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MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
July 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 0.1% gain in June. Widespread gains boosted services output 0.4%, but goods production fell 0.7% to a level lower than its recent trough in March 1991.

Services-producing Industries

Services output advanced 0.4% in July, its seventh consecutive monthly gain. Transportation and storage, finance, insurance and real estate, and wholesale trade recorded the largest gains. Communications, and community, business and personal services also contributed to the strength. Losses in retail trade and government services partly offset these gains.

After dropping in May and June, transportation and storage services output jumped 1.6% in July. Railway transportation increased 6.2% following several monthly declines. An increase in throughput of natural gas led a 2.2% advance in pipeline services. Grain elevators were responsible for most of an 8.8% increase in storage services, while water transport also contributed to the strength. These advances were partly offset by losses in air transport, trucking, and other transport services.

Finance, insurance and real estate output advanced 0.4%, its third consecutive increase. Higher activity by investment companies and real estate agents paced other trust, finance and real estate to a 0.6% gain. Insurance companies and banks and credit unions also recorded advances. Lower activity by security brokers partly offset these gains.

Wholesale trade posted a 1.0% gain in July. Narrowly based advances were recorded by wholesalers of machinery and equipment and food. Five of 11 trade groups recorded higher sales.

Communication output rose 1.1% after increasing marginally in June. Telecommunication carriers accounted for most of the increase, advancing 1.2%. Elsewhere, broadcasting services increased but post office output declined.

Community, business and personal services increased 0.3% following no change in June. Business and health services led the advance, while losses were recorded in amusement services and accommodation services.

Retail trade edged down 0.2% led by lower sales by service station operators and by retailers of automobile parts. Following declines in May and June, department stores recorded higher sales.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production recorded its largest decrease since December 1991 as six of the seven major goods producers recorded lower output in July. As a result, output fell to a level lower than its recent trough in March 1991. Manufacturing accounted for most of the decline, while a 2.1% gain in forestry partly offset losses elsewhere in the goods sector.

A 0.7% decline in manufacturing was fairly widespread as 10 of 21 major groups recorded lower production. Manufacturers of transportation equipment cut production the most. Lower output in primary metals, paper and allied products and beverages also contributed to the weakness. Refiners of petroleum and coal products posted the largest gain.

Production of transportation equipment fell 3.2% to a level 5.6% below its recent peak in February 1992. Manufacturers of motor vehicle parts slashed output 7.2% as several temporary plant closures were reported. The production of motor vehicles decreased 1.3%. These declines were partly offset by a 2.1% increase in production of aircraft.

Producers of primary metals reduced output 2.6%. Almost all of the decline was attributable to lower production of pipe and tube, and iron and steel.

Production of paper and allied products dropped 1.7%. A 2.1% decline in pulp and paper accounted for most of the loss as the pulp industry continued to be affected by a strike in British Columbia.

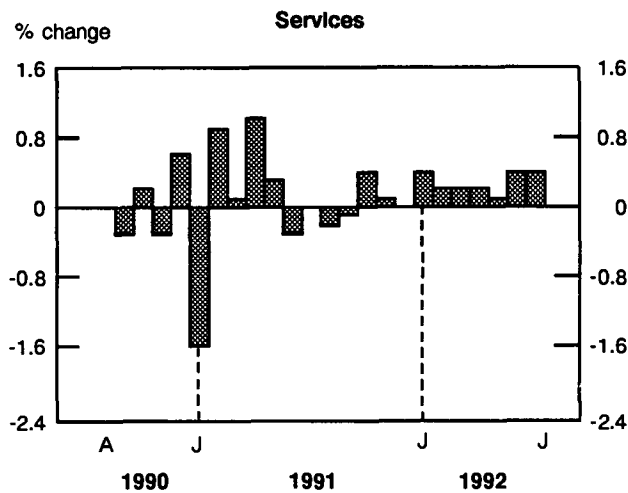
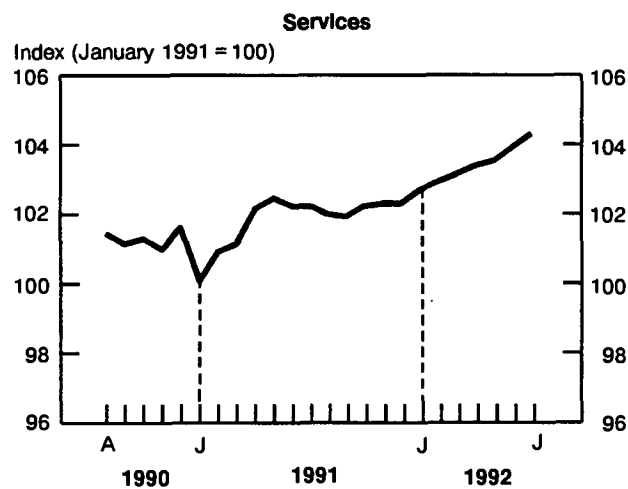
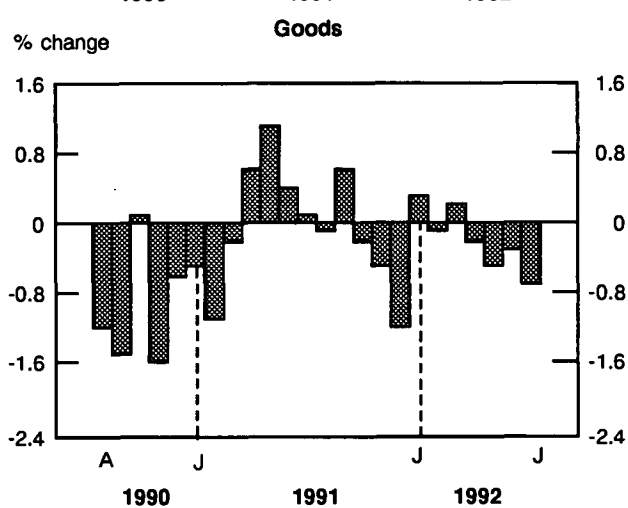
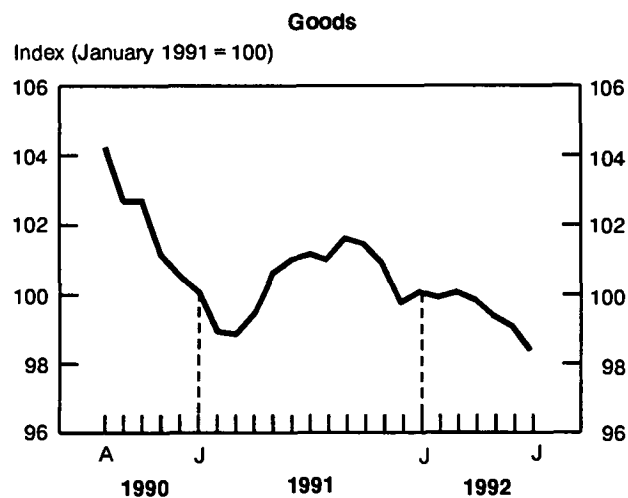
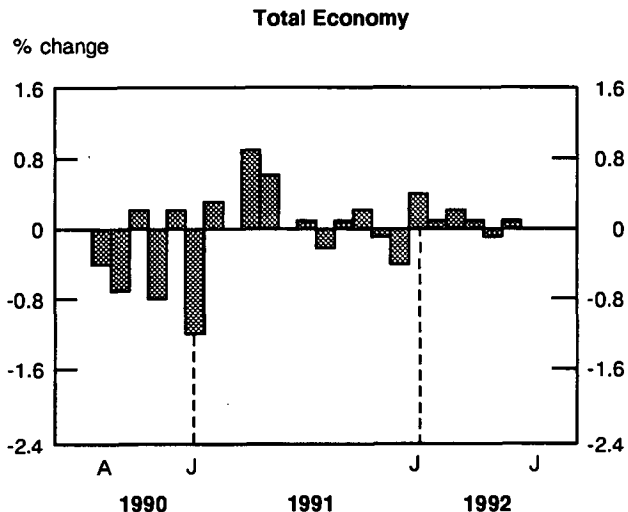
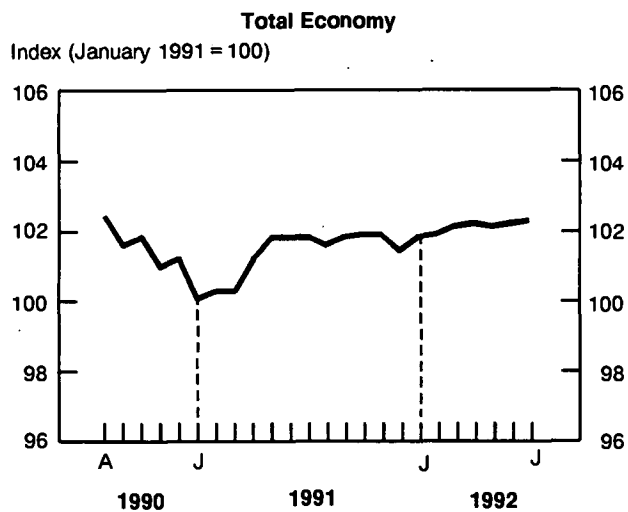
Following three monthly increases, output of the beverage industry dropped 3.5% as producers of soft drinks reduced production 10.8%.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, output of printing and publishing increased 2.1% due to higher production in commercial printing (+3.8%) and publishing (+4.3%). Clothing also contributed to the strength. These gains were offset by losses in metal fabrication (-1.3%) and non-metallic mineral production (-2.1%).

A reduced estimate for crops in 1992 was reflected in a 2.4% drop in agriculture production in July.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Construction output fell 0.7%, its fourth consecutive decline. Lower output of singles accounted for a 0.4% drop in residential construction. Lower activity on public and commercial projects led a 2.0% decrease in construction of non-residential buildings. Engineering construction fell 0.4%.

After dropping in the previous two months, mining output declined a further 0.4%. Production by iron mines dropped 33.3% as the industry was affected by temporary closures. Producers of crude oil and natural gas curtailed output 0.8%, its second consecutive decline. Led by increases in the

production of uranium, gold and lead, other metal mines posted a 6.6% gain.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The July 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.70/\$127) is scheduled for release in October.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1991	1992			
	July	April	May	June	July
Total Economy	499,675.0	501,337.8	500,918.9	501,611.5	501,843.8
Business Sector:	408,164.5	409,351.0	408,717.2	409,340.1	409,498.1
Goods:	167,667.8	165,579.7	164,697.4	164,189.1	163,039.3
Agriculture	11,295.4	10,960.5	10,887.2	10,737.2	10,482.5
Fishing and Trapping	999.8	924.1	951.8	933.7	907.2
Logging Industry	2,293.7	2,544.1	2,620.3	2,588.8	2,642.1
Mining Industries	20,041.8	20,287.0	20,173.8	20,068.0	19,985.8
Manufacturing Industries	85,968.8	84,521.1	84,158.7	84,284.3	83,706.3
Construction Industries	31,323.5	30,163.4	29,882.1	29,702.3	29,495.6
Other Utility Industries	15,744.8	16,179.5	16,023.5	15,874.8	15,819.8
Services:	240,496.7	243,771.3	244,019.8	245,151.0	246,458.8
Transportation and Storage	21,464.0	21,904.3	21,817.1	21,802.7	22,155.5
Communication Industries	18,773.3	19,492.8	19,422.0	19,453.2	19,670.2
Wholesale Trade	28,176.5	28,965.3	29,172.1	29,491.9	29,785.3
Retail Trade	30,042.6	30,057.6	29,795.8	30,152.5	30,086.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,833.0	82,939.7	83,253.1	83,698.5	84,005.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	61,207.3	60,411.6	60,559.7	60,552.2	60,755.5
Non-business Sector:	91,510.5	91,986.8	92,201.7	92,271.4	92,345.7
Goods:	945.9	925.3	924.1	943.3	942.1
Services:	90,564.6	91,061.5	91,277.6	91,328.1	91,403.6
Government Service Industry	33,668.3	34,018.3	34,018.3	34,055.5	33,984.7
Community and Personal Services	53,374.3	53,595.8	53,808.3	53,856.3	53,943.9
Other Services	3,522.0	3,447.4	3,451.0	3,416.3	3,475.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	168,613.7	166,505.0	165,621.5	165,132.4	163,981.4
Services-producing Industries	331,061.3	334,832.8	335,297.4	336,479.1	337,862.4
Industrial Production	122,701.3	121,912.9	121,280.1	121,170.4	120,454.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,849.7	39,248.2	39,236.0	38,897.4	38,947.4
Durable Manufacturing	46,119.1	45,272.9	44,922.7	45,386.9	44,758.9

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

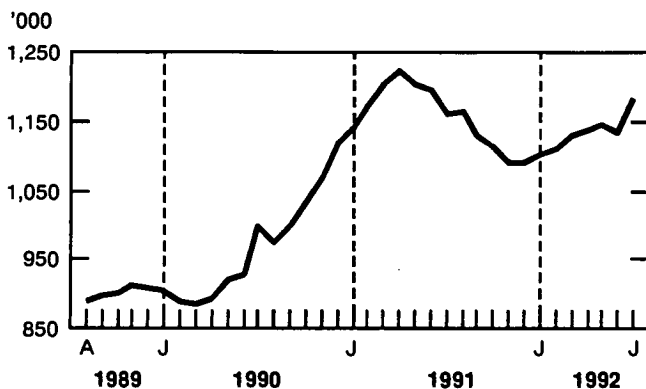
July 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended July 18, 1992, the number of beneficiaries¹ who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,183,000, up 4.4% from June.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between June and July 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all provinces and territories. Percentage increases exceeding the national average of 4.4% occurred in Saskatchewan (9.1%), British Columbia (6.3%) and Quebec (6.2%).
- In July 1992, the amount paid² for regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, was \$1.3 billion, up 2.9% from June. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) was 5.1 million, an increase of 2.3% from June.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In July 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,281,000, up 3.1% from the same month a year earlier. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 2.4% to 660,000 and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 3.9% to 621,000.

Note to Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request (for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit). In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

- The year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded $\pm 10\%$ in the following census metropolitan areas:

	Beneficiaries July 1992	% Change July 1992/1991
Sudbury	7,260	20
Quebec	33,560	20
Sherbrooke	8,030	17
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,020	17
Thunder Bay	5,470	16
St. Catharines-Niagara	16,190	14
Saskatoon	7,580	14
Trois-Rivières	8,840	13
London	11,920	-15
Vancouver	59,180	-12
Windsor	9,920	-11

- In July 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits^{2,3} were \$1.4 billion, almost unchanged from July 1991. Between January and July 1992, a total of \$12.1 billion was paid, up 8.4% from the same period last year. For the same seven-month period, the average weekly payment increased 4.9% to \$254.66 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 1.5% to 46.2 million.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. Note that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

³ Since February 1991, the unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries.

- A total of 323,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in July 1992, down 5.7% from the same month a year earlier. From January to July 1992, a total of 2,143,000 claims were received, a decrease of 2.5% compared to the year-earlier period.

The July 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147) will contain data for May, June and July 1992 and will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991	% change July 1992/ June 1992
Regular Benefits					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,183 P	1,134 P	1,144 ^r	1,161	4.4
Amount paid (\$000)	1,300,156	1,263,579	1,260,736	1,302,066	2.9
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,107	4,992	5,004	5,307	2.3
Unadjusted data	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	July 1991	% change July 1992/ July 1991
Beneficiaries (000) - All	1,281 P	1,254 P	1,410 ^r	1,243	3.1
Beneficiaries (000) - Regular	1,087 P	1,034 P	1,146 ^r	1,065	2.0
Claims received (000)	323	293	239	342	-5.7
Amount paid (\$000)	1,438,442	1,505,271	1,577,269	1,445,506	-0.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,622	5,946	6,119	5,964	-5.7
Average weekly benefit (\$)	249.35	248.71	253.76	237.82	4.8
Year-to-date	January to July				% change 1992/1991
	1992		1991		
Beneficiaries - Average (000)	1,468P		1,464		0.3
Claims received (000)	2,143		2,198		-2.5
Amount paid (\$000)	12,060,283		11,126,551		8.4
Weeks of benefits (000)	46,220		45,520		1.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	254.66		242.87		4.9

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

" All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

Building Permits

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
July 1992

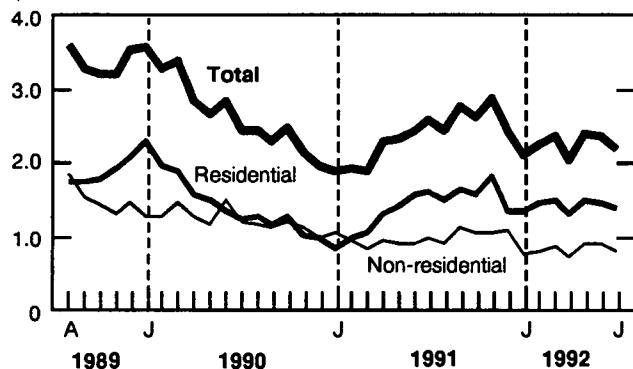
Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 6.9% to \$2,188 million in July, down from \$2,351 million in June. Both the non-residential and residential sectors were responsible for this decline. Ontario (-16.8%), the Prairie region (-13.6%) and Quebec (-9.2%) reported large declines in the total value of building permits in July.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

\$ billions



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Residential Sector

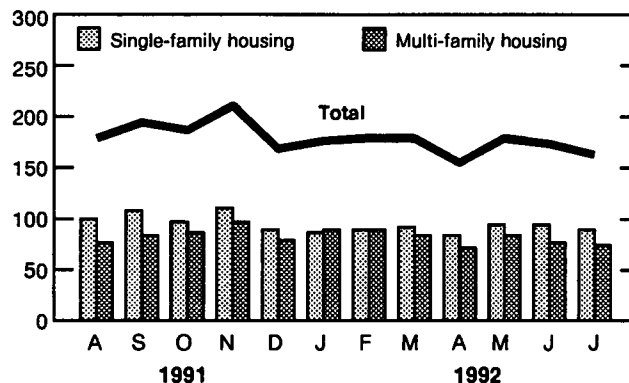
- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 4.7% in July to \$1,373 million, down from \$1,441 million in June. For the first time since January 1991, the value of residential permits declined for two consecutive months.
- Both the single-family (-5.8% to \$965 million) and the multi-family (-1.8% to \$408 million) dwelling sectors recorded declines in the value of building permits in July.

- Ontario (-14.8%) reported the largest decline in the value of residential building permits in July, followed by Quebec (-9.7%) and the Atlantic (-3.5%) region.
- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in July fell 6.0% to 163,000 units at an annual rate. The multiple-dwelling sector (-6.5% to 73,000 units) and the single-dwelling sector (-5.6% to 90,000 units) were equally responsible for this decline.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

'000 units



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for August 1992

- The advance estimate for August indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to \$1,424 million, up 3.5% from the revised value¹ for July (\$1,376 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in August increased 3.3% to 168,000 units at annual rates, up from 163,000 units reported in July.

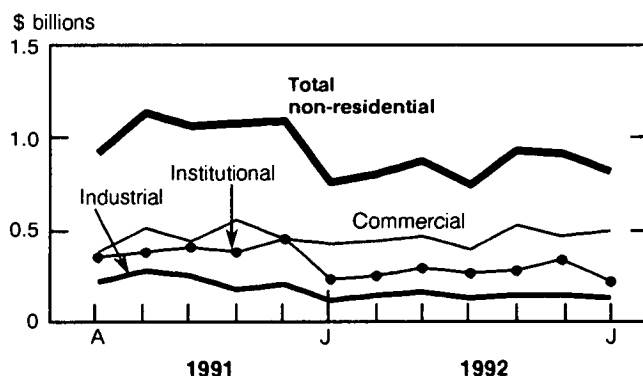
¹ The addition of data due to the advance estimate for August results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including July.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits fell to \$815 million in July, down 10.5% from \$910 million in June.
- The value of building permits was down 34.4% in the institutional sector to \$211 million and down 9.1% in the industrial sector to \$124 million in July. With large increases in the British Columbia region (which includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories) (+57.5%) as well as in the Atlantic region (+48.3%), the value of commercial projects was up 6.1% in July to \$480 million.
- The British Columbia region (+22.7%) and the Atlantic region (+3.1%) reported the only increases in the value of non-residential building permits in July, but the Prairie region (-27.7%), Ontario (-20.3%) and Quebec (-8.3%) were down.

Value of Non-residential Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

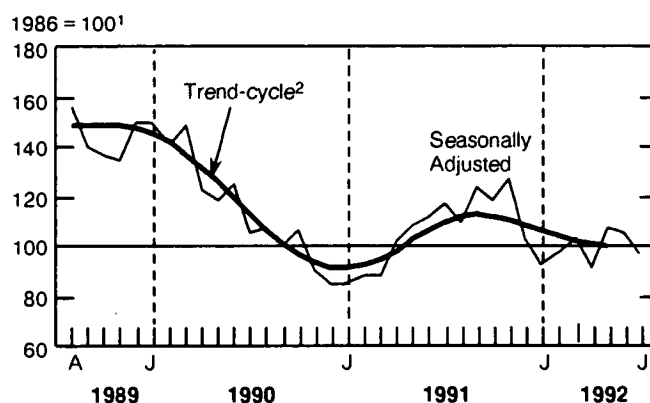


Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) fell to 98.8 in May, down 1.4% from 100.2 in April. For the first time since April 1991, the short-term trend dropped below 100 in May (this level represents the 1986 annual average of the index).
- The short-term trend decreased 2.1% in the non-residential sector to 84.8 and declined 1.0% in the residential sector to 109.1 in May.

Building Permits Indices



¹ This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes the cost of material and labor.

² The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$22.10/\$221) is scheduled for release the first week of October.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

July 1992

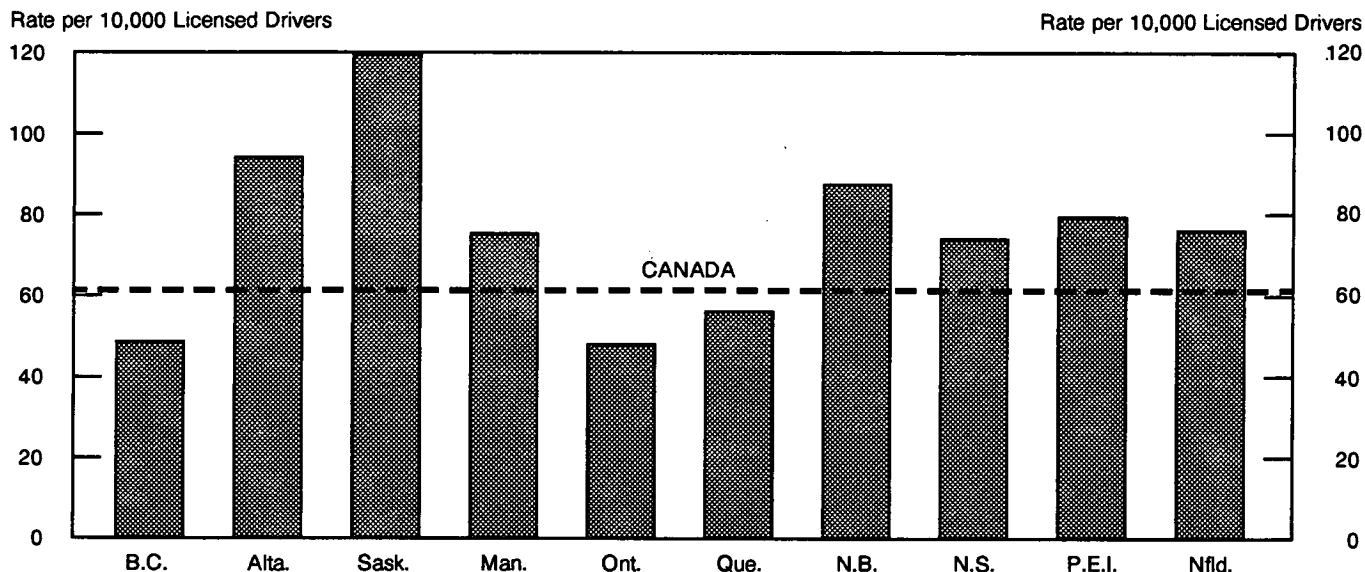
Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	July 1992 ^p	June 1992 ^r	July/June 1992	July 1992/1991	July 1992 ^p	June 1992 ^r	July/June 1992	July 1992/1991
	\$ thousands		% change		\$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	2,188,032	2,350,747	-6.9	-15.6	2,378,571	3,004,360	-20.8	-15.6
Residential	1,373,435	1,440,661	-4.7	-14.2	1,527,109	1,842,625	-17.1	-12.4
Non-residential	814,597	910,086	-10.5	-18.0	851,462	1,161,735	-26.7	-20.7
Industrial	124,144	136,601	-9.1	6.5	123,859	209,160	-40.8	-1.2
Commercial	479,588	452,168	6.1	-7.0	466,829	580,015	-19.5	-8.9
Institutional	210,865	321,317	-34.4	-41.5	260,774	372,560	-30.0	-40.3
Atlantic								
Total Construction	132,669	133,712	-0.8	11.8	172,797	200,759	-13.9	14.2
Residential	75,756	78,511	-3.5	-1.5	108,319	132,187	-18.1	1.8
Non-residential	56,913	55,201	3.1	36.2	64,478	68,572	-6.0	43.6
Industrial	4,556	5,380	-15.3	-1.8	4,371	4,985	-12.3	-15.6
Commercial	34,479	23,252	48.3	23.2	41,961	30,314	38.4	33.4
Institutional	17,878	26,569	-32.7	95.6	18,146	33,273	-45.5	119.3
Quebec								
Total Construction	415,569	457,509	-9.2	-19.3	354,667	544,970	-34.9	-23.0
Residential	265,536	293,958	-9.7	-18.4	217,839	338,875	-35.7	-20.1
Non-residential	150,033	163,551	-8.3	-20.8	136,828	206,095	-33.6	-27.2
Industrial	32,664	14,830	120.3	67.4	26,753	33,300	-19.7	9.4
Commercial	75,334	90,593	-16.8	-36.4	67,291	101,508	-33.7	-39.6
Institutional	42,035	58,128	-27.7	-18.4	42,784	71,287	-40.0	-17.9
Ontario								
Total Construction	755,164	908,159	-16.8	-35.3	843,911	1,235,984	-31.7	-36.2
Residential	488,319	573,207	-14.8	-34.2	565,406	750,504	-24.7	-32.2
Non-residential	266,845	334,952	-20.3	-37.3	278,505	485,480	-42.6	-43.1
Industrial	50,876	52,165	-2.5	-26.8	50,476	64,766	-22.1	-28.0
Commercial	156,865	177,699	-11.7	-17.5	139,114	270,142	-48.5	-27.8
Institutional	59,104	105,088	-43.8	-64.4	88,915	150,572	-40.9	-60.8
Prairies								
Total Construction	326,317	377,591	-13.6	12.1	367,235	492,994	-25.5	10.2
Residential	187,997	186,222	1.0	13.8	213,294	239,609	-11.0	12.4
Non-residential	138,320	191,369	-27.7	9.9	153,941	253,385	-39.2	7.4
Industrial	21,398	56,554	-62.2	59.8	26,342	91,957	-71.4	83.3
Commercial	71,831	71,065	1.1	12.3	75,030	90,718	-17.3	4.8
Institutional	45,091	63,750	-29.3	-7.1	52,569	70,710	-25.7	-8.4
British Columbia¹								
Total Construction	558,313	473,776	17.8	11.5	639,961	529,653	20.8	16.4
Residential	355,827	308,763	15.2	22.3	422,251	381,450	10.7	23.8
Non-residential	202,486	165,013	22.7	-3.6	217,710	148,203	46.9	4.4
Industrial	14,650	7,672	91.0	54.3	15,917	14,152	12.5	41.0
Commercial	141,079	89,559	57.5	22.3	143,433	87,333	64.2	36.4
Institutional	46,757	67,782	-31.0	-45.1	58,360	46,718	24.9	-36.7

¹ Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.

^p Preliminary figure

^r Revised figure

Rate of Persons Charged with Impaired Driving Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1991



Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Impaired Driving – Canada

1991

Highlights

- From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada decreased by 31%, from 162,048 to 111,307. This decrease is even more dramatic when viewed in terms of the rate of persons charged with impaired driving per 10,000 licensed drivers: between 1981 and 1991, this rate dropped from 112 to 62, a decrease of 45%.
- In 1991, the national rate of persons charged with impaired driving per 10,000 licensed drivers decreased by 3% from 1990.
- Ontario (48), British Columbia (49), and Quebec (57) recorded rates per 10,000 licensed drivers that were below the Canada rate, but the other provinces recorded rates above the Canada rate, ranging from 74 for Nova Scotia to 119 for Saskatchewan.

Note to Users

This report analyzes trends in the rate of persons charged with impaired driving offences between 1981 and 1991 in Canada. It also looks at trends in alcohol sales, alcohol consumption, traffic fatalities and impaired driving offences, as well as the associations among these trends.

- The proportion of fatally injured drivers found to have a blood/alcohol concentration above the legal limit decreased from a high of 52% in 1981 to 35% in 1990.
- A total of 128 persons were charged in 1991 with impaired driving causing death, the lowest figure since legislation introduced this offence in 1985. A further 1,120 persons were charged with impaired driving causing bodily harm, a 7% decrease from 1990.
- Among persons charged in 1991 with impaired driving offences, 91% were males.

- Analysis of 53,000 impaired driving incidents from 24 police departments reporting through the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey show that persons 25-34 years of age accounted for 37% of those charged, while comprising only 23% of the population 16 years of age and over.

The Vol. 12, No. 17 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Impaired Driving – Canada*, 1991 (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

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

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board

August 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2726 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1992, a decrease of 13.8% from the 3162 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in August 1991.

For January to August 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 19709 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 24296 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 18.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The August 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Asphalt Roofing

August 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4222880 metric bundles in August 1992, a decrease of 0.4% from the 4240258 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1992 shipments were 28682284 metric bundles, up 6.3% from 26976527 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The August 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

**The
Daily**

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 1992.
Catalogue number 15-001**

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States: US\$15.20/
US\$152; Other Countries: US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002**

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

**Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and
Metropolitan Area, June 1992.**

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

**Juristat Service Bulletin: Impaired Driving -
Canada, 1991. Vol. 12, No. 17.**

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

**Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Estimation of
Research and Development Expenditures in the
Higher Education Sector, 1990-91. Vol. 16, No. 7.
Catalogue number 88-001**

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

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The Daily, September 30, 1992

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1992
2	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1992
6	Short-term Expectations Survey	
7	Help-wanted Index	September 1992
7	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1992
7	Field crop Reporting Series: No. 7 - September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	
8	Farm Product Price Index	August 1992
9	Labour Force Survey	September 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1992
9	New Housing Price Index	August 1992
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1992
13	Health and Activity Limitation Data	1991 Census
15	The Consumer Price Index	September 1992
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	August 1992
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1992
16	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	September 1992
20	Sales of Natural Gas	August 1992
21	Retail Trade	August 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	August 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1992
22	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1992
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1992
28	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1992
28	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1992
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1992
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1992
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1992
30	Building Permits	August 1992
30	Major Release Dates	November 1992

The November 1992 release schedule will be published on October 30, 1992. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Tim Prichard (613-951-1103), Communications Division.