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- **Consumer Price Index, December 1993**

The All-items Consumer Price Index increased by 1.7% between December 1992 and December 1993, slightly less than the 1.9% increases reported for the 12-month periods ending in September, October and November. For the year 1993, the increase was 1.8%, compared with 1.5% for 1992.

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- **Wholesale Trade, November 1993**

Seasonally adjusted sales rose for the seventh consecutive month in November, rising by 1.7% to \$18.0 billion. This increase compares with gains of 1.3% in October and 2.1% in September.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

December 1993

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 1.7% between December 1992 and December 1993, slightly less than the 1.9% increases reported for the 12-month periods ending in September, October and November. For the year 1993, the increase was 1.8%, compared with 1.5% in 1992.

Annual average changes in the CPI for 1993

	% change
Vancouver	3.6
St. John's	1.7
Regina	3.2
Yellowknife	1.7
Victoria	3.0
Toronto	1.6
Saskatoon	2.9
Montréal	1.4
Winnipeg	2.7
Canada	1.8
Saint John	1.4
Ottawa	2.3
Québec	1.3
Whitehorse	2.2
Calgary	1.3
Thunder Bay	2.0
Halifax	1.0
Charlottetown/Summerside	1.9
Edmonton	0.8

The compound annual rate of change for the seasonally adjusted All-items index in the latest three-month period (from September to December) was 2.2%, down noticeably from the 2.8% increase for the three-month period ending in November. Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index increased 0.2% in both December and November. In December, the Food index rose 0.6%, while the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.2%.

Unadjusted, the All-items index fell 0.2% in December to 131.3 (1986=100), a movement in the opposite direction of the seasonally adjusted figure. Unadjusted, four of the seven major component indexes fell at rates that ranging from 0.1% to 0.8%; three increased at rates ranging from 0.1% to 0.3%.

The largest downward influences resulted from declines of 0.8% in the Clothing index and of 0.3% in the Transportation index. The Energy index declined 1.2% in December because of lower gasoline prices. The Food index was up 0.3%, as prices for fresh vegetables and beef increased. The All-items excluding Food and Energy index declined 0.1% in December.

Main contributors to December's change in the All-items index

The Clothing index fell 0.8% as decreases were widespread among the components of this index. As in December 1992, promotions and specials were responsible for the latest decline.

A 0.3% drop in the Transportation index was caused by a decrease of 3.3% in gasoline prices in December, the third price drop in as many months. Crude oil prices have been on a downward trend since the summer of 1993. (See Raw Materials Price Index, *The Daily*, January 5, 1994). Seasonal declines in auto rental charges were also recorded in December. A 5.7% rise in air-fares (mostly seasonal) largely explained the increase in the Public Transportation component.

The Housing index declined 0.1%, adding to the downward pressure on the All-items index. Seasonally lower hotel/motel charges and further downward movements in mortgage interest costs were the main contributing factors to a decline in the Housing index. Furniture prices also declined and had a relatively smaller impact. Part of the overall decline in the Housing index was offset by higher rates for piped gas.

A decrease of 0.2% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was largely explained by lower prices for cigarettes and for some wines and liquors purchased from stores.

The Food index increased 0.3% in December. The Food Purchased from Stores index increased by 0.5%, while the Food Purchased from Restaurants index edged up by 0.1%. Much of the latest increase in the Food Purchased from Stores index resulted from seasonal price increases for most fresh vegetables. This was combined with a rise in beef prices, following a return to regular prices from the promotional prices reported in the November data. The effect of such price increases was moderated, partly, by seasonal price declines for citrus fruits and turkey.

Increases in the Recreation, Reading and Education index (+0.1%) were caused mainly by higher prices for newspapers and books. The Health and Personal Care index rose 0.1% because of increases for personal care supplies.

Goods and services

In December, the Goods index fell 0.2%. Although all categories of the Goods index fell, the largest impact resulted from a 0.7% decline in the Semi-durables index, associated mainly with the decline in the Clothing index. The Durables index fell 0.2% and the Non-durables index fell 0.1%. The Services index did not change in December. Between December 1992 and December 1993, the Goods index moved up 1.7%, slightly less than the increase of 1.8% reported for November. The Services index rose 1.9% in the latest 12-month period, the same rate as in November.

City Indexes

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the All-items index ranged from a 0.4% decline for Saint John and Québec to a 0.2% rise for Edmonton. In both Saint John and Québec, the Food indexes fell sharply, while smaller than average

declines were observed for Clothing indexes. The unusual rise in Edmonton was associated with significant increases in the Food and Transportation indexes.

Between December 1992 and December 1993, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from a low of 0.9% in Québec to a high of 3.5% in Whitehorse.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the All-items index

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in clothing prices, followed by lower food prices. The decline in the Food index reflected lower prices for poultry, fresh fruit, beef, prepared meats and cereal products. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for liquor purchased from stores and home entertainment equipment. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for fuel oil, household operating expenses and traveller accommodation were offset by higher prices for new houses and furniture. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Consumer Price Index and its major components (1986 = 100)

	December 1993	November 1993	December 1992	November 1993 to December 1993	December 1992 to December 1993
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	131.3	131.5	129.1	-0.2	1.7
Food	123.3	122.9	121.2	0.3	1.7
Housing	128.5	128.6	127.3	-0.1	0.9
Clothing	129.4	130.5	128.1	-0.8	1.0
Transportation	128.6	129.0	124.4	-0.3	3.4
Health and personal care	135.6	135.5	132.6	0.1	2.3
Recreation, reading and education	137.3	137.2	133.3	0.1	3.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	172.0	172.4	170.5	-0.2	0.9
All-items excluding food	133.2	133.4	130.8	-0.1	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	134.2	134.4	131.5	-0.1	2.1
Goods	126.7	126.9	124.6	-0.2	1.7
Services	137.0	137.0	134.4	0.0	1.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.2	76.0	77.5		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.8				

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell 0.3%, largely due to a drop in the Clothing index. The Food index fell slightly, as lower prices for soft drinks, fresh fruit, pork, cured meats and chicken were recorded. Further downward pressure came from price declines for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in air fares, house prices and household furnishing costs. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Halifax

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in 0.2% fall in the All-items index. The greatest downward impact came from the Clothing index, followed by the Food index. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for soft drinks, fresh fruit, beef and pork. Further price declines were registered for gasoline, vehicle rentals, personal care supplies and liquor purchased from stores. The Housing index rose slightly, as increased charges for furniture, owned accommodation and rented accommodation were reported. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Saint John

The 0.4% drop in the All-items index was mainly due to lower prices for food and clothing. Within the Food index, lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, soft drinks, chicken, beef and pork. A slight downward pressure also came from lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment. The Housing index rose slightly, as higher charges for owned accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings were largely offset by lower prices for traveller accommodation, household textiles and household appliances. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as decreased charges for vehicle rentals and lower prices for gasoline were completely offset by higher air fares. Prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and liquor purchased from stores advanced as well. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Québec

Declines in six of the seven major component indexes explained the 0.4% drop in the All-items

index. The greatest downward influence came from the Clothing index, followed closely by the Food index. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh fruit, poultry, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and dairy products. A drop in the Housing index exerted a notable downward effect, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation, traveller accommodation, household furnishings and household operating expenses. The Transportation index also fell, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset price increases for air travel, parking and vehicle rentals. Charges for personal care supplies and for recreational and home entertainment equipment declined as well. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Montréal

The All-items index fell 0.2%, as declines were recorded in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline more than offset a rise in air fares. Price declines for clothing had a considerable downward effect as well. The Housing index also fell, as declines were reported for household furnishings, traveller accommodation and fuel oil. Price declines for recreational equipment and for beer purchased from stores exerted a further downward influence. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Ottawa

Despite declines in five of the seven major component indexes, the All-items index rose 0.1%. The greatest upward pressure came from the Housing index, where prices were higher for household furnishings, piped gas and rented accommodation. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for newspapers, recreational equipment and home entertainment equipment. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and food, the latter due mainly to price declines for bakery products, beef, fish, pork and turkey. The Transportation index also fell, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased parking charges more than offset advances in air fares, vehicle insurance and vehicle rental charges. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies and for non-prescribed medicines. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Toronto

Lower clothing prices and decreased housing charges accounted for a large part of the 0.1% decline in the All-items index. Within the Housing index, price declines were recorded for traveller accommodation, household furnishings, mortgage interest costs and household textiles. Prices for new houses and household appliances declined as well. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for gasoline, cigarettes and liquor purchased from stores. The Food index rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, beef, bakery products, soft drinks, chicken, dairy products and pork. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Thunder Bay

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.3% drop in the All-items index. A fall in the Housing index exerted the greatest downward impact, reflecting price declines for household textiles, household equipment and appliances. Decreased charges for traveller accommodation and owned accommodation were recorded as well. A drop in the Food index was also reported, due mainly to lower prices for fresh fruit, poultry, pork and soft drinks. Prices also declined for cigarettes, liquor purchased from stores and clothing. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were: increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased prices for household equipment. The Transportation index also rose, as increased prices for air travel more than offset lower prices for vehicle rentals. The Food index rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products, soft drinks and cereal products. Among those factors exerting a downward effect were lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies, liquor purchased from stores and cigarettes. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Regina

Despite declines in five of the seven major component indexes, the All-items index rose 0.1%. Higher housing and transportation charges were responsible for the overall advance. The rise in the Housing index reflected higher charges for owned accommodation, higher prices for furniture and appliances, and a rise in household operating expenses. The Transportation index rose due to higher air fares and increased charges for vehicle rentals and for parking. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies, clothing, food, liquor purchased from stores, and home entertainment equipment. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Saskatoon

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.2% drop in the All-items index. A fall in the Housing index exerted the greatest downward pressure and resulted from decreased charges for owned and traveller accommodation and from lower prices for household furnishings. Prices also declined for liquor purchased from stores and for home entertainment equipment. The Food index fell slightly, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, bakery products, pork, chicken and cereal products. Prices for men's and girls' wear declined as well. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Edmonton

Advances in the Transportation and Food indexes explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within the Transportation component, higher prices for gasoline and a rise in air fares were reported. The Food index advanced, as prices were higher for beef, chicken, fresh vegetables, prepared meats and dairy products. Partly dampening these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and for liquor purchased from stores. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for furniture, increased household operating expenses, and a rise in rented accommodation charges were completely offset by lower charges for travellers and for owned accommodation. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.1%, as declines in five of the seven major component indexes were largely offset by a rise in the Food index. The greatest downward pressure came from the Housing index, where decreased charges for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and owned accommodation were reported. The Transportation index also declined, as decreased charges for vehicle rentals and lower prices for gasoline more than offset a rise in air fares. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, clothing and recreational and home entertainment equipment. The offsetting rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, fresh vegetables, restaurant meals and chicken. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Vancouver

The All-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Clothing index, followed by a decline in the Transportation component. The drop in Transportation reflected decreased charges for vehicle rentals and lower prices for gasoline, offset slightly by a rise in air fares. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for liquor and wine purchased from stores. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, beef, chicken, pork and bakery products. The Housing index rose slightly, reflecting increased charges for household operating expenses, furniture and rented and owned accommodation. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Victoria

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward effect were higher food prices, most notably for fresh produce, chicken, bakery products and milk. Increased transportation charges were also recorded, reflecting higher air fares

and increased parking charges. Recreational expenses advanced as well. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were decreased housing charges (traveller accommodation, owned accommodation and household operating expenses) and lower prices for clothing, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The main upward contributors were increased charges for electricity and higher prices for furniture, clothing and cigarettes. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher air fares were offset by lower prices for gasoline and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. The Food index was also unchanged, as higher prices for fresh produce, bakery products, poultry, pasta products and dairy products were completely offset by lower prices for pork, beef, soft drinks and cured meats. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Yellowknife

Among those factors contributing to the 0.2% drop in the All-items index were lower prices for home entertainment equipment, decreased charges for traveller and owned accommodation, and lower prices for food and cigarettes. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, cured and prepared meats, and turkey. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in air fares and higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies and prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Since December 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The December 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$9.30/\$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
December 1993 index	124.6	116.4	118.1	130.9	124.0	129.2	137.1	151.8
% change from November 1993	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1992	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.9	3.3	1.7	3.8	1.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
December 1993 index	130.4	129.1	122.1	122.3	123.5	141.0	136.3	192.6
% change from November 1993	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-4.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0
% change from December 1992	2.1	3.3	1.6	-1.6	2.7	1.9	3.3	2.8
Halifax								
December 1993 index	129.2	130.4	121.2	127.1	124.2	131.7	134.4	176.4
% change from November 1993	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1992	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.5	3.9	2.1
Saint John								
December 1993 index	127.6	125.5	120.7	130.9	124.4	133.6	131.6	172.4
% change from November 1993	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	-1.7	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.1
% change from December 1992	1.6	0.6	0.3	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	0.7
Québec								
December 1993 index	129.7	119.1	128.0	134.3	121.1	136.9	140.1	168.3
% change from November 1993	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
% change from December 1992	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	-0.3
Montréal								
December 1993 index	131.8	120.5	131.0	134.4	123.6	137.9	142.8	174.0
% change from November 1993	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1992	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	3.2	2.4	1.6	0.3
Ottawa								
December 1993 index	131.4	125.0	128.7	128.5	129.4	140.5	136.6	165.7
% change from November 1993	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	1.0	-0.1
% change from December 1992	2.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	3.7	3.0	3.7	-0.9
Toronto								
December 1993 index	132.6	124.5	131.3	126.7	131.7	138.1	138.3	165.0
% change from November 1993	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.3
% change from December 1992	1.6	2.5	0.5	-0.6	3.9	1.5	3.1	0.1
Thunder Bay								
December 1993 index	130.3	119.7	127.0	132.3	130.7	128.7	135.6	169.8
% change from November 1993	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.9
% change from December 1992	2.0	-0.2	1.0	4.9	4.4	0.7	3.2	0.7
Winnipeg								
December 1993 index	131.7	130.3	126.2	132.0	129.1	134.3	140.4	164.5
% change from November 1993	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.2
% change from December 1992	2.5	1.8	1.9	4.9	3.2	3.9	4.4	0.1
Regina								
December 1993 index	132.8	131.8	121.1	138.0	136.4	145.1	135.2	178.0
% change from November 1993	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2
% change from December 1992	3.1	3.2	1.9	10.0	2.6	1.2	3.0	1.9

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – Concluded

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

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
December 1993 index	130.9	130.7	120.4	137.2	129.1	158.0	134.6	163.4
% change from November 1993	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4
% change from December 1992	2.7	2.3	1.3	10.1	2.1	2.7	3.7	1.7
Edmonton								
December 1993 index	128.7	113.9	125.5	126.6	128.3	132.1	137.9	182.7
% change from November 1993	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.1
% change from December 1992	1.0	-4.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	0.6	3.6	0.7
Calgary								
December 1993 index	129.0	119.3	123.9	127.5	126.0	131.9	137.4	182.3
% change from November 1993	-0.1	1.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
% change from December 1992	1.7	-0.9	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.6	3.6	1.3
Vancouver								
December 1993 index	133.3	131.6	126.9	126.1	138.7	129.5	136.4	170.9
% change from November 1993	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.6
% change from December 1992	2.9	1.9	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	4.5	4.5
Victoria								
December 1993 index	131.4	130.3	122.8	127.7	137.3	130.0	134.8	169.8
% change from November 1993	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.7
% change from December 1992	3.1	3.2	1.4	3.4	5.0	3.8	4.0	3.6
Whitehorse								
December 1993 index	127.9	121.1	125.8	129.8	119.2	128.6	127.0	168.7
% change from November 1993	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
% change from December 1992	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.6	12.6
Yellowknife								
December 1993 index	127.6	119.4	120.5	133.0	125.1	122.7	131.6	169.9
% change from November 1993	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.2
% change from December 1992	2.2	4.8	0.0	2.0	3.5	4.3	1.9	3.4

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

Wholesale Trade

November 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted sales rose for the seventh consecutive month in November, rising by 1.7% to \$18.0 billion. This increase compares with gains of 1.3% in October and 2.1% in September.

Sales

Leading the growth (in dollar value) was a 2.3% rise in sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies (which includes such commodities as office machinery and equipment, computers and commercial machinery, etc.). Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (which typically accounts for one-quarter of total wholesale merchants' sales) also contributed significantly to the overall increase: up 1.7% in November, marking the third consecutive monthly increase. Strong sales of lumber and building materials (+2.9%) and of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+2.3%) also contributed to the growth.

Moderating the overall increase were lower sales of apparel and dry goods (-1.4%) and relatively unchanged sales of household goods and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (0.1%).

Regionally, sales changes ranged from -2.1% in Newfoundland to +3.9% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Accounting for 65% of total sales,

Note to users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Quebec and Ontario both recorded strong increases, up 1.9% and 1.6% respectively.

Inventories

Wholesale merchants' inventories totalled \$26.3 billion in November, up 0.5% from October's revised level.

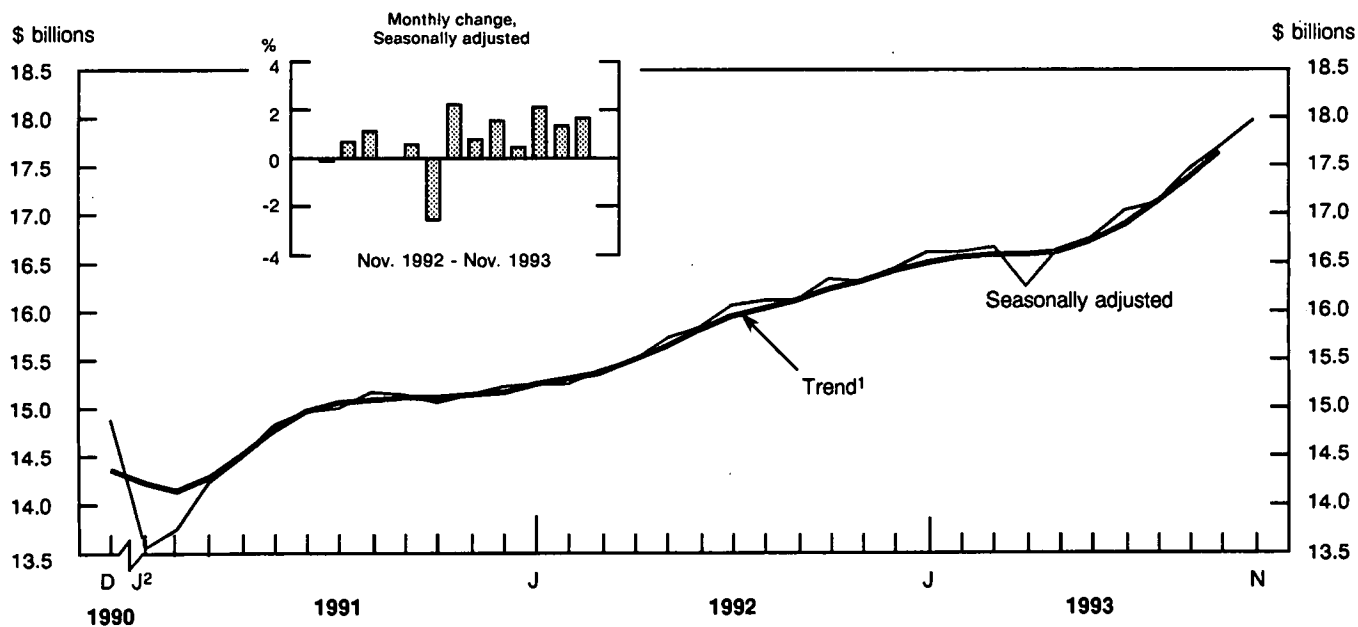
The inventories/sales ratio at the end of November was down to 1.46/1, from 1.48/1 at the end of October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

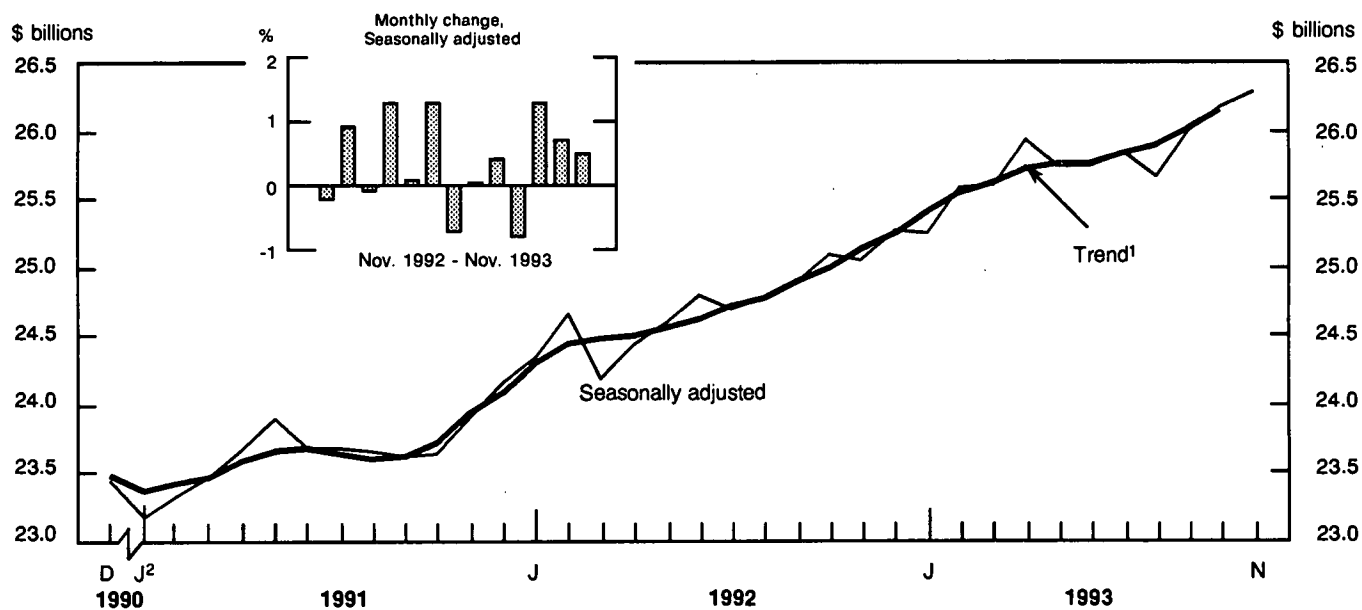
The November issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$14.40/\$144) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales



Wholesale merchants' inventories



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

² Prior to 1991, data include Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993 ^r	Nov. 1993 ^p	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Aug. 1993 ^r	Sept. 1993 ^r	Oct. 1993 ^r	Nov. 1993 ^p	Oct. 1993 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993	
	\$ millions % change				\$ millions % change							
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted							
Canada												
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,312	4,642	4,749	10.1	4,309	4,415	4,475	4,552	4,631	1.7	7.5	
Apparel and dry goods	358	500	417	16.5	427	449	460	471	485	-1.4	8.9	
Household goods	747	723	772	3.4	607	585	595	608	607	--	--	
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,727	2,069	2,066	19.6	1,730	1,910	1,914	1,933	1,976	2.3	14.3	
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,154	1,302	1,293	12.0	1,124	1,211	1,249	1,240	1,239	-0.1	10.2	
Lumber and building materials	1,459	1,758	1,690	15.8	1,466	1,587	1,645	1,650	1,698	2.9	14.3	
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	274	446	357	30.6	343	366	391	411	428	4.1	24.9	
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,662	3,692	4,224	15.3	3,704	3,833	3,975	3,995	4,086	2.3	10.3	
Other products	2,562	2,917	2,919	14.0	2,573	2,714	2,749	2,826	2,655	1.0	11.0	
Total, all trades	16,255	18,249	18,486	13.7	16,303	17,090	17,453	17,685	17,986	1.7	10.3	
Provinces and territories												
Newfoundland	182	197	191	4.5	170	174	174	177	173	-2.1	1.9	
Prince Edward Island	43	35	36	-16.9	42	36	37	35	36	2.4	-13.3	
Nova Scotia	337	373	356	5.8	355	369	380	372	367	-1.4	3.5	
New Brunswick	234	246	240	2.5	230	232	236	231	232	0.3	0.9	
Quebec	4,083	4,476	4,514	10.6	4,005	4,070	4,141	4,207	4,288	1.9	7.1	
Ontario	6,909	7,493	7,719	11.7	6,868	7,101	7,189	7,331	7,446	1.6	8.4	
Manitoba	528	582	561	6.3	549	566	560	573	561	1.3	5.7	
Saskatchewan	434	568	520	19.9	451	527	518	543	531	-2.0	18.0	
Alberta	1,413	1,686	1,741	23.2	1,466	1,596	1,634	1,662	1,720	3.5	17.3	
British Columbia	2,073	2,569	2,586	24.7	2,145	2,397	2,561	2,531	2,589	2.3	20.7	
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	24	22	15.4	23	22	22	23	24	3.9	4.5	

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993 ^r	Nov. 1993 ^p	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992	Aug. 1993 ^r	Sept. 1993 ^r	Oct. 1993 ^r	Nov. 1993 ^p	Oct. 1993 to Nov. 1993	Nov. 1992 to Nov. 1993
	\$ millions % change				\$ millions % change						
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,209	3,351	3,373	5.1	3,186	3,294	3,281	3,294	3,353	1.6	5.2
Apparel and dry goods	838	955	952	13.6	940	1,023	1,068	1,034	1,056	2.1	12.3
Household goods	1,177	1,356	1,259	7.0	1,177	1,353	1,344	1,356	1,259	-7.1	7.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,309	3,424	3,336	0.8	3,484	3,673	3,627	3,558	3,569	0.3	2.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,080	2,258	2,271	9.2	2,160	2,192	2,255	2,282	2,332	2.2	8.0
Lumber and building materials	2,245	2,609	2,567	14.3	2,436	2,592	2,723	2,778	2,805	1.0	15.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,173	1,165	1,145	-2.4	1,269	1,227	1,202	1,232	1,236	0.3	-2.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,993	7,042	7,069	1.1	7,115	7,010	7,022	7,057	7,156	1.4	0.6
Other products	3,247	3,562	3,499	7.8	3,276	3,285	3,463	3,574	3,522	-1.4	7.5
Total, all trades	24,270	25,722	25,471	4.9	25,043	25,650	25,985	26,165	26,288	0.5	5.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Conditional Release Decision-making 1992-93

In 1992-93, the parole boards in Canada made 21,338 pre-release decisions concerning full parole. Almost half (48%, 10,317 decisions) of these full-parole decisions were to grant full parole. Full parole was granted in 34% of decisions involving federal offenders and in 57% of decisions involving provincial offenders.

During 1992-93, there was an average count of 7,611 parolees on full parole, 2,014 on day parole and 2,357 offenders on statutory release. In 1992-93, 82% of the paroles granted under the jurisdiction of provincial parole boards were concluded successfully. Long-term research shows that 70% of paroles granted to federal offenders by the National Parole Board were concluded without any return to federal custody during the sentence.

The Vol. 14, No. 2 issue of the *Juristat Service Bulletin: Conditional Release Decision-making in Canada, 1992-93* (85-002, \$3.60), which is now available, examines parole and statutory release decision-making by the provincial parole boards and by the National Parole Board. The text focuses on the 1992-93 fiscal year, while the data tables provide historical information. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt December 1993

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available for December 1993.

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 Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Tobacco Products December 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 3.11 billion cigarettes in December 1993, a 7.1% increase from 2.90^r (revised) billion in December 1992. For January to December 1993, production totalled 46.29 billion cigarettes, up 1.8% from 45.49^r billion during the corresponding period in 1992.

Domestic sales in December 1993 totalled 2.78 billion cigarettes, down 5.5% from 2.94 billion cigarettes sold in December 1992. Year-to-date domestic sales for 1993 totalled 30.22 billion cigarettes, down 13.7% from 35.06 billion in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The December 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. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers December 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 187 478 thousand square metres in December 1993, a 21.7% increase from 154 053 thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to December 1993, domestic shipments totalled 2 218 285 thousand square metres, up 11.8% from 1 983 609 thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

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

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

Soft Drinks December 1993

Data on the production of soft drinks for December 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

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

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

Civil Aviation Statistics

November 1993

In a pattern similar to 1992, the load factor on scheduled services in 1993 was higher than the 1991 levels from January to August, but it then dropped well below the 1991 levels between September and November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

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

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

Basic Summary Tabulations

1991 Census

The *1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations* consist of a series of 47 tables, which are based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more inter-related variables concerning the population and their dwellings. The data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas, extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas (the building blocks for all higher geographic levels).

The last Basic Summary Tabulations table in the ethnic origin series is now available. It is:

J9102 Population by Ethnic Origin, Showing Single and Multiple Origins.

This table is offered on magnetic tape, diskette and paper. Data are available at the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas.

For further information or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled \$471.9 million, down 1.0% from \$476.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5414.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541) totalled \$326.1 million, down 11.7% from \$369.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5463.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, \$53).

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

Coffin and Casket Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled \$50.5 million, up 3.9% from \$48.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5468.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, \$53).

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

Bed Spring and Mattress Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bed spring and mattress industry (SIC 2691) totalled \$368.2 million, down 3.9% from \$383.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5479.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, \$38).

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

Plate Work Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plate work industry (SIC 3022) totalled \$145.9 million, down 16.4% from \$174.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5518.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Basic Hardware Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the basic hardware industry (SIC 3061) totalled \$401.2 million, down 0.2% from \$402.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5531.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Valve Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal valve industry (SIC 3092) totalled \$338.2 million, down 3.4% from \$350.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5538.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pharmaceutical and medicine industry (SIC 3741) totalled \$4,147.0 million, up 9.2% from \$3,796.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6876.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Ophthalmic Goods Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ophthalmic goods industry (SIC 3914) totalled \$254.6 million, down 5.9% from \$270.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6887.

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

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, October 1993.

Catalogue number 45-004

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

Farm Product Price Index, November 1993.

Catalogue number 62-003

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

Exports by Commodity, October 1993.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States: US\$66.10/US\$661; Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Conditional Release Decision-making in Canada, 1993-93.

Vol. 14, No. 2.

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$3.60/\$65; United States: US\$4.30/US\$78; Other Countries: US\$5/US\$91).

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.



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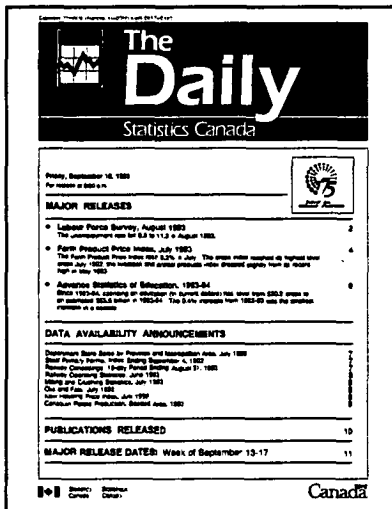
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The Daily, January 21, 1994

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Week of January 24-28
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
January		
24	Retail Trade	November 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	November 1993
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1993
26	The Labour Market: Year-end Review	1993
27	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1993
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1993
28	Provincial Economic Accounts	1989-1992