MAJOR RELEASES

- Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1992
The merchandise trade surplus grew by $\$ 1.3$ billion to reach $\$ 1.7$ billion in October.
- Trade Patterns: Canada-United States, the Manufacturing Industries, 1981-1991
In the last 30 years, merchandise trade between the United States and Canada has grown faster than either country's GDP.
- Lone-parent Families in Canada, 1991

Lone-parent families make up one of the fastest growing social groups in Canada. In 1991, there were almost one million lone-parent families, up $34 \%$ from 1981.
(continued on page 2)


## Lone-parent Families in Canada 1991

The structure of family living in Canada is changing. The past several decades have seen significant increases in common-law unions, the incidence of divorce and remarriage and the number of blended families. As well, the number of people who are living alone has grown substantially. One of the most dramatic changes has been the rise in the number of lone-parent families.

Currently, there are nearly one million lone-parent families in Canada, representing one of every five families with children. The vast majority of these families, over $80 \%$, are headed by women. This situation is a concem because so many of these families are economically disadvantaged. For example, over $60 \%$ of the lone-parent families headed by women under the age of 65 currently have incomes below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs.

This report drew upon a variety of Statistics Canada sources to provide an oveiview of the demographic and family status, employment, income, housing, and activity patterns of lone parents and their families.

Lone-parent Families in Canada (89-522E, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." For more highlights from this report, see page 11 of today's Daily. For more information, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes, October 1992 ..... 12
Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending December 12, 1992 ..... 12
Telephone Statistics, October 1992 ..... 12
Tobacco Products, November 1992 ..... 12
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, December 1, 1992 ..... 13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED ..... 14

## MAJOR RELEASES

## Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

## October 1992

Seasonally adjusted exports jumped by $\$ 672$ million in October, to total $\$ 13.9$ billion. Most of the increases were concentrated among more stable commodities, notably machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment ( $\$ 446$ million), forestry products ( $\$ 172$ million) and industrial goods excluding precious metais ( $\$ 113$ million). Slightly dampening the overall increase were lower exports of agricultural and fishing products (wheat fell by $\$ 190$ million) and energy products, which decreased by $\$ 116$ million.

There was a substantial drop in seasonally adjusted imports, which fell by $\$ 591$ million to $\$ 12.2$ billion in October, the lowest since May. Virtually all commodity groupings, both stable and volatile, contributed to the decrease, the most significant being a $\$ 284$ million drop in imports of machinery and equipment and a $\$ 160$ million drop in imports of industrial goods other than precious metals. The only imported commodity groups to show increases in October were forestry products and precious metals, both up marginally.

The combination of higher exports and lower imports caused the merchandise trade surplus to swell by $\$ 1.3$ billion to reach $\$ 1.7$ billion in October.

## Trends

The seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data series have been further smoothed using moving averages, in order to more clearly discern underlying trends.

The export trend has been increasing for almost a year now, it rose a further $1 \%$ in the latest period. In contrast with the previous month, the largest increases were concentrated among more stable commodities: forestry products ( $2.5 \%$ ), machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment (3\%), miscellaneous consumer goods (1.5\%) and industrial goods excluding precious metals $(1 \%)$. Among the more volatile commodity groupings, exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment were up $2.5 \%$ and precious metals $7 \%$. In contrast, the trend declined for agricultural and fishing products (wheat exports fell by over $3 \%$ ), energy exports ( $-0.5 \%$ ) and automotive products.


Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis
Billions of dollars

${ }^{1}$ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Despite the drop in October's seasonally adjusted figures, the trend in imports increased once again, but at a much reduced rate. As with the previous month, it was the stable commodities grouping which generated the increase in the import trend. Increases of around $1 \%$ were registered for imports of forestry products, agricultural products and industrial goods (excluding precious metals). Machinery and
equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment rose minimally. imports of miscellaneous consumer goods have also been on a sustained upward trend, with an increase of over $13 \%$ in the last year. Imports decreased for all of the more volatile product groupings: energy products ( $-1 \%$ ), aircraft and other transportation equipment ( $-3 \%$ ), automotive products $(-0.3 \%)$ and precious metals $(-6 \%)$.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services data and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in Canada's Balance of International Payments (67-001, \$27.50/\$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (65-001P, $\$ 10 / \$ 100$ ) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $\$ 250$ ). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the October 1992 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001, $\$ 18.20 / \$ 182$ ) will be available the first week in January 1993.

For information, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

Merchandise Trade of Canada (Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis) (\$ millions)

|  | Exports |  |  |  | Imports |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October 1992 | September 1992 | August 1992 | October 1991 | October 1992 | September 1992 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { August } \\ & 1992 \end{aligned}$ | October 1991 |
| United States | 10,696 | 10,269 | 10,135 | 9,173 | 8,645 | 8,904 | 8,868 | 7,972 |
| Other Trading Areas | 3,173 | 2,929 | 3,026 | 2,636 | 3,517 | 3,849 | 3,505 | 3,697 |
| Total | 13,869 | 13,197 | 13,162 | 11,809 | 12,162 | 12,753 | 12,373 | 11,668 |
| Agricultural and Fishing Products | 1,188 | 1,293 | 1,302 | 1,063 | 826 | 844 | 832 | 760 |
| Energy Products | 1,262 | 1,378 | 1,403 | 1,265 | 524 | 560 | 567 | 577 |
| Forestry Products | 1,949 | 1,777 | 1,747 | 1,493 | 120 | 119 | 120 | 105 |
| Industrial Goods and Materials | 2,641 | 2,515 | 2,493 | 2,268 | 2,216 | 2,354 | 2,267 | 2,078 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 3,094 | 2,570 | 2,514 | 2,360 | 3,719 | 4,002 | 3,918 | 3,620 |
| Automotive Products | 3,100 | 3,077 | 3,138 | 2,874 | 2,723 | 2,830 | 2,692 | 2,708 |
| Other Consumer Goods | 344 | 336 | 317 | 251 | 1,620 | 1,658 | 1,589 | 1,448 |
| Special Transactions Trade | 334 | 289 | 279 | 271 | 370 | 339 | 332 | 324 |

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend
(percentage change)

|  | Exports |  |  |  | Imports |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September 1992 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { August } \\ 1992 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1992 \end{array}$ | September 1991 | September 1992 | August 1992 | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1992 \end{gathered}$ | September 1991 |
| Agricultural and Fishing Products | -0.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | -0.2 |
| Energy Products | -0.5 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | -1.3 | -0.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Forestry Products | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | -1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Industrial Goods and Materials | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | -0.8 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Automotive Products | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 |
| Other Consumer Goods | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Special Transactions Trade | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | -0.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |

## Trade Patterns: Canada-United States, the Manufacturing Industries

1981-1991
Statistics Canada has just completed a study of the changes in trends over the last 10 years in both south- and northbound merchandise trade between Canada and the United States. The study concentrates on trade in manufactured goods since 1981. Manufactures account for $82 \%$ of exports from Canada to the United States and $92 \%$ of imports to Canada from the United States. The study has two novel features, both concerned with presentation rather than with the availability of new data: the aggregation of products into groupings which represent their industries of origin; and the systematic use of market shares and their changes over time as a means of separating those changes due to market penetration from movements created by economic boom and recession.

Highlights of the study are provided below. The underlying data, a number of cross tabulations and a detailed description of the sources and methods adopted, as well as their limitations, can be obtained from Client Services, International Trade Division. A publication ( $65-504$, Occasional) with a much fuller set of tables, graphs and descriptive text is expected early in February 1993. The only limitation affecting the availability of detailed data relates to some categories of trade which are confidential under the Statistics Act.

## Highlights

In the last 30 years, merchandise trade between the United States and Canada has grown faster than either country's GDP. Northbound, trade grew by $4.7 \%$ per annum, southbound by $5.3 \%$. Nominal GDP advanced at a slower pace $-4.2 \%$ for Canada and $3.5 \%$ for the United States. The decade of the '80s tended to show less stability in growth patterns than did earlier periods. Much of the uneven growth is magnified when looking exclusively at production of, and trade in, manufactures. The Statistics Canada study takes this as its focus and concentrates almost exclusively on the availability to Canada and the United States, separately and combined, of manufactures produced by them and imported from other parties.

Most of the underlying data relate to three distinct periods: 1981-83, 1985-87 and 1989-1991. The reason for this is that, on the one hand, data have
been averaged to smooth out annual fluctuations and on the other, the full range of data were not available on a consistent basis for all intervening years. Moreover, detailed data on a consistent basis for the two countries did not extend back to the period before 1981.

A summary of the results is illustrated in the accompanying charts. Charts $1-4$ compare each of the two North American countries' propensity to export to each other to their propensity to import from each other. Because trade in automobiles and related equipment looms so large in the countries' merchandise trade, the charts show both total trade in manufactures and trade after exclusion of the transportation equipment industry.

The charts are based on data from 1981 to 1991 but, since they employ a three-year centered moving average, the labels indicate 1982 to 1990.

In the last 10 years, Canadian exports of manufactures to the United States as a share of all Canadian exports of manufactures climbed from $76 \%$ to $84 \%$ and fell back to some $78 \%$. The share seems to have stabilized at that level: over the last. three or so years, relatively little change is noticeable. Net of exports of transportation equipment, the profile is substantially the same, but lately the share has swung up (see Chart 1).

Over the same period, U.S. manufactured exports to Canada as a portion of total U.S. exports went through much the same pattern of change. However, net of transportation equipment, after dropping from $17.5 \%$ in the mid-1980s to $16 \%$ in 1988, they showed a sharp comeback and have now peaked at almost 18\% (see Chart 3).

Canadian manufactures as a proportion of U.S. domestic supply of manufactures resumed their gains in the U.S. market after slowing down between 1985 and 1987. They have now reached an all-time record share - $2.6 \%$ of all manufactures available for domestic consumption in the United States. The same pattern held for the shares of non-transportation manufactures (see Chart 2).

United States' manufactures have staged a comeback in the Canadian market after a three-year decline - between 1985 and 1988. Currently, they have almost matched a peak share of $27 \%$ reached in 1985. But non-transportation manufactures, after a brief hesitation in 1986, resumed growth at a faster rate and their share moved from under $18 \%$ in 1986 to $21 \%$ currently, another record (see Chart 4).

A different way of looking at North American trade is to see it as part of production within a combined market made up of Canada and the United States. This is illustrated in Table 1.

The Daily, December 17, 1992

## Chart 1

Canadian Exports of Manufactures to the United States as a Share of All Canadian Exports of Manufactures


Chart 3
U.S. Exports of Manufactures to Canada as a Share of All U.S. Exports of Manufactures


Table 1 shows the absolute changes in the value of manufactures supplied to Canada and to the United States over the period 1981-83 to 1989-1991. These changes are broken down in two ways: values are shown for the period as a whole and for its latter half - 1985-87 to 1989-1991; and suppliers are divided into Canada, United States and all other countries combined. The supply of manufactures is defined as the sum of the production of manufactures in Canada and the United States plus their respective imports of manufactures from all origins minus their respective exports of manufactures to all destinations. The study

## Chart 2

U.S. Imports of Canadian Manufactures as a Share of U.S. Domestic Supply


Chart 4
Canadian Imports of Manufactures from United States as a Share of Canadian Domestic Supply

itself includes comparable figures for each of 22 industries into which manufacturing as a whole is analyzed, as well as detail on imports by individual countries and country groupings.

The values of all manufactures are expressed in U.S. dollars to allow for the two markets to be combined. Prevailing exchange rates were applied to values originally determined in Canadian dollars. The results arrived at are sensitive to the currency in which the underlying data are expressed. In fact, if shown in Canadian dollars, they are more favourable to Canada.

Table 1
Summary of Changes in Markets for Manufactures
1981-83 to 1989-91

| Supplier: | Whole Period 1981-83 to 1989-1991 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Second Half } \\ \text { 1985-87 to 1989-1991 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Canada | U.S. | Other | Total | Canada | U.S. | Other |
| Market | (billions of US\$) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| End period | 2,901 | 76 | 2,477 | 348 | 2,901 | 76 | 2,477 | 348 |
| Start Period | 2,017 | 38 | 1,829 | 150 | 2,464 | 58 | 2,136 | 270 |
| Change | 884 | 38 | 648 | 198 | 437 | 18 | 341 | 78 |
| Average Share in Market |  | 2.3 | 87.6 | 10.1 |  | 2.5 | 86.0 | 11.5 |
| Share in Change |  | 4.3 | 73.3 | 22.4 |  | 4.1 | 78.0 | 17.8 |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| End period | 263 | 156 | 72 | 35 | 263 | 156 | 72 | 35 |
| Start Period | 160 | 107 | 39 | 14 | 194 | 118 | 53 | 23 |
| Change | 103 | 49 | 33 | 21 | 69 | 38 | 19 | 12 |
| Average Share in Market |  | 62.2 | 26.2 | 11.6 |  | 60.0 | 27.4 | 12.7 |
| Share in Change |  | 47.6 | 32.0 | 20.4 |  | 55.1 | 27.5 | 17.4 |
| Combined |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| End period | 3,164 | 232 | 2,549 | 383 | 3,164 | 232 | 2,549 | 383 |
| Start Period | 2,177 | 145 | 1,868 | 164 | 2,658 | 176 | 2,189 | 293 |
| Change | 987 | 87 | 681 | 219 | 506 | 56 | 360 | 90 |
| Average Share in Market |  | 7.1 | 82.7 | 10.2 |  | 7.0 | 81.4 | 11.6 |
| Share in Change |  | 8.8 | 69.0 | 22.2 |  | 11.1 | 71.1 | 17.8 |

Table 2
Areas of Competition in United States Imports: Canada and Mexico
Average for 1989/1991

| SIC | U.S. Imports <br> from Canada <br> and Mexico | Of which: <br> Imports <br> from | Of which: <br> Overlap <br> with <br> Mexico | Overlap's Share <br> in Manufactured <br> Imports from |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |

The following are the principal conclusions drawn from the tables:

- Over the entire period, the supply of manufactures in the combined market increased by almost $\$ 1$ trilion. Canada's share of the increase was just under 9\%; its average share of the market was about $7 \%$.
- About $44 \%$ of Canada's increase in share derived from performance in the United States. It took 4\% of the increase in the U.S. market, even though its average share of the market was closer to $2 \%$.
- In the period 1985-87 to 1989-1991, the combined U.S.-Canada market increased by $19 \%$. Canada took $11 \%$ of the market's increase (US\$56 billion out of US $\$ 506$ billion), even though its share of the market at the beginning of the period was only 6.6\%.
- One-third of Canada's gain in the combined market in the second half of the period derived from its performance in the United States market.
- All other countries combined took a much larger share of the increase in the combined market, in the Canadian market, and in both halves of the period reviewed. For the period as a whole, their share accounted for more than one-fifth of the increase, even though their market share was only about half as large. In the second half, this was $16 \%$. In Canada in the second half of the period, all countries other than the United States took $17 \%$ of the market's increase, thereby improving their market share, but not as fast as in the U.S..
- The United States' share in the Canadian market in the first half of the period increased somewhat, while in the second half it showed virtually no change.

The industry analysis included in Statistics Canada's study shows which industries contributed most to Canada's gains, both at home and in the United States market, in the course of the period
reviewed. For example, the transportation equipment, chemical, electrical and electronic, and paper industries accounted for over half of Canada's gains in the combined market for the period as a whole. The same industries were responsible for threefourths of the gains in the United States market in the course of the same period. Transportation, electrical and electronic, and chemical industries accounted for most of the gains (over 70\%) recorded by Canada in the United States in the second half of the period.

There was little relationship between the performance of industries in absolute and in relative terms. The latter were measured as the percentage increases recorded by industries in each market, over and above the growth of the market and over and above the change in the industry's relative importance. On that basis, primary textiles, textile products, and electrical and electronic industries distinguished themselves both over the period as a whole and in its latter half. Tobacco industries were also very high up on the list of top performers in both periods.

## Trade with Mexico

As a by-product of the review of trade between Canada and the United States, the study also refers to trade between Mexico and the United States and its competitive relationship to Canadian trade. By that is meant the extent to which Canada and Mexico export similar commodities to the United States and the prices (or values per unit of export) at which both countries seek to place their respective exports in the U.S. market.

Canada-Mexico trade is relatively small. Northbound it represents less than $\$ 2$ billion dollars annually or $1.3 \%$ of all Canadian imports. Southbound it represents even less - half of $1 \%$ ( $\$ 640$ million) of all Canadian exports. Seen from Mexico's point of view, the proportions are somewhat more significant ( $2.4 \%$ of Mexican exports and $1.3 \%$ of imports). Even so, Canada is not among Mexico's top-ranking trade partners. However, Mexico has become a ranking trade partner of the United States. For example, it is among the top 10 exporters to the United States in each of 18 out of 22 manufacturing industries. Moreover, the range of its exports overlaps substantially with that of Canada.

The Dally, December 17, 1992


The value of the overlap (commodities exported by both Canada and Mexico which in principle compete against each other in the United States market) is shown in Table 2. It was estimated at just over $42 \%$ of Canadian manufacturing exports to the United States. The range of the overlap by manufacturing industry is wide: at one extreme a mere $4.5 \%$ for furniture and fixtures, and at the other just over $83 \%$ for clothing. More typical overlaps are $64 \%$ for primary metals, $57 \%$ for fabricated metals
and $66 \%$ for paper. Less marked, but by no means insignificant, are the overlaps for transportation equipment ( $33 \%$ ), electrical and electronic equipment $(42 \%)$ and chemicals ( $38 \%$ ).

The study shows trade flows by industry based on comparisons of average Mexican prices with their Canadian counterparts.

For more detailed information on this study, contact Client Services Section, International Trade Division (613-951-9647, fax: 613-951-0117).

## Lone-parent Families in Canada

 1991Lone-parent families make up one of the fastest growing social groups in Canada today. In 1991, there were almost one million lone-parent families, up $34 \%$ from 1981. In comparison, the number of twoparent families with children rose by only $6 \%$ during the same period. As a result, lone parents accounted for $20 \%$ of all families with children in 1991, compared with $17 \%$ in 1981.

The vast majority of lone parents in Canada are women. In 1991, they represented $82 \%$ of all lone parents. Of particular concern is that so many of these families are economically disadvantaged. For example, in 1990, the average income of femaleheaded lone-parent families $(\$ 22,000)$ was just $38 \%$ of that of two-parent families with children. As a result, the proportion of lone-parent families headed by women with incomes below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs, $61 \%$ in 1990, was one of the highest of any group in Canada.

As well, there was no improvement in the income situation of lone-parent families during the 1980s. In fact, the average income of these families in real terms was $\$ 600$ lower in 1990 than in 1980, while the percentage classified as having low incomes in 1990 was actually three percentage points higher than in 1980.

## Highlights

- Quebec had the highest incidence of loneparenthood in 1991, with $22 \%$ of families headed by a single parent. Among the other provinces, lone-parent families accounted for about one of every five families with children. The exception was Newfoundland, where just $16 \%$ of families with children had only one parent.
- Over half of lone parents are either divorced or separated. At the same time, an increasing number are single, never-married people. In 1991, one in five women and about one in 10 men parenting alone were never-married singles. Both of these figures had roughly doubled since 1981.
- Female lone parents are considerably less likely than other parents to be employed. As well, the percentage of these women working outside the home was actually lower in 1991 (52\%) than in 1981 (54\%).
- Unemployment rates are very high among lone parents. In 1991, $16.8 \%$ of female and $15.7 \%$ of male lone parents were unemployed, compared to just $9.6 \%$ of women and $7.7 \%$ of men in twoparent families with children.
- Lone parents generally have lower levels of formal education than other parents. In 1991, only 8\% of women and $13 \%$ of men parenting alone had a university degree, versus $12 \%$ for mothers and $17 \%$ for fathers in dual-parent households.
- Lone-parent families are generally less likely than other families to own their homes. For instance, in 1991, only $30 \%$ of female-headed lone-parent families owned their home, compared with $79 \%$ of two-parent families with children.

Lone-parent Families in Canada (89-522E, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information on this report, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Export and Import Price Indexes

 October 1992Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes ( $1986=100$ ) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes $(1986=100)$ are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1992. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The October 1992 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001, $\$ 18.20 / \$ 182$ ) will be available the first week of January 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

## Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 12, 1992
Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 12, 1992 totalled 287348 tonnes, a 2.1\% decrease from the preceding week's total of 293610 tonnes but up $11.6 \%$ from the year-earlier 257585 tonnes. The cumulative total at December 12, 1992 was 13125401 tonnes, a $6.8 \%$ increase from 12284811 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

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

## Telephone Statistics

October 1992
Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $\$ 1,144.8$ million in October 1992, up 0.4\% from October 1991.

Operating expenses were $\$ 822.5$ million, a decrease of $1.4 \%$ from October 1991. Net operating revenue was $\$ 322.3$ million, an increase of $5.7 \%$ from October 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.
The October 1992 issue of Telephone Statistics ( $56-002, \$ 8.30 / \$ 83$ ) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division.

## Tobacco Products <br> November 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.02 billion cigarettes in November 1992, a $15.7 \%$ decrease from the 4.77 r (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to November 1992 totalled 41.64 r billion cigarettes, down $5.0 \%$ from 43.83 b bilion cigarettes produced in the year-earlier period.

Domestic sales in November 1992 totalled 2.82 billion cigarettes, a decrease of $17.1 \%$ from the 3.40 billion cigarettes sold in November 1991. From January to November 1992, sales totalled 32.12 r billion cigarettes, down $10.6 \%$ from 35.92 billion cigarettes the year before.

## Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The November 1992 issue of Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (32-022, \$5/\$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

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

## Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1992
Preliminary data on the cold storage of frozen poultry products at December 1, 1992 and revised figures for November 1, 1992 are now available.

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry (\$115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-9512453), Agriculture Division.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

## How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.


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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers -
Provincial Supplement, 1988.
Catalogue 31-211S
(Canada: \$60; United States: US\$72;
Other Countries: US\$84).
Oils and Fats, October 1992.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).
Electric Lamps, November 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).
Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded
Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended September 30, 1992. Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $\$ 6.75 / \$ 27$; United States: US\$8/US\$32;
Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38).
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $\$ 7.10 / \$ 71$; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;
Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).
Energy Statistics Handbook, December 1992.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $\$ 300$; United States: US $\$ 360$; Other Countries: US\$420).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: Traveller Accommodation Statistics Preliminary Estimates, 1990. Vol. 4, No. 7.

Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $\$ 7.20 / \$ 43$; United States: US\$8.65/US\$52;
Other Countries: US\$10/US\$60).

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