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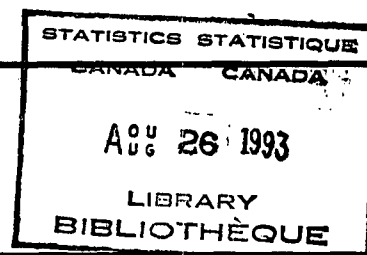


MAJOR RELEASES

- **Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Second Quarter 1993** 2
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- **Familles, 1991** 4
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending August 21, 1993 (Preliminary)
Telephone Statistics, June 1993
Livestock Inventories, July 1, 1993



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



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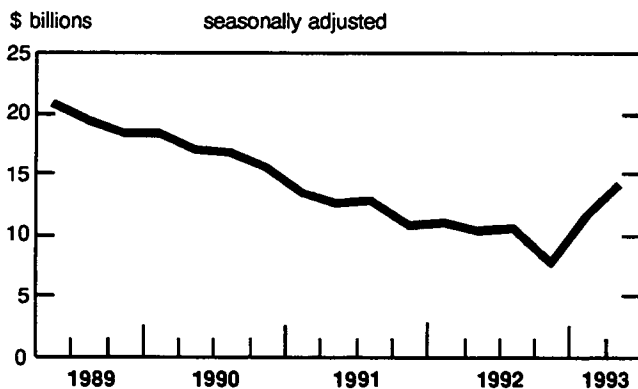
MAJOR RELEASES

Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Second Quarter 1993

In the second quarter of 1993, seasonally adjusted operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises reached \$14.0 billion, up from \$11.4 billion in the first quarter and \$7.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. This was the first time since 1989 that profits improved in consecutive quarters. Operating profits recovered to their highest level since 1990, but remained below the \$22.2 billion peak reached in 1989.

Operating Profits



The financial industries' operating profits advanced to \$3.9 billion, from \$2.3 billion in the first quarter and \$0.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. The second quarter's profit levels, the strongest since 1989, were led by a \$1.3 billion improvement in the chartered banks' profits.

The non-financial industries' operating profits increased to \$10.2 billion in the second quarter, from \$9.1 billion in the first quarter and a low of \$6.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. The latest improvement was led by a \$0.4 billion increase in the petroleum and natural gas industry's profits.

Seasonally Adjusted

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks (Booked-in-Canada) and Other Deposit-accepting Intermediaries: Operating profits increased to \$1.6 billion from \$0.3 billion in the first

quarter of 1993. The profit increase was attributable to greater non-interest revenue and reduced non-interest expenses. Quarterly profits were \$1.1 billion in the first and third quarters of 1992. Small losses were reported in the second and fourth quarters of 1992 because of large provisions for future loan losses.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits in the second quarter of 1993 rose to \$448 million, from \$338 million in the first quarter. Operating profits averaged \$248 million in 1992.

Non-financial Industries

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits increased for the third consecutive quarter, rising to \$2.3 billion from \$1.9 billion in the first quarter and \$1.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. Reduced operating costs due to corporate restructuring contributed to the improved results.

Food: Operating profits increased to \$0.9 billion, from \$0.6 billion in the first quarter. Quarterly profits averaged \$1.0 billion in 1987 and then declined each year to the 1992 average profits of \$0.7 billion. The second quarter's profit increase was caused by improved margins, as operating revenue remained unchanged at \$35.1 billion.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits declined to \$0.8 billion, from \$1.0 billion in the first quarter. Weaker exports of motor vehicles, parts and accessories contributed to the lower profits. However, second quarter profits remained well above the average quarterly profit of \$0.4 billion in 1992. Profits peaked at \$1.2 billion in 1988.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity (a measure of profitability) increased to 4.14%, from 3.29% in the first quarter. During the first three quarters of 1992, the rate of return on equity averaged just over 1%; in the fourth quarter, it fell to a negative position. The second-quarter improvement in this profitability measure was due to a 27% increase in after-tax profits.

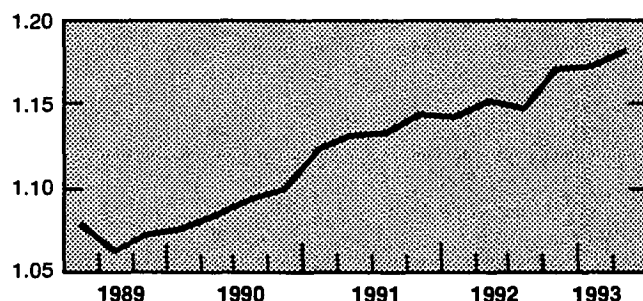
Debt/equity Ratio: This solvency indicator edged upward to 1.18 in the second quarter, from 1.17 in the two previous quarters. The average quarterly change in this ratio has been +0.01 since 1987, when the debt/equity ratio was 0.95.

Selected Financial Statistics for Enterprises

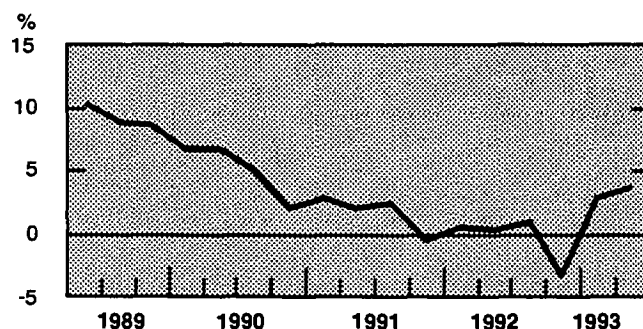
	Third Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993
\$ billions				
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	86.8	86.5	82.1	79.8
Accounts Receivable	142.9	142.7	139.7	147.1
Inventories	122.2	121.0	120.7	120.9
Investments	427.2	424.3	434.3	448.6
Loans	629.6	634.6	634.0	638.9
Capital Assets	440.9	439.0	440.0	441.1
All Other Assets	115.7	114.5	110.6	116.0
Total Assets	1,965.3	1,962.6	1,961.4	1,992.4
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	605.0	613.5	612.9	614.7
Accounts Payable	195.6	195.9	194.0	199.2
Borrowing	479.6	478.2	481.4	488.8
All Other Liabilities	266.8	266.6	262.2	276.5
Total Liabilities	1,547.0	1,554.2	1,550.5	1,579.2
Share Capital	216.7	219.1	223.1	223.2
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	201.6	189.3	187.8	190.0
Total Equity	418.3	408.4	410.9	413.2
seasonally adjusted				
Income Statements				
Operating Revenue	279.2	275.3	280.5	280.7
Operating Profit	10.5	7.5	11.4	14.0
Profit Before Extraordinary Gains	1.4	-2.9	3.4	4.3
Net Profit	1.4	-3.2	3.3	4.3

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios

Debt/equity



Return on equity



Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, \$23/\$92) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For information about the data on non-financial industries, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843); for information about the data on financial industries, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Families

1991

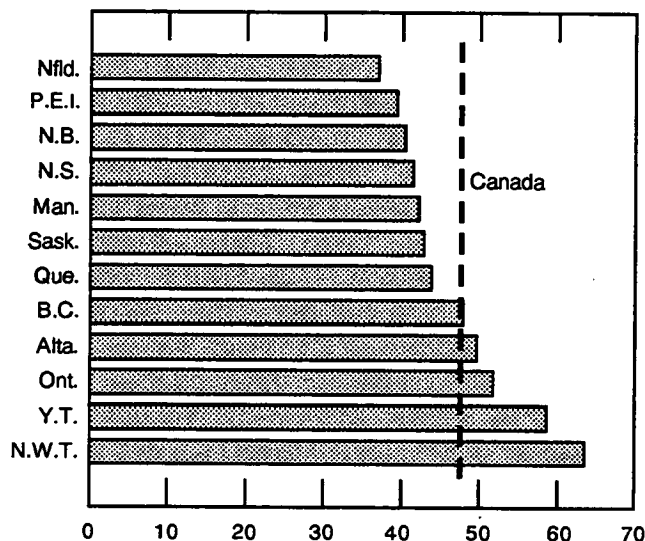
In 1991, lone parent families represented 15.3% of all families in Canada, up from 14.6% in 1990. In husband-wife families, 23% of wives earned more than their husbands, up from 21% in 1990. Nearly 37% of husband-wife families with at least one member in the labour force reported receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

Husband-wife Families

(includes common law)

Husband-wife families saw median total income rise 1.3%, from \$46,600 in 1990 to \$47,200 in 1991. Husband-wife families in the Northwest Territories had the highest median total income (\$63,600), those in Newfoundland had the lowest (\$36,900).

**Median Total Income (in thousands of dollars)
Husband-wife Families, 1991**



Source: 1991 Family Data, Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

The forward sortation areas (first three characters of the postal code) with the highest and lowest median total incomes for husband-wife families were in Montreal. The highest, \$129,200, was in the

Note to Users

Total Income: Total income received in the reference year from any source; it includes employment, pension and investment income, as well as social assistance benefits and refundable tax credits.

Median: The middle value. For example, if a median income is \$47,200, exactly half of the incomes reported are equal to or above \$47,200 and exactly half are equal to or below that amount.

Census Metropolitan Area: Area with a population of 100,000 or more.

Urban Forward Sortation Area: Stable, well-defined area identified by the first three characters of the postal code.

Westmount area (H3Y); the lowest were in Park Extension, at \$24,200 in H3N and at \$20,500 in H2Z.

In Canada, 36.5% of husband-wife families with at least one member in the labour force reported receiving UI benefits in 1991.

(The incidence of unemployment insurance (UI) for husband-wife families is calculated by dividing the number of husband-wife families in which at least one member reported UI benefits by the number with at least one member in the labour force.)

The highest percentages of husband-wife families with someone receiving unemployment insurance benefits were concentrated in Eastern Canada. Newfoundland, at 66.9%, had the greatest proportion. Newfoundland was followed by the other Maritime provinces: Prince Edward Island at 59%, New Brunswick at 52% and Nova Scotia at 45%.

Two communities in New Brunswick, Le Goulet and Miscou Centre, reported that 100% of their husband-wife families in the labour force received some unemployment insurance benefits in 1991. These were closely followed by Lamaline and Port Aux Choix, both in Newfoundland, and St. Louis in Prince Edward Island, all at 96%.

In Canada, 23% of wives earned more than their husbands in 1991. This percentage increased from 21% in 1990.

(Employment income includes salaries, wages, commission and income from self-employment. Families whose husband-wife employment income was greater than zero, and also for which neither spouse reported negative employment income, were included in this calculation.)

In both Prince Edward Island and the Yukon Territory, 28% of wives earned more employment income than their husbands. These two areas also led the country in 1990, with 27% of wives in Prince

Edward Island earning more than their husbands and 26% of wives in the Yukon Territory earning more than their husbands. At 21%, New Brunswick and Quebec had the lowest proportion of wives earning more employment income than their husbands.

The two census metropolitan areas where wives contributed more to combined spousal employment income were Toronto, Ontario (26.2%) and St. John's, Newfoundland (26%).

Lone Parent Families

(families with one parent only, with at least one child)

Lone parent families represented 15.3% (1,134,690) of all families in Canada in 1991. This was an increase from 1990, when 14.6% of all families were lone parent families (1,061,210).

The highest median total incomes for lone parent families were in Ontario. Toronto dominated with four of the top-five forward sortation areas (Moore Park, M4T; Bayview/York Mills, M2P; Leaside, M4G; and Rosedale, M4W). Lone parent families in Manotick (K4M) had the second highest median total income in 1991; Manotick was first in 1990. The two lowest areas, each with median incomes of \$12,200, were A2B in Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and E2L in Saint John, New Brunswick.

The highest concentration of lone parent families was in the territories.

Concentrations of Lone Parent Families

	% of Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories	30.9
Yukon	23.2
New Brunswick	17.9
Nova Scotia	17.4
Quebec	17.0
Newfoundland	16.6
Prince Edward Island	16.6
Manitoba	15.4
Canada	15.3
Saskatchewan	14.9
Alberta	14.8
British Columbia	14.1
Ontario	14.0

The five FSAs with the highest concentration of lone parent families were as follows: North Portage area, Winnipeg, Man. (R3A), 38.4%; Little Burgundy, Montreal, Que. (H3J), 37.8%; Exchange Area, Winnipeg, Man. (R3B), 36.8%; Kamloops, B.C. (V2H), 35.7%; and Point St.-Charles, Montreal, Que. (H3K), 34.6%.

Non-family Persons

(individuals with no spouse and no children)

Non-family persons had a median total income of \$15,700, unchanged from 1990. This compares with a median total income of \$21,000 for lone parent families and \$47,200 for husband-wife families.

Median Total Income of Husband-wife Families, Lone Parent Families and Non-family Persons 1991

	Husband-wife Families	Lone Parent Families	Non-family Persons
	dollars		
Canada	47,200	21,000	15,700
Newfoundland	36,900	15,100	10,900
Prince Edward Island	39,200	19,400	13,400
Nova Scotia	42,200	17,500	12,500
New Brunswick	40,400	16,000	12,300
Quebec	43,700	20,400	14,100
Ontario	51,800	23,900	17,800
Manitoba	42,900	18,400	13,900
Saskatchewan	41,400	16,800	14,200
Alberta	49,700	20,100	17,000
British Columbia	48,000	20,700	16,800
Northwest Territories	58,600	17,100	20,200
Yukon	63,600	21,200	21,000

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada produces a wide range of information on Canadian Families. The family databank provides demographic and income data on husband-wife families, lone parent families, and non-family persons. Data are available for more than 23,000 postal areas in Canada, from a single postal walk to the national level. Products can be designed to meet specific data needs.

For more information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 21, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 21, 1993 totalled 289 189 tonnes, up 3.1% from the week-earlier 280 580 tonnes and up 6.6% from the year-earlier 271 318 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 191 357 tonnes, a 5.1% increase from 8 744 521 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

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

Telephone Statistics

June 1993

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,149.6 million in June 1993, down 1.0% from June 1992.

Operating expenses totalled \$858.7 million, down 2.4% from June 1992. Net operating revenue totalled \$290.9 million, a 3.3% increase from June 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1993 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. ■

Livestock Inventories

July 1, 1993

At July 1, 1993, the number of cattle and calves in Canada totalled 13.5 million head, up 2% from a year earlier. The increase is due entirely to expansion in the beef herd. The number of beef cows rose to 4.2 million head, a 4% increase from the previous year. The number of dairy cows decreased by 4% to 1.2 million head.

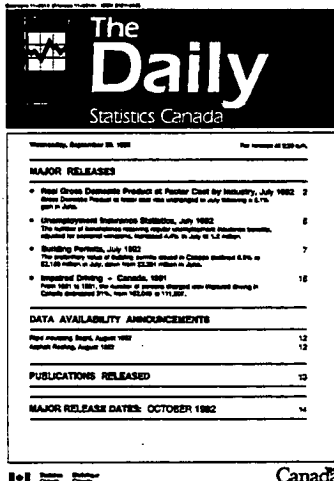
At July 1, 1993, the pig population had decreased 2% to 10.7 million, from 10.9 million a year earlier. The number of boars, sows for breeding and bred gilts dropped to 1.2 million, a 2% decrease from a year earlier. Farrowings are expected to increase by 2% in each of the last two quarters of 1993.

At July 1, 1993, sheep and lambs numbered an estimated 949,100, up 2% from 927,100 on July 1, 1992. Sheep aged one year and over rose by 3% while the number of lambs under one year of age rose by 2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645, 9500-9510.

The July 1, 1993 cattle, hog and sheep estimates will be available in mid-September in *Livestock Statistics, Update 2* (10-600E, \$14.40/\$144).

For more information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1993.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$11/\$44; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53;
Other Countries: US\$15.50/US\$62).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,
May 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
July 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa,
June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: \$6.75/\$27; United States: US\$8/US\$32;
Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38).

Food Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-250
(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;
Other Countries: US\$49).

Tuberculosis Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 82-220
(Canada: \$20; United States: US\$24;
Other Countries: US\$28).

Book Publishing, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 87-210
(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20;
Other Countries: US\$24).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Total
Spending on Research and Development in
Canada, 1971-1993, Vol. 17, No. 5.
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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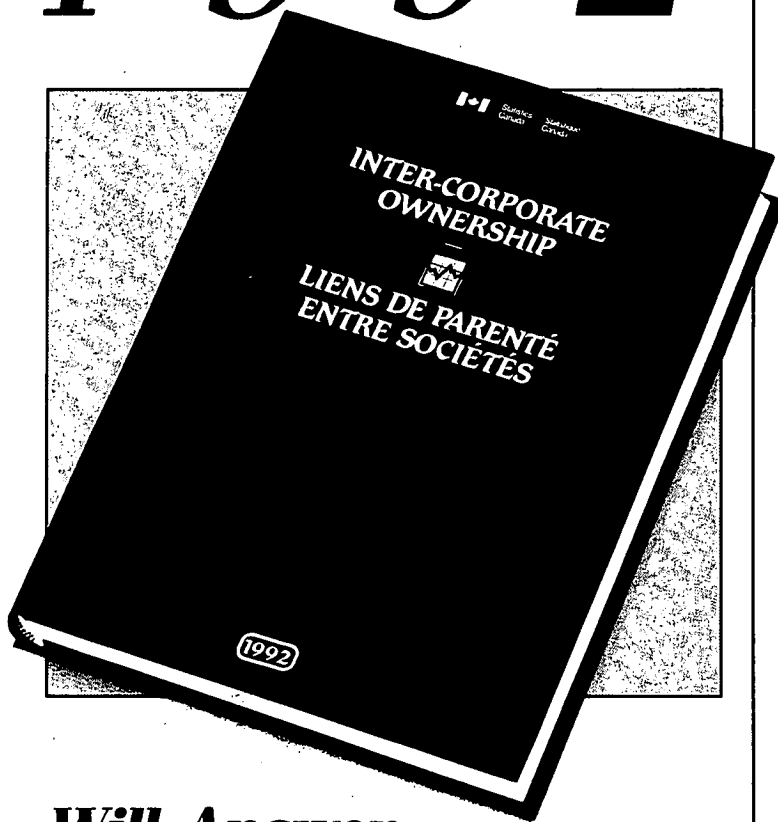
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