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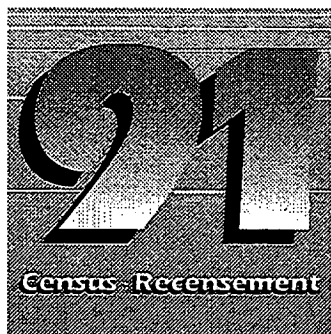
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Profile of
Federal
Electoral
Districts -
Part B

Profil des
circonscriptions
électorales
fédérales -
Partie B



Canada

Profile of Federal Electoral Districts - Part B 1991 Census

This publication provides 20% sample data for the 295 federal electoral districts (FEDs) enumerated in the 1991 Census.

Information on characteristics such as home language, knowledge of languages, religion, ethnic origin, place of birth, period of immigration, mobility status, fertility, highest level of schooling, labour force activity, occupation, and industry is available for each FED. Also shown for each FED are dwelling counts by need for repair, period of construction, average housing costs for households, as well as income distributions for individuals, households and families.

Data for Canada, the provinces and territories are included along with a reference map showing all FEDs.

To obtain a copy of *Profile of Federal Electoral Districts - Part B* (93-336, \$65), see "How to Order Publications."



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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

July 1993

In July, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.6%, unchanged from the increase reported in June.

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.2% between June and July to reach 130.5 (1986=100). Four of the seven major component indices rose, two remained unchanged and one fell. Increases of 0.9% in the transportation index and 0.3% in the housing index were the main contributors to the latest rise in the all-items index. A decline of 0.4% in the clothing index exerted a modest downward pressure. Indirect tax changes at the provincial level explained roughly one-third of the 0.2% increase in the all-items index (see Tax Changes below).

Between July 1992 and July 1993, the all-items CPI rose by 1.6%, the same rate as in the previous 12-month period.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index shifted upward by 0.1% in July, the same as in June. The major components showed seasonally adjusted changes between -0.1% and +0.1%, the exceptions being transportation (+0.2%) and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (+0.5%). The compound annual rate of change for the all-items index (based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period from April to July), was 0.0% following a rise of 0.6% in the previous period (from March to June).

Food

The food index was unchanged in July after rising a moderate 0.1% in June. In July, the index for food purchased from stores fell by 0.1% but the index for food purchased from restaurants rose by 0.1%.

The small decline in the index for food purchased from stores resulted from several opposing price movements. Advances were observed for most fresh meat, fresh fruit, and bakery products. In the fresh meat category, pork prices rose noticeably because of increased exports of live hogs to the United States. Higher prices for citrus fruits and pears, largely of a seasonal nature, accounted for the rise in the fresh

Note to Users

Next month, to better serve users of the Consumer Price Index, Statistics Canada will begin releasing a preliminary estimate of the all-items CPI for Canada in advance of the usual release date. This information will be available in The Daily, on CANSIM, from Prices Division, and from the Regional Reference Centres. The preliminary estimate for August will be available on September 13.

fruit index. In bakery products, higher prices for bread, cookies and crackers were observed. An 8.0% decline in the fresh vegetable index accompanied by lower prices for chicken (promotional marketing), dairy products, and soft drinks more than offset the overall impact of rising prices. The drop in the fresh vegetable index reflected lower prices for tomatoes, onions, cabbage and lettuce as the wet and cold spring gave way to excellent growing conditions. At the same time, seasonally higher potato prices were reported.

Between July 1992 and July 1993, the food index moved up 1.6%, marginally higher than the 1.5% rise in June. In July, the index for food purchased from stores rose 1.7% while that for food purchased from restaurants rose 1.3%.

All-items excluding Food

The all-items excluding food index increased 0.3% between June and July. Most of this increase was concentrated in the transportation (+0.9%) and housing (+0.3%) indices. A small dampening of the overall movement resulted from a decline of 0.4% in the clothing index.

The 0.9% advance in the transportation index was due largely to a 4.6% rise in automobile insurance premiums. The introduction of a 5% sales tax on this service in Ontario was directly responsible for about half of this increase. Prices of new automobiles, mostly imported models, rose by an average 0.6%. The air fares index advanced 5.9%, reflecting seasonal increases on domestic flights and flights to Europe and the Caribbean. Several municipalities also reported fare increases for travel by local buses. A fair proportion of the overall upward impact was erased by a 1.3% drop in gasoline prices, due mainly to price wars noted in Toronto, Edmonton and Victoria.

The housing index rose 0.3%, much of this associated with seasonal increases in hotel/motel rates, which generally reach a summer peak in July. Other small price increases were registered for rents, basic telephone services, pet food, cleaning and polishing products, horticultural goods and household textiles. Several municipalities reported increases in electricity rates while rates for piped gas fell in some British Columbian cities. The owned accommodation index fell 0.2%, responding to continuing declines in mortgage interest costs and to lower maintenance and repair charges. At the same time, new house prices rose 0.3%.

Increases of 0.2% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indices contributed marginally to the rise in the all-items excluding food index. The tobacco products index reflected higher prices for cigarettes, resulting partly from tax increases in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon. An offsetting effect resulted from lower prices for liquor, beer and wine purchased from stores.

An increase of 0.3% in personal care supplies explained the rise in the health and personal care index (+ 0.1%).

The recreation, reading and education index registered no change as the recreation index fell by 0.1% and the reading index rose by 0.2%. Within recreation, lower prices were noted for selected recreational equipment, photographic goods and admission to football matches. The rise in the reading index resulted from increases in the single copy and subscription rates of several daily newspapers.

Clothing prices fell by 0.4% on average. Prices usually fall in July as special and sale prices outweigh the upward effect of promotional prices returning to normal levels. The women's wear index fell by 0.3% as lower prices were observed for dresses, blouses, skirts and footwear. Men's wear prices fell an average 0.5% as lower prices for coats and jackets, furnishings and footwear were observed. The girls' wear and boys' wear indices fell as well, by 0.7% and 1.1% respectively.

Between July 1992 and July 1993, the all-items excluding food index rose 1.6%, slightly less than the 1.7% rise reported for both May and June.

Consumer Price Index and Major Components (1986 = 100)

	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
	% change				
	unadjusted				
All-items	128.4	130.2	130.5	0.2	1.6
Food	121.4	123.4	123.4	0.0	1.6
Housing	126.5	127.7	128.1	0.3	1.3
Clothing	128.5	130.9	130.4	-0.4	1.5
Transportation	123.3	124.6	125.7	0.9	1.9
Health and personal care	132.1	134.8	135.0	0.1	2.2
Recreation, reading and education	131.7	135.1	135.1	0.0	2.6
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	169.4	171.2	171.6	0.2	1.3
All-items excluding food	130.0	131.7	132.1	0.3	1.6
All-items excluding food and energy	130.5	132.4	132.9	0.4	1.8
Goods	124.3	126.0	126.0	0.0	1.4
Services	133.4	135.3	136.0	0.5	1.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	76.8	76.6		
All-items (1981 = 100)			172.8		

Energy

The energy index fell 0.5% in July following a sharp 1.0% rise in June. The drop in July resulted from lower prices for gasoline (-1.3%) and piped gas (-0.6%). Electricity rates rose (+0.5%) and fuel oil prices remained unchanged. Since July 1992, the energy index has fallen 0.6%, much of it due to a 4.8% drop in gasoline prices over the same period.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index climbed 0.4% in July following a slight 0.1% rise in June. Since July 1992, the index has risen 1.8%, slightly higher than the 1.7% increase in June.

Goods and Services

The goods index remained unchanged in July following a 0.2% rise in June. In July, the index for durables rose 0.3% but the impact was offset completely by a 0.2% decline in the semi-durables index and by a 0.1% decline in the non-durables index. The services index increased 0.5% following no change in June.

Between July 1992 and July 1993, the goods index rose 1.4%, the same as in June. Similarly, the services index rose by 1.9% in July, virtually unchanged from the 2.0% rise in June.

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the all-items indices ranged from 0.1% declines in Saint John and Montreal to a 1.2% advance in Whitehorse. Significant declines in the food and clothing indices were largely responsible for the declines in Saint John and Montreal. The substantial rise in Whitehorse resulted largely from the tax increase on cigarettes.

Between July 1992 and July 1993, increases in all-items indices for cities fluctuated between a low of 0.7% in Edmonton to a high of 3.4% in Vancouver.

Tax Changes

In Ontario, automobile insurance premiums became subject to a 5% tax and some parking levies became subject to the 8% retail sales tax. In Prince Edward Island, the 10% sales tax was extended to cover snack foods, legal services and pet food. Prince Edward Island also increased its gasoline tax by 0.5 cents per litre and increased its cigarette tax

by 0.8 cents per cigarette. In the Yukon, gasoline taxes increased by 2.0 cents per litre and the tax on cigarettes rose by 5.0 cents per cigarette. The gasoline tax in Greater Vancouver rose 1.0 cents per litre.

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

St. John's

Higher transportation costs and increased clothing prices accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Within the transportation index, price increases were recorded for vehicle insurance, gasoline and air fares. The rise in the clothing index reflected higher prices for women's and girls' wear. The food index fell slightly, as lower prices for chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks more than offset price increases for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.3%. Higher prices for cigarettes were a main contributor and resulted from a tax increase of 0.8 cents per cigarette. Higher transportation charges were also recorded, most notably for the purchase of cars, air fares, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The rise in gasoline prices reflected a tax increase of 0.5 cents per litre. Further upward pressure came from the housing index, where charges increased for electricity, traveller accommodation and household operating expenses. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and fresh vegetables had a dampening effect. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.1%.

Halifax

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Much of the upward impact came from the transportation index, where prices increased for gasoline, cars, air fares, local bus fares, and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for traveller accommodation and higher prices for household textiles were partly offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cigarettes. The clothing index declined, as did

the food index, the latter reflecting lower prices for bakery products, sugar and dairy products. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.8%.

Saint John

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from declines in the clothing and food indices. The drop in the latter was mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, sugar and beef. Lower prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for traveller accommodation and for household furnishings and equipment were offset by declines in owned accommodation charges and in household operating expenses. Higher transportation charges were recorded, most notably for air fares, gasoline and the purchase of trucks and vans. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.4%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Higher food prices were recorded, particularly for fresh fruit, beef, restaurant meals, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, and cured and prepared meats. Higher transportation charges were registered, notably for car purchases, gasoline and air fares. The housing index also advanced as increased charges for electricity and for traveller accommodation were only partly offset by a drop in owned accommodation costs. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for eye care and for non-prescribed medicines. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and decreased recreational expenses. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Montreal

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%, reflecting declines in the clothing and food indices. Within food, most of the downward impact came from lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, soft drinks, dairy products, cured and prepared meats, and fish. The greatest upward pressure came from the transportation index, reflecting higher prices for the purchase of cars and increased air fares. The housing index also advanced, mainly due to increased charges for traveller accommodation, electricity and

rented accommodation. Higher prices for personal care supplies were recorded as well. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.0%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Much of the upward impact originated in the transportation index, where prices moved higher for vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, parking, and the purchase of trucks and vans. The housing index also advanced, reflecting increased charges for traveller accommodation, higher household operating expenses, increased prices for household furnishings and equipment, and higher charges for rented accommodation. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies and increased recreation expenses. Dampening these advances were lower prices for clothing, food (notably for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals and beef), alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Toronto

Advances in the transportation and housing indices explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Within the transportation index, prices increased for vehicle insurance premiums, air fares and the purchase of automobiles. Within the housing component, prices rose for traveller accommodation, owned accommodation, household operation and rented accommodation. Prices also increased for cigarettes and clothing. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and chicken more than offset higher prices for pork, beef and fresh fruit. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.4%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.8%. A large part of the increase came from the transportation index, reflecting advances in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Charges for vehicle purchases and vehicle maintenance and repairs rose as well. The food index rose as prices moved higher for dairy products, cereal and bakery products, beef, and fresh fruit. Further upward pressure came from price increases for traveller accommodation, household operation, women's wear and cigarettes. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the transportation, housing and clothing indices explained the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the transportation index reflected higher air fares, increased prices for automobiles and a rise in local bus fares. Most of the rise in the housing index centred around increased charges for traveller accommodation, while the clothing index advanced due to higher prices for women's wear. Further upward pressure came from increased recreation charges. The food index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and beef completely offset higher prices for fresh fruit, dairy products, pork, soft drinks and chicken. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact came from the transportation and clothing indices. Within transportation, prices rose for gasoline, air fares and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The food index was also up, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, fats and oils, pork, cured meats and restaurant meals. A drop in the housing index had a moderating effect and was mainly due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower household operating expenses. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Advances in the clothing, transportation and housing indices were among factors that had an upward impact. Within transportation, higher air fares more than offset lower prices for automobiles, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The housing index advanced as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation more than offset decreased charges for owned accommodation and household textiles. The indices for food, health and personal care, and recreation, reading and education declined. The drop in the food index mainly reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products and chicken. Charges for recreational equipment, personal care supplies, and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products also declined. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose 0.4%. Advances in traveller accommodation charges were recorded along with a rise in the food index, the latter reflecting higher prices for beef, prepared meats, poultry, bakery products and pork. Prices increased further for women's wear, vehicle insurance, air fares, cigarettes and personal care supplies. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.7%.

Calgary

Advances in traveller accommodation charges, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares were among the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Further upward pressure came from a rise in the food index, and was mainly due to higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, chicken, restaurant meals and pork. Prices also increased for women's wear and for personal care supplies. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.4%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.5%, reflecting advances in six of the seven major component indices. The greatest upward impact came from the transportation index, where prices rose for air fares, car purchases and gasoline (the latter due to a tax increase). The housing index rose in response to higher charges for traveller accommodation and basic telephone service. The clothing and food indices also advanced, the latter reflecting higher prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, beef and pork. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Much of the move upward originated in the housing index, where charges increased for traveller accommodation, water and rented accommodation. Women's wear prices were also higher. The transportation index rose, reflecting higher air fares, automobile prices and local bus fares. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines rose, too. Dampening these advances were lower prices for restaurant meals, beef, pork, fresh fruit and cured meats. Selected recreation charges also declined. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

Whitehorse

The all-items index rose 1.2%. Higher prices for cigarettes was a major contributor, resulting from a five cents per cigarette tax increase. Housing charges also increased, mainly because of a rise in traveller accommodation charges and electricity rates. Further upward pressure came from higher air fares and higher gasoline prices, the latter reflecting a two cents per litre tax increase. The food index declined, responding to lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables and bakery products. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

Yellowknife

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was largely concentrated in the transportation, housing and recreation indices. Within transportation, increased air fares and higher prices for trucks and vans were

recorded. The housing index rose, responding to higher traveller accommodation charges and household operating expenses. Increased cablevision charges caused the rise in the recreation index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for women's and girls' wear. The food index declined, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef and cured meats more than offset price increases for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and dairy products. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The July 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 Indices for Urban Centres

The indices 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								
July 1993 index	124.9	118.5	118.9	134.7	121.6	128.7	132.5	151.6
% change from June 1993	0.6	-0.3	0.0	2.9	1.8	-0.2	0.1	0.1
% change from July 1992	2.0	1.2	0.9	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.9	5.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1993 index	129.5	129.0	121.4	125.3	118.9	140.5	134.6	193.6
% change from June 1993	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.6	0.8	-0.4	-0.1	2.4
% change from July 1992	2.1	3.0	1.4	3.1	0.8	2.9	2.3	3.4
Halifax								
July 1993 index	127.4	129.2	120.3	127.4	121.0	131.2	130.4	171.9
% change from June 1993	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-1.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
% change from July 1992	0.8	-0.4	0.5	3.3	0.8	1.8	2.4	-0.2
Saint John								
July 1993 index	126.9	127.4	120.8	130.3	120.7	132.7	128.8	171.8
% change from June 1993	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-1.6	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1992	1.4	1.0	0.0	4.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.5
Quebec City								
July 1993 index	129.2	120.4	127.6	134.1	118.9	136.7	137.4	168.3
% change from June 1993	0.2	1.2	0.2	-2.0	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.0
% change from July 1992	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.5	0.2
Montreal								
July 1993 index	130.9	120.6	130.3	134.0	120.9	136.1	141.6	173.8
% change from June 1993	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-2.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1992	1.0	-0.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.1
Ottawa								
July 1993 index	130.6	125.7	128.2	129.7	126.1	139.8	134.8	165.4
% change from June 1993	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1992	2.3	5.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.7	-0.3
Toronto								
July 1993 index	132.0	125.0	131.3	128.9	128.2	138.2	136.2	165.0
% change from June 1993	0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0	0.7
% change from July 1992	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.0
Thunder Bay								
July 1993 index	129.8	120.2	127.5	132.6	127.3	129.9	134.3	170.4
% change from June 1993	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
% change from July 1992	1.9	-0.1	1.9	2.8	3.2	1.6	2.7	0.6
Winnipeg								
July 1993 index	130.4	130.1	124.5	132.4	127.0	133.7	137.5	164.1
% change from June 1993	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	-0.5	0.2	0.0
% change from July 1992	2.5	4.9	0.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.9	0.6
Regina								
July 1993 index	131.5	131.1	120.5	139.4	132.2	145.3	133.1	176.8
% change from June 1993	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
% change from July 1992	3.1	3.6	0.9	9.2	4.3	2.7	2.9	1.5

Consumer Price Indices for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indices 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								
July 1993 index	130.1	129.1	120.4	138.6	127.1	156.9	131.6	163.3
% change from June 1993	0.0	-0.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.1
% change from July 1992	2.4	2.4	0.2	9.5	3.6	2.3	2.6	1.7
Edmonton								
July 1993 index	128.1	115.7	124.6	128.8	126.2	132.2	133.4	182.4
% change from June 1993	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.4
% change from July 1992	0.7	-3.5	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.2
Calgary								
July 1993 index	128.4	118.3	124.3	129.9	123.8	131.3	133.7	181.3
% change from June 1993	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
% change from July 1992	1.4	-1.1	1.8	2.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	0.9
Vancouver								
July 1993 index	132.1	130.5	125.7	126.7	136.9	129.4	133.3	170.5
% change from June 1993	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	-0.2	0.2
% change from July 1992	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.3	4.2
Victoria								
July 1993 index	130.2	129.4	123.2	128.3	132.5	128.9	132.5	169.0
% change from June 1993	0.2	-0.2	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.0
% change from July 1992	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.1	3.3
Whitehorse								
July 1993 index	126.4	119.6	125.7	130.3	116.2	126.5	125.2	163.4
% change from June 1993	1.2	-0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.1	8.8
% change from July 1992	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	-0.3	10.0
Yellowknife								
July 1993 index	126.6	117.8	121.1	133.4	121.3	124.0	130.0	166.3
% change from June 1993	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	-0.2	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1992	1.6	1.8	0.3	3.3	1.4	2.5	2.5	3.0

¹ For inter-city indices 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).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

July 1993

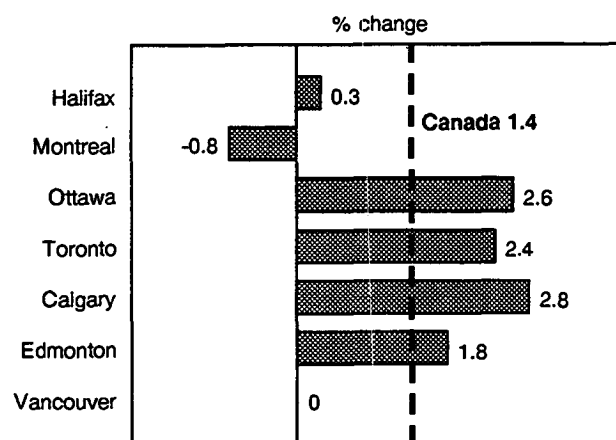
The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada (1986=100) remained virtually unchanged in July from June's revised 133.0.

Year-over-year, the composite index increased by 1.4%, from 131.1 in July 1992 to 133.0 in July 1993. Above average year-over-year increases were observed in most of the Ontario and Alberta city indices, but indices for cities in Quebec moved down, with decreases ranging from -0.6% to -1.0%.

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

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

Constructon Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements), July 1992 to July 1993



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

Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements)

(1986 = 100)

	July 1992	June 1993 ^r	July 1993 ^p	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
				% change	
Canada	131.1	133.0	133.0	-	1.4
St. John's	125.6	125.6	125.6	-	-
Halifax	121.0	121.4	121.4	-	0.3
Saint John	130.8	135.7	135.7	-	3.7
Quebec City	139.4	138.5	138.5	-	-0.6
Chicoutimi	139.3	137.9	137.9	-	-1.0
Montreal	139.5	138.4	138.4	-	-0.8
Ottawa	136.0	139.5	139.5	-	2.6
Toronto	139.6	142.9	142.9	-	2.4
Hamilton	133.0	138.9	138.9	-	4.4
St. Catharines	136.1	139.8	139.8	-	2.7
Kitchener	131.3	137.7	137.7	-	4.9
London	135.0	138.6	138.6	-	2.7
Windsor	135.8	138.6	138.6	-	2.1
Sudbury	136.4	139.9	139.9	-	2.6
Thunder Bay	135.4	140.0	140.0	-	3.4
Winnipeg	121.5	122.0	122.0	-	0.4
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	-	-
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	-	-
Calgary	122.5	126.1	125.9	-0.2	2.8
Edmonton	120.0	122.2	122.1	-0.1	1.8
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	128.5	-	-
Victoria	128.5	128.5	128.5	-	-

* Based on Average Hourly Earnings Data.

- Nil or zero.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

July 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 170 539 thousand square metres in July 1993, up 10.1% from 154 870^r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to July 1993, domestic shipments totalled 1 254 747 thousand square metres, up 9.7% from 1 143 940^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

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

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

Tobacco Products

July 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 1.05 billion cigarettes in July 1993, down 25.0% from 1.40^r (revised) billion cigarettes in July 1992. For January to July 1993, production totalled 26.83 billion cigarettes, up 3.8% from 25.85^r billion cigarettes a year earlier.

Domestic sales in July 1993 totalled 2.31 billion cigarettes, down 26.0% from 3.12 billion cigarettes sold in July 1992. Year-to-date sales at the end of July 1993 totalled 17.78 billion cigarettes, down 13.3% from 20.50 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

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

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

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

July 1993

Manufacturers shipped 2 354 327 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July 1993, down 36.3% from 3 695 817 square metres a year earlier but up 2.4% from 2 298 141 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1993 totalled 16 130 336 square metres, down 10.1% from the same period in 1992.

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

The July 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Civil Aviation Statistics

Second Quarter 1993

Preliminary financial data for April, May and June 1993 are now available. In the first quarter of 1993, Canadian Level I air carriers reported a 10% increase in interest expenses and a 3% decrease in operating expenses.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the first quarter of 1993 will be published in the September issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Taxation Statistics for Enterprises

1991 (Preliminary)

Preliminary 1991 data on provincial allocation of taxable income by industry are now available.

For more information, please contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Periodical Publishing, 1991-92.

Catalogue number 87-203

(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20;
Other Countries: US\$24).

Profile of Federal Electoral Districts, Part B, 1991 Census.

Catalogue number 93-336

(Canada: \$65; United States: US\$78;
Other Countries: US\$91).

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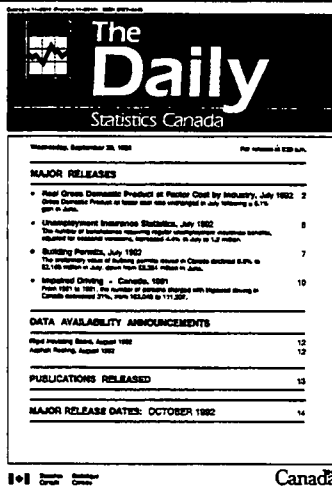
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The Daily, August 20, 1993

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 23-27
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
23	Retail Trade	June 1993
24	Wholesale Trade	June 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	June 1993
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1993
25	Field Crop Reporting Series: No.5, July 31 Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
26	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Second Quarter 1993 1992
26	Families	
27	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1993
27	International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1993