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MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Farm Taxation Data, 1992**

Average net operating income before depreciation of Canadian farms increased 7.3% to \$19,053 in 1992, from \$17,749 per farm in 1991.

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- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, February 1994**

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 3.1% in February 1994 to 6.9 million cubic metres. This followed a notable 5.2% gain in January, caused by record cold weather in most parts of Canada.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Farm Taxation Data

1992

Average net operating income before depreciation of Canadian farms increased 7.3% to \$19,053 in 1992, from \$17,749 per farm in 1991.

The higher average net operating income in 1992 can be mostly attributed to a 6.7% growth in average operating revenue, \$7,004 per farm, which more than offset the average increase of \$5,700 per farm in operating expenses. Increases in program payments and insurance proceeds, and in livestock revenues, which averaged rises of \$3,583 and \$3,532 per farm, respectively, accounted largely for the 1992 growth in average operating revenue.

Tobacco farms lead in net operating income

Among the farm types, tobacco farms posted the highest average net operating income in 1992 at \$48,815, followed by dairy farms at \$42,424, up 11.6% and 6.6% from 1991, respectively. The tobacco farm average net operating income increase was mainly the result of a substantial increase in tobacco revenues (+13.4% or +\$20,497 per farm). On dairy farms, the gain was mainly the result of a 4.8% increase, \$5,720 per farm, in revenues from dairy products and subsidies. Potato and poultry and egg farms were the only others to break the \$40,000 mark.

The higher average net operating income of tobacco and dairy farms compared to other farm types can be attributed to their relatively high operating margins. Dairy farms ranked first in terms of operating margins at 25.9 cents per dollar of revenue, while tobacco farms followed at 24.8 cents. The average operating revenues of tobacco farms at \$197,169 per farm and dairy farms at \$163,566 per farm ranked in mid-range among all farm types, and were considerably lower than those of poultry and egg farms at \$362,746, and greenhouses and nurseries at \$325,084.

Cattle farms, with an average net operating income of \$10,977 per farm, the second lowest among the various farm types, actually experienced the largest increase at 46.8% or \$3,498 per farm. The smaller net operating income of cattle farms reflects the low average operating revenues and operating margins compared to the other types of farms. Cattle farms showed the second lowest operating margin at

Note to users

The estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 and over and corporations with total sales (gross revenues plus joint venture income) of \$25,000 and over, and for which 51% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities.

Total income for the unincorporated sector is derived from 1992 personal income tax returns. The estimates refer to the income of farm operators involved in a single unincorporated farm showing a gross operating revenue of \$10,000 and over for the reference year. In 1992, these operators were involved in 207,540 farms, accounting for 89.7% of the estimated total number of farms (both incorporated and unincorporated farms).

Off-farm income refers to the sum of employment income (wages and 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 (or loss) from performance of farm operation based on total operating revenues, including all program payments, less total operating expenses before depreciation (capital cost allowance).

Operating margin is defined as one dollar less operating expenses per dollar of revenue.

For tax purposes, farmers may deduct any amount up to the maximum after the calculation of 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.

10.8 cents per dollar of revenue. The low average operating revenue may reflect the large number of part-time operators with operating revenues less than \$50,000.

The upswing of 46.8% or \$3,498 per cattle farm in the average net operating income was due mainly to significant rises in cattle and semen revenues (+\$4,819 per farm) and program payments and insurance proceeds (+\$2,654 per farm) which more than offset the increase in average operating expenses (+\$4,525).

Grain and oilseed farms, which accounted for almost 40% of the farms in 1992, posted a net operating income below the national average of \$19,053, at \$16,778 per farm. This represented a 3.1% increase from 1991, due mainly to an average gain of \$5,297 per farm in program payments and insurance proceeds. In terms of dollars, only hog farms (+\$12,498) and potato farms (+\$7,958) reported higher growth in program payments.

The lower average net operating income of grain and oilseed farms as compared to many other farm types, can be attributed to the lower average operating revenues rather than low operating margins. At \$75,520 per farm, the average operating revenues of grain and oilseed farms were the smallest of all farm types. In terms of operating margins, grain and oilseed farms at 22.2 cents per dollar of revenue ranked third to dairy farms and tobacco farms. The impact of interest expenses was significant, reducing the grain and oilseed farm average operating margin from 30.5 cents to 22.2 cents.

In 1992, only poultry and egg farms experienced a decline (-12.8%) in average net operating income. Total operating revenues rose, on average, by 7.8% or \$26,117 per farm, but they were more than offset by an increase of 11.0% or \$32,043 per farm in average operating expenses. Increases in salaries (+\$6,191 per farm) and in livestock expenses (+\$18,118 per farm) were largely responsible for this increase in average operating expenses. The rise in average operating revenue was brought about by an increase of \$22,597 per farm in livestock and product revenues.

Although poultry and egg farms had one of the lowest operating margins at 11.1 cents per dollar of revenue, the fact that they maintained the highest average operating revenues explained their relatively good performance in terms of average net operating income.

Average net operating income by province

With the exception of the Prairies, all provinces posted average net operating incomes above the national average. Among them, Quebec registered the highest average net operating income per farm, with \$27,876, up 8.2% from 1991. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia followed with \$25,708 and \$22,196, respectively.

The high operating margin of dairy farms (27.0 cents per dollar of revenue), which accounted for 44.6% of Quebec farms in 1992, partly explains the higher provincial average net operating income. In terms of operating margins, Quebec ranked second only to Saskatchewan, with 19.0 cents.

Although producers in Saskatchewan had the highest operating margin at 21.2 cents per dollar of revenue, the fact that they had the lowest average net operating income at \$15,730 can primarily be attributed to their lower operating revenues, which averaged \$74,034 per farm. The lower average operating revenue and higher average margin stemmed from the relative importance of grain and oilseed farms in the province. Grain and oilseed

farms, which accounted for almost 73% of the farms in Saskatchewan in 1992, reported an average operating revenue of \$65,982. Their operating margin stood at 23.7 cents compared to 22.7 cents in Alberta and 19.6 cents in Manitoba.

The combination of a 7.8% increase in average operating expenses and a 10.9% drop in grain and oilseed revenues resulted in a 5.8% decrease in Saskatchewan average net operating income, the largest of the three provincial declines. Newfoundland (-5.6%) and Manitoba (-1.1%) also observed decreases.

Producers in Manitoba and Alberta posted the second and third lowest average net operating income also largely due to the low operating revenues of grain and oilseed farms. These farms accounted for 51.7% and 38.3% of total farms in these provinces. In Alberta, the low average net operating income also reflects the low margin of cattle farms, which accounted for 45.5% of total farms in the province. Cattle farms in Alberta had an average operating margin of 10.2 cents per dollar of revenue. In the other provinces, it ranged from 6.7 cents in Nova Scotia to 15.4 cents in Saskatchewan. The provincial differences in operating margins reflect, in part, the type of cattle production. For example, cattle production in Saskatchewan has more cow-calf operations compared to Alberta which has a higher concentration of feedlots.

Higher average operating revenues from both cattle and semen sales (+\$6,692), and program payments and insurance proceeds (+\$5,194) contributed largely to the 22.6% increase in Alberta average net operating income. Only British Columbia registered a more substantial growth, up 34.0%.

Increases in average net operating incomes of most of the major farm types explain the upswing in British Columbia. Improvement in average crop revenues, especially in fruit and vegetable revenues (+\$4,619 per farm) and in greenhouse and nursery product revenues (+\$4,417 per farm) largely accounted for this rise.

Farms showing a negative net operating income

The overall increase in the net operating income resulted in fewer farms with a negative net operating income in 1992 compared to 1991. In 1992, 21.7% of Canadian farms incurred operating losses compared to 22.8% in 1991. Of the farms incurring losses, almost 72% had average operating revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999. Of the major farm types, cattle farms had the largest proportion of farms registering negative average net operating income, with 31.2%.

They were closely followed by fruit and vegetable farms (28.8%) and livestock combination farms (28.4%). This contrasts with dairy and tobacco farms, which can claim the lowest percentage of farms incurring losses with 4.8% and 5.3%, respectively.

Provincially, the largest proportion of farms showing a negative net operating income was in British Columbia (30.7%), compared to only 13.5% in Quebec. Three provinces experienced increases in the proportion of farms with a negative net income: Newfoundland (+4.3 percentage points), Saskatchewan (+1.7 percentage points) and Nova Scotia (+1.5 percentage points). Conversely, in British Columbia, this number actually dropped by 4.2 percentage points.

Unincorporated Farms

Average total income of operators involved in a single unincorporated farm in 1992 was estimated at \$29,447 per operator, a 1.1% increase from \$29,115 a year earlier. The growth in average total income reflected a 3.1% rise in average net operating income before depreciation (up to \$13,354), which more than offset a marginal decrease of 0.5% in average off-farm income (down to \$16,093).

The decline in average off-farm income was the result of a 23.8% drop in average investment income, which more than offset the increases in average pension income and other off-farm income (+27.6%), and in average employment income (+1.2%).

Off-farm employment made up 29.8% of total operator income, investment income 11.3%, and pension income and other off-farm sources 13.5%. Income from farming operations accounted for 45.4%.

Average Income per operator by type of farm

In 1992, operators involved in poultry and egg production reported on average the highest total income (before depreciation) at \$37,766, down 1.2% from the previous year's average of \$38,227. Livestock combination farmers came in with the lowest at \$22,233, up 10.4% from 1991.

Unincorporated farmers involved in the "other farm types"—who reported the lowest average net operating income before depreciation (\$7,664)—posted the highest average off-farm income at \$21,051. They were the most dependent on off-farm income, deriving 73.3% of their total income from off-farm sources.

Farmers involved in fruit and vegetable production reported the second highest average off-farm income at \$19,589 or 70.5% of their total income. Almost three-fifths of their off-farm income (\$11,167) came from employment income, which was well above the national average of \$8,778. Only farmers involved in "other farm types" earned more revenues from off-farm work. 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. Fruit and vegetable producers also received \$4,272 on average from investment income, only \$17 less than farmers involved in grain and oilseed production.

In contrast, dairy farm operators were the least dependent on off-farm income. They received on average 15.8% of their total income from off-farm sources, one-third of which was from off-farm employment income.

Average Income per operator by province

Among the provinces, British Columbia posted the highest average operator total income at \$35,064, up 5.0% from 1991. Manitoba reported the lowest at \$26,146 (+4.3%). Five other provinces also registered increases that ranged from 0.7% in Ontario to 5.9% in Alberta. Decreases occurred in Saskatchewan (-4.3%), Newfoundland (-3.3%) and Quebec (-0.4%).

British Columbia's producers reported the highest average income from off-farm sources at \$25,153, while their average net operating income was the lowest at \$9,911. Off-farm employment income averaged \$14,831, or 42.3% of total income. In the other provinces, the importance of employment income as a percentage of total income ranged from 36.3% in Ontario to 19.6% in Quebec. Farmers in British Columbia also registered the highest average investment income at \$6,213 compared to only \$1,439 in Newfoundland.

In 1992, Quebec (65.6%) and Prince Edward Island (60.3%) were the only provinces where farmers, on average, derived most of their income from farming operations. The average net operating income of producers in Prince Edward Island was the highest at \$18,538, followed by those in Quebec at \$17,386. In addition, Quebec's farmers experienced the lowest average non-farm income at \$9,103.

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

Average net operating income per farm (before depreciation) and operating margins, by type of farm, unincorporated and incorporated sectors 1992

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Average net operating income	1991 to 1992	Operating margins		Farms with negative net operating income	
					1991	1992	1991	1992
	dollars		% change		cents		%	
Tobacco	197,169	148,355	48,815	11.6	24.9	24.8	9.5	5.3
Dairy	163,566	121,142	42,424	6.6	25.7	25.9	5.9	4.8
Potato	280,754	239,529	41,224	0.5	15.5	14.7	18.6	19.6
Poultry and eggs	362,746	322,370	40,375	-12.8	13.8	11.1	15.7	17.7
Greenhouse and nursery	325,084	296,283	28,801	4.3	9.5	8.9	22.8	25.8
Hogs	200,677	176,032	24,645	17.2	11.3	12.3	21.8	23.0
Grain and oilseed	75,520	58,742	16,778	3.1	23.0	22.2	18.8	18.0
Fruit and vegetable	116,732	100,105	16,627	6.8	14.3	14.2	27.4	28.8
Livestock combination	112,472	96,097	16,375	4.5	13.5	14.6	30.2	28.4
Cattle	101,530	90,553	10,977	46.8	8.0	10.8	34.9	31.2
Other farm types	75,791	65,021	10,769	15.1	12.3	14.2	33.8	29.5
Total	111,461	92,409	19,053	7.3	17.0	17.1	22.8	21.7

Average net operating income per farm (before depreciation) and operating margins, by province, unincorporated and incorporated sectors 1992

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Average net operating income	1991 to 1992	Operating margins		Farms with negative net operating income	
					1991	1992	1991	1992
	dollars		% change		cents		%	
Quebec	146,717	118,841	27,876	8.2	18.8	19.0	14.2	13.5
Prince Edward Island	148,460	122,752	25,708	9.4	16.7	17.3	23.0	20.2
Nova Scotia	143,908	121,712	22,196	1.0	15.8	15.4	22.3	23.8
British Columbia	150,061	129,206	20,855	34.0	11.4	13.9	34.9	30.7
Newfoundland	234,840	214,067	20,773	-5.6	9.2	8.8	21.2	25.5
Ontario	131,541	110,949	20,592	9.2	15.1	15.7	29.5	26.8
New Brunswick	139,883	119,835	20,048	9.2	13.6	14.3	26.6	26.0
Alberta	112,042	95,077	16,965	22.6	13.6	15.1	27.4	24.6
Manitoba	94,553	77,823	16,730	-1.1	18.5	17.7	21.7	21.0
Saskatchewan	74,034	58,304	15,730	-5.8	23.6	21.2	15.8	17.5
Canada	111,461	92,409	19,053	7.3	17.0	17.1	22.8	21.7

**Average farm operator income per operator (before depreciation), by type of farm, unincorporated sector
1992**

	Average net operating income	Average off-farm income	Average total income before depreciation	1991 to 1992
	dollars			% change
Poultry and Eggs	21,752	16,014	37,766	-1.2
Tobacco	24,988	9,265	34,253	-4.4
Potato	20,684	11,612	32,296	-1.4
Grain and Oilseed	13,370	18,460	31,831	-0.1
Dairy	25,400	4,760	30,160	0.1
Other Farm Types	7,664	21,051	28,715	5.0
Fruit and Vegetable	8,190	19,589	27,780	-3.3
Hogs	15,062	11,932	26,995	10.0
Cattle	8,396	18,192	26,588	5.4
Greenhouse and Nursery	11,846	13,649	25,494	-12.7
Livestock Combination	10,781	11,452	22,233	10.4
Total	13,354	16,093	29,447	1.1

**Average farm operator income per operator (before depreciation), by province, unincorporated sector
1992**

	Average net operating income	Average off-farm income	Average total income before depreciation	1991 to 1992
	dollars			% change
British Columbia	9,911	25,153	35,064	5.0
Nova Scotia	15,957	17,190	33,147	2.6
Ontario	12,563	19,100	31,663	0.7
Newfoundland	15,154	16,493	31,647	-3.3
Prince Edward Island	18,538	12,218	30,756	2.6
Alberta	12,345	17,807	30,152	5.9
New Brunswick	13,218	15,610	28,829	3.5
Saskatchewan	13,557	14,755	28,313	-4.3
Quebec	17,386	9,103	26,490	-0.4
Manitoba	12,718	13,428	26,146	4.3
Canada	13,354	16,093	29,447	1.1

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1994 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 3.1% in February 1994 to 6.9 million cubic metres. This followed a notable 5.2% gain in January, caused by record cold weather in most parts of Canada. On a trend basis, total sales have been rising at a moderate rate since July 1993.

Sales volumes for six of the seven product groups (which account for 96% of total sales) decreased in February.

Sales of heavy fuel oil decreased 7.2% in February after an increase of 6.5% in January. Diesel fuel oil sales fell 6.6% in February following a sharp 15.5% gain in the previous month (on a trend basis, sales have been rising steadily since January 1993). Sales of petrochemical feedstocks—materials produced by refineries that are used as input by the petrochemical industry—increased 9.3% in February, following four consecutive monthly declines.

Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.8% from February 1993, to 6.4 million cubic metres. Sales of four of the seven product groups (which account for 80% of total sales) increased from February 1993.

In the first two months of 1994, the largest sales increases were recorded by diesel fuel oil (+17.7%) and light fuel oil (17.3%). The increases were largely due to colder weather conditions in 1994 compared with the same period last year.

Heavy fuel oil sales declined 11.8% from 1993, reflecting decreased demand for the product by electric utilities and the pulp and paper industry. Sales have been generally declining, on a year-over-year basis, since late 1990.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM, matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1994 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$18.20/\$182), will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of refined petroleum products

	February 1993	November 1993 ^r	December 1993 ^r	January 1994 ^r	February 1994 ^p	January 1994 to February 1994
thousands of cubic metres						% change
seasonally adjusted						
Total, all products	6 863.6	6 809.8	6 808.2	7 162.1	6 938.2	-3.1
Motor gasoline	2 862.3	2 885.3	2 918.2	2 975.3	2 944.4	-1.0
Diesel fuel oil	1 368.5	1 452.7	1 411.5	1 630.5	1 522.8	-6.6
Light fuel oil	509.6	510.2	473.7	578.2	568.1	-1.7
Heavy fuel oil	632.1	594.3	560.2	596.4	553.6	-7.2
Aviation turbo fuels	359.8	362.7	374.2	391.3	368.2	-5.9
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	309.4	325.9	324.5	270.5	295.6	9.3
All other refined products	821.9	678.7	745.9	719.9	685.5	-4.8
	February 1993	February 1994 ^p	February 1993 to February 1994	January to February 1993	January to February 1994 ^p	January- February 1993 to January- February 1994
thousands of cubic metres		% change		thousands of cubic metres		% change
unadjusted						
Total, all products	6 251.9	6 429.7	2.8	12 568.3	13 260.5	5.5
Motor gasoline	2 458.3	2 533.2	3.0	4 899.6	5 182.1	5.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 162.9	1 295.7	11.4	2 230.6	2 626.1	17.7
Light fuel oil	903.3	1 018.9	12.8	1 748.6	2 051.2	17.3
Heavy fuel oil	614.1	530.0	-13.7	1 338.6	1 180.0	-11.8
Aviation turbo fuels	306.1	312.2	2.0	630.2	665.0	5.5
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	279.8	266.8	-4.6	623.1	553.2	-11.2
All other refined products	527.8	472.9	-10.4	1 097.6	1 002.9	-8.6

¹ Materials produced by refineries used as input by the petrochemical industry.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Meat and Meat Products Industry (Except Poultry)

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the meat and meat products industry (except poultry) (SIC 1011) totalled \$8,521.2 million, up 0.4% from \$8,486.7 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5380.

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

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

Feed Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the feed industry (SIC 1053) totalled \$2,717.8 million, up 4.0% from \$2,612.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5389.

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

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

Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bread and other bakery products industry (SIC 1072) totalled \$2,041.1 million, up 8.2% from \$1,861.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5392.

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

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

Other Publishing Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other publishing industries (SIC 2839) totalled \$1,652.2 million, up 5.6% from \$1,564.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5501.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, \$38).

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

Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other fabricated structural metal products industries (SIC 3029) totalled \$1,088.3 million, down 18.1% from \$1,329.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5520.

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

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

Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other ornamental and architectural metal products industries (SIC 3039) totalled \$694.2 million, down 15.6% from \$822.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5523.

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

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

Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled \$297.4 million, up 1.5% from \$293.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5534.

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

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

Other Transportation Equipment Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other transportation equipment

industries (SIC 3299) totalled \$467.2 million, up 48.7% from \$314.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, \$38).

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

Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry

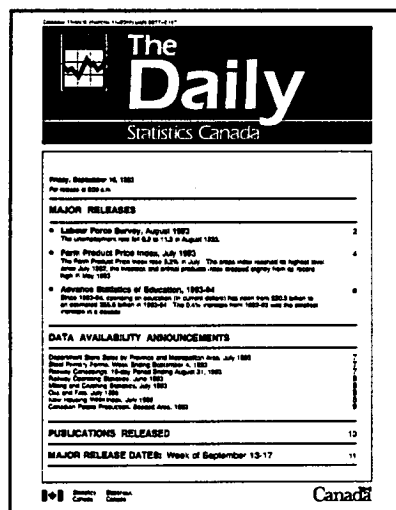
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic computing and peripheral equipment industry (SIC 3361) totalled \$2,960.5 million, up 2.6% from \$2,884.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5577.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, \$38).

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



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, January 1994.

Catalogue number 35-001

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

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), January 1994.

Catalogue number 35-002

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

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1994.

Catalogue number 35-003

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

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), February 1994.

Catalogue number 43-009

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

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, February 1994.

Catalogue number 44-004

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