

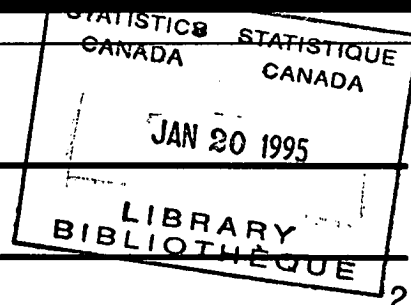


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 20, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



## MAJOR RELEASE

- **Consumer price index, December 1994**  
Consumer prices rose 0.2% from the previous month and from December 1993. Auto insurance premiums, air fares and fresh vegetable prices all increased from November.

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**MAJOR RELEASE**

**Consumer price index**

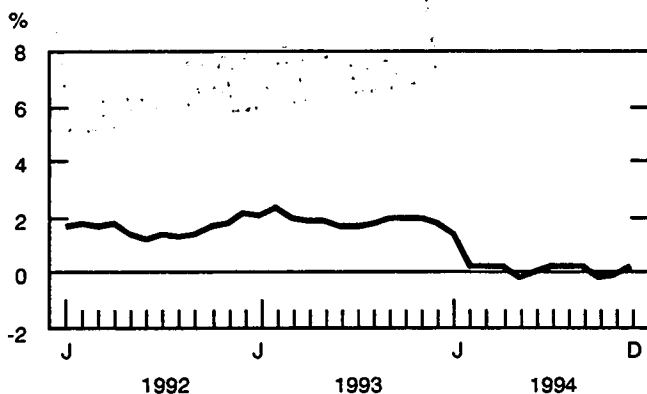
December 1994

The consumer price index (CPI) increased 0.2% in the 12-month period to December. With tobacco products excluded from the basket, average consumer prices rose 1.6%.

**Note to users**

*With the January CPI, expenditure weights will be updated, the population coverage expanded, provincial series emphasized, and the commodity classification modified. The time base will remain at 1986 = 100.*

**Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year**



The CPI excluding tobacco products has been featured separately because of the differences between its 12-month changes and those of the all-items CPI. These differences resulted from significant tax reductions by the federal and certain provincial governments in early 1994. Beginning in February 1995, the 12-month movements in the CPI will increase because they will stop reflecting the impact of the cut in cigarette taxes.

Advances in transportation costs (especially for new vehicles, auto insurance, air fares and gas), rental charges for accommodation, and educational fees gave the index its largest upward pressures since December 1993.

**Percentage change in the annual average CPI 1993 to 1994**

Canada	0.2		
Newfoundland	1.3	Manitoba	1.4
St. John's	1.3	Winnipeg	1.5
Prince Edward Island	-0.2	Saskatchewan	1.8
		Regina	1.9
Nova Scotia	1.2	Saskatoon	1.6
Halifax	1.2		
		Alberta	1.4
New Brunswick	0.6	Edmonton	1.6
Saint John	0.5	Calgary	1.4
Quebec	-1.4	British Columbia	2.0
Québec	-0.9	Vancouver	2.0
Montréal	-1.4	Victoria	2.0
Ontario	0.1	Whitehorse	2.1
Ottawa	0.5	Yellowknife	1.8
Toronto	0.2		
Thunder Bay	0.2		

**Consumer prices were 0.2% higher in December than in November**

The 0.2% month-to-month rise centred on auto insurance premiums, air fares and fresh vegetable prices. In contrast, prices of gas, fresh fruit and traveller accommodation declined.

The largest contributor to the monthly increase in the CPI in December was a 0.5% rise in the transportation index. The increase was due to higher auto insurance premiums and air fares. Auto insurance premiums moved up 3.8% in December with the increase coming entirely from Ontario (+7.7%). Air fares advanced 8.8% in December as rates rose for the holiday season. November's increase in gas prices was virtually eliminated as prices dropped 2.7% in December.

Housing costs rose 0.2% in December, mostly a result of higher piped gas prices and mortgage financing costs. The price of piped gas increased 2.6% in November and 3.0% in December as winter rates were introduced. December's 0.3% rise in mortgage interest costs was its seventh advance in as many months. Increases in furniture and household textile prices also contributed to the rising cost of housing. Traveller accommodation charges fell 3.6% in December as motels and hotels moved to off-season rates.

Food prices moved up 0.2% in December, the same rate of increase as in November and October. The price of foods purchased from stores advanced 0.3% in December. A 5.8% rise in fresh vegetable prices contributed most to the increase in the index. In November vegetable prices jumped 13.1%, a result of unfavourable weather conditions in some parts of the southern United States. Further increases in the food from stores index were held back as consumers benefited from a 5.3% seasonal decline in fresh fruit prices (mainly oranges and grapefruits). Turkey prices were also lower because of seasonal specials.

Small declines in other meat prices also helped to keep food prices from edging up further.

Prices of other components changed marginally. The average price of clothing edged up 0.1% in December. The alcoholic beverages component declined after holiday promotions in certain provinces. However, the price of beer purchased from stores rose 0.5%, as price hikes at certain breweries in Quebec in November made it to the retail level.

#### Seasonally adjusted movements

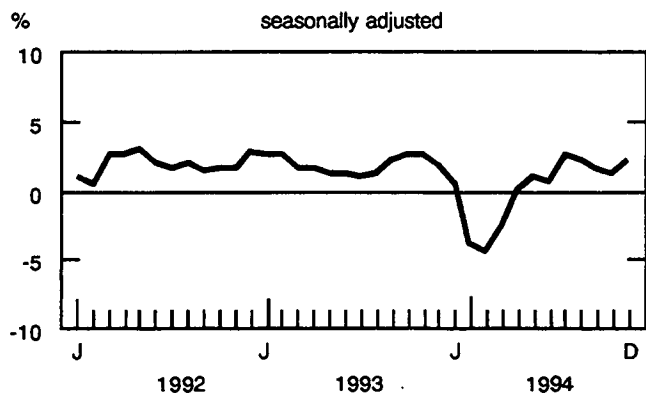
The seasonally adjusted CPI rose 0.4% in December, its largest monthly increase in almost three years. Most of the rise in seasonally adjusted consumer prices was due to above-average price increases for this time of year in transportation and clothing.

If the seasonally adjusted quarterly price movement for September to December were expressed in annual terms, the all-items CPI would have increased 2.2%, which is within the range of rates experienced in the last three years.

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

	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	November 1994 to December 1994	December to 1993 December 1994
	unadjusted				
	% change				
<b>All-items</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Food	123.7	123.4	123.3	0.2	0.3
Housing	129.2	129.0	128.5	0.2	0.5
Clothing	131.0	130.9	129.4	0.1	1.2
Transportation	135.0	134.3	128.6	0.5	5.0
Health and personal care	135.6	135.9	135.6	-0.2	0.0
Recreation, reading and education	141.5	141.5	137.3	0.0	3.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.8	141.0	172.0	-0.1	-18.1
All-items excluding food	133.4	133.2	133.2	0.2	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy	134.2	133.9	134.2	0.2	0.0
Goods	124.9	124.9	126.7	0.0	-1.4
Services	139.8	139.3	137.0	0.4	2.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.0	76.1	76.2		
All-items (1981 = 100)	174.2				

**Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates**



**All-items excluding food and energy**

The all-items excluding food and energy index showed no change for the 12-month period ending December. This was the first time since May that the index did not decline over a 12-month period. In November the all-items excluding food and energy fell 0.4% from its November 1993 level. The all-items excluding food and energy index posted a monthly increase of 0.2% in December.

**Provinces**

Compared with December 1993, the changes in consumer prices ranged from a low of -1.6% in Quebec to a high of +2.0% in British Columbia. When tobacco products are excluded from the index, the 12-month changes varied between +0.7% in Quebec to +2.3% for both British Columbia and Alberta.

When compared with November, movements in the all-items CPI varied between declines of 0.2% (in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) and an increase of 0.5% (in Alberta).

**Changes in the all-items and all-items excluding tobacco products indexes**

December 1993 to December 1994

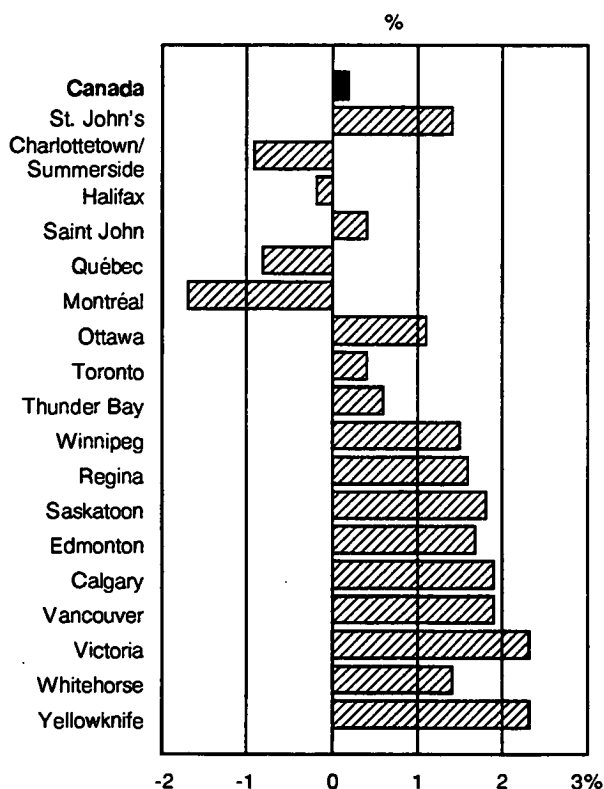
	All-items	All-items excluding tobacco
	% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Newfoundland	1.4	1.9
Prince Edward Island	-0.9	1.0
Nova Scotia	-0.2	1.3
New Brunswick	0.3	1.8
Quebec	-1.6	0.7
Ontario	0.2	1.8
Manitoba	1.4	1.9
Saskatchewan	1.7	2.2
Alberta	1.8	2.3
British Columbia	2.0	2.3
Whitehorse	1.4	2.2
Yellowknife	2.3	2.5

**City indexes**

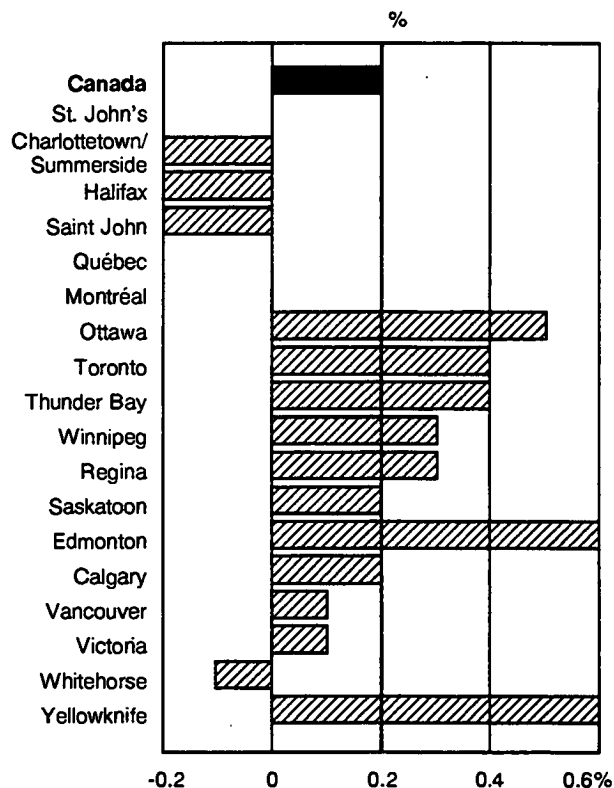
Twelve-month changes in city indexes ranged from a 1.7% decline in Montréal to a 2.3% rise in Victoria and Yellowknife. The drop in Montréal largely resulted from the decrease in tobacco taxes and from changes to the provincial retail sales tax last spring. The rise in Victoria reflected higher than average price increases for food, property taxes, electricity, piped gas, and gas. The advance in Yellowknife was largely due to higher than average price increases for food and electricity. Both Victoria and Yellowknife registered much smaller declines in cigarette prices than the national average.

Monthly changes to the CPI ranged from a 0.2% drop in Charlottetown/Summerside, Halifax and Saint John to a 0.6% rise in Edmonton and Yellowknife. In the three Maritime cities, price declines were recorded for food, household operating expenses and clothing; advances were registered at the national level. Both Edmonton and Yellowknife registered higher than average price increases for food and clothing. In addition Edmonton reported higher prices for gas, while Yellowknife experienced higher price increases for electricity.

**Percentage change in the all-items index**  
December 1993 to December 1994



**Percentage change in the all-items index**  
November 1994 to December 1994



**St. John's**

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Declines in food prices, personal care supply costs and recreation expenses completely offset higher transportation costs (mainly air fares) and increased prices for cigarettes and clothing. Housing charges rose slightly, reflecting price advances for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest, new houses and furniture.

**Charlottetown/Summerside**

The drop in overall consumer prices reflected decreased housing charges (fuel oil, traveller accommodation, household operation and household furnishings and equipment) and lower prices for clothing. A small decline in food prices was reported, most notably for fresh fruit, soft drinks and sugar, but these declines were partially offset by higher prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, bread and dairy products. Advances in air fares had a notable upward impact.

**Halifax**

The overall drop in consumer prices reflected lower food prices, particularly for sugar, fresh fruit, beef and soft drinks. Housing costs declined as lower prices were reported for furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and household operating expenses. Consumers also paid less for clothing, gas, recreation equipment and non-prescribed medicines. Higher air fares had an upward influence.

**Saint John**

Consumers saw an overall drop in prices. The greatest contributor was a decline in food prices, most notably for sugar, soft drinks, beef, oranges and bakery products. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and recreation equipment were also noted. In addition, price declines were observed for household operating expenses and for traveller accommodation. Higher prices for newspapers, air fares, household furnishings and equipment, rented accommodation and mortgage interest had a notable upward influence.

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## Québec

Consumer prices remained unchanged overall. Lower prices were recorded for gas, food (mainly fresh fruit and poultry) and clothing (notably men's and boys' wear). Charges for personal care supplies and traveller accommodation declined as well. Consumers paid more for household furnishings and equipment, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest and household operating expenses. Air fares and beer prices advanced as well.

## Montréal

Consumer prices remained unchanged overall. Lower prices were recorded for gas, men's and boys' wear, and traveller accommodation. Charges for recreation and home entertainment equipment declined as well. Offsetting these declines were price increases for household furnishings and equipment, new houses, mortgage interest, and household operating expenses. Air fares advanced as did food prices, the latter reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products and soft drinks. In addition consumers paid more for beer.

## Ottawa

Higher housing charges were recorded most notably for household furnishings, piped gas, rented accommodation, homeowners' repairs and mortgage interest costs. Further upward pressure came from higher vehicle insurance premiums and increased air fares. Food prices were up, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, coffee and restaurant meals. In addition price increases for reading materials and women's and girls' wear were reported.

## Toronto

Among the main contributors to the rise in prices were advances in vehicle insurance premiums, higher air fares and increased housing costs, most notably for piped gas, household furnishings, mortgage interest and homeowners' repairs. In addition higher prices for clothing and food (particularly fresh vegetables, bread and beef) were recorded.

## Thunder Bay

Advances in vehicle insurance premiums and higher air fares were among the main contributors to the rise in consumer prices. Housing charges were up, most notably for piped gas, pet care, textiles and

household equipment. Recreation expenses were up, along with higher prices for clothing. Food prices fell overall, reflecting lower prices for cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit, soft drinks, pork and poultry.

## Winnipeg

Higher prices for food (particularly for fresh vegetables, beef, prepared meats, sugar and poultry) were recorded in December. Prices for recreation equipment advanced, and consumers paid more for clothing, household equipment, mortgage interest and new homes. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies. Transportation costs fell slightly, as lower prices for gas more than offset a rise in air fares.

## Regina

The rise in prices reflected increased housing charges, most notably for furnishings and equipment, maintenance and repairs, rented accommodation, and mortgage interest. Consumers paid more for food (particularly for fresh vegetables, beef, chicken, prepared meats, bakery products and coffee). In addition higher prices were recorded for clothing, recreation equipment, newspapers and air fares. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gas, traveller accommodation and personal care supplies.

## Saskatoon

Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased costs for homeowners' repairs were recorded. Prices for women's and girls' wear advanced, as did the cost of recreation equipment. Air fares were up, but were more than offset by lower prices for gas. Food prices fell overall, reflecting lower prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, pork, cured meat and turkey. More downward pressure came from lower prices for traveller accommodation, personal care supplies and nonprescribed medicines.

## Edmonton

A large part of the rise in consumer prices came from advances for gas, air travel, food and clothing. The rise in food prices reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, beef, chicken, dairy products and sugar. Housing charges declined, mainly due to lower prices for furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and new homes.

### Calgary

Most of the rise in consumer prices came from higher housing charges (furnishings and equipment, mortgage interest and homeowners' repairs) and a rise in food prices (mainly fresh vegetables, sugar, prepared meats, bakery products, chicken and beef). Other notable increases were recorded in the prices of women's and girls' wear and in the cost of recreation equipment. Air fares and parking charges advanced as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gas, vehicle rental charges, traveller accommodation and personal care supplies.

### Vancouver

Consumers paid more for food, particularly cereal and bakery products, milk, fresh fruit, chicken, eggs and sugar. Transportation costs rose as increased air fares were only partly offset by a drop in gas prices and lower vehicle rental costs. In addition higher prices were recorded for home entertainment equipment. Moderating these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear, personal care supplies, cigarettes, wine and liquor. Housing charges remained unchanged as higher costs for household operating expenses, household furnishings, and mortgage interest were completely offset by lower prices for traveller accommodation, household equipment and new houses.

### Victoria

Higher housing charges were recorded, particularly for furnishings and equipment, household operating expenses, new homes, and mortgage interest. Prices were up for cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, chicken, sugar and coffee. Air fares and prices for recreation equipment advanced as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for traveller accommodation, women's and men's wear, and gas. Wine and liquor prices also declined.

### Whitehorse

Consumer prices fell overall in December. Lower housing charges were reported, particularly for traveller accommodation, rented accommodation, furnishings and equipment, new houses and fuel oil. Prices also fell for beef, soft drinks, dairy products, fresh vegetables, cereal products and pork. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for reading materials, home entertainment equipment, prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Largely offsetting these declines were increased air fares, higher prices for clothing and a rise in household operating expenses.

### Yellowknife

Consumers paid more for food in December, particularly for fresh fruit and vegetables and for dairy products. Higher air fares were recorded along with price increases for electricity, fuel oil and appliances. Prices for women's and girls' wear advanced, and higher prices for reading materials were recorded. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for traveller accommodation, furniture and household textiles. Cigarette prices declined as well.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Release of the December CPI figures makes it possible to compare 1994 average prices with those of previous years. An overview of the 1994 CPI is in the December 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001). The feature article is "Increase in CPI slows in 1994".

The December 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further 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.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
December 1994 index	126.4	119.9	118.4	130.8	132.8	126.0	140.9	145.8
% change from November 1994	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.5
% change from December 1993	1.4	3.0	0.3	-0.1	7.1	-2.5	2.8	-4.0
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
December 1994 index	129.2	127.5	122.7	126.6	129.0	140.2	139.3	150.1
% change from November 1994	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from December 1993	-0.9	-1.2	0.5	3.5	4.5	-0.6	2.2	-22.1
<b>Halifax</b>								
December 1994 index	129.0	131.9	120.8	128.3	131.8	130.8	137.5	144.9
% change from November 1994	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
% change from December 1993	-0.2	1.2	-0.3	0.9	6.1	-0.7	2.3	-17.9
<b>Saint John</b>								
December 1994 index	128.1	127.2	121.7	131.6	130.6	130.1	134.7	142.5
% change from November 1994	-0.2	-1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.2
% change from December 1993	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	5.0	-2.6	2.4	-17.3
<b>Québec</b>								
December 1994 index	128.7	120.3	128.6	133.6	123.5	136.7	144.1	126.8
% change from November 1994	0.0	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.8
% change from December 1993	-0.8	1.0	0.5	-0.5	2.0	-0.1	2.9	-24.7
<b>Montréal</b>								
December 1994 index	129.5	120.5	131.8	133.4	126.5	138.5	146.4	121.2
% change from November 1994	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.3
% change from December 1993	-1.7	0.0	0.6	-0.7	2.3	0.4	2.5	-30.3
<b>Ottawa</b>								
December 1994 index	132.9	127.9	130.3	131.0	135.8	143.2	141.6	136.5
% change from November 1994	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0
% change from December 1993	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.9	4.9	1.9	3.7	-17.6
<b>Toronto</b>								
December 1994 index	133.1	122.9	131.8	129.8	139.6	137.7	142.6	133.8
% change from November 1994	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1993	0.4	-1.3	0.4	2.4	6.0	-0.3	3.1	-18.9
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
December 1994 index	131.1	121.4	128.8	134.6	137.9	132.4	139.2	131.9
% change from November 1994	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	-0.4	0.5	0.0
% change from December 1993	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	5.5	2.9	2.7	-22.3
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
December 1994 index	133.7	132.2	127.2	134.4	135.2	135.3	143.3	157.1
% change from November 1994	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2
% change from December 1993	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.8	4.7	0.7	2.1	-4.5
<b>Regina</b>								
December 1994 index	134.9	135.1	123.1	140.6	141.5	143.5	138.8	166.6
% change from November 1994	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
% change from December 1993	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.9	3.7	-1.1	2.7	-6.4



**Consumer price indexes for urban centres – continued**

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.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
December 1994 index	133.3	132.2	122.3	139.6	135.5	158.3	139.2	156.6
% change from November 1994	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.0
% change from December 1993	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	5.0	0.2	3.4	-4.2
<b>Edmonton</b>								
December 1994 index	130.9	117.4	125.6	128.0	135.6	131.8	142.3	172.4
% change from November 1994	0.6	1.5	-0.3	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1
% change from December 1993	1.7	3.1	0.1	1.1	5.7	-0.2	3.2	-5.6
<b>Calgary</b>								
December 1994 index	131.4	120.1	125.2	128.9	132.7	130.8	143.1	178.5
% change from November 1994	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	-0.1
% change from December 1993	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	5.3	-0.8	4.1	-2.1
<b>Vancouver</b>								
December 1994 index	135.8	132.9	127.1	129.2	148.5	131.4	141.4	164.3
% change from November 1994	0.1	1.4	0.0	-1.0	0.2	-1.0	0.1	-1.3
% change from December 1993	1.9	1.0	0.2	2.5	7.1	1.5	3.7	-3.9
<b>Victoria</b>								
December 1994 index	134.4	132.4	124.8	129.8	145.6	132.1	140.3	165.6
% change from November 1994	0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-1.3
% change from December 1993	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.0	1.6	4.1	-2.5
<b>Whitehorse</b>								
December 1994 index	129.7	121.0	127.8	130.4	125.2	132.8	131.5	162.5
% change from November 1994	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.8	1.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.0
% change from December 1993	1.4	-0.1	1.6	0.5	5.0	3.3	3.5	-3.7
<b>Yellowknife</b>								
December 1994 index	130.5	125.3	121.5	131.9	132.9	123.0	135.3	170.7
% change from November 1994	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.3	-0.7
% change from December 1993	2.3	4.9	0.8	-0.8	6.2	0.2	2.8	0.5

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer prices and price indexes (62-010, \$18/\$72).

## OTHER RELEASES

### Sales of natural gas

November 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 393 million cubic metres in November, down 4.3% from November 1993. The decrease was due to lower sales to the residential and commercial sectors because of warmer than normal temperatures throughout Canada. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 3.3%, largely due to increased use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of November increased 1.8% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the residential sector rose 4.3% due to the unseasonable cold in January and February 1994 and the growth in the number of customers.

### Sales of natural gas

	November 1994 <sup>P</sup>	November 1993 to November 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	5 392 862	-4.3
Residential	1 405 905	-10.3
Commercial	1 037 162	-14.3
Industrial	2 032 227	
Direct	917 568	3.3
	January to November 1994 <sup>P</sup>	Jan.-Nov. 1993 to Jan.-Nov. 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	54 077 455	1.8
Residential	13 482 523	4.3
Commercial	10 078 025	--
Industrial	22 355 807	1.4
Direct	8 161 100	

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The November 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Construction union wage rate index

December 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in December 1994 from November's level of 136.5. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.6% to 136.5 in December 1994, from 134.3 in December 1993.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

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

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in March.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

### Selected financial indexes

December 1994

December 1994 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in March.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

## Potato production

1993 (revised) and 1994 (revised)

Revised data for 1994 on the area, yield and production of potatoes are now available. Revised data for 1993 on area, yield, production and value are also available. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are available in *Canadian potato production* (\$21). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■

## Pack of processed lima beans

1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed lima beans are now available.

*Pack of selected processed vegetables* (32-240, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

## Other rubber products industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rubber products industries (SIC 1599) totalled \$1,357.4 million, up 16.9% from 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6899.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastics products industries* (33-250, \$38).

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

## Motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry (SIC 3251) totalled \$2,447.0 million, up 44.6% from \$1,692.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5555.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Motor vehicle steering and suspension parts industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle steering and suspension parts industry (SIC 3254) totalled \$1,113.2 million, up 31.1% from \$849.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5558.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

## Lubricating oil and grease industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lubricating oil and grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled \$568.8 million, up 127.5% from \$250.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6867.

Data for this industry will be released in *Refined petroleum and coal products industries* (45-250, \$38).

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

## Industrial inorganic chemicals industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial inorganic chemicals industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3711) totalled \$2,494.6 million, down 0.7% from \$2,511.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6870.

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

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

### **Mixed fertilizer industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mixed fertilizer industry (SIC 3722) totalled \$423.8 million, up 22.1% from \$347.2 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6873.**

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

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

### **Soap and cleaning compounds industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soap and cleaning compounds industry (SIC 3761) totalled \$1,601.6 million, down 3.0% from \$1,651.3 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6878.**

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

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

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Financial flow accounts, third quarter 1994.**

**Catalogue number 13-014**

(Canada: \$35/\$140; United States: US\$42/US\$168;  
other countries: US\$49/US\$196).

**Railway operating statistics, October 1994.**

**Catalogue number 52-003**

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;  
other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

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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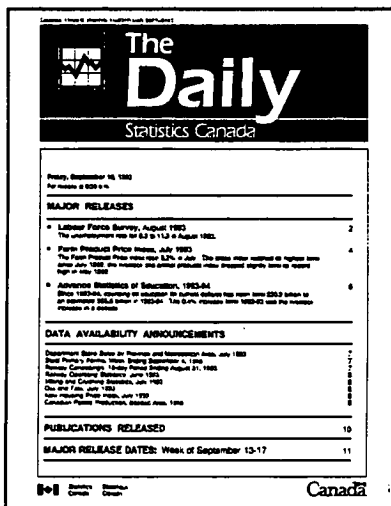
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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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

Release date	Title	Reference period
23	Retail trade	November 1994
23	Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories	1993-2016
24	Wholesale trade	November 1994
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 1994
25	Unemployment insurance statistics	November 1994
27	Industrial product price index	December 1994
27	Raw materials price index	December 1994

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