

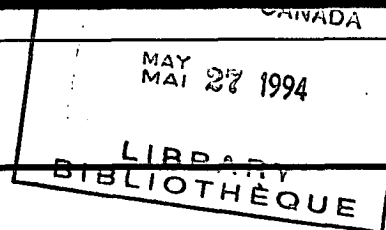


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 27, 1994

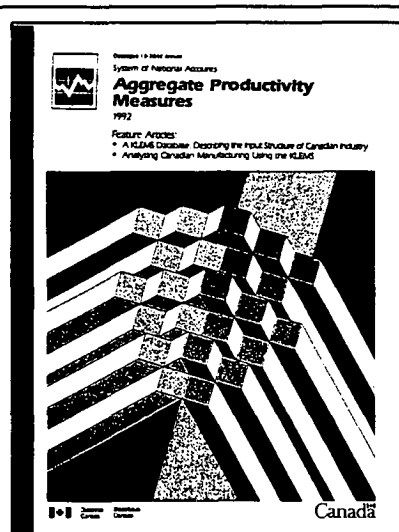
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **International travel account, first quarter 1994** 3
In the first quarter of 1994, Canadians travelling outside the country spent \$1.5 billion more than did foreigners who were travelling in Canada.
- **Industrial product price index, April 1994** 5
In April, the year-over-year change in the index rose for a third time, reaching +4.0%, driven by higher prices for basic commodities.
- **Raw materials price index, April 1994** 8
The index moved up 3.7% in April. Crude oil prices sparked this increase, shooting up 15.5%.

(continued on page 2)



Aggregate productivity measures 1992

Aggregate productivity measures, 1992 presents updated and revised data for both labour and multifactor productivity. It also presents labour compensation and unit labour cost estimates for most industries of the business sector. Highlights compare the performance of Canadian and U.S. unit labour cost over the last business cycle.

Two articles are featured. The first describes a new KLEMS database (capital, labour, energy, materials, services). The second analyzes the manufacturing sector over the 1960 to 1990 period. The new database will be useful in most analytical applications that require industry statistics by summary input type. It is available on a cost-recovery basis.

The 1992 issue of *Aggregate productivity measures* (15-204E, \$40) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division.



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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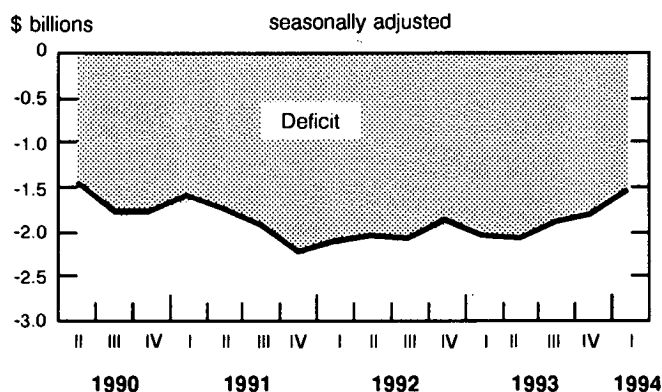
MAJOR RELEASES

International travel account

First quarter 1994 (preliminary)

In the first quarter of 1994, Canadians travelling outside the country spent \$1.5 billion (seasonally adjusted) more than did foreigners who were travelling in Canada.

Travel account balance



This international travel account deficit was a 15.2% improvement from the fourth quarter of 1993. It was also the smallest seasonally adjusted level

since the second quarter of 1990. The largest seasonally adjusted travel account deficit (\$2.2 billion) occurred in the fourth quarter of 1991.

In 1993, the international travel account deficit represented nearly one-third of Canada's current account deficit.

Canadians travelling internationally during the first three months of 1994 spent \$4.0 billion, a 3.7% drop from the fourth quarter of 1993. By contrast, foreign visitors to Canada spent a record \$2.5 billion—a 5.3% increase. It was the sixth consecutive quarter when spending by foreign travellers in Canada rose.

During the first quarter of 1994, Canadians spent \$2.5 billion travelling in the United States, a 6.0% decrease from the previous quarter. The amount spent by Canadians travelling in all other countries remained relatively stable at \$1.5 billion.

Spending in Canada by residents of the United States and by travellers from all other countries reached record seasonally adjusted levels during the first quarter of 1994. Travellers from the United States spent \$1.4 billion, up 1.9% from the previous quarter. At the same time, spending by visitors from all other countries increased 10.5% to \$1.0 billion.

The January-March issue of *Travel between Canada and other countries* (66-001, \$42/\$168) will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1993 ^r	Second quarter 1993 ^r	Third quarter 1993 ^r	Fourth quarter 1993 ^r	Total 1993	First quarter 1994 ^p
\$ millions						
seasonally adjusted*						
United States						
Receipts	1,172	1,208	1,314	1,384	5,079	1,410
Payments	2,684	2,793	2,713	2,641	10,831	2,483
Balance	-1,511	-1,585	-1,399	-1,256	-5,752	-1,073
All other countries						
Receipts	865	946	968	946	3,725	1,045
Payments	1,415	1,436	1,488	1,511	5,850	1,516
Balance	-550	-490	-520	-565	-2,125	-472
Total, all countries						
Receipts	2,037	2,154	2,282	2,331	8,804	2,455
Payments	4,098	4,229	4,202	4,152	16,681	4,000
Balance	-2,061	-2,076	-1,919	-1,821	-7,877	-1,545
	First quarter 1993 ^r	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993 ^r	Total 1993	First quarter 1994 ^p
unadjusted						
United States						
Receipts	585	1,268	2,351	875	5,079	699
Payments	2,889	3,003	2,757	2,182	10,831	2,672
Balance	-2,304	-1,735	-406	-1,307	-5,752	-1,973
All other countries						
Receipts	445	997	1,734	549	3,725	538
Payments	1,531	1,330	1,703	1,286	5,850	1,647
Balance	-1,086	-333	31	-737	-2,125	-1,109
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,030	2,265	4,085	1,424	8,804	1,237
Payments	4,420	4,333	4,460	3,468	16,681	4,319
Balance	-3,390	-2,068	-375	-2,044	-7,877	-3,082

* Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

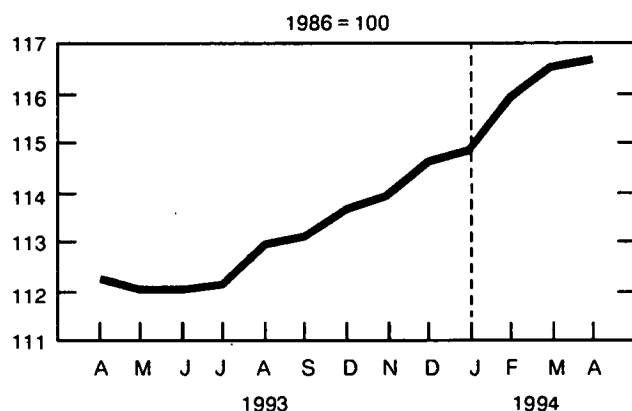
^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

Industrial product price index

April 1994 (preliminary)

The year-over-year change in the industrial product price index (IPPI, 1986=100) rose to +4.0% in April from March's revised level of +3.7%. It has been rising since January 1994. April's figure was the highest since January 1993 and the second highest since September 1988. The IPPI was 116.7 in April, up 0.2% from March 1994.

Industrial product price index



In April, price increases continued to be widespread but generally small, as price indexes for 14 of the 21 major groups of products rose, while five remained unchanged and two declined. The most significant price increases were for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (+1.0%) and paper and paper products (+2.1%). The 1.5% appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar was responsible for most of the former and contributed to the latter. The single most important price movement was a decline in lumber, sawmill and other wood product prices (-4.1%). Otherwise, the only other index to decline was beverages (-0.3%).

The increase in the IPPI's year-over-year change resulted from increases for first-stage intermediate goods and second-stage intermediate goods. There were declines in intermediate goods, in the year-over-year change for capital equipment, and in foods and feeds. The year-over-year change in other finished goods remained unchanged.

Note to users

Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods. This category is dominated by primary metals, chemicals, and pulp.

Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods. Almost half the commodities tracked in the IPPI, and part of every commodity group, fall into this category.

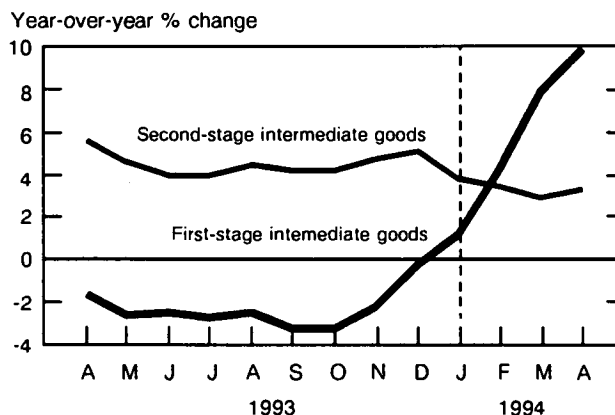
Finished goods are items most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment. These are divided into foods and feeds (which covers about two-thirds of food, feed, and beverage products), capital equipment (which is dominated by transport equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and electrical and communications products other than household appliances), and other final goods (of which the largest components are automobiles, gasoline, clothing, various chemical products, and most furniture and appliances).

Intermediate goods

The price index for first-stage intermediate goods continued to increase in April, rising 1.5%. The most important price increases in this category were for pulp (+6.5%) industrial chemicals (+1.7%) and aluminum products (+2.2%).

The index for first-stage intermediate goods was 9.9% higher in April than a year earlier. This was the largest 12-month increase since March 1989. Although they have been rising strongly for the latest five months, only in April did prices for first-stage intermediate goods regain their levels of three years ago.

Intermediate goods price indexes

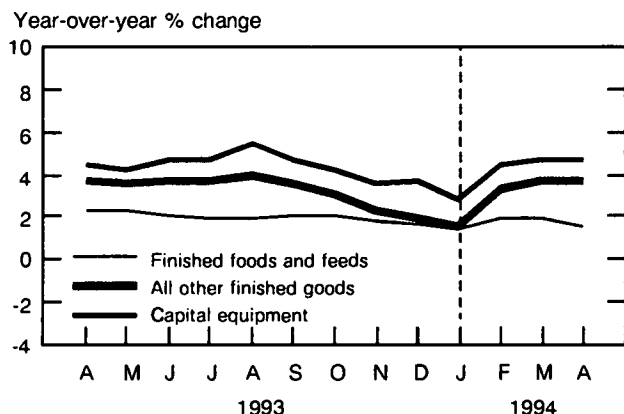


In April, the second-stage intermediate goods index edged down 0.2%. Nevertheless, the year-over-year change in second-stage intermediate goods rose to +3.2% from +2.9% in March.

Finished goods

Prices for finished goods in April rose 0.3%, the same as in March. The year-over-year change in the finished goods price index edged down to +3.4% in April, from +3.5% in March. The year-over-year change declined for foods and feeds (from +1.9% to +1.5%) and for capital equipment (from +4.7% to +4.6%). The year-over-year change in the all other finished goods index remained unchanged at +3.7%. After declines in the last half of 1993, and increases in 1994, the annual rates of change in April were about the same level as a year earlier.

Finished goods price indexes



Automobiles, pulp, paper and wood products

The automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment price index rose 1.0% in April. The 3.2% increase in the automobile price index since January has been primarily attributable to the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar.

In April, the paper and paper products index rose 2.1% as both pulp and newsprint prices increased. Domestic and export sulphate woodpulp prices rose 6.1% and 8.0% respectively. The apparent firmness of the markets for wood pulp in Canada and the United States has allowed price increases for the first time since 1992. Those increases, however, proved unsustainable. Newsprint prices rose 2.2%. Buoyed by the export market, newsprint prices continued to improve in April, despite a slight decline in the domestic market.

For the second consecutive month, prices for lumber and timber declined. Prices fell 4.1% in April after a small 0.5% decline in March. The most significant declines were for softwood lumber, where price declines ranged from -4.9% in the B.C. interior to -17.6% in the Prairie provinces. However, lumber prices in the coastal regions of British Columbia rose 1.7%, the result of price increases for western red cedar. The declines in lumber prices were a result of a healthy supply of lumber compared to the current demand. Lumber mills continued producing throughout the winter, while bad weather cut back construction.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The April 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
 (1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	April 1993	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^p	April 1993 to April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
% change*						
Industrial product price index – total	100.0	112.2	116.5	116.7	4.0	0.2
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.6	118.6	118.9	4.7	0.3
Intermediate goods	60.4	110.6	115.4	115.6	4.5	0.2
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	102.0	110.4	112.1	9.9	1.5
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	113.0	116.8	116.6	3.2	-0.2
Finished goods	39.6	114.6	118.1	118.5	3.4	0.3
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.3	120.1	120.1	1.5	0.0
Capital equipment	10.4	115.5	120.1	120.8	4.6	0.6
All other finished goods	19.3	112.3	115.9	116.4	3.7	0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	115.1	117.8	117.8	2.3	0.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.3	120.7	121.1	5.0	0.3
Beverages	2.0	124.2	124.5	124.1	-0.1	-0.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.7	164.2	164.2	6.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.0	115.5	115.8	1.6	0.3
Textile products	2.2	109.4	110.7	110.8	1.3	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.2	115.3	115.4	1.1	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	143.7	157.4	151.0	5.1	-4.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.0	119.7	119.7	0.6	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.7	107.1	109.4	4.5	2.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	131.9	138.3	138.3	4.9	0.0
Primary metal products	7.7	99.7	109.4	110.0	10.3	0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	113.4	116.6	116.9	3.1	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.9	121.0	121.2	1.9	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.4	115.6	116.8	7.7	1.0
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.5	113.3	113.3	0.7	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.7	114.3	114.7	3.6	0.3
Petroleum and coal products ²	6.4	91.2	85.4	85.6	-6.1	0.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	114.9	120.3	121.3	5.6	0.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	114.0	117.0	117.3	2.9	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.8	83.8	84.5	7.2	0.8

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

² This index is estimated for the current month.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

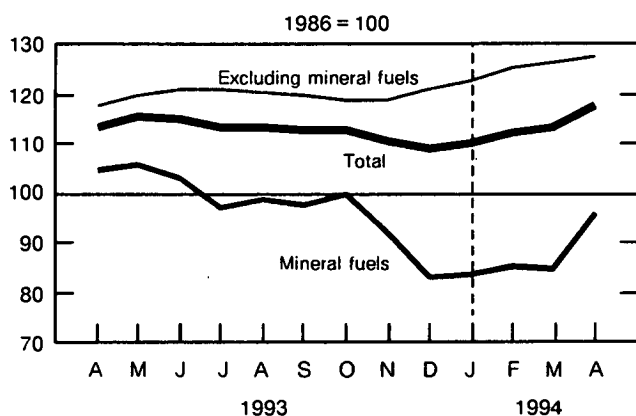
* Figure is rounded.

Raw materials price index

April 1994 (preliminary)

The raw materials price index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) rose 3.7% between March and April 1994. This increase was due to higher prices for crude oil (+15.5%) and, to a much lesser extent, wood (+2.1%). All the other components showed small price increases except for the animal and animal products and non-ferrous metals components, which declined slightly. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased 0.6% in April. On a year-over-year basis, the RMPI was up 3.5%, while the RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased 8.5%.

Raw materials price index



In April 1994, the mineral fuels index was up 13.8% from March. This increase was due to a rise in crude oil prices (+15.5%), slightly offset by seasonally lower natural gas prices (-6.8%). However, crude oil prices were still almost 10% lower than a year earlier.

Wood prices continued to increase in April (+2.1%). Logs and bolts (whose prices in April were above their previous peak in July 1993) have led the increase in wood prices. Log and bolt prices have tended to lag those of processed lumber, which turned down in the latest two months.

The non-ferrous metals index decreased slightly in April (-0.5%) due to lower prices for copper concentrates (-3.7%). The downturn in copper concentrate prices occurred after several successive increases. Nevertheless, prices for copper and for most other base metals were considerably higher than in October 1993.

Ferrous material prices edged up 0.6% in April, due to higher prices for iron ore (+1.2%). Iron and steel scrap prices increased 0.1%, which was the lowest monthly increase in the last eight months. Compared to a year earlier, ferrous material prices were up 20.4%. This increase was mainly due to higher prices for iron and steel scrap (+32.0%); however, most of the increases in scrap prices occurred in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The April 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, (\$20/\$200)) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance ¹	April 1993	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^p	April 1993 to April 1994	March 1994 to April 1994
% change*						
Raw materials total	100	113.2	113.0	117.2	3.5	3.7
Mineral fuels	32	104.6	84.1	95.7	-8.5	13.8
Vegetable products	10	95.6	111.0	111.5	16.6	0.5
Animals and animal products	26	109.8	111.7	111.6	1.6	-0.1
Wood	13	181.4	194.6	198.7	9.5	2.1
Ferrous materials	4	99.9	119.6	120.3	20.4	0.6
Non-ferrous metals	13	93.2	105.5	105.0	12.7	-0.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.3	102.3	103.3	4.0	1.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	117.2	126.4	127.2	8.5	0.6

¹ Rounded figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Characteristics of international travellers 1993

Preliminary data on the characteristics (age group, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travelled abroad during 1993 are now available. Also available are such data on residents of the United States and other countries who visited Canada during 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending May 21, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 21, 1994, totalled 257 433 tonnes, up 0.7% from the week-earlier 255 693 tonnes but down 9.5% from the year-earlier 284 526 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 285 319 tonnes, a 5.7% decrease from 5 604 804 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

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

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending May 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 14.5% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 14.2% to 4.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 11.2% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of May 14, 1994, increased 3.0% 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. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

January-April 1994

Electric power selling price indexes (1986=100) for the January to April 1994 period are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The April 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

May 1, 1994

The stocks of frozen meat products in cold storage as of May 1, 1994, amounted to 37 000 tonnes. This compares with 35 000 tonnes a month earlier and 31 000 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aggregate productivity measures, 1992.

Catalogue number 15-204E

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

Air carrier operations in Canada, April-June 1993.

Catalogue number 51-002

(Canada: \$25/\$99; United States: US\$30/US\$119; other countries: US\$35/US\$139).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, March 1994.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Imports, merchandise trade, 1993.

Catalogue number 65-203

(Canada: \$180; United States: US\$216; other countries: US\$252).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
The unemployment rate at 8.2 in 1993 is August 1993.
- Family Productivity Index, July 1993
The Family Productivity Index rose to 9.2 in July. The index index remained at record level since June 1992 (the previous and current periods index increased slightly from its record high in July 1992).
- Advances in Statistics of Education, 1993-94
Since 1983-84, reporting of education in Statistics Canada has been more than 50% better in all provinces. In 1993-94, the 5th, 10th and 15th of the 1993-94 year the number of students in a school.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Discontinued Data Series by Province and Metropolitan Area, Jan. 1993
- Total Productivity Index, 1993-94 (ending September 1, 1993)
- Family Productivity Index, 1993-94 (ending September 1, 1993)
- Labour Force Survey, July 1993
- Family Productivity Index, July 1993
- Advances in Statistics of Education, 1993-94
- Canadian House Production, Revised 1993

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 30 to June 3
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
May		
30	Employment, earnings and hours	March 1994
31	Real gross domestic product by industry at factor cost	March 1994
31	Farm cash receipts	January-March 1994
31	Net farm income	1993
31	Major release dates	June 1994
June		
1	Perspectives on labour and income	Summer 1994
2	Industrial capacity utilization rates	January-March 1994
2	Crude oil and natural gas	March 1994
3	Trusteed pension funds	Fourth quarter 1993
3	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 1994



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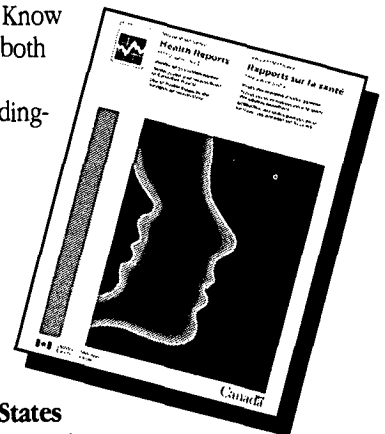
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