



# The Daily

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

December 1993

December's Labour Force Survey showed little change in the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment, following a large gain in November. Unemployment grew by 32,000 due to an expansion of 39,000 in the labour force. The unemployment rate increased by 0.2 to 11.2, returning to the same level as in September.

#### Employment and employment/population ratio

##### Seasonally adjusted

For the week ending December 11, 1993, employment edged up 7,000 to 12,457,000. Overall employment was little changed. But employment for men increased by 20,000, bringing gains over the last two months to 57,000.

Employment increased by 24,000 in Ontario, offsetting small declines in October and November; it decreased by 3,000 in both New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in employment levels for the other provinces.

Full- and part-time employment were virtually unchanged after increases in November. Since the employment trough in April 1992, part-time employment gains have totalled 155,000 (+7.6%) and full-time employment has increased by 129,000 (+1.3%).

Employment by industry was little changed in December.

#### Unemployment and participation rate

##### Seasonally adjusted

In December, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 32,000 to 1,565,000. The participation rate edged up 0.1 to 65.1 and the unemployment rate increased 0.2 to 11.2. This returned both rates to their September levels. Increases in the level of unemployment and the labour force were most pronounced in Ontario and British Columbia.

For adults aged 25 and over, the labour force expanded by 41,000, putting upward pressure on the unemployment rate, which rose by 0.3 to 9.9. The labour force participation rate increased 0.2 to 65.5 after four consecutive monthly declines.

#### Note to users

On February 18, *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1993* (71-220) will publish an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends by their occupational distribution. This publication will present annual averages for those estimates published monthly in *The Labour Force* (71-001). Also, it will contain a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.

*Historical Labour Force Statistics* (71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, will be published on February 4. The data in this publication will also be available on diskette in a menu-driven format.

*Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E) announces a new service. It will release its special supplement, *The Labour Market: Year-end Review*, at the end of January. It will be provided by fax only, at a cost of \$15 payable by VISA or MasterCard. Your name, fax number, credit card number and related information can be forwarded in advance to Suzanne David (613-951-4628).

The regular release date for the Spring 1994 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, including *The Labour Market: Year-end Review*, is planned for early March 1994.

#### Tips on accessing pre-recorded information

Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are available at 7:00 a.m. E.S.T. on the release date from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages or press 0 (zero) to speak with a labour market analyst.

To bypass the instructions, immediately enter the topic code for the message you wish to hear (see list below). To repeat a message, enter the (\*) key. To select another topic, press the numeric (#) key twice and enter the second digit of the topic code.

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

#### Enter Topic Code

#### To hear:

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 11 | Summary of this month's situation                             |
| 12 | Industry employment   |
| 13 | Provincial employment and unemployment data                   |
| 14 | Census Metropolitan Area employment and unemployment data     |
| 15 | Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance Program |
| 16 | Next release date and notes to users                          |

#### Release dates for 1994

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| February 4 | August 5    |
| March 11   | September 9 |
| April 8    | October 7   |
| May 6      | November 4  |
| June 10    | December 2  |
| July 8     |             |

For youths, unemployment fell by 14,000 and the unemployment rate dropped 0.5 to 17.2, offsetting increases in October and November.

**Unemployment levels and rates for December and changes from November**

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	'000		%	
Newfoundland	50	+2	21.3	+0.7
Prince Edward Island	12	0	17.7	-0.1
Nova Scotia	63	-1	15.1	-0.2
New Brunswick	44	+4	13.3	+1.2
Quebec	437	-3	12.8	-0.1
Ontario	579	+16	10.7	+0.2
Manitoba	48	-2	8.8	-0.3
Saskatchewan	39	+3	8.2	+0.6
Alberta	127	-4	9.1	-0.2
British Columbia	172	+22	9.8	+1.2

**Annual averages: 1993 in perspective**

Labour market activity was more stable in 1993 than in the previous two years. Employment continued the slow upward trend that began in the second quarter of 1992. In annual average terms, the employment/population ratio fell by 0.2, compared with much larger drops of 1.4 in 1992 and 2.0 in 1991. In 1993, a decline of 0.3 in the participation rate put downward pressure on the unemployment rate, which edged down 0.1 to 11.2.

Annual average employment rose 143,000 in 1993, growing at a slower rate than the working-age population. Employment growth was concentrated among persons working part-time. Part-time employment rose by 85,000 and full-time employment rose by 59,000.

Involuntary part-time employment (i.e., the number of persons working part-time but wanting a full-time job) continued to increase, from 669,000 in 1992 to 760,000 in 1993. Half of these workers were adult women, almost one-third were youths, and the remainder were adult men.

Unemployment, on the rise from March to July, declined in the second half of the year. The 1993 annual average was 1,562,000, little changed from 1992.

**Youths**

Youths aged 15 to 24 continued to experience difficult labour market conditions in 1993. The number of youths employed full-time fell by 70,000,

but those working part-time increased by 24,000. The number of unemployed youths in 1993 was similar to 1992. Unemployment would have increased but for the sharp decrease in their participation rate.

**Adult men**

Employment among adult men grew by 100,000, with gains of 70,000 in full-time and 30,000 in part-time. Their employment/ population ratio edged down 0.1 to 67.5.

Unemployment among adult men was little changed at 645,000. Long-term unemployment (i.e., the number of adult men unemployed for more than one year) increased by 23,000. This was the third consecutive annual increase, with long-term unemployment 85,000 higher than in 1990.

**Adult women**

Employment among adult women grew by 90,000 in 1993, with full-time up by 58,000 and part-time employment up by 32,000. The employment/ population ratio for adult women was similar in 1993 (51.3) to 1992 (51.2), having fallen in the preceding two years. The unemployment rate grew in 1993 (+0.3), but at a slower pace than in 1992 (+0.5) and 1991 (+1.5). The participation rate of adult women increased by 0.3 in 1993, offsetting the one-year decline in 1992.

**Industry**

Employment growth in 1993 was concentrated in the service sector (+149,000). Almost all of this growth was in community, business and personal services - continuing its upward trend.

By contrast, employment in the goods-producing sector was little changed from 1992 (-5,000). After showing a small increase in the first quarter, employment in goods-producing industries showed signs of weakness in the second and third quarters, but recovered in the fourth to levels that prevailed at the beginning of the year. These movements primarily reflected employment changes in manufacturing, which accounts for the majority of this sector's employment.

The small gain in manufacturing (+12,000) in 1993 followed three large annual declines. Construction showed signs of weakness throughout the year and was the industry with the greatest loss (21,000) in 1993.

For further sources of information on 1993 labour market conditions, see the *Notes to users* box.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.S.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6.30/\$63) is available today.

The December 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17.90/\$179) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, call Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

### Labour force characteristics

	December 1992	November 1993	December 1993
	seasonally adjusted		
Labour force ('000)	13,903	13,983	14,022
Employment ('000)	12,310	12,450	12,457
Unemployment ('000)	1,593	1,533	1,565
Unemployment rate (%)	11.5	11.0	11.2
Participation rate (%)	65.5	65.0	65.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.0	57.9	57.8
	unadjusted		
Labour force ('000)	13,690	13,881	13,824
Employment ('000)	12,150	12,399	12,306
Unemployment ('000)	1,540	1,482	1,518
Unemployment rate (%)	11.2	10.7	11.0
Participation rate (%)	64.5	64.5	64.2
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.3	57.6	57.1

## Total Income of Farm Families

1991

Average total income of farm families in 1991 was estimated at \$49,394, a 4.1% increase from \$47,426 a year earlier. The growth in average total income reflected a 5.7% rise in average net operating income before depreciation (up to \$16,081) and a 3.4% gain in average off-farm income (up to \$33,313).

### Average farm-family income by province

Among the provinces, Ontario posted the highest average farm-family total income at \$57,591, up 5.2% from 1990. Manitoba rang in with the lowest at \$42,233 (+3.7%). Five other provinces also registered increases that ranged from 0.1% in Nova Scotia to 8.0% in Saskatchewan. Decreases occurred in New Brunswick (-8.2%), Prince Edward Island (-4.3%) and Alberta (-0.5%).

Farm families in British Columbia reported the highest average income from off-farm sources (\$43,867 or 79.3% of total income), while Ontario farm families reported \$41,757 or 72.5% of total income.

The location of many of British Columbia's farms in the Fraser Valley and in the Okanagan region and the proximity of many farms to urban areas in Southern Ontario (where more off-farm employment opportunities exist) partly explain higher off-farm incomes in these provinces.

Quebec was the only province where farm families, on average, derived more than half of total family income from farming operations. Their average net operating income of \$23,041 was the highest in Canada. In addition, Quebec's farm families experienced the lowest average non-farm income at \$22,134, which was 49.0% of total income. The low off-farm income in Quebec stemmed partly from the relative importance of dairy farms in the province. Compared with all other farm types, dairy farms relied far less on off-farm income.

In the other provinces, the proportion of average total farm-family income from farming operations ranged from 20.7% in British Columbia to 41.1% in Prince Edward Island. British Columbia's farm families reported the lowest average net operating income at \$11,449.

### Note to users

Total income of farm families is derived from 1991 personal income tax returns of family members. The estimates refer to the income of families (husband-wife, including common-law, and lone parents) involved in single unincorporated farms showing a gross operating revenue of \$10,000 and over for the reference year. In 1991, these families were involved in 161,630 farms, accounting for 76.0% of the total number of unincorporated farms that reported a gross revenue of \$10,000 and over.

Off-farm income refers to the sum of employment income (wages, salaries, and net self-employment income excluding farming income), investment income, pension income and other off-farm income.

Net operating income refers to the profit (loss) from farm operations and is based on total operating revenues (including all program payments) less total operating expenses before depreciation.

For tax purposes, farmers may deduct any amount up to the maximum after calculating the allowable depreciation. Depreciation data obtained from income tax returns are judged inappropriate to estimate the actual depreciation expenses. For this reason, the net operating income is reported before depreciation. These estimates maintain their relevance only when compared to other statistics produced using the same definitions and concepts.

### Average farm family income by province

1991

	Average net operating income	Average off-farm income	Average total income	1990 to 1991
		dollars		% change
Ontario	15,834	41,757	57,591	5.2
British Columbia	11,449	43,867	55,316	1.8
Nova Scotia	18,890	32,089	50,979	0.1
Newfoundland	17,639	33,032	50,671	2.1
Prince Edward Island	20,695	29,644	50,339	-4.3
Alberta	12,200	36,471	48,671	-0.5
Saskatchewan	16,554	29,874	46,428	8.0
New Brunswick	15,299	29,972	45,271	-8.2
Quebec	23,041	22,134	45,175	7.3
Manitoba	15,848	26,385	42,233	3.7
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,081</b>	<b>33,313</b>	<b>49,394</b>	<b>4.1</b>

### Average farm-family income by type of farm

In 1991, farm families operating tobacco farms, on average, reported the highest total income (before depreciation) at \$73,749, down 6.7% from the previous year's average of \$79,062. The average net

operating income reported by these families was the highest at \$42,448. Their average off-farm income of \$31,301 was slightly below the national average of \$33,313. One-third of that total (\$11,495) came from investment income, which was the highest in the country.

The lowest average total income (\$37,225) was reported for farmers involved in livestock combination operations, up 5.8% from 1990.

Farm families specializing in fruit and vegetable production posted the highest average off-farm income (\$41,487 or 77.6% of total average farm-family income). The proximity of many fruit and vegetable farms to off-farm work and the seasonal nature of their operations could partly explain the high off-farm income.

Greenhouses and nurseries reported the second highest average off-farm income at \$39,953, followed by "other farm types" at \$39,855 and cattle farms at \$37,907.

Farm families involved in dairy operations were the least dependent on off-farm income, deriving 33.0% of their total income from off-farm sources, three-fifths of which was from off-farm employment income.

In contrast, families involved in cattle farms – who also reported the lowest average net operating income before depreciation (\$7,028) – were the most dependent. They received, on average, 84.4% of their total income from off-farm sources. Off-farm employment income contributed 57.0% to this amount.

#### Average farm family income by type of farm 1991

	Average net operating income	Average off-farm income	Average total income	1990 to 1991
		dollars		% change
Tobacco	42,448	31,301	73,749	-6.7
Poultry and eggs	33,317	32,020	65,338	2.1
Greenhouse and nursery	18,301	39,953	58,254	8.6
Potato	24,788	30,019	54,806	-10.1
Fruit and vegetable	11,970	41,487	53,457	15.0
Dairy	35,440	17,487	52,926	4.3
Grain and oilseed	15,186	35,702	50,889	4.3
Other farm types	7,466	39,855	47,321	10.9
Cattle	7,028	37,907	44,935	1.8
Hogs	20,926	22,351	43,277	-1.6
Livestock combination	12,063	25,162	37,225	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,081</b>	<b>33,313</b>	<b>49,394</b>	<b>4.1</b>

#### Sources of off-farm family income

In 1991, the overall share of farm family income from off-farm sources declined by half a percentage point to 67.4%. Of the off-farm sources, off-farm employment made up 43.3% of total family income, investment income 12.9%, and pension income and other off-farm sources 11.3%. Income from farming operations accounted for 32.6%.

Over 73% of farm families reported income from off-farm employment as one of their sources of off-farm income in 1991. Average employment income stood at \$21,380 in 1991, up 4.9% from \$20,381 in 1990. This varied from a low of \$10,243 for families specializing in dairy farms to a high of \$27,010 for families specializing in fruit and vegetable production.

Among the provinces, the importance of employment income as a percentage of total income ranged from 31.5% for families in Quebec to 52.3% for families in British Columbia.

In 1991, farm families received \$6,355 on average from investment income, \$392 less than in 1990. Fully 86.9% of farm families reported some investment income. Except for families involved in tobacco production, those involved in greenhouses and nurseries and in fruit and vegetable farms registered the highest average investment income per family at \$8,889 and \$8,146, respectively. In contrast, families involved in hog production posted the lowest at \$3,246.

Among the provinces, the share of total family income that was investment income varied from 4.9% in Newfoundland to nearly 15% in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario.

#### Average farm-family income by income group

Almost 53% of farm families had total income of \$40,000 or more in 1991, up more than three percentage points from 1990. Farm families in this income class reported an average total income of \$73,850, of which \$26,033 came from farming operations.

Total income for farm families with incomes of \$100,000 or more averaged \$149,603, consisting of \$100,362 earned from off-farm sources and \$49,241 from farming operations before depreciation.

In contrast, 7.0% of farm families earned less than \$10,000, compared with 8.6% in 1990. The average total family income for this latter group of families was negative (\$-4,847), as the average loss from farming operations (\$-15,501) more than offset the average income from off-farm sources (\$10,655).

British Columbia had the highest proportion of families with total income under \$10,000 (9.7%); Quebec had the lowest at 5.0%. The largest

percentages of families showing an income of \$100,000 or more were in Ontario (11.2%) and British Columbia (11.0%), compared with only 3.7% in Manitoba.

Average farm family income ranged from \$44,916 for a family of two to \$52,869 for a family of five or more.

For further information, contact Lina Di Piéto (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division. ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 1, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 1, 1994 totalled 221 558 tonnes, down 8.8% from the week-earlier 242 984 tonnes and down 12.1% from the year-earlier 251 987 tonnes.

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

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 25, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 25, 1993 totalled 242 984 tonnes, down 8.7% from the week-earlier 266 055 tonnes and down 4.4% from the year-earlier 254 278 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 14 049 865 tonnes, a 3.3% increase from 13 602 293 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

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

### Coal Production

1993 Estimates

Estimates of coal production for 1993 indicate that both the volume and value will increase. Production of 68.6 million metric tonnes (Mg) with a value of \$1.8 billion should be achieved, increases of 4.6% and 6.8% respectively.

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Industry Division.

### Coal Production

	1992 Final		1993 Estimate	
	Mg '000	\$ '000	Mg '000	\$ '000
Nova Scotia	4 486	264,900	3 500	222,200
New Brunswick	399	32,200	390	33,800
Saskatchewan	10 027	101,700	9 950	104,000
Alberta				
Sub-bituminous	23 020	206,000	23 560	225,000
Bituminous	10 506	358,200	10 650	348,000
Total	33 526	564,200	34 210	573,000
British Columbia	17 174	706,300	20 550	850,000
<b>Canada</b>	<b>65 612</b>	<b>1,669,300</b>	<b>68 600</b>	<b>1,783,000</b>

### Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's blouse and shirt industry (SIC 2444) totalled \$103.9 million, down 15.1% from \$122.4 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5448.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

### Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hardwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2521) totalled \$326.9 million, up 11.3% from \$293.6 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5461.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, \$53).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

### Other Paper Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other paper industries (SIC 2719) totalled \$2,756.8 million, up 20.6% from \$2,286.2 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, \$38).

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

## Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled \$1,212.7 million, down 23.7% from \$1,590.4 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, \$38).

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

## Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled \$369.5 million, down 10.7% from \$413.9 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5513.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, \$38).

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

## Pre-engineered Metal Building (Except Portable) Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pre-engineered metal building (except portable) industry (SIC 3023) totalled \$171.2 million, down 38.6% from \$278.7 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5519.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated portable metal buildings industry (SIC 3032) totalled \$79.1 million, down 20.2% from \$99.1 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5522.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated Metal Products Industries* (41-251, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and containers industry (SIC 3561) totalled \$554.6 million, up 11.3% from \$498.3 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.**

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. ■

## Broom, Brush and Mop Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broom, brush and mop industry (SIC 3991) totalled \$108.4 million, down 4.6% from \$113.6 million in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6893.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

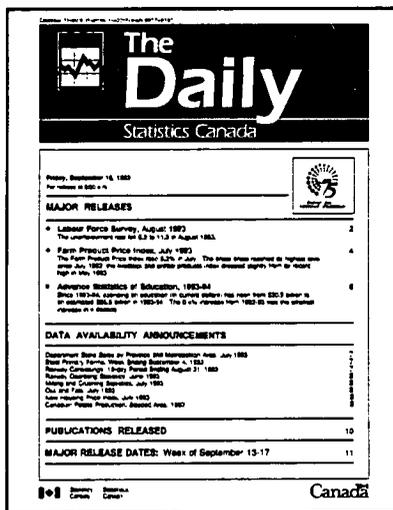
**Musical Instruments and Sound  
Recording Industry**  
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled \$358.7 million, up 64.1% from \$218.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■



**Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin**

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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

**Road Motor Vehicles: Registrations**, 1992.  
**Catalogue number 53-219**  
(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20;  
Other Countries: US\$24).

**Gas Utilities**, September 1993.  
**Catalogue number 55-002**  
(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States: US\$15.20/  
US\$152; Other Countries: US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Department Store Sales and Stocks**,  
September 1993.  
**Catalogue number 63-002**  
(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/  
US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Wholesale Trade**, October 1993.  
**Catalogue number 63-008**  
(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/  
US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Leisure and Personal Services**, 1989-1991.  
**Catalogue number 63-233**  
(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36;  
Other Countries: US\$42).

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**,  
September 1993.  
**Catalogue number 67-002**  
(Canada: \$15.80/\$158; United States: US\$19/  
US\$190; Other Countries: US\$22.10/US\$221).

**Labour Force Information**, December 1993.  
**Catalogue number 71-001P**  
(Canada: \$6.30/\$63; United States: US\$7.60/US\$76;  
Other Countries: US\$8.80/US\$88).  
**Available at 7:00 a.m. this morning.**

**Estimates of Labour Income**, July-September 1993.  
**Catalogue number 72-005**  
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**MAJOR RELEASE DATES**

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**Week of January 10-14**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
<b>January</b>		
10	<b>New Motor Vehicle Sales</b>	November 1993
11	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	November 1993
11	<b>Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area</b>	November 1993
12	<b>Estimates of Labour Income</b>	October 1993
14	<b>Farm Product Price Index</b>	November 1993
14	<b>Travel Between Canada and Other Countries</b>	November 1993

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