

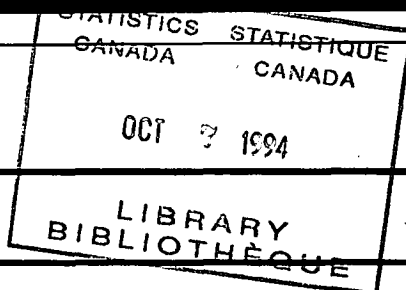


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 7, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force survey, September 1994** 2
In September, 66,000 more people were working. This pushed the unemployment rate down to 10.1%, the lowest rate since January 1991.
- **Estimates of labour income, July 1994** 7
Labour income fluctuated as wages and salaries dropped 0.7% in July to \$29.9 billion. This followed a record increase of 1.4% in June.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Energy supply and demand, first quarter 1994	9
Oil pipeline transport, July 1994	9
Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending September 21, 1994	9
Pulp and wood residue statistics, August 1994	10
Cereals and oilseeds review, July 1994	10
Sugar sales, September 1994	10
Electric storage batteries, August 1994	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of October 11-14 12



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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

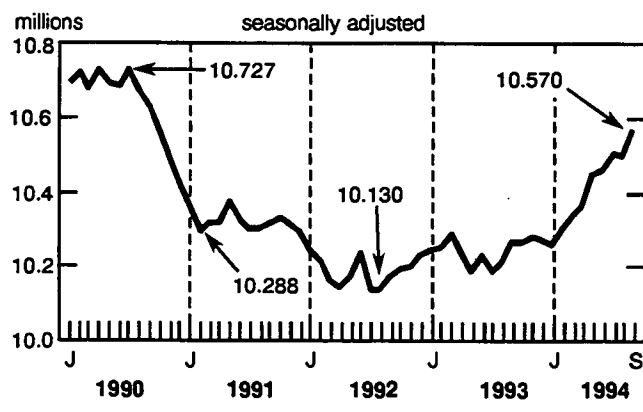
September 1994

Estimates from the labour force survey show that 66,000 more people were working in September, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 10.1%. The strong employment growth since January 1994 continued, bringing gains over the period to 327,000. The strengthening in labour market conditions since the beginning of the year has largely been due to a broadening of employment gains to the goods-producing sector. Moreover, almost all the employment growth has been in full-time work.

Growth concentrated in full-time work

In September, full-time employment rose by 79,000. Since January, virtually all of the employment growth has been in full-time work, which has increased by 316,000. In contrast, between the trough of April 1992 and January 1994, roughly half of the gains were in full-time employment.

Full-time employment



Employment rate increases

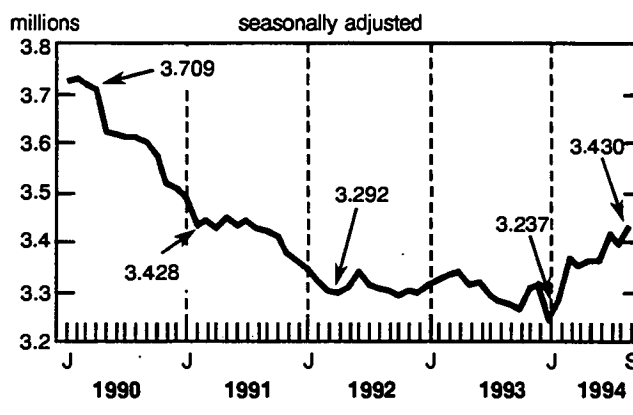
Employment growth between January and September 1994 has been strong enough to increase the employment rate (the percentage of persons aged 15 and over with a job) by 0.9 percentage points to 58.5%. In contrast, between the trough of April 1992 and January 1994, employment growth was slower

and the employment rate remained virtually unchanged.

Employment growth extends to goods-producing industries

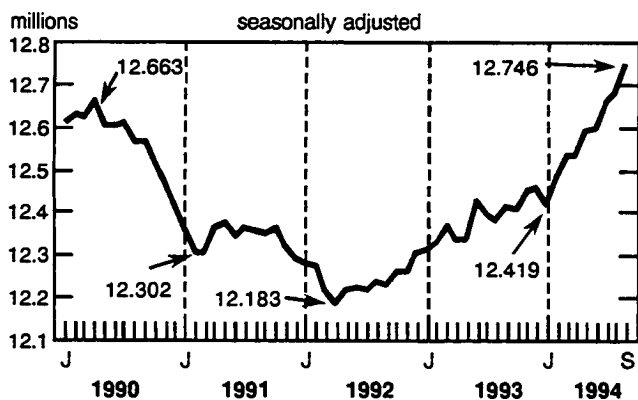
In September, employment rose by 40,000 in the goods-producing sector and rose by 33,000 in the services-producing sector. Between April 1992 and January 1994, the growth in employment took place entirely in the services sector. However, since the beginning of the year, gains have extended to the goods-producing industries. Employment in these industries has increased by 6% (+193,000), which compares with 1.4% (+131,000) in the services-producing industries. However, even though output (as measured by monthly real gross domestic product at factor cost) in the goods-producing industries has returned to its pre-recession level, employment remains 7.7% (-286,000) below its level of March 1990.

Employment, goods-producing

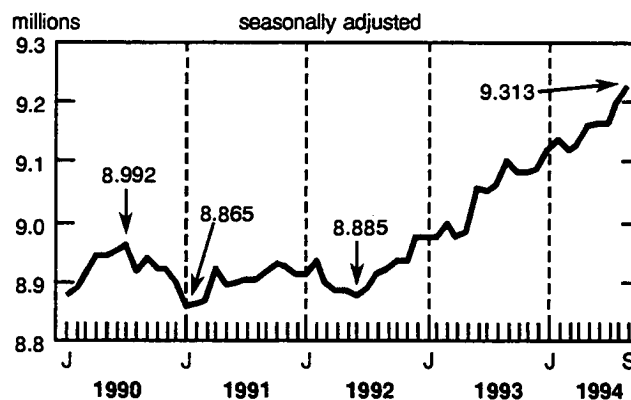


In September, employment increased by 20,000 in manufacturing, bringing the gains since January to 98,000. This increase coincides with the rise in unfilled orders that has been observed since December 1993 (as reported by the monthly survey of manufactures). Among the other goods-producing industries, employment in September increased by 2.6% in agriculture (+11,000) and by 3.0% in other primary industries (+8,000). However, after strong growth in the early months of 1994, employment in construction has levelled off and remained at almost the same level as in June 1994.

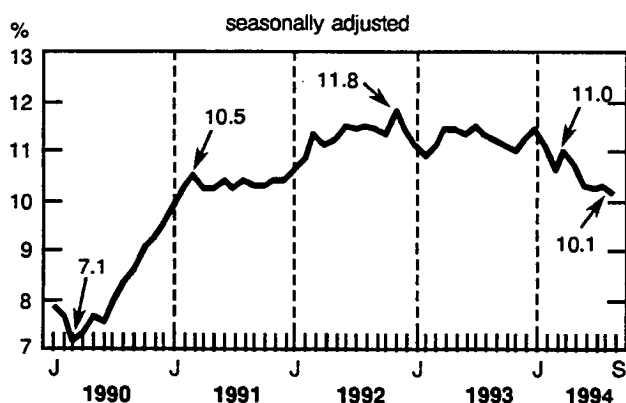
Employment



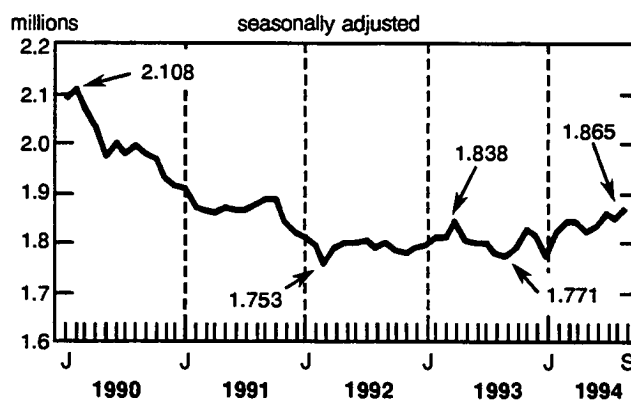
Employment, services-producing



Unemployment rate



Employment, manufacturing



Employment in the community, business and personal services sector continued to grow in September (+39,000). After declines in the summer, employment in public administration increased in September, returning to about the same level as in March 1994. Employment in trade has fluctuated in recent months, leaving the level little changed from a year earlier.

Provincial focus

In September employment increased by 36,000 in Ontario, 20,000 in Alberta and 16,000 in British Columbia, leading to decreases in the unemployment rates in these provinces. Since January, employment has grown by 3.3% in both Ontario and Alberta and by 3.8% in British Columbia. In New Brunswick,

where there was little change in September, employment has grown by 4.2% since January, well above the national average of 2.6%. September's gain of 5,000 in Manitoba offset comparable losses in the previous month. The level of employment did not change significantly in the other provinces.

Unemployment falls

In September the number of unemployed fell 29,000, bringing the level of unemployment down 164,000 since January and bringing the unemployment rate down 1.3 percentage points to 10.1%—the lowest rate since January 1991. Between January and September, about half the decline in the number of unemployed took place among adult men aged 25 and over (-83,000).

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

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended September 17, 1994* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, \$300). The September 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for November 4th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

LFS hotline

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages.

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To hear:

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|----|--|
| 11 | Commentary on this month's situation |
| 12 | Industry employment |
| 13 | Provincial employment and unemployment estimates |
| 14 | Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment estimates |
| 15 | Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program |
| 16 | Next release date and notes to users |

Hint: if you know the code for the message you wish to hear, enter it immediately to by-pass the instructions. For example, to obtain in English the unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program in New Brunswick, press 15, and then press 3 for the province of New Brunswick.

Estimates of labour income

July 1994 (preliminary)

Labour income fluctuated as wages and salaries dropped 0.7% in July to \$29.9 billion. This followed a record increase of 1.4% in June. July's decline had little impact on the present trend in wages and salaries, as the year-to-date growth in July remained at 2.2%.

July's decline was widespread among almost all provinces. It reflected, to a large degree, lower wages and salaries in manufacturing and in the finance, insurance and real estate industries.

Finance, insurance and real estate lead decline

The finance, insurance and real estate industry recorded a significant 2.7% decline in wages and salaries in July after a 2.0% increase in June. Five monthly declines in wages and salaries have been recorded in this industry over the latest seven months. Declining employment, lower average weekly earnings, fewer commissions and bonuses, and higher interest rates all contributed to the decline in July. The year-to-date growth in unadjusted wages and salaries for this industry is 1.0%; the 1993 annual growth rate was 3.6%.

The decline of wages and salaries in manufacturing in July (-1.0%) resulted from temporary plant shutdowns (for summer vacations, retooling, and changeovers to new car and truck models) in the automotive manufacturing sector. Declines in employment—primarily in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia—and reduced average weekly hours resulted in lower wages and salaries.

Trade posted a 0.6% decline in wages and salaries in July after a strong 2.0% increase in June. The July decline may have been partly due to reduced average weekly earnings; lower sales in the

Note to users

Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Unless noted in the text, all figures in this release have been seasonally adjusted to ease month-to-month comparisons.

automotive sector have been reported. Transportation, communications and utilities also recorded a decline (-0.5%).

All provinces and territories posted declines in wages and salaries in July except for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad. The declines were as follows: Prince Edward Island (-2.5%), Manitoba (-1.0%), Alberta (-0.9%), and Nova Scotia (-0.8%), Quebec (-0.7%), British Columbia (-0.7%), Ontario (-0.6%), and Saskatchewan (-0.5%).

Although New Brunswick registered growth in wages and salaries in July (+1.0%), the year-to-date growth in unadjusted wages and salaries is only 0.6%, which is far from its 1993 annual growth rate of 2.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, \$24/\$96) will be available in January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	July 1993	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	June 1994 to July 1994
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	233.8	245.1	240.5	-1.9
Logging and Forestry	225.7	229.5	231.7	1.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	574.6	617.6	620.5	0.5
Manufacturing industries	5,073.0	5,322.2	5,271.6	-1.0
Construction industry	1,556.6	1,666.3	1,683.7	1.0
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,792.0	2,850.2	2,835.7	-0.5
Trade	4,100.4	4,276.4	4,252.7	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,585.2	2,578.8	2,508.4	-2.7
Commercial and personal services	3,988.5	4,265.6	4,268.3	0.1
Educational and related services	2,766.7	2,785.1	2,791.8	0.2
Health and social services	2,753.1	2,779.5	2,758.9	-0.7
Federal administration and other government offices	1,018.4	994.3	1,006.8	1.3
Provincial administration	756.0	741.9	741.0	-0.1
Local administration	680.8	696.4	695.2	-0.2
Total wages and salaries	29,031.3	30,057.1	29,861.7	-0.7
Supplementary labour income	4,006.3	4,241.4	4,212.8	-0.7
Labour income	33,037.6	34,298.4	34,074.5	-0.7
	July 1993	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	July 1993 to July 1994
unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	334.7	294.1	342.9	2.4
Logging and Forestry	270.4	269.7	277.6	2.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	582.4	643.3	627.6	7.8
Manufacturing industries	5,266.4	5,551.5	5,454.9	3.6
Construction industry	1,769.5	1,798.4	1,896.3	7.2
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,856.3	2,908.9	2,901.3	1.6
Trade	4,154.8	4,362.5	4,311.3	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,645.4	2,635.6	2,566.8	-3.0
Commercial and personal services	4,133.6	4,365.0	4,421.3	7.0
Educational and related services	2,366.5	2,928.7	2,386.2	0.8
Health and social services	2,826.1	2,830.2	2,832.9	0.2
Federal administration and other government offices	1,036.8	1,022.0	1,030.5	-0.6
Provincial administration	788.3	770.3	772.9	-2.0
Local administration	699.9	719.1	713.7	2.0
Total wages and salaries	29,731.2	31,099.4	30,536.1	2.7
Supplementary labour income	4,107.2	4,385.6	4,318.9	5.2
Labour income	33,838.4	35,485.0	34,855.0	3.0

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

Labour force characteristics

	September 1994	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1993 to September 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,174	37	194
Employment ('000)	12,746	66	331
Full-time ('000)	10,570	79	308
Part-time ('000)	2,176	-13	23
Unemployment ('000)	1,428	-29	-137
Unemployment rate (%)	10.1	-0.2	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	65.1	0.1	-
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.5	0.2	0.7
	September 1994	September 1993	September 1993 to September 1994
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,166	13,963	202
Employment ('000)	12,879	12,538	340
Full-time ('000)	10,741	10,411	330
Part-time ('000)	2,138	2,127	10
Unemployment ('000)	1,287	1,425	-138
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	10.2	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.0	-
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.1	58.4	0.7

- Nil or zero.

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, 15 years and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	14,174	14,137	13,980	14,166	13,963	65.1	65.0	65.1	65.0	65.0
Newfoundland	238	239	231	241	236	53.2	53.5	52.0	53.9	53.2
Prince Edward Island	67	65	65	68	66	65.7	64.3	65.3	66.3	65.9
Nova Scotia	420	426	420	425	425	59.5	60.3	59.9	60.1	60.7
New Brunswick	338	335	328	349	335	59.2	58.8	58.1	61.2	59.4
Quebec	3,448	3,456	3,403	3,459	3,416	62.2	62.4	62.0	62.4	62.2
Ontario	5,424	5,398	5,380	5,390	5,338	66.3	66.1	66.8	65.9	66.3
Manitoba	540	538	544	542	546	66.3	66.0	67.0	66.5	67.2
Saskatchewan	470	470	478	472	480	65.2	65.3	66.5	65.5	66.7
Alberta	1,417	1,401	1,399	1,415	1,393	72.1	71.4	72.1	72.0	71.8
British Columbia	1,814	1,807	1,733	1,806	1,728	66.3	66.3	65.5	66.0	65.3
	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	12,746	12,680	12,415	12,879	12,538	58.5	58.3	57.8	59.1	58.4
Newfoundland	187	189	185	196	195	41.8	42.3	41.7	43.9	43.9
Prince Edward Island	55	54	53	58	56	54.0	52.8	53.3	57.0	56.3
Nova Scotia	367	369	358	376	367	52.0	52.3	51.1	53.3	52.4
New Brunswick	296	295	283	311	296	51.8	51.8	50.1	54.6	52.3
Quebec	3,029	3,033	2,966	3,080	3,019	54.7	54.8	54.0	55.6	55.0
Ontario	4,926	4,890	4,807	4,936	4,807	60.2	59.9	59.7	60.4	59.7
Manitoba	491	486	493	498	500	60.2	59.6	60.7	61.1	61.5
Saskatchewan	438	438	440	445	447	60.7	60.8	61.2	61.8	62.2
Alberta	1,304	1,284	1,264	1,315	1,270	66.4	65.4	65.1	66.9	65.4
British Columbia	1,653	1,637	1,572	1,662	1,581	60.4	60.0	59.4	60.7	59.8
	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	August 1994	Sept. 1993	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	1,428	1,457	1,565	1,287	1,425	10.1	10.3	11.2	9.1	10.2
Newfoundland	51	50	46	45	41	21.4	20.9	19.9	18.6	17.6
Prince Edward Island	12	12	12	10	10	17.8	17.8	18.4	14.1	14.6
Nova Scotia	53	57	62	48	58	12.6	13.4	14.8	11.4	13.6
New Brunswick	42	40	45	38	40	12.4	11.9	13.7	10.8	11.9
Quebec	419	423	437	379	397	12.2	12.2	12.8	11.0	11.6
Ontario	498	508	573	454	531	9.2	9.4	10.7	8.4	9.9
Manitoba	49	52	51	44	46	9.1	9.7	9.4	8.1	8.4
Saskatchewan	32	32	38	27	33	6.8	6.8	7.9	5.6	6.8
Alberta	113	117	135	100	123	8.0	8.4	9.6	7.0	8.8
British Columbia	161	170	161	144	147	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.0	8.5

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Energy supply and demand

First quarter 1994

Production of primary energy in the first quarter of 1994 reached 3 471 petajoules (PJs), a 5.7% increase from the first quarter of 1993. All primary energy forms posted increased production in the quarter.

In the first quarter, exports of all energy products increased 12.2% from a year earlier, reaching 1 652 PJs. Imports were up 7.8% over 1993; a 19.0% increase in imports of crude oil accounted for most of the increase. Canada's energy trade balance (exports less imports) was positive at 1 080 PJs during the first quarter and was equal to 31.1% of Canadian primary energy production for the quarter.

Primary energy trade

	Q1 1993	Q1 1994	Q1 1993 to Q1 1994
	petajoules		% change
Exports			
Coal	171	207	19.0
Crude oil	460	526	14.3
Natural gas	604	661	9.4
Other forms	85	105	23.5
Total	1 324	1 498	13.1
Imports			
Coal	1	5	500.0
Crude oil	327	389	19.0
Other forms	22	25	13.6
Total	351	418	19.1
Balance	973	1 080	11.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003, \$34/\$136) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

July 1994

In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 4.2% from July 1993, to 17 255 876 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts at the end of July 1994, at 115 619 457 m³, were up 6.4% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 2.1% from July 1993, to 4 784 084 m³. Pipeline imports rose to 1 071 516 m³, a 2.7% increase from July 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of July (31 563 551 m³) were up 9.0% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (6 709 695 m³) were up 5.4%.

July deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 848 621 m³, a 3.9% increase from July 1993; July deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 20.2% to 413 880 m³.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The July 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending September 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 7.6% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 9.8% to 4.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 17.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of September 21, 1994 increased 7.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

August 1994

In August 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 266 139 cubic metres, up 13.6% from 2 875 831^r (revised) cubic metres in August 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 299 609 cubic metres, up 10.1% from 5 723 175^r cubic metres in August 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 968 192 cubic metres, up 4.7% from 8 563 846^r cubic metres in August 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 12.0% to 8 846 460 cubic metres, from 10 053 206^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of August 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 22 423 523 cubic metres, up 4.3% from 21 499 904^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 6.0% to 47 999 274 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 45 296 328^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (71 567 537 cubic metres) was up 3.8% from 68 957 914^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The August 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

July 1994

The July 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* contains supply-disposition tables that summarize the flows of grain in 1993-94. The data indicate that farm stocks of feed grains were above normal levels at the end of the crop year despite higher use for livestock feed. By contrast, good export demand and record domestic crush levels resulted in tight farm stocks of canola and flaxseed.

The July 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Sugar sales

September 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 98 733 tonnes for all types of sugar in September 1994, comprising 88 045 tonnes in domestic sales and 10 688 tonnes in export sales. At the end of September 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 827 895 tonnes: 740 334 tonnes in domestic sales and 87 561 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 102 809^r (revised) tonnes in September 1993, of which 93 677^r tonnes were domestic sales and 9 132^r tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 801 141^r tonnes: 712 076^r tonnes in domestic sales and 89 065^r tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The September 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

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

Electric storage batteries

August 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 138,489 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in August 1994, up 10.5% from 154,794 batteries in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, shipments totalled 1,130,182 batteries, up 17.8% from 959,196 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The August 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock statistics, September 1994.

Catalogue number 23-603E

(Canada: \$90; United States: US\$108;
other countries: US\$126).

The sugar situation, August 1994.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Rigid insulating board, August 1994.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Steel wire and specified wire products, August 1994.

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Asphalt roofing, August 1994.

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Electric power statistics, July 1994.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Science statistics service bulletin: total spending on research and development in Canada, 1971-1994, vol. 18, no. 5.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92;
other countries: US\$12/US\$107).

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The Daily, October 7, 1994

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 11-14
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	New motor vehicle sales New housing price index	August 1994 August 1994
12	Farm product price index	August 1994
13	Provincial gross domestic product by industry	1984-1993
14	Consumer price index Travel between Canada and other countries	September 1994 August 1994

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1993
For release at 9:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1992
The unemployment rate of 6.2 to 11.3 in August 1992.
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index index continued to reflect the high in July 1993. The index index continued to reflect the high in July 1993.
- Annual Review of Education, 1992-93
The 1992-93 Annual Review of Education shows that 95.2% of the population aged 15 and over is literate. The 1992-93 Annual Review of Education shows that 95.2% of the population aged 15 and over is literate.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Domestic Gross Domestic Product and International Trade, July 1993
Real Personal Income, Year Ending September 5, 1993
Energy Consumption, 1992-93
Energy Consumption, 1992-93
Real Personal Income, Year Ending September 5, 1993
Energy Consumption, 1992-93
Energy Consumption, 1992-93

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

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