



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1993** 3  
Average weekly earnings stood at \$561.37 in October, up 0.9% from October 1992. Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings was less than 1% for the first time since the survey began in January 1983.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1993** 7  
In October, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits declined 1.1% to 1,041,000. Except for the Yukon, decreases occurred in all provinces and territories.
- **Productivity, Hourly Compensation and Unit Labour Cost, 1992** 9  
In 1992, for the first time since 1986, Canadian business sector unit labour costs (expressed in U.S. dollars) fell relative to the United States.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending December 18, 1993	14
Electric Lamps, November 1993	14

(continued on page 2)

### 1994 Release Dates

Selected Economic Indicators

Today, the *1994 Release Dates for Selected Economic Indicators* is being published as an appendix to *The Daily*. This year, the schedule provides fixed release dates for 26 series of economic indicators. For more information, contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

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Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1993	14
Electric Power Statistics, October 1993	14
Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1991	14
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, December 1, 1993	15
Pack of Processed Lima Beans, 1993	15
<b>1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures</b>	
Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry	15
Distillery Products Industry	15
Wine Industry	15
Abrasives Industry	15
Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry	15

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

---

16

---

## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

---

17

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## MAJOR RELEASES

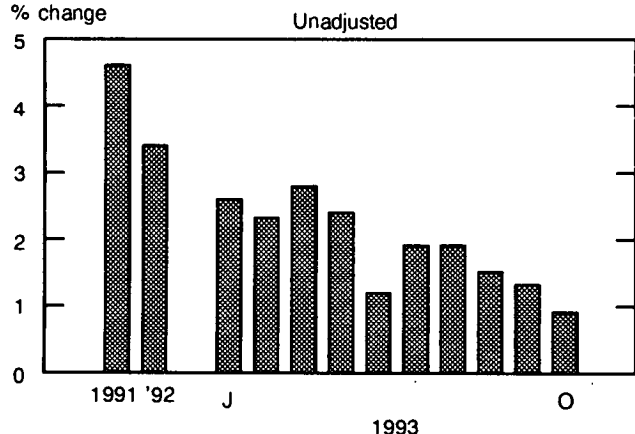
### Employment, Earnings and Hours

October 1993 (Preliminary)

Average weekly earnings stood at \$561.37 in October, up 0.9% from October 1992. Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings was less than 1% for the first time since the survey began in January 1983, continuing the trend toward lower growth.

#### Average weekly earnings

Year-over-year  
% change



The change in average weekly earnings was substantially less than in October 1992, when it grew by 3.3%. The last three months contributed significantly to the decelerating trend as earnings growth fell from 1.9% in July. Lower wage settlements, payroll cuts and a shift in employment towards the lower-paying industries led to the low growth in average weekly earnings.

Year-over-year changes in earnings were lowest in services-producing industries. Accommodation, food and beverage services (-0.5%), business services (-0.4%), and transportation, communications and other utilities (-0.2%) recorded lower average weekly earnings than in the previous year. These three industries accounted for 2,044,000 employees in October 1993.

In addition to lower wage settlements, the decrease in average weekly earnings in these industries was due in part to employment shifts toward lower-paying component industries. This was particularly evident in accommodation, food and beverage services.

#### Note to users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.

Year-over-year changes refer to unadjusted data.

Employment has been increasing on a year-over-year basis in food and beverage services, where weekly earnings average \$198.30; this compares with \$289.90 in accommodation services. The other factor affecting the drop in earnings for accommodation, food and beverage services was a decline in the average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour.

Lower earnings in business services were the result of: a decline in average weekly earnings in accounting and bookkeeping services; and increased employment in employment agencies and personnel suppliers.

Quebec, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were the only regions to register negative year-over-year changes in average weekly earnings.

#### Average weekly earnings

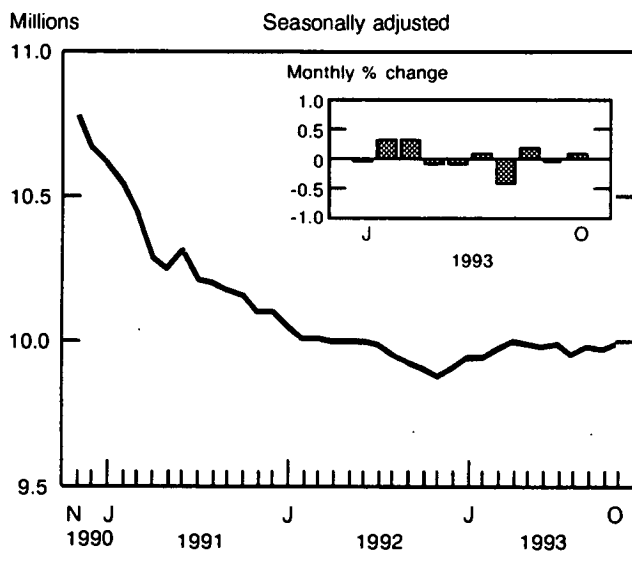
October 1992 to  
October 1993

	unadjusted % change
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	2.3
Manufacturing	2.3
Construction	2.0
Public administration	1.8
Health and social services	1.7
Retail trade	1.4
Wholesale trade	1.2
Education-related services	1.1
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Logging and forestry services	0.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	-0.2
Business services	-0.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	-0.5

## Employment

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment rose slightly (+0.1%) to 9,984,000 in October. The monthly movement in employment has alternated from negative to positive for the past six months; October's increase brought employment back up to its April 1993 level. Payroll employment gains in health and social services and in manufacturing were offset by declines in construction and retail trade.

### SEPH employment, industrial aggregate



Payroll employment in construction dropped 1.5% from the previous month, led by declines in trade contracting in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. Total construction employment was down 6.7% from October 1992. All the component industries except industrial construction reported lower employment. Industrial and heavy construction in Newfoundland exhibited some strength in October, due in part to activity on the Hibernia project.

Retail trade employment declined in September and October following increases in seven of the previous eight months. Retail sales were virtually unchanged in the past two months.

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan all recorded higher employment compared to the previous month.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.**

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$28.50/\$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

# Average weekly earnings\*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	September 1993 <sup>r</sup>	October 1993 <sup>p</sup>	September 1993 to October 1993	October 1992	October 1993 <sup>p</sup>	October 1992 to October 1993
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	561.00	560.17	-0.1	556.42	561.37	0.9
Logging and forestry	712.82	716.81	0.6	711.71	717.47	0.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	963.34	968.20	0.5	952.54	974.39	2.3
Manufacturing	676.27	676.67	0.1	664.05	679.30	2.3
Construction	648.41	651.87	0.5	651.05	664.25	2.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	718.12	711.34	-0.9	715.94	714.64	-0.2
Trade	411.07	410.53	-0.1	406.46	409.62	0.8
Wholesale trade	600.01	597.89	-0.4	590.61	597.61	1.2
Retail trade	329.60	329.34	-0.1	324.92	329.46	1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	633.47	635.89	0.4	603.10	632.55	4.9
Business services	582.26	585.28	0.5	587.61	585.28	-0.4
Education-related services	681.20	678.30	-0.4	651.78	658.73	1.1
Health and social services	502.08	501.31	-0.2	491.66	500.17	1.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.98	215.01	-0.4	219.16	218.06	-0.5
Public administration	743.31	742.29	-0.1	729.26	742.48	1.8
<b>Provinces and territories</b>						
Newfoundland	530.18	533.66	0.7	516.54	535.54	3.7
Prince Edward Island	455.44	454.68	-0.2	449.83	456.84	1.6
Nova Scotia	497.26	500.27	0.6	493.31	500.27	1.4
New Brunswick	509.62	507.10	-0.5	502.90	507.10	0.8
Quebec	548.41	545.22	-0.6	546.31	545.22	-0.2
Ontario	593.00	592.36	-0.1	585.66	593.31	1.3
Manitoba	496.95	494.08	-0.6	492.80	495.76	0.6
Saskatchewan	472.75	472.17	-0.1	471.67	472.89	0.3
Alberta	553.18	554.24	0.2	551.29	555.37	0.7
British Columbia	561.40	561.49	0.0	554.78	563.54	1.6
Yukon	683.14	692.27	1.3	706.86	692.27	-2.1
Northwest Territories	702.21	693.07	-1.3	721.14	703.15	-2.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

\* For all employees.

## Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	September 1993 <sup>r</sup>	October 1993 <sup>p</sup>	September 1993 to October 1993	October 1992	October 1993 <sup>p</sup>	October 1992 to October 1993
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	9,970	9,984	0.1	10,036	10,134	1.0
Logging and forestry	58	59	1.7	61	66	8.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	117	118	0.9	126	119	-5.6
Manufacturing	1,580	1,584	0.3	1,586	1,602	1.0
Construction	392	386	-1.5	463	432	-6.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	802	805	0.4	818	815	-0.4
Trade	1,897	1,899	0.1	1,867	1,916	2.6
Wholesale trade	566	569	0.5	573	573	0.0
Retail trade	1,327	1,324	-0.2	1,294	1,343	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	643	641	-0.3	652	643	-1.4
Business services	510	511	0.2	500	520	4.0
Education-related services	925	924	-0.1	973	975	0.2
Health and social services	1,103	1,113	0.9	1,119	1,110	-0.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	711	713	0.3	660	709	7.4
Public administration	714	715	0.1	709	707	-0.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>						
Newfoundland	139	139	0.0	140	143	2.1
Prince Edward Island	38	38	0.0	40	39	-2.5
Nova Scotia	281	283	0.7	285	288	1.1
New Brunswick	225	226	0.4	228	232	1.8
Quebec	2,412	2,419	0.3	2,430	2,454	1.0
Ontario	3,941	3,947	0.2	3,984	3,991	0.2
Manitoba	369	368	-0.3	382	376	-1.6
Saskatchewan	294	295	0.3	302	303	0.3
Alberta	959	956	-0.3	975	970	-0.5
British Columbia	1,272	1,271	-0.1	1,239	1,305	5.3
Yukon	11	11	0.0	12	11	-8.3
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	20	22	10.0

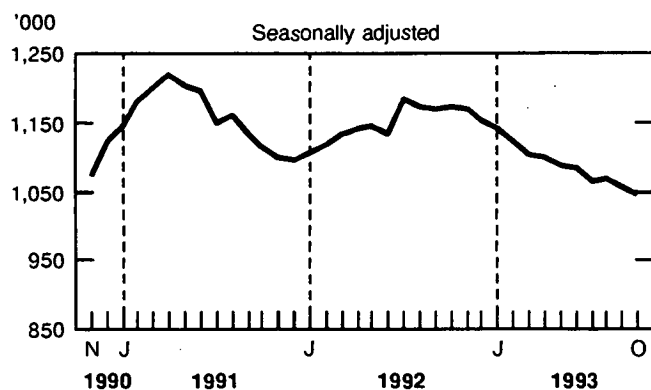
<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

October 1993 (Preliminary)

For the week ended October 16, 1993, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,041,000, down 1.1% from a month earlier.

### Beneficiaries receiving regular U. I. benefits



Between September and October 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits declined in all provinces and in the Northwest Territories. Decreases exceeding 2.0% were observed in Saskatchewan (-4.3%), Prince Edward Island (-2.7%) and Newfoundland (-2.6%). The exception was the Yukon, where a 2.0% increase in the number of such beneficiaries was observed.

### Unadjusted

In October 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,050,000, down 12.3% from October 1992.

Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 14.5% to 533,000 and the number of female beneficiaries declined 9.9% to 517,000.

### Note to users

*Beneficiaries:* those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the month.

Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include disbursements to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and disbursements to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

### Beneficiaries of all types of benefits

	Beneficiaries October 1993	Oct. 1992 to Oct. 1993 % change
<b>Census metropolitan area</b>		
St. John's	11,650	-16.0
Halifax	12,190	-5.4
Saint John	4,570	-15.5
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,710	-11.2
Québec	28,920	-5.0
Sherbrooke	5,930	-22.4
Trois-Rivières	7,760	-10.8
Montréal	135,480	-14.6
Hull	9,430	-1.2
Ottawa	14,890	-15.2
Oshawa	6,820	-10.7
Toronto	119,300	-13.0
Hamilton	16,560	-19.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,830	-20.8
Kitchener	10,040	-12.5
London	8,990	-16.1
Windsor	7,610	-15.8
Sudbury	6,050	-8.2
Thunder Bay	4,620	-12.0
Winnipeg	19,760	-11.0
Regina	4,280	-10.3
Saskatoon	5,770	-12.3
Calgary	22,750	-19.7
Edmonton	25,750	-9.1
Vancouver	51,300	-11.7
Victoria	7,260	-15.8

Unemployment insurance disbursements in October 1993 totalled \$1.1 billion, down 12.0% from October 1992. For January to October 1993, \$15.5 billion was paid in benefits, a decrease of 4.6% from the corresponding period in 1992. Comparing the same 10-month periods, the average weekly payment increased 2.5% to \$260.25; the number of benefit weeks decreased 7.1% to 57.9 million.

A total of 288,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in October 1993, down 14.9% from October 1992. For January to October 1993, 2,586,000 claims were

received, a 14.5% decrease from the same period in 1992.

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

The October 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147), containing data for August, September and October, will be available in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact André Picard (613-951-4045, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

### Unemployment insurance statistics

		October 1992	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	September 1993 to October 1993
			seasonally adjusted			% change
<b>Regular benefits</b>						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,173	1,065 <sup>r</sup>	1,053 <sup>P</sup>	1,041 <sup>P</sup>	-1.1
Amount paid	\$'000	1,320,391	1,218,327	1,190,224	1,144,538	-3.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,138	4,732	4,631	4,448	-3.9
						October 1992 to October 1993
			unadjusted			% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,197	1,185 <sup>r</sup>	1,022 <sup>P</sup>	1,050 <sup>P</sup>	-12.3
Regular beneficiaries	'000	984	999 <sup>r</sup>	827 <sup>P</sup>	845 <sup>P</sup>	-14.1
Claims received	'000	338	214	264	288	-14.9
Amount paid	\$'000	1,303,193	1,441,352	1,233,020	1,146,671	-12.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,024	5,563	4,767	4,315	-14.1
Average weekly benefit	\$	252.97	255.13	254.12	255.38	1.0
<b>Year-to-date</b>		January to October				
		1992		1993		1992 to 1993
						% change
Beneficiaries - average	'000	1,397		1,306 <sup>P</sup>		-6.5
Claims received	'000	3,025		2,586		-14.5
Amount paid	\$'000	16,225,242		15,471,090		-4.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	62,392		57,945		-7.1
Average weekly benefit	\$	254.02		260.25		2.5

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

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

## Productivity, Hourly Compensation and Unit labour Cost

1992

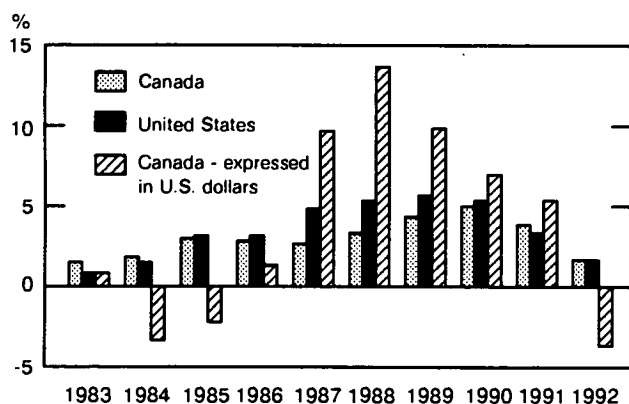
In 1992, for the first time since 1986, the Canadian business sector's unit labour costs (expressed in U.S. dollars) fell relative to the United States.

### Business sector

#### Labour productivity comparisons

Revised 1992 estimates show that declining wage inflation and devaluation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the U.S. dollar, together, resulted in a 3.6% drop in Canadian unit labour costs, compared with an increase of 1.7% in the United States.

#### Relative growth of unit labour cost in the business sector



Measured in Canadian dollars, unit labour costs rose 1.7%. These identical growth rates in the two countries resulted from a combination of stronger productivity gains in the United States (+3.3% compared with +2.1% in Canada) and lower wage inflation in Canada (+3.8% compared with +5.1% in the United States).

#### Note to users

#### Data revisions

Multifactor productivity, labour productivity and related data now incorporate revisions due to completion of 1989 final and 1990 preliminary input-output benchmark tables, as well as consequent revisions to 1989-1992 compensation and real GDP data.

Labour productivity and related data from the United States used in this release were published on December 8, 1993 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.

#### Definitions

Multifactor productivity is a measure of the technical efficiency of production. Its growth rate is calculated residually as the difference between the growth of the quantity of output produced and the growth of the quantity of all inputs used.

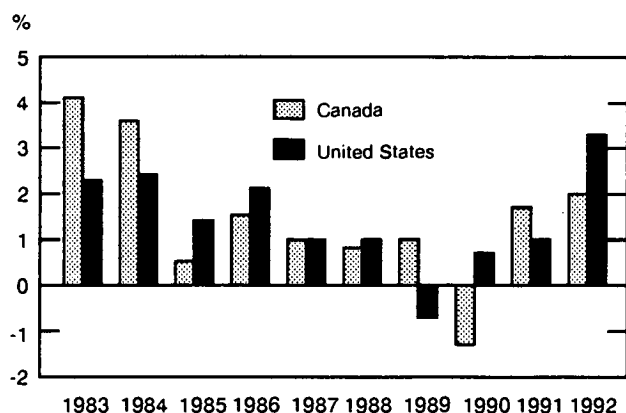
Labour productivity is the ratio between output (real value added) and labour input (persons at work or, preferably, hours worked). Economic performance as measured by labour productivity, however, must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in the capital-labour ratio in addition to the growth in productive efficiency. When the capital/labour ratio increases (that is, when the relative contribution of capital to output growth increases) labour productivity grows faster than multifactor productivity, and vice-versa.

Unit labour cost is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio between labour compensation and the quantity of output (real GDP). It is also equivalent to the ratio of compensation per hour worked and labour productivity (GDP per hour worked).

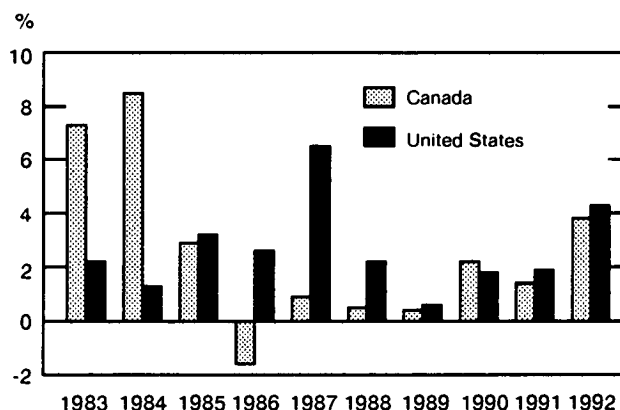
The 2.1% advance in labour productivity (real GDP per hour worked) was up from 1.7% in 1991. The growth of hourly compensation was also significantly less in 1992 (+3.8%) compared with 1991 (+5.1%). Both the labour productivity gains and the slackening of wage inflation contributed to the decline in unit labour cost's growth to 1.7% in 1992, from 3.4% in 1991.

Consequently, unit labour cost continued along a downward trend that began in 1989, achieving the lowest growth rate since 1984 (+1.5%).

### Relative growth of labour productivity for the business sector



### Relative growth of labour productivity for the manufacturing industries



### Multifactor productivity

Revised estimates indicate no growth in the business sector's multifactor productivity in 1992.

Even though production expanded, total inputs grew at about the same rate—as a rise in the use of capital input was somewhat offset by a decrease in labour input.

The divergence in the growth of labour and multifactor productivity is due to the augmentation of capital per worker.

Poor performance in multifactor productivity resulted from excess capacity between 1988 and 1991. While labour input growth declined in conjunction with the decline in output growth, capital input continued to grow at a strong pace during the entire period.

By 1992, business rationalization had slowed investment and reduced employment considerably.

### Manufacturing

#### Labour productivity comparisons

Canadian manufacturing performance, in terms of unit labour cost, also showed an improvement relative to the United States in 1992, due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Canadian unit labour cost declined four percentage points, while remaining unchanged in the United States. Yet, measured in Canadian dollars, unit labour cost actually climbed 1.2%.

The lower unit labour cost in the United States followed from more favourable changes in both productivity and wage inflation. Labour productivity grew 3.8% in Canada and 4.3% in the United States. Hourly compensation rose 5.1% in Canada and 4.4% in the United States.

As in the business sector, favourable changes in labour productivity and wage inflation in manufacturing industries were observed from 1991 to 1992.

Labour productivity growth was 3.8% in 1992, significantly higher than the 1.5% in 1991 and the highest since 1984.

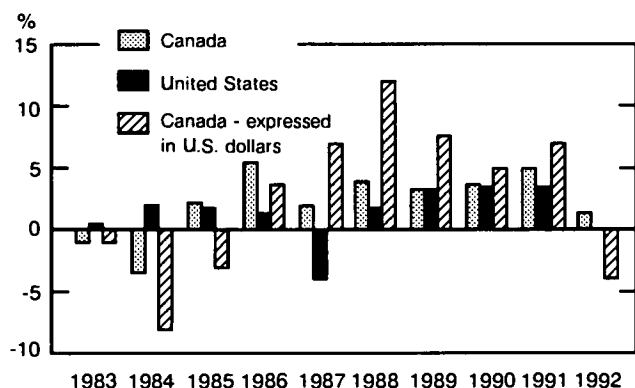
On the cost side, increases in hourly compensation in 1991 of 6.6% subsided somewhat to 5.1% in 1992. A large portion of the rise in compensation is attributable to rising supplementary labour income.

### Multifactor productivity

Manufacturing multifactor productivity rose 1.6% in 1992 following four consecutive years of decline. The 1992 productivity gain was the result of a marginal increase in output (+0.2%) and a relatively large decline (-1.4%) in total input.

The reduction in total input was due to a large drop in hours worked that more than compensated for an augmentation in capital input.

# Relative growth of unit labour cost for the manufacturing industries



The 1988-1991 productivity decline resulted from a fall in output that was not matched by a corresponding drop in total input. Even though manufacturers reduced labour input more than output during 1988-1991, the need to remain internationally competitive appears to have required modernization of

equipment, which temporarily resulted in excess capacity and lower overall productivity.

The difference between multifactor productivity and labour productivity is due to an increase in capital use, as the capital/labour ratio grew by 6.3% from 1991. The progression in the capital/labour ratio (observed throughout the entire 1961 to 1992 period) was particularly strong in the 1980s and early 1990s; it rose 20.2% in the 1960s, 16.8% in the 1970s and a full 76.9% from 1980 to 1992.

Conversely, the price of labour grew much faster than that of capital—almost offsetting the escalation in the capital/labour quantity ratio and maintaining an almost constant share of payments to labour throughout the period.

The burgeoning capital/labour ratio was likely to have been the effect of both labour-saving technologies and relative labour price increases—each of which re-inforce each other.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 7896-7903, 7916-7938.**

These data and related information will be available in the 1992 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, \$40).

For detailed information, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division (fax: 613-951-0489). □

**Measures of labour productivity and unit labour cost**

1946-1992

	Real GDP	Hours worked worked	Compensation per hour worked	Real GDP per hour person	Real GDP per cost	Unit labour
indexes (1986 = 100)						
<b>Business sector</b>						
1983	85.5	90.4	87.5	94.6	93.7	92.5
1984	91.5	93.4	92.0	98.0	97.7	93.9
1985	96.6	98.1	95.4	98.5	98.5	96.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	104.0	105.8	101.0	101.7	104.8
1988	110.1	108.2	112.5	101.8	102.7	110.4
1989	112.8	109.7	120.0	102.8	102.9	116.7
1990	111.5	109.8	124.9	101.5	101.5	123.0
1991	109.0	105.6	131.3	103.2	102.0	127.2
1992	109.6	104.1	136.2	105.3	103.9	129.4
annual rate of change (%)						
1946-1992	4.1	1.1	7.8	3.0	2.3	4.7
1961-1992	3.9	1.6	7.8	2.3	1.8	5.3
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.0	10.4	1.5	0.7	8.8
1982-1991	3.1	1.7	5.2	1.4	1.4	3.7
1986-1987	5.0	4.0	5.8	1.0	1.7	4.8
1987-1988	4.9	4.0	6.3	0.9	1.0	5.4
1988-1989	2.4	1.4	6.7	0.9	0.2	5.7
1989-1990	-1.1	0.1	4.1	-1.3	-1.4	5.4
1990-1991	-2.3	-3.9	5.1	1.7	0.5	3.4
1991-1992	0.6	-1.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	1.7
indexes (1986 = 100)						
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>						
1983	83.2	91.5	87.4	91.0	90.1	96.1
1984	94.0	95.2	91.5	98.7	98.7	92.8
1985	99.3	97.7	96.3	101.6	101.7	94.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.9	101.7	102.0
1988	110.2	108.7	107.5	101.4	102.4	106.1
1989	111.1	109.2	111.6	101.8	102.1	109.6
1990	107.5	103.4	118.1	104.0	104.2	113.6
1991	101.2	95.9	125.8	105.5	105.6	119.2
1992	101.4	92.6	132.2	109.5	110.5	120.7
annual rate of change (%)						
1946-1992	3.8	0.6	7.5	3.2	2.9	4.2
1961-1992	3.4	0.6	7.5	2.8	2.7	4.6
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.9	11.3	1.5	1.1	9.7
1982-1991	2.9	0.4	4.8	2.5	2.7	2.3
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.0
1987-1988	5.1	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	4.0
1988-1989	0.9	0.5	3.8	0.4	-0.3	3.3
1989-1990	-3.3	-5.3	5.8	2.1	2.0	3.6
1990-1991	-5.8	-7.2	6.6	1.5	1.4	5.0
1991-1992	0.2	-3.5	5.1	3.8	4.6	1.2

## Multifactor productivity measures, capital stock and capital/labour ratios

	Business sector			Manufacturing industries		
	Multifactor productivity	Capital/labour Ratio	Capital Stock	Multifactor productivity	Capital/labour ratio	Capital stock
indexes 1986 = 100						
1961	71.0	57.8	37.3	54.8	61.3	47.7
1971	88.6	77.5	57.8	74.1	78.8	73.7
1975	90.4	79.8	67.5	78.7	82.9	81.5
1981	94.9	91.0	86.8	90.7	92.1	93.1
1982	91.0	102.3	92.9	83.6	110.4	101.7
1983	94.5	106.0	95.7	90.5	114.2	104.4
1984	98.3	103.8	96.9	98.6	106.4	101.3
1985	99.1	99.8	97.9	101.8	100.5	98.2
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	100.8	98.2	102.1	100.6	101.5	105.5
1988	100.7	97.0	104.9	100.1	102.3	111.2
1989	100.3	99.9	109.5	98.4	109.4	119.4
1990	97.1	104.7	114.9	94.9	126.7	130.9
1991	96.1	112.5	118.8	92.2	143.4	137.5
1992	96.1	118.0	121.9	93.7	153.3	141.1
annual rate of change (%)						
1961-1992	1.0	2.3	3.9	1.7	3.0	3.6
1961-1975	1.7	2.3	4.3	2.6	2.2	3.9
1975-1982	0.1	3.6	4.7	0.9	4.2	3.2
1982-1992	0.5	1.4	2.8	1.1	3.3	3.3
1985-1992	-0.4	2.4	3.2	-1.2	6.2	5.3
1984-1985	0.8	-3.8	1.1	3.2	-5.5	-3.1
1985-1986	0.9	0.2	2.1	-1.8	-0.5	1.8
1986-1987	0.8	-1.8	2.1	0.6	1.5	5.5
1987-1988	-0.1	-1.2	2.7	-0.5	0.8	5.4
1988-1989	-0.4	3.0	4.5	-1.7	6.9	7.4
1989-1990	-3.2	4.8	4.9	-3.5	15.8	9.7
1990-1991	-1.0	7.5	3.3	-2.8	13.2	5.0
1991-1992	0.0	4.9	2.9	1.6	6.3	2.7

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 18, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 18, 1993 totalled 266 055 tonnes, down 7.6% from the week-earlier 288 062 tonnes and down 4.3% from the year-earlier 277 940 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 806 881 tonnes, a 3.4% increase from 13 348 015 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

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

### Electric Lamps

November 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 28,803,000 light bulbs and tubes in November 1993, down 3.4% from 29,802,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of November 1993 totalled 244,373,000 light bulbs and tubes, an increase of 1.0% from 241,857,000 a year earlier.

The November 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

### Coal and Coke Statistics

October 1993

Coal production totalled 6 543 kilotonnes in October 1993, up 30.8% from October 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of October 1993 stood at 56 643 kilotonnes, up 2.5% from the previous year.

Exports in October 1993 rose to 2 818 kilotonnes, a 104.7% increase from October 1992; imports decreased 39.0% to 678 kilotonnes. For January to October 1993, exports totalled 22 871 kilotonnes, 3.7% below last year's level.

Coke production in October 1993 decreased to 291 kilotonnes, down 14.3% from October 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The October 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available the first week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Electric Power Statistics

October 1993

Net generation of electric energy in October 1993 increased to 42 037 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.8% from October 1992. Exports in October increased 20.8% to 3 614 GWh; imports increased to 479 GWh, from 358 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of October 1993 totalled 417 236 GWh, up 2.2% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (28 952 GWh), rose 13.4% and year-to-date imports (6 690 GWh), rose 25.4% from the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.**

The October 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Health and Activity Limitation Survey

1991

Data from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey on the transportation and accommodation characteristics of adults with disabilities are now available. Also available are data on their everyday activities and data on their use of technical aids and services.

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

## Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

December 1, 1993

Frozen meat in cold storage as of December 1, 1993 amounted to 35 040 tonnes, which compares with 35 390 tonnes a month earlier and 27 980 tonnes a year earlier.

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

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

## Pack of Processed Lima Beans

1993

Data on the pack of processed lima beans for 1993 are now available.

*Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, \$13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

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

## Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods industry (SIC 1052) totalled \$786.1 million, up 18.8% from \$661.5 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 5388.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, \$38).

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

## Distillery Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled \$834.2 million, down 7.0% from \$897.0 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 5403.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, \$38).

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

## Wine Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wine industry (SIC 1141) totalled \$290.9 million, up 10.8% from \$262.6 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 5405.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, \$38).

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

## Abrasives Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled \$227.9 million, up 10.7% from \$205.9 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 6858.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

## Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled \$383.4 million, down 4.6% from \$401.8 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 6863.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada,**  
Third Quarter 1993.

**Catalogue number 31-003**

(Canada: \$11/\$44; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53;  
Other Countries: US\$15.50/US\$62).

**Monthly Production of Soft Drinks,**  
November 1993.

**Catalogue number 32-001**

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

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,**  
November 1993.

**Catalogue number 32-022**

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

**Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in**  
**Canada, Part II, 1992.**

**Catalogue number 32-230**

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

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of**  
**Sawmills East of the Rockies, (Excluding**  
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island),  
October 1993.

**Catalogue number 35-002**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Construction Price Statistics, Third Quarter 1993.**  
**Catalogue number 62-007**

(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$21.50/US\$86;  
Other Countries: US\$25.25/US\$101).

**Industry Price Indexes, October 1993.**  
**Catalogue number 62-011**

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

**Nursing Education Program, 1992.**

**Catalogue number 83-244**

(Canada: \$15; United States: US\$18; Other  
Countries: US\$21).

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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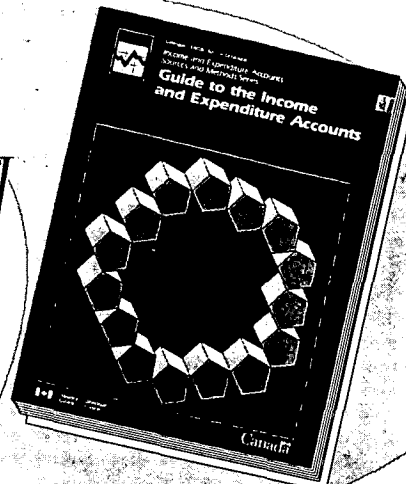
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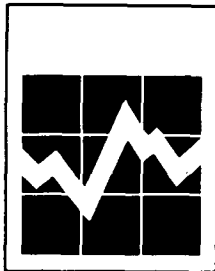
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### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

M2201-2230

#### Data for:

December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994  
November 1994  
December 1994

#### Release Date:

January 21, 1994  
February 16, 1994  
March 17, 1994  
April 15, 1994  
May 18, 1994  
June 17, 1994  
July 15, 1994  
August 19, 1994  
September 15, 1994  
October 14, 1994  
November 22, 1994  
December 16, 1994  
January 20, 1995

### Labour Force Survey (LFS)

M2074, 2075,  
2078-2107

#### Data for:

December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994  
November 1994  
December 1994  
January 1995

#### Release Date:

January 7, 1994  
February 4, 1994  
March 11, 1994  
April 8, 1994  
May 6, 1994  
June 10, 1994  
July 8, 1994  
August 5, 1994  
September 9, 1994  
October 7, 1994  
November 4, 1994  
December 2, 1994  
January 6, 1995  
February 10, 1995

### Canadian International Trade

M3620-3629, 3651,  
3685-3713, 3718,  
3719, 3720, 3887-3913

#### Data for:

November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994  
November 1994  
December 1994

#### Release Date:

January 19, 1994  
February 17, 1994  
March 22, 1994  
April 19, 1994  
May 19, 1994  
June 21, 1994  
July 19, 1994  
August 18, 1994  
September 20, 1994  
October 19, 1994  
November 18, 1994  
December 20, 1994  
January 19, 1995  
February 17, 1995

### Field Crop Reporting Series

#### Data for:

December 31 Grain Stocks  
March Seeding Intentions  
March 31 Grain Stocks  
Seeded Area, Principal Field Crops  
July 31 Crop Production Estimates  
July 31 Grain Stocks  
September Crop Production Estimates  
November Crop Production Estimates

#### Release Date:

February 2, 1994  
April 28, 1994  
May 12, 1994  
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August 24, 1994  
September 7, 1994  
October 6, 1994  
November 30, 1994



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<b>Income and Expenditure Accounts</b>	M6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846, 7420-7432
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**Data for:**  
Oct.-Dec., 1993  
Jan.-Mar., 1994  
April-June, 1994  
July-Sept., 1994  
Oct.-Dec., 1994

**Release Date:**  
March 1, 1994  
June 10, 1994  
August 31, 1994  
November 30, 1994  
February 28, 1995

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<b>Real Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost by Industry</b>	M4671-4674
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**Data for:**  
November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994  
November 1994  
December 1994

**Release Date:**  
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March 1, 1994  
March 31, 1994  
April 29, 1994  
May 31, 1994  
June 30, 1994  
July 29, 1994  
August 31, 1994  
September 30, 1994  
October 31, 1994  
November 30, 1994  
December 23, 1994  
January 31, 1995  
February 28, 1995

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<b>Financial Flow Accounts</b>	M701-741, 743, 750
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**Data for:**  
Oct.-Dec., 1993  
Jan.-Mar., 1994  
April-June, 1994  
July-Sept., 1994  
Oct.-Dec., 1994

**Release Date:**  
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August 31, 1994  
November 30, 1994  
February 28, 1995

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<b>Composite Index</b>	M191
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**Data for:**  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994  
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April 19, 1994  
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June 16, 1994  
July 19, 1994  
August 16, 1994  
September 15, 1994  
October 18, 1994  
November 16, 1994  
December 15, 1994

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<b>Balance of International Payments</b>	M2323-2329 2331-2339, 2343-2349 2353-2355, 2357, 3623-3625
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**Data for:**  
Oct.-Dec., 1993  
Jan.-Mar., 1994  
April-June, 1994  
July-Sept., 1994  
Oct.-Dec., 1994

**Release Date:**  
March 1, 1994  
June 10, 1994  
August 31, 1994  
November 30, 1994  
February 28, 1995

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<b>Canada's International Transactions in Securities</b>	M2330
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**Data for:**  
November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994  
November 1994  
December 1994

**Release Date:**  
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April 25, 1994  
May 25, 1994  
June 23, 1994  
July 25, 1994  
August 25, 1994  
September 26, 1994  
October 25, 1994  
November 24, 1994  
December 22, 1994  
January 25, 1995  
February 23, 1995

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<b>Private and Public Investment in Canada</b>
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**Data for:**  
1992 Actual,  
1993 Preliminary Actual and  
1994 Intentions  
1994 Revised Intentions

**Release Date:**  
  
February 28, 1994  
July 25, 1994

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<b>Building Permits</b>	M80, 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995, 4073
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**Data for:**  
November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

**Release Date:**  
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May 16, 1994  
June 15, 1994  
July 18, 1994  
August 16, 1994  
September 16, 1994  
October 18, 1994  
November 16, 1994  
December 15, 1994



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**Retail Trade**M2299, 2398-2417, 2420

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**Data for:**

November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

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April 22, 1994  
May 19, 1994  
June 20, 1994  
July 20, 1994  
August 19, 1994  
September 20, 1994  
October 20, 1994  
November 18, 1994  
December 20, 1994

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**Monthly Survey of  
Manufacturing**M9550-9580

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**Data for:**

November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

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April 19, 1994  
May 17, 1994  
June 28, 1994  
July 18, 1994  
August 17, 1994  
September 19, 1994  
October 18, 1994  
November 17, 1994  
December 15, 1994

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**New Motor  
Vehicle Sales**M64

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**Data for:**

November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

**Release Date:**

January 10, 1994  
February 9, 1994  
March 10, 1994  
April 11, 1994  
May 16, 1994  
June 9, 1994  
July 11, 1994  
August 9, 1994  
September 9, 1994  
October 11, 1994  
November 9, 1994  
December 9, 1994

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**Employment, Earnings,  
and Hours**M4285-4466,  
9438-9452, 9639-9911

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**Data for:**

November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

**Release Date:**

January 28, 1994  
February 28, 1994  
March 30, 1994  
April 28, 1994  
May 30, 1994  
June 29, 1994  
July 28, 1994  
August 29, 1994  
September 29, 1994  
October 28, 1994  
November 29, 1994  
December 23, 1994

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**Unemployment  
Insurance Statistics**M26, 5700-5707, 5708-5717,  
5735, 5736

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**Data for:**

November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

**Release Date:**

January 26, 1994  
February 23, 1994  
March 30, 1994  
April 27, 1994  
May 25, 1994  
June 29, 1994  
July 27, 1994  
August 30, 1994  
September 28, 1994  
October 26, 1994  
November 29, 1994  
December 22, 1994

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**Help-wanted Index**M105

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**Data for:**

December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994  
November 1994

**Release Date:**

January 6, 1994  
February 3, 1994  
March 10, 1994  
April 7, 1994  
May 5, 1994  
June 9, 1994  
July 7, 1994  
August 4, 1994  
September 8, 1994  
October 6, 1994  
November 3, 1994  
December 1, 1994



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**Business Conditions Survey, Canadian  
Manufacturing Industries** M2843-2845

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**Data for:**  
January 1994  
April 1994  
July 1994  
October 1994

**Release Date:**  
February 2, 1994  
May 3, 1994  
August 3, 1994  
November 2, 1994

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**Travel Between Canada  
and Other Countries** M2661-2697

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**Data for:**  
November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

**Release Date:**  
January 14, 1994  
February 11, 1994  
March 11, 1994  
April 15, 1994  
May 13, 1994  
June 14, 1994  
July 15, 1994  
August 12, 1994  
September 16, 1994  
October 14, 1994  
November 15, 1994  
December 16, 1994

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**Wholesale  
Trade** M59, 61, 648, 649

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**Data for:**  
November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

**Release Date:**  
January 21, 1994  
February 22, 1994  
March 22, 1994  
April 25, 1994  
May 20, 1994  
June 21, 1994  
July 21, 1994  
August 22, 1994  
September 21, 1994  
October 21, 1994  
November 21, 1994  
December 21, 1994

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**New Housing  
Price Index** M2032

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**Data for:**  
November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994

**Release Date:**  
January 11, 1994  
February 11, 1994  
March 11, 1994  
April 11, 1994  
May 11, 1994  
June 13, 1994  
July 11, 1994  
August 10, 1994  
September 9, 1994  
October 11, 1994  
November 9, 1994  
December 9, 1994

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**International Travel Account**

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**Data for:**  
Oct.-Dec., 1993  
Jan.-Mar., 1994  
April-June, 1994  
July-Sept., 1994

**Release Date:**  
February 25, 1994  
May 27, 1994  
August 26, 1994  
November 25, 1994

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**Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates** M3140

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**Data for:**  
Oct.-Dec., 1993  
Jan.-Mar., 1994  
April-June, 1994  
July-Sept., 1994

**Release Date:**  
March 3, 1994  
June 2, 1994  
September 2, 1994  
December 2, 1994

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**Industrial Product Price  
Index and Raw Materials Price Index** M2000-2008  
M2009

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**Data for:**  
November 1993  
December 1993  
January 1994  
February 1994  
March 1994  
April 1994  
May 1994  
June 1994  
July 1994  
August 1994  
September 1994  
October 1994  
November 1994

**Release Date:**  
January 5, 1994  
January 27, 1994  
February 25, 1994  
March 29, 1994  
April 27, 1994  
May 27, 1994  
June 28, 1994  
July 27, 1994  
August 26, 1994  
September 28, 1994  
October 27, 1994  
November 25, 1994  
January 4, 1995

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