



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Homicide In Canada, 1992**

Police departments reported 732 homicides in 1992, a 3.2% drop from 756 in 1991. The homicide rate per 100,000 population in 1992 was 2.7, slightly higher than the average rate for the last 10 years (2.6) but lower than the peak rate of 3.1 reported in both 1975 and 1977.

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- **Industrial Product Price Index, December 1993**

In December, the index was up 0.5% from November 1993 and up 3.2% from December 1992.

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- **Raw Materials Price Index, December 1993**

In December, the index was down 2.2% from November 1993 and down 1.3% from December 1992.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

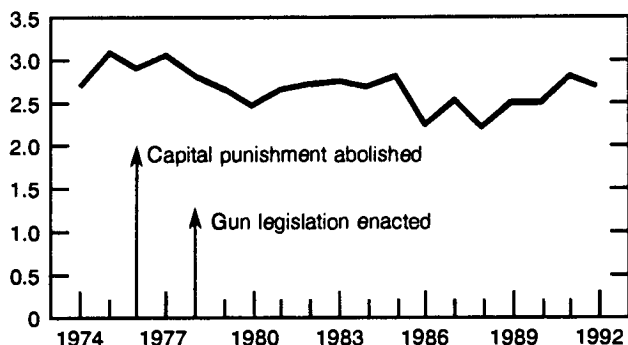
### Homicide in Canada

1992

Police departments reported 732 homicides in 1992, a 3.2% drop from 756 in 1991. The homicide rate per 100,000 population in 1992 was 2.7, slightly higher than the average rate for the last 10 years (2.6) but lower than the peak rate of 3.1 reported in both 1975 and 1977. Historically, homicide accounts for a very small portion (0.2%) of all violent crime (i.e., homicide, attempted murder, sexual assault, non-sexual assault, and robbery).

#### Homicide rate has remained relatively constant since 1974

Rates per 100,000



Over the past decade, the homicide rate in the United States has been three to four times that in Canada. In 1992, almost 24,000 homicides were reported in the United States, a rate of 9.3 per 100,000 population. Since 1983, the homicide rate has increased by 12% in the United States, while it has dropped 2.9% in Canada.

#### Weapon used

Firearms were the most common method used (34%) against victims in 1992, followed by stabbing (29%) and beating (21%). Of the homicides where a firearm was used, 52% involved handguns in 1992, 50% in 1991, 41% in 1990, and an average of 30% in the previous 10-year period. Correspondingly, the use of rifles and shotguns decreased to 37% in 1992, lower than the 10-year average of 59%. Other types

#### Note to users

Homicide data for 1992 was released in August 1993. Today's Juristat report describes the nature and extent of homicides, characteristics of victims and the accused, and recent trends at the national level.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics—in close cooperation with police departments—has been collecting homicide statistics since 1961. In Canada, homicide is classified as first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, or infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, accidental homicide, or justifiable homicide are not included in the definition.

of firearms used to commit homicides in 1992 included: sawed-off rifles and shotguns (6%) and fully automatic firearms (5%). These data confirm a recent trend. The use of handguns to commit homicide is increasing compared with previous years.

#### Provinces and territories

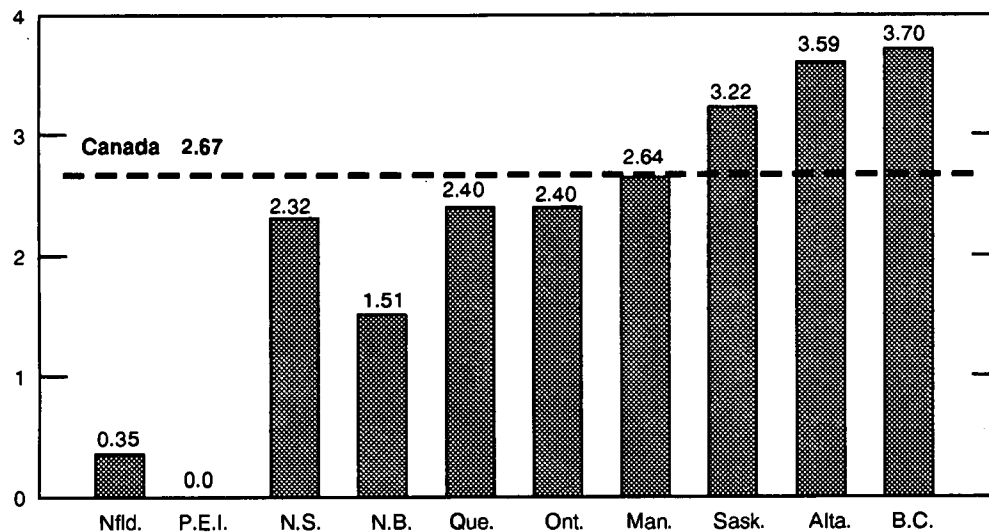
Data for 1992 continued to follow an established pattern: homicide rates in the Atlantic provinces were lower than those in Quebec and Ontario, which in turn were lower than rates in the Western provinces. British Columbia recorded the highest provincial homicide rate per 100,000 population for the second consecutive year. In 1992, except for Saskatchewan and Alberta, all provinces reported rate decreases from the previous year. The Northwest territories reported 13 homicides during 1992, which included nine victims of an explosion at the Royal Oak Mine in Yellowknife.

#### Census metropolitan areas (CMA)

In 1992, 62% of all homicides occurred in one of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas (i.e., urban cores of at least 100,000 population), while these areas represented 65% of the total Canadian population. The majority (82%) of homicides occurring within CMAs in 1992 were reported by urban centres with populations of 500,000 or greater. CMAs with populations of 250,000 to 499,999 reported a further 12% of the homicides, while the remaining 6% occurred in communities with populations of 100,000 to 249,999 persons. The homicide rates for the three CMA group sizes decreased as the community size decreased: 2.8, 2.4, and 2.1 respectively (see Table). For rural Canada and communities under 100,000 population, the combined homicide rate was 2.6.

## Homicide rates, 1992

Rates per 100,000



## Number of homicides, 1992

Nfld.	2
P.E.I.	0
N.S.	21
N.B.	11
Que.	166
Ont.	242
Man.	29
Sask.	32
Alta.	92
B.C.	122
Yukon	2
N.W.T.	13
<b>Canada</b>	<b>732</b>

In 1992, for 19 of the 25 CMAs, the homicide rate decreased or remained unchanged from 1991. It is important to note that percentage change in homicide rates within a CMA can be affected dramatically—particularly in the smaller areas—by increases and decreases in the small numbers of homicides reported.

## Victim/accused relationship

Of homicides in which an accused was identified in 1992, 84% were committed by persons known to the victim—either an acquaintance (52%) or a relative (32%). The remaining 16% of homicides were committed by a stranger. Strangers are feared, yet the data indicate far less likelihood of a murder occurring at the hands of a stranger than at the hands of someone known to the victim.

Approximately 55% of female victims were killed by a family member, compared with 20% of male victims. Another 38% of female victims and 60% of male victims were killed by an acquaintance. Seven percent of female victims were killed by strangers, compared with 20% of male victims.

Spousal homicides accounted for 17% of total solved homicides in 1992. Eighty-four women were killed by their husbands and 16 men were killed by their wives in 1992.

## Commission during another offence

Almost one-half (274) of all homicides in 1992 occurred during commission of another criminal offence. Of these, 188 homicides were committed during another violent offence: 82 during an assault; 53 during a robbery; 32 during a sexual assault; 8 during a kidnapping and 13 during other violent offences. A further 40 homicides occurred during the commission of a property offence, 31 during a drug offence and 15 occurred in combination with other types of criminal offences.

## Location

Sixty percent of homicides occurred in private residences: 28% took place in the victim's home, 21% in a joint victim-accused residence, 6% in the accused's home, and 5% in another private residence. Another 38% occurred in a public place. For the remaining 2% of homicides, the location was unknown.

The Vol. 14, No. 4 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Homicide in Canada, 1992* (85-002, \$3.60/\$65) is now available. The annual publication *Canadian Crime Statistics, 1992* (85-205, \$39) is also now available, as is the Vol. 14, No. 3 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Canadian Crime Statistics, 1992*

(85-002, \$3.60/\$65). See "How to Order Publications".

Available on CANSIM: tables 00160401 to 00160405.

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

### Homicide numbers and rates<sup>1</sup> for census metropolitan areas

Census metropolitan area	1992			1991		
	Population	Homicide number	Homicide rate	Population	Homicide number	Homicide rate
	'000s			'000s		
<b>500,000 + population</b>						
Toronto	3,902.4	90	2.3	3,893.0	103	2.7
Montréal	3,164.8	105	3.3	3,127.2	104	3.3
Vancouver	1,638.6	61	3.7	1,602.5	63	4.0
Ottawa-Hull	910.3	13	1.4	920.9	18	2.0
Edmonton	861.8	33	3.8	839.9	25	3.0
Calgary	758.1	35	4.6	754.0	19	2.6
Winnipeg	655.4	13	2.0	652.4	17	2.6
Québec	637.0	6	0.9	645.6	12	1.9
Hamilton	613.6	12	2.0	599.8	16	2.6
	13,142.0	368	2.8	13,035.3	377	2.9
<b>250,000 - 499,999 population</b>						
London	383.1	10	2.6	381.5	2	0.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	367.5	11	3.0	364.6	11	3.0
Kitchener	359.1	7	1.9	356.4	11	3.1
Halifax	320.1	8	2.5	320.5	9	2.9
Victoria	292.7	5	1.7	287.9	2	0.7
Windsor	267.2	9	3.4	262.1	6	2.3
Oshawa	259.2	3	1.2	240.1	11	4.4
	2,248.9	53	2.4	2,213.1	52	2.4
<b>100,000 - 249,999 population</b>						
Saskatoon	204.7	7	3.4	210.0	7	3.4
Regina	190.5	4	2.1	191.7	4	2.1
St. John's	166.8	1	0.6	171.9	3	1.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	160.3	1	0.6	160.9	1	0.6
Sudbury	158.0	6	3.8	157.6	7	4.5
Sherbrooke	137.6	0	0.0	139.2	2	1.5
Trois-Rivières	132.8	0	0.0	136.3	3	2.3
Thunder Bay	125.8	7	5.6	124.4	3	2.4
Saint John	123.5	4	3.2	125.0	4	3.2
	1,400.0	30	2.1	1,417.0	34	2.4
<b>Census metropolitan area total</b>	<b>16,790.9</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>16,665.4</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Other	10,611.3	281	2.6	10,339.0	293	2.8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>27,402.2</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>27,004.4</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>2.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

Source: Homicide Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

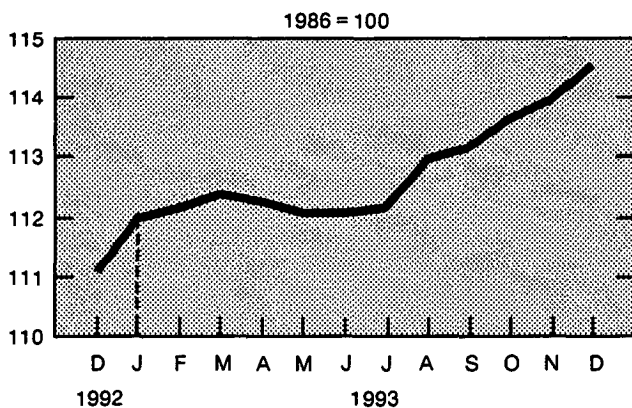
## Industrial Product Price Index

December 1993 (Preliminary)

In December, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) rose 0.5% to 114.5, from November's revised level of 113.9.

Chart 1

### Industrial product price index



Indexes for 13 of the 21 major groups of products increased, three remained unchanged, and five decreased. The most significant price increase was for lumber, sawmill, and other wood products (+4.0%), which accounted for over half the increase in the IPPI. Other significant increases were in primary metal products (+1.5%), autos, trucks and other transport equipment (+0.5%), chemicals and chemical products (+1.1%), and paper and paper products (+1.0%). The two most important declines were in petroleum and coal products (-1.7%) and in meat, fish, and dairy products (-0.5%).

Between mid-November and mid-December, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 0.8% against the Canadian dollar, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected three indexes: automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment; paper and paper products; and (to a lesser extent) lumber, sawmill and other wood products. In December, the U.S. dollar was 4.4% higher against the Canadian dollar than in December 1992.

### Summary of 1993

As shown in Chart 1, the IPPI rose during the first quarter of 1993, declined in April and May, and increased from July onward.

The year-to-year change, however, moved differently. After the first four months of the year, when the year-over-year change in the IPPI fluctuated between 4.4% and 3.7%, it stabilized at just under 3%. In December it rose to 3.2%, from 2.8%. The most significant element in December's increase was the noticeable rise in the year-to-year change in the first-stage intermediate goods index, from -2.4% to -0.5%, its highest value since February 1993.

As shown in Charts 2 and 3, the evolution of the year-to-year price change has been very different for first-stage intermediate goods compared with second-stage intermediate goods or finished goods. The year-to-year percentage change for second-stage intermediate goods varied between 3.9% and 5.8%. It was highest in March and April and lowest in June and July. The year-to-year percentage change for finished goods ranged between 2.4% and 4.2%, generally declining throughout the year. Its highest value was in January and its lowest values were in November and December. The year-to-year percentage change for first-stage intermediate goods started at +3.6% in January 1993 and fell sharply until May, remaining between -2.6% and -3.4% until October. It then rose to -0.5% in December. The first-stage intermediate goods index is dominated by primary metal, chemical, and pulp prices. In 1993, pulp prices and several of the major non-ferrous metal prices declined relative to 1992 and were major contributors to the overall decline in this index. However, in the last two months, prices were picking up for all three major groups noted above.

The value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, as shown in Chart 4, tended to decline during most of 1993. The price of the U.S. dollar increased except in February, March, September and November. The impact of the higher U.S. dollar on exports denominated in U.S. prices was between one-quarter and one-third of the increase in the IPPI over the year.

### December movements

The lumber, sawmill, and other wood products index rose 4.0% in December to stand 24.6% higher than a year earlier. December's increase was primarily due to the increase in softwood lumber prices, which ranged from 4.0% in the interior of British Columbia to 13.0% in the Atlantic provinces. The most important price increases came in the spruce, pine, and fir group.

As shown in Chart 5, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased rapidly in the beginning of 1993 and peaked at 152.4 in March. It

Chart 2

**Intermediate goods**

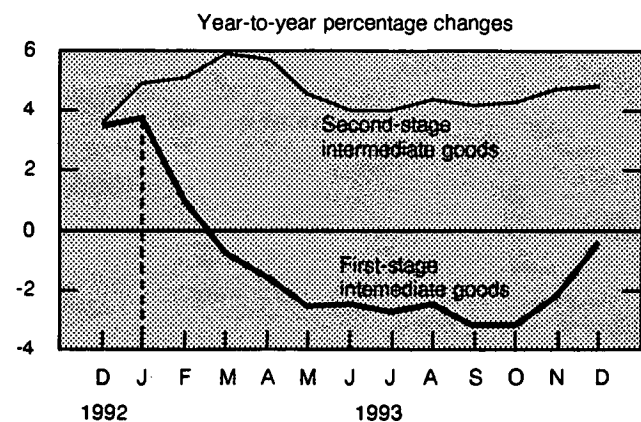


Chart 3

**Finished products**

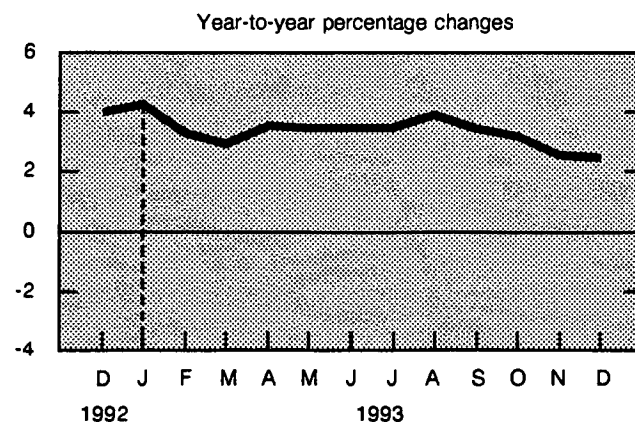


Chart 4

**The exchange rate, Canada-U.S.**

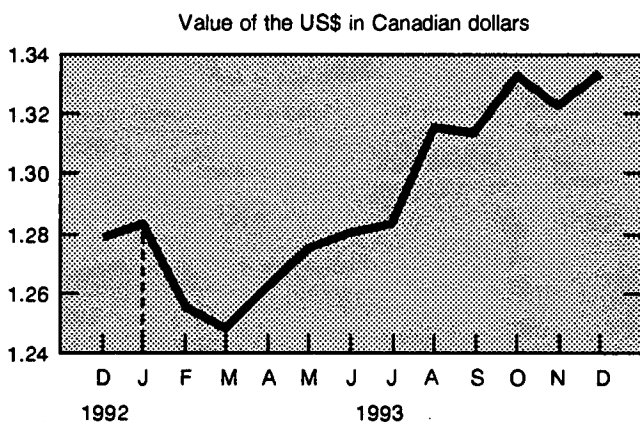


Chart 5

**Lumber, sawmill, and other wood products Index**

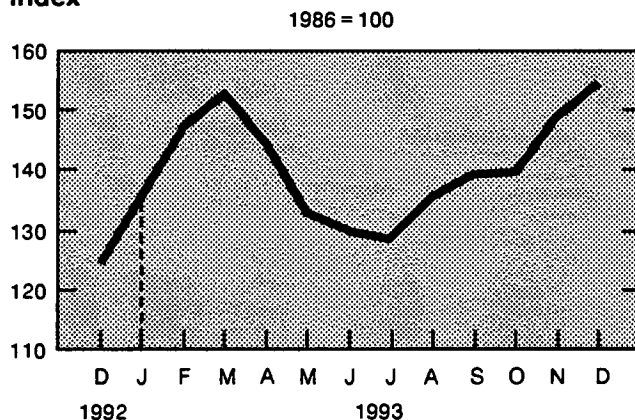


Chart 6

**Automobile Indexes**

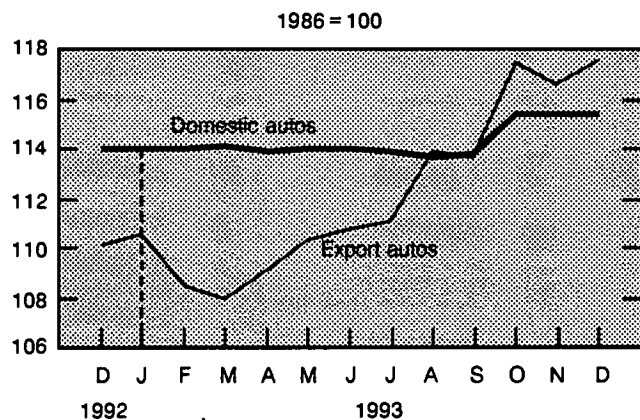
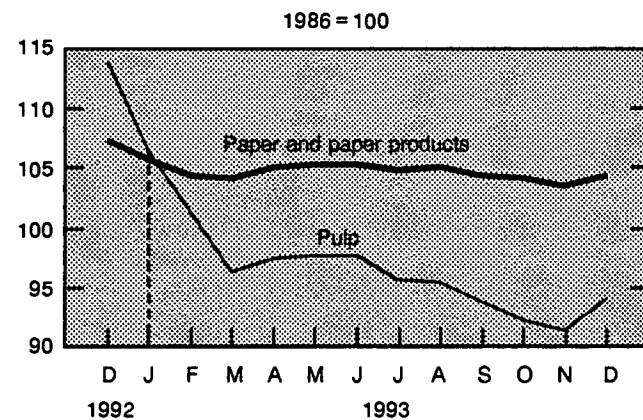


Chart 7

**Paper and paper products Indexes**



then declined to 127.8 in July only to begin increasing again in August. By December it had climbed to a new high (154.2).

The primary metal products index rose 1.5% in December. This rise was primarily due to price increases for copper and copper alloy products (+4.2%), nickel products (+3.9%), refined zinc (+4.6%), refined gold bullion (+3.8%), and silver (+12.3%). During 1993, the index fluctuated between 99.2 and 101.4 as weakness in some of the non-ferrous metals was offset by steady increases in iron and steel product prices.

The automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment index rose 0.5% in December. This increase was almost completely attributable to the decline in the Canadian dollar.

During 1993, movements in the automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment index were dominated by movements of its largest component, automobiles. Major price changes in the auto industry normally occur in October—as happened in 1993. October's increase for domestic automobile prices is evident in Chart 6. Much of the movement in the export automobiles index resulted from changes in the Canada-U.S. exchange rate, as can be seen by comparing the evolution of automobile export prices and the exchange rate. The effects of the exchange rate's movements dominated movements in the

automobile indexes and, thus, dominated movements in the automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment index.

In December, the petroleum and coal products index continued to decline, falling 1.7% as the gasoline and fuel oil index fell 2.0%. The petroleum and coal products index was 5.9% below its year-earlier level. The gasoline and fuel oil index was down 7.0%.

December's 1.0% increase in the paper and paper products index was primarily due to a 4.2% increase in the export price for sulphate woodpulp. During 1993, the paper and paper products index tended to decline, due to pulp prices (see Chart 7). The pulp index fell from 106.2 in January to 91.0 in November, with declines in eight of the 11 months. Pulp prices recovered in December, when prices moved up 3.0%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.**

The December 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of February. 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 <sup>1</sup>	December 1992	November 1993 <sup>r</sup>	December 1993 <sup>p</sup>	December 1992 to December 1993	November 1993 to December 1993
% change						
<b>Industrial product price index – Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	112.3	115.6	116.4	3.7	0.7
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.4	102.1	103.9	-0.5	1.8
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	110.2	114.7	115.4	4.7	0.6
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.0	118.9	118.7	1.5	-0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	114.8	118.6	119.0	3.7	0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	112.4	114.8	114.9	2.2	0.1
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	113.0	116.0	115.4	2.1	-0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.1	118.0	118.9	3.3	0.8
Beverages	2.0	122.3	124.5	124.6	1.9	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.7	164.0	164.0	6.7	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.8	114.8	114.2	0.4	-0.5
Textile products	2.2	109.4	110.2	110.2	0.7	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.6	114.4	114.5	0.8	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	123.8	148.2	154.2	24.6	4.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.9	119.7	119.7	1.5	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.1	103.2	104.2	-2.7	1.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.1	136.3	136.2	5.5	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	100.0	99.9	101.4	1.4	1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	115.0	115.2	2.9	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.2	120.2	120.3	1.8	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.8	113.1	113.7	4.5	0.5
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.7	112.6	112.5	0.7	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.1	111.2	111.4	1.2	0.2
Petroleum and coal products <sup>2</sup>	6.4	92.9	88.9	87.4	-5.9	-1.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	114.2	117.9	119.2	4.4	1.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.4	115.5	115.7	2.9	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	77.0	78.6	79.8	3.6	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

<sup>2</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>\*</sup> Figure is rounded.



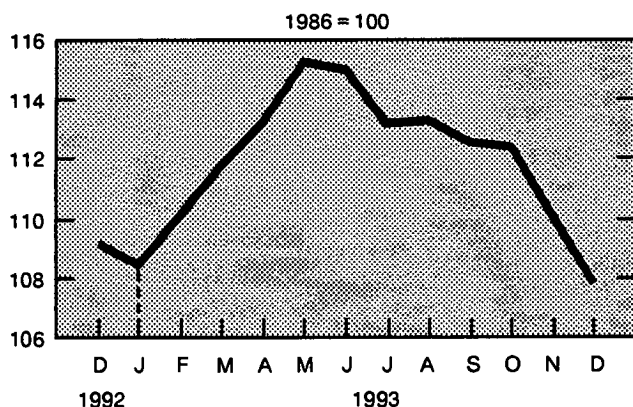
## Raw Materials Price Index

December 1993 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) continued its decline in December, falling 2.2% to 107.6 from November's revised level of 110.0.

Chart 1

### Raw materials price index



Price indexes for two of the seven major components fell but five indexes rose. The most significant decline was in mineral fuels (-12.7%), which more than offset increases in non-ferrous metals (+4.8%) and vegetable products (+5.0%). After declining to 108.3 in January 1993, the RMPI rose consistently until May (see Chart 1). Since May, it steadily declined, halting briefly in August.

In December, the year-to-year change in the RMPI fell to -1.3%, from -0.4%. The year-to-year change in the RMPI tended to decline after April 1993, despite rallies in August and October.

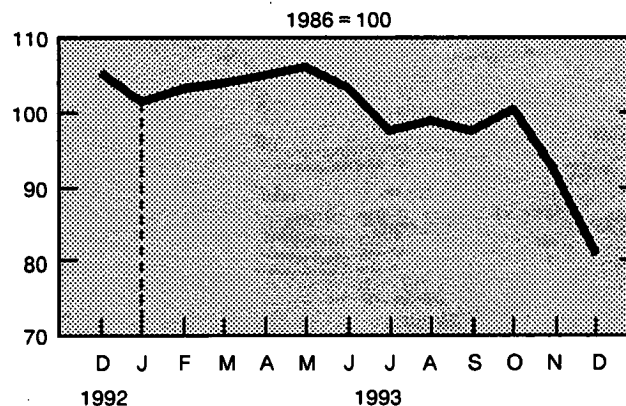
December's figure was the most negative year-to-year change since April 1992. In December, the most significant year-to-year price increases were in wood (+26.6%) and vegetable products (+12.8%). These were completely overshadowed by the effect of the 23.6% decrease in mineral fuel prices.

### December movements

The mineral fuels index fell for a second month in December, dropping 12.7% as the crude mineral oil index fell 14.1%. However, the natural gas index moved up 3.3% and the thermal coal index edged up 0.9%. The 23.6% decline in the mineral fuels index

Chart 2

### Mineral fuels index



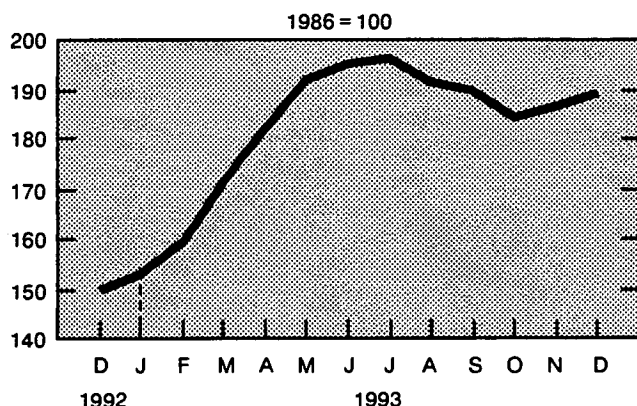
compared to December 1992 was also due to the crude mineral oil index (-26.1% from December 1992). As shown in Chart 2, the mineral fuels index declined to 100.8 in January 1993, then fluctuated within a 5% range until October, after which it fell in both November and December, by 19.7% in total.

December's 5.0% increase in the vegetable products index primarily resulted from 5% to 10% higher prices for wheat, corn, canola and sugar. This was the largest monthly increase since July 1988. The vegetable products index was 12.8% higher than a year earlier, due to higher prices for wheat (+35.9%), sugar (+27.5%), corn (+15.6%), soybeans (+18.7%) and canola (+7.2%).

The animals and animal products index fell for the third month in a row, dropping 0.6% from November as the hogs (-4.9%) and cattle (-1.6%) indexes declined. The index was 0.9% lower than in December 1992, the result of lower prices for fish (-10.3%) and cattle (-3.8%). Between December 1992 and June 1993, hog prices rose by 11%, only to decline by 12% from June to December 1993.

The wood index rose by 1.5% from November. Higher prices for raw wood products were widespread. Overall, the index stood 26.6% higher than in December 1992. The indexes for logs and bolts were 33.9% higher, but the indexes for pulpwood rose much less—softwood pulpwood rose by 5.9% and hardwood pulpwood rose by 1.6%. As shown in Chart 3, the wood index rose from 149.0 in December 1992 to a peak of 195.4 in July 1993. By October, the wood index declined 6% from July's peak. But in the last two months of 1993 prices picked up again.

Chart 3

**Wood price index**

The ferrous materials index continued to rise in December (+0.8%) as prices for iron and steel scrap

rose 1.0% and iron ore prices rose 0.7%. The index stood 20.7% higher than in December 1992, with iron and steel scrap prices increasing 42.5%, compared with a 3.5% increase for iron ore prices.

After four months of decline, the non-ferrous metals index rose 4.8% in December. None of its components moved down. The most important price increases were for copper concentrates (+7.0%), gold and alloys (+4.5%), aluminum materials (+4.3%), and lead concentrates (+5.8%). Nevertheless, the index stood 2.9% lower than in December 1992. The most significant price declines had been in copper concentrates (-15.9%) and nickel concentrates (-11.3%). Partly offsetting these declines was an increase in the gold and alloys index (+20.8% from December 1992).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

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

**Raw materials price index**

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	December 1992	November 1993 <sup>r</sup>	December 1993 <sup>p</sup>	December 1992 to December 1993	November 1993 to December 1993
% change						
<b>Raw materials total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Mineral fuels	32	104.9	91.8	80.1	-23.6	-12.7
Vegetable products	10	94.3	101.3	106.4	12.8	5.0
Animals and animal products	26	108.3	108.0	107.3	-0.9	-0.6
Wood	13	149.0	185.9	188.6	26.6	1.5
Ferrous materials	4	93.7	112.2	113.1	20.7	0.8
Non-ferrous metals	13	98.1	90.9	95.3	-2.9	4.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.8	99.2	99.3	-0.5	0.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	110.9	118.5	120.4	8.6	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Rounded figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Drug Use and Crime

1993

Police-reported crimes that involve possession of drugs have been declining in number, while crimes that involve drug supply offences have been rising. In 1981, 58,838 possession incidents were reported nationally, compared with 33,037 in 1992.

By contrast, supply offences have increased in number and comprise a growing proportion of drug crimes. Between 1977 and 1992, trafficking incidents increased from 10,816 to 19,539, importation incidents increased from 397 to 1,073, and cultivation incidents increased from 595 to 2,841. Overall, these crimes made up 18% of total drug incidents in 1977. By 1992, this proportion had more than doubled to 42%.

In 1992, 69% of possession incidents involved cannabis, compared with 93% in 1977. In contrast, the proportion of cocaine-related incidents has grown from 1% of possession incidents in 1977 to 18% in 1992. Likewise, cocaine has been involved in an increasing proportion of supply offences. For example, trafficking in cocaine comprised 37% of trafficking incidents in 1992, compared with just 4% in 1977. Over the same period, trafficking incidents involving cannabis declined from 69% to 40%.

### Alcohol: the most common drug present in crime

The Revised Homicide Survey reveals that, among those accused of murder in 1991 and 1992 who were known to have consumed a substance, alcohol was the most frequently taken drug (66%), followed by alcohol and other drugs (27%), and other drugs alone (7%). Alcohol was the drug most frequently taken by both victims and assailants.

A recent sample of federal inmates reveals that, among men who reported being under the influence of a substance while committing the crimes for which they were jailed, most had consumed only alcohol (44%). "Alcohol and other drugs" (27%) and "other drugs alone" (29%) had been used in close to equal proportions.

The Vol. 14, No. 6 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Drug Use and Crime* (85-002, \$3.60/\$65) and a related report are now available. These reports examine the relationship between drug use and crime within the context of drug use and drug enforcement

trends in Canadian society. Three recent survey initiatives were drawn upon—the Violence Against Women Survey, the Revised Homicide Survey, and the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. In addition, information recently available from the Correctional Service of Canada on drug use among federal inmates was examined. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231 or 1-613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

### Impaired Driving

1992

The rate of police-reported impaired driving incidents decreased from 671 per 100,000 population in 1983 to 483 in 1992, an overall decrease of 28%. The number of persons charged (expressed as a rate per 10,000 licensed drivers) decreased by 41% between 1983 (97) and 1992 (57). The 7% decline from 1991 to 1992 was almost double the average annual decrease over the previous eight years.

During the past decade, reduced societal tolerance toward drinking and driving combined with changes in legislation, increased law enforcement and new government-funded rehabilitation programs and community initiatives have apparently deterred the incidence of impaired driving.

The Vol. 14, No. 5 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Impaired Driving—Canada, 1992*, (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. Note that the data on impaired driving for 1992 were released on August 30, 1993. This *Juristat Service Bulletin* provides an analysis of those data. It provides information on impaired driving by province and territory, describes characteristics of impaired driving incidents, presents data on dispositions and sentencing of impaired drivers, analyzes trends in alcohol use among fatally injured drivers, and lists countermeasures available in the jurisdictions to address impaired driving. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## Federal Government Finance

1992/93 and 1993/94

In November 1993, the Department of Finance released new data on federal government revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 1992/93. In addition, in his speech of November 29, 1993, the Minister of Finance provided new estimates of federal finances for fiscal year 1993/94.

These data were significantly different from previously published estimates, which had been the basis of Statistics Canada's estimates of federal finances on a financial management system (FMS) basis. Ordinarily, Statistics Canada does not revise FMS estimates in the middle of a fiscal year. However, in view of the significant changes in the Finance Department's data, a revised set of FMS estimates for 1992/93 and 1993/94 is being released today. These data are subject to further revision once new federal estimates become available.

On an FMS basis, in fiscal year 1993/94, federal revenues are estimated to be \$131.1 billion, a decline of 1.2% from 1992/93. Federal expenditures are estimated to be \$176.5 billion, an increase of 3.2% from 1992/93. The federal deficit is estimated at \$45.4 billion in 1993/94, compared with \$38.3 billion in 1992/93.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2780.**

For further information on this release, contact Krishna Sahay (613-951-8557), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

## Health and Activity Limitation Survey

1991

Data from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey on the education, transportation and accommodation characteristics of children with disabilities are now available.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414). ■

## Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 22, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 22, 1994 totalled 232 501 tonnes, down 10.1% from the week-earlier 258 558 tonnes and down 16.6% from the year-earlier 278 738 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 767 522 tonnes, a 5.8% decrease from 814 633 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

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

## Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

September-December 1993

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the September to December 1993 period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.**

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

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

## Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

January 1, 1994

Frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1, 1994 amounted to 32 130 tonnes, compared with 34 610 tonnes a month earlier and 27 760 tonnes a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.**

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), December 1993.**

**Catalogue number 43-009**

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

**Aviation Service Bulletin, January 1994.**

Vol. 26, No. 1.

**Catalogue number 51-004**

(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States:  
US\$11.20/US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

**Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1993.**

**Catalogue number 62-004**

(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$22/US\$88;  
Other Countries: US\$25/US\$100).

**Industry Price Indexes, November 1993.**

**Catalogue number 62-011**

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

**Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1993.**

**Catalogue number 63-002**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:  
US\$17.30/US\$173;  
Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Canadian Crime  
Statistics, 1992. Vol. 14, No. 3.**

**Catalogue number 85-002**

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

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Homicide in Canada,  
1992. Vol. 14, No. 4.**

**Catalogue number 85-002**

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

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Impaired Driving—  
Canada, 1992. Vol. 14, No. 5.**

**Catalogue number 85-002**

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

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Drug Use and Crime.  
Vol. 14, No. 6.**

**Catalogue number 85-002**

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

**Canadian Crime Statistics, 1992.**

**Catalogue number 85-205**

(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47;  
Other Countries: US\$55).

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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