.2 million.
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
The number of permits for building permits issued in Canada declined 0.9% to 12,166 permits in July down from 12,381 permits in June.
- Imported Driving - Canada, 1991 10
From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons licensed with imported driving in Canada increased 31%, from 182,000 to 238,200.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- High Industry Bank, August 1992 12
Annual Report, August 1992

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The Daily, February 25, 1993

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,
December 1992.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; United States: US\$20.80/
US\$208; Other Countries: US\$24.20/US\$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1993.

Catalogue number 32-001

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

The Sugar Situation, January 1993.

Catalogue number 32-013

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

Pack of Selected Fruits (excluding apples), 1992.

Catalogue number 32-234

(Canada: \$13; United States: US\$16;
Other Countries: US\$18).

Pack of Processed Vegetables, 1992.

Catalogue number 32-240

(Canada: \$13; United States: US\$16;
Other Countries: US\$18).

Construction Type Plywood, December 1992.

Catalogue number 35-001

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

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags

Manufactured from Resin,

Quarter Ended December 1992.

Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27; United States: US\$8/US\$32;
Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,
December 1992.

Catalogue number 53-003

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

Industry Price Indexes, December 1992.

Catalogue number 62-011

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

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

November 1992.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$28.50/\$285; United States: US\$34.20/
US\$342; Other Countries: US\$39.90/US\$399).

**Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for
Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan
Areas, June 1, 1992 (Regression Method), Vol. 8.**

Catalogue number 91-211

(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20;
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