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MAJOR RELEASE

• Consumer Price Index, January 1994

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The All-items Consumer Price Index increased by 1.3% between January 1993 and January 1994, lower than the 1.7% rise reported for the 12-month period ending in December. This increase was the lowest since September 1992.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics for Enterprises, 1992

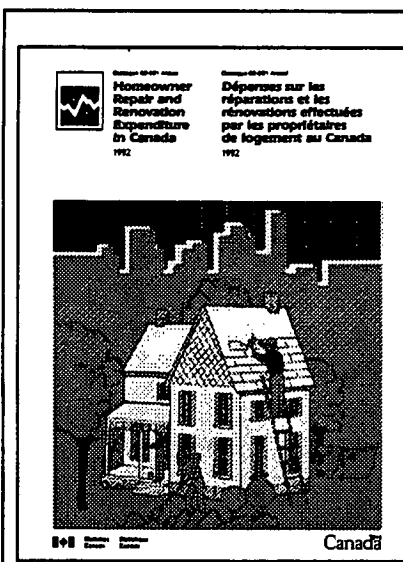
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Plastic Film and Bags, Fourth Quarter 1993

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10



Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada 1992

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1992, looks at the \$12.3 billion worth of repairs and renovations done by homeowners in 1992. This includes repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations, and installations of equipment and fixtures. These expenditures averaged \$1,872 per homeowner-household in 1992, a 3.1% increase from 1991.

Data cover the 10 provinces and are tabulated by province, size of area of residence, type and value of dwelling, age of household head, household income, period of construction, and year moved to dwelling.

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1992 (62-201, \$30) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Preliminary data were released in *The Daily* on October 28, 1993.

For further information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-4165, fax: 613-951-3012), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.



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MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

January 1994

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 1.3% between January 1993 and January 1994, lower than the 1.7% rise reported in December. This increase was the lowest since September 1992.

The All-items index remained unchanged at 131.3 (1986 = 100) between December 1993 and January 1994. This stability resulted from several offsetting movements in the major component indexes. The largest upward pressures resulted from increases of 1.0% in the Clothing index and 0.4% in the Food index. The largest downward pull came from declines of 0.8% in the Transportation index and 0.5% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index.

The Energy index fell by 0.9%, mainly because of a 2.7% drop in gasoline prices. The Food index rose by 0.4%, owing to higher tomato prices. The All-items excluding Food and Energy index fell by 0.1% in January—after an identical decline in December.

Movements in the major components

After three consecutive monthly declines, the Clothing index increased by 1.0% in January. This seasonal movement was also noted in January 1993. A 1.4% rise in the Women's Wear index explained most of the increase in Clothing. Smaller increases marked the other components of the Clothing index.

The 0.4% increase in the Food index contributed the second largest upward pressure on the overall index in January. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase in the Food index. The rise in January resulted from increases of 0.4% in the Food Purchased from Stores index—largely because of higher tomato prices—and 0.3% in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index.

The Health and Personal Care index increased by 0.3%, largely concentrated in higher prices for personal care supplies and medicinal products.

A 0.8% drop in the Transportation index was the largest among the major components and was mainly explained by a 2.7% decline in gasoline prices. January marked the fourth successive month when gasoline prices have fallen, reflecting excess supplies of crude oil on the international market. Between December 1992 and December 1993, the Mineral Fuels component of the Raw Materials Price Index fell by 23.6%. Air fares fell by 4.1%, reflecting the net

effects, on the one hand, of seasonally lower charges to some European and Southern destinations and, on the other hand, increases in taxes on flights to the United States. Other declines were observed in drivers' licence renewal fees, in auto vehicle registration fees (mainly in Quebec), and in automobile insurance premiums (mainly in Ontario). At the same time, the prices of some North American car models rose 0.3%, exerting a slight moderating effect.

A 0.5% drop in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was caused mainly by a 10.0% decline in travel tour prices. Some offsetting effects resulted from price increases of 5.5% for cablevision services and 0.4% for newspapers.

The Housing index fell 0.1% in January (after identical declines in the previous two months), resulting from lower owned accommodation charges (lower maintenance and repair charges and lower mortgage interest costs) and lower prices for selected household textiles. At the same time, higher charges for rental accommodation, water, piped gas, and child care largely offset the overall decline.

Goods and services

The Goods index rose 0.2% in January, with most of the upward pressure coming from a 0.8% increase in the Semi-durable Goods index (clothing +1.0%). The Durable Goods index rose 0.2%, (automobiles +0.3%), while the Non-durables index (food +0.4%, gasoline -2.7%) showed no change. In contrast, the Services index fell 0.3% (air fares -4.1%, travel tours -10.0%).

Between January 1993 and January 1994, the Goods index rose 1.2%, less than December's 1.7% rise. The rate of increase in the Services index also decelerated to 1.5% in January, from 1.9% in December.

Seasonally adjusted changes

Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index fell 0.2%, after a 0.2% rise in December. Both the Food and the All-items excluding Food indexes fell—by 0.5% and 0.2% respectively.

The compound annual rate of change for the seasonally adjusted All-items index in the latest three-month period (from October 1993 to January 1994) was 0.9%, down sharply from the 2.2% rise for the three-month period ending in December.

City Indexes

Among cities for which the CPI is published, changes in the All-items index varied from a 0.2% decline for Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg to a 0.5% increase for St. John's and Vancouver. The four cities with a significant decline all posted a sharp drop in their Transportation index. In addition, Montréal and Winnipeg both showed an above-average fall in their Housing index. Ottawa and Winnipeg both experienced a sharp decline in their Food index. Montréal and Toronto both posted an above-average decline in their Recreation, Reading and Education index.

The notable rise in the index for St. John's resulted from above-average increases in its Food and Clothing indexes. Significant increases were observed in Vancouver's Food, Housing, and Transportation indexes.

Between January 1993 and January 1994, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from a low of 0.5% for Montréal to a high of 3.1% for Whitehorse.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.5%. The greatest upward influence came from the Food index, where prices were higher for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, restaurant meals, poultry, cured and prepared meats, and dairy products. Higher clothing prices also had a notable upward impact. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cigarettes, liquor purchased from stores, personal care supplies, cablevision service and newspapers. Moderating these advances were lower transportation costs (gasoline and air fares) and decreased housing charges (owned accommodation and household textiles). Prices for packaged holiday trips declined as well. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Consumer price index and its major components (1986 = 100)

	January 1994	December 1993	January 1993	December 1993 to January 1994	January 1993 to January 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	131.3	131.3	129.6	0.0	1.3
Food	123.8	123.3	122.3	0.4	1.2
Housing	128.4	128.5	127.6	-0.1	0.6
Clothing	130.7	129.4	129.8	1.0	0.7
Transportation	127.6	128.6	124.9	-0.8	2.2
Health and personal care	136.0	135.6	133.3	0.3	2.0
Recreation, reading and education	136.6	137.3	132.6	-0.5	3.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	172.0	172.0	170.8	0.0	0.7
All-items excluding food	133.0	133.2	131.3	-0.2	1.3
All-items excluding food and energy	134.1	134.2	131.9	-0.1	1.7
Goods	126.9	126.7	125.4	0.2	1.2
Services	136.6	137.0	134.6	-0.3	1.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.2	76.2	77.2		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.8				

Charlottetown/Summerside

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Higher food prices had a notable upward impact, reflecting price increases for soft drinks, fresh vegetables, pork, cereal products, cured and prepared meats, poultry, and dairy products. Prices were also higher for women's wear and personal care supplies. Completely offsetting these advances were declines in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, price declines for gasoline, vehicle purchases and air fares more than offset fee increases for vehicle registrations and drivers' licenses and a rise in taxi fares. The drop in the Housing index was mainly due to decreased charges for electricity, owned accommodation and pet care. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Hallifax

Higher food prices—most notably for fresh vegetables, beef, soft drinks, restaurant meals, pork, prepared meats and turkey—largely explained the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for automobiles, gasoline and clothing. Charges for personal care supplies and for non-prescribed medicines advanced as well. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased charges for owned accommodation, household operation, and packaged holiday trips. Cigarette prices also declined. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Saint John

Advances in the Food and Housing indexes explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, milk, soft drinks, chicken and beef. The advance in the Housing index reflected increased charges for electricity, household operation, rent, and household textiles. Higher prices for women's and girls' wear exerted further upward pressure. The remaining four major component indexes declined. A drop in the Transportation index had the greatest downward impact and resulted from lower gasoline prices and from decreased air fares. Charges for personal care supplies declined as did prices of packaged holiday trips. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Québec

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as a number of offsetting effects took place. A rise in the Food index had a major upward influence and reflected higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, poultry, soft drinks, pork, and dairy products. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages. The Transportation index declined as lower prices for gasoline, vehicle registration fees, drivers' licence fees, and air fares more than offset increased premiums for vehicle insurance and higher fares for local bus travel. Further downward pressure came from the drop in the Recreation index, where lower prices for packaged holiday trips were recorded. The Housing index also declined, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household textiles. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Montréal

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward influence came from the Transportation index, where lower prices for vehicle registration, gasoline, drivers' licences, and air transportation more than offset increased premiums for vehicle insurance and higher prices for automotive vehicles. Price declines were also recorded for packaged holiday trips and for beer purchased from stores. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Ottawa

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.2% drop in the All-items index. The greatest downward influence came from the Transportation index, where declines in vehicle insurance premiums, gasoline prices, air fares, and highway bus fares more than offset increases in automobile prices and local bus fares. The Food index fell, reflecting lower prices for restaurant meals and fresh fruit. The Recreation, Reading and Education index declined as lower prices for packaged holiday trips more than offset a rise in charges for cablevision services. Further downward pressure came from lower cigarette prices. The Housing index remained unchanged overall as decreased charges for owned accommodation completely offset higher charges for rent, child care and household textiles. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.2%. Decreased transportation charges (vehicle insurance, air fares and gasoline) had a major downward impact, as did price declines for packaged holiday trips and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Further downward pressure came from decreased charges for electricity and from lower prices for household furnishings. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies. The Food index rose slightly, largely due to higher prices for bakery products, fresh vegetables, dairy products, restaurant meals and cereal products. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. A rise in the Food index exerted an upward influence and was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, restaurant meals and cereal products. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, where increased charges for piped gas, household operation and rent more than offset decreased charges for household textiles, owned accommodation and electricity. Higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and cablevision services were recorded as well. Completely offsetting these advances were decreased transportation charges (vehicle insurance, air fares and gasoline) and lower prices for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Winnipeg

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.2% drop in the All-items index. Decreased transportation charges—most notably for gasoline and air fares—had a major downward impact, as did lower charges for owned accommodation, household operation and household furnishings. The Food index fell, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, cereal products and prepared meats. Prices for packaged holiday trips declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies and increased charges for cablevision services. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 0.3%. The greatest upward impact came from the Housing index, where increased charges for water and piped gas were reported. Further upward pressure came from price increases for women's wear, cablevision services, packaged holiday trips, personal care supplies, and liquor purchased from stores. The Transportation index declined as lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares more than offset higher prices for new vehicles and increased fees for vehicle registration and drivers' licences. The Food index also declined, mainly due to lower prices for fresh fruit, beef, bakery products and pork. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Increased housing charges—most notably for piped gas, water and household textiles—had a major upward impact, as did higher prices for women's wear. Further upward pressure came from the Recreation index, where price increases were recorded for cablevision services, fees for sports facilities, and packaged holiday trips. Higher prices were also recorded for newspapers and liquor purchased from stores. The Transportation index fell as lower gasoline prices and decreased air fares more than offset higher prices for new vehicles, increased fees for vehicle registration and drivers' licences, and higher fares for local bus and highway bus travel. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Edmonton

Higher prices for clothing, food and personal care supplies explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables and cereal products. To a lesser extent, the rise in the Food index was due to higher prices for coffee, tea and poultry. Higher prices for cablevision services and packaged holiday trips were recorded as well. The Housing index remained unchanged overall as decreased charges for household textiles, household operating expenses and owned accommodation were completely offset by a rise in electricity charges. A notable dampening effect was exerted by a drop in the Transportation index as decreased prices for gasoline and air travel more than offset higher prices for new vehicles and increased fees for vehicle registration and drivers' licences. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Calgary

The 0.1% drop in the All-items index was largely due to declines in the Transportation, Housing and Food indexes. Within Transportation, lower prices for gasoline and a decline in air fares more than offset higher prices for new vehicles and increased fees for vehicle registration and drivers' licences. The Housing index declined as decreased charges for owned accommodation, piped gas, and household operating expenses more than offset increased charges for water. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for beef, dairy products and fresh fruit. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies, as well as increased recreation charges (cablevision services, fees for sports facilities and packaged holiday trips). Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.5%, as all seven major component indexes advanced. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index, where price increases for vehicle insurance premiums and vehicle registration fees more than offset declines in gasoline prices and air fares. The Food index rose as price increases were recorded for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, restaurant meals and eggs. Within the Housing index, increased charges for piped gas more than offset declines in owned accommodation charges and household textile prices. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for cablevision services and from higher prices for wine and personal care supplies. Clothing prices also advanced slightly. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Victoria

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Exerting an upward influence were increased charges for cablevision services, higher food prices and increased charges for personal care supplies, clothing and wine. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, dairy products, cereal products, poultry, sugar and pork. Moderating these advances were declines in the

Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, lower prices for gasoline and decreased fares for air travel more than offset advances in vehicle insurance premiums, higher prices for new vehicles and increased vehicle registration fees. The drop in the Housing index reflected decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household textiles, which were only partly offset by advances in household operating expenses and increased charges for electricity and piped gas. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Transportation, Clothing and Food indexes. Within the Transportation component, lower prices for gasoline and air travel more than offset higher prices for new vehicles. The Food index fell due to lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, dairy products, cereal and bakery products. Partly offsetting these declines were higher charges for cablevision services, water, household operating expenses, personal care supplies and prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.4%, with most of the upward pressure originating in the Food index. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and dairy products. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index as charges increased for electricity, water and fuel oil. In addition, prices increased for cigarettes, personal care supplies, packaged holiday trips and clothing. The Transportation index fell, mainly due to lower air fares. Since January 1993, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The January 1994 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 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								
January 1994 index	125.2	118.9	117.9	133.4	123.4	129.4	136.5	152.2
% change from December 1993	0.5	2.1	-0.2	1.9	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.3
% change from January 1993	1.8	2.4	-0.2	3.8	3.1	1.7	4.3	1.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
January 1994 index	130.4	130.3	121.9	123.4	121.7	141.1	136.3	192.6
% change from December 1993	0.0	0.9	-0.2	0.9	-1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
% change from January 1993	2.1	3.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.9
Halifax								
January 1994 index	129.4	132.1	120.8	127.4	124.7	132.1	133.6	176.2
% change from December 1993	0.2	1.3	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.6	-0.1
% change from January 1993	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.7	3.9	2.6	4.5	2.3
Saint John								
January 1994 index	127.9	128.2	121.3	131.3	122.4	133.0	131.3	172.3
% change from December 1993	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.3	-1.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
% change from January 1993	1.8	2.1	0.7	4.5	2.0	2.2	3.5	0.9
Québec								
January 1994 index	129.7	120.6	127.8	135.4	119.6	136.9	138.5	168.4
% change from December 1993	0.0	1.3	-0.2	0.8	-1.2	0.0	-1.1	0.1
% change from January 1993	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	-0.2
Montréal								
January 1994 index	131.6	121.0	130.8	135.5	122.3	138.1	141.1	173.9
% change from December 1993	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.8	-1.1	0.1	-1.2	-0.1
% change from January 1993	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.0
Ottawa								
January 1994 index	131.1	124.3	128.7	130.1	128.3	140.3	135.9	164.9
% change from December 1993	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	1.2	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
% change from January 1993	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	2.5	2.3	3.5	-1.4
Toronto								
January 1994 index	132.4	124.6	131.2	128.8	130.3	138.8	137.0	165.1
% change from December 1993	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	1.7	-1.1	0.5	-0.9	0.1
% change from January 1993	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	2.8	1.6	3.1	0.2
Thunder Bay								
January 1994 index	130.3	120.3	127.3	133.1	129.8	129.3	134.7	169.8
% change from December 1993	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	-0.7	0.5	-0.7	0.0
% change from January 1993	1.4	-0.5	0.6	1.8	3.5	1.1	2.9	0.7
Winnipeg								
January 1994 index	131.4	129.8	125.8	132.3	128.2	135.2	139.7	164.7
% change from December 1993	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	-0.7	0.7	-0.5	0.1
% change from January 1993	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.4	3.0	4.1	0.2
Regina								
January 1994 index	133.2	131.6	122.0	139.0	136.2	145.8	135.8	178.4
% change from December 1993	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
% change from January 1993	2.7	1.9	2.0	7.7	1.9	1.7	4.1	2.2

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								
January 1994 index	131.1	131.0	120.9	138.3	127.6	158.0	135.0	163.9
% change from December 1993	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	-1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
% change from January 1993	2.3	2.0	1.3	8.0	0.9	2.3	4.4	2.1
Edmonton								
January 1994 index	128.8	114.2	125.5	128.0	127.3	133.6	138.3	182.6
% change from December 1993	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	-0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.1
% change from January 1993	0.8	-4.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	4.2	0.7
Calgary								
January 1994 index	128.9	118.6	123.6	128.8	124.9	133.4	138.3	182.2
% change from December 1993	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	1.0	-0.9	1.1	0.7	-0.1
% change from January 1993	1.0	-2.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.6	4.1	1.3
Vancouver								
January 1994 index	133.9	132.5	127.2	126.3	139.8	129.9	137.0	171.2
% change from December 1993	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
% change from January 1993	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.3	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.4
Victoria								
January 1994 index	131.4	130.7	122.7	128.1	136.7	131.1	135.6	169.9
% change from December 1993	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.8	0.6	0.1
% change from January 1993	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.6
Whitehorse								
January 1994 index	127.8	121.0	125.9	129.6	118.2	129.1	127.7	168.7
% change from December 1993	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0
% change from January 1993	3.1	1.9	2.7	-0.2	1.7	2.8	2.4	12.6
Yellowknife								
January 1994 index	128.1	122.4	120.8	133.1	124.2	122.8	131.7	170.1
% change from December 1993	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
% change from January 1993	2.4	6.2	0.2	1.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5

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).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics for Enterprises 1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary 1992 financial statistics for enterprises (including data on revenue and profits, financial performance and position) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4100-4167.

Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Preliminary 1992 (61-219P, \$48) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Roy St. Germain (613-951-2649) or Gail Campbell (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

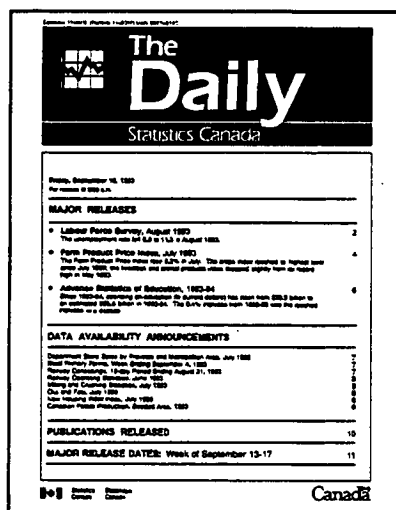
Plastic Film and Bags

Fourth Quarter 1993

Figures for the fourth quarter of 1993 on shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, \$6.75/\$27) will be available at a later date.

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



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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Railway Carloadings, December 1993.

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Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100; Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Preliminary 1992.

Catalogue number 61-219P

(Canada: \$48; United States: US\$58; Other Countries: US\$67).

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1992.

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(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; Other Countries: US\$42).

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