

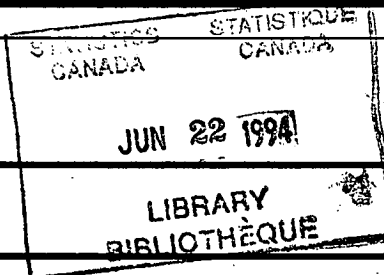


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 22, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

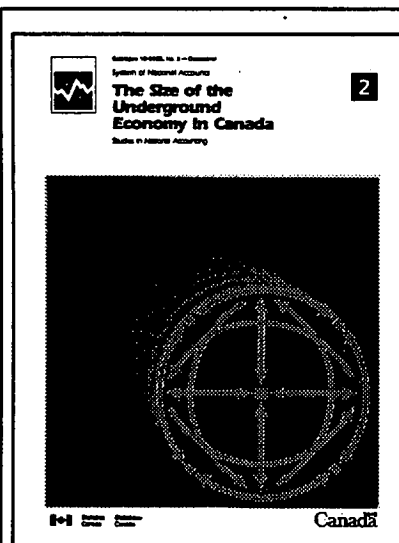
- **Labour force income profiles, 1992** 3

In 1992 women had a national median employment income of \$15,500, 4.0% higher than in 1991. But this was still \$9,600 below the level for men.
- **Cigarette sales and production, May 1994** 8

Canadian manufacturers' sales of cigarettes were up 4.3% over May 1993. However, on a year-to-date basis, sales for January to May 1994 were down slightly to 19.7 billion, from 20.3 billion for the same period in 1993.
- **Estimates of labour income, March 1994** 9

Wages and salaries of employees rose a moderate 0.4% for the second month in a row, to \$29.5 billion in March. Total labour income (which includes wages and salaries plus employee benefit packages) amounted to \$33.6 billion in March.

(continued on page 2)



The size of the underground economy in Canada

A preliminary version of this study was presented at Laurentian University in Sudbury on February 25th. Its first part defines the underground economy, drawing a distinction between unmeasured and untaxed production. The second and third parts estimate underground transactions that are potentially escaping measurement and those that are already captured in gross domestic product. The study concludes by examining whether the resultant underestimation of gross domestic product also entails an underestimation of its growth rate.

Estimates of the underground economy, as an upper limit, for 1992 are: unmeasured underground production, 2.7% of GDP; underground production already measured, 1.5%; illegal production, 1%. Thus, as an upper limit, the total value of production that may have escaped detection by the tax authorities in 1992 is 5.2%.

The size of the underground economy in Canada (13-603E, No. 2, \$38) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gylliane Gervais (613-951-9149), National Accounts and Environment Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending June 7, 1994	11
Railway carloadings, April 1994	11
Corrugated boxes and wrappers, May 1994	11
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, May 1994	11
Restaurants, caterers and taverns, April 1994	11
Local governments' long-term debt, May 1994	12
Consulting engineering industry, 1991	12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

13

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

14

Consultation on the revision of the standard industrial classification - correction

Statistics Canada has begun revising the 1980 standard industrial classification (1980 SIC). The SIC is Statistics Canada's framework for collecting, compiling and disseminating economic statistics relating to businesses. The revision is being undertaken in cooperation with the statistical agencies of the United States and Mexico. The three countries have agreed to create a common North American industrial classification system, of which the Canadian SIC will be a part. Coordinating Committees have been set up in the three countries to carry out the revision.

Users are invited to comment on the proposed conceptual framework for the new North American industrial classification system and to send in proposals for four-digit industries as soon as possible (but not later than August 31, 1994) to Shaila Nijhowne (613-951-8577, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Director, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8-D8 Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

The three-country agreement describing the conceptual framework, guidelines for making proposals, and background papers are available from Mr. Kim Farrall (613-951-4245, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Coordinator, SIC Revision, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8D2, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

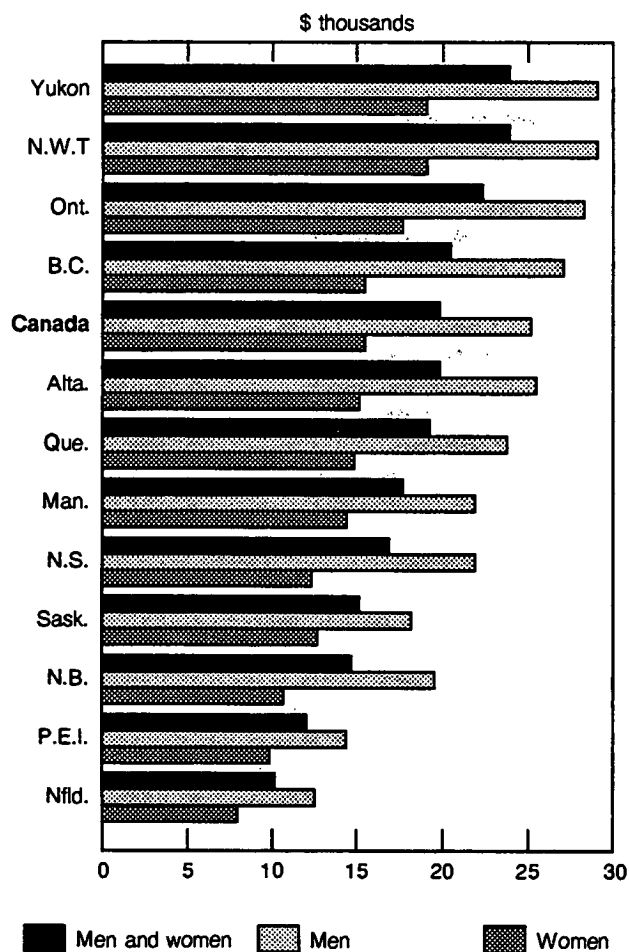
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force income profiles

1992

In 1992 women had a national median employment income of \$15,500, 4.0% higher than in 1991. But it was still \$9,600 below the level for men, which rose marginally.

Median employment income in 1992



Source: Labour force income profiles, Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Women in the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Hull census metropolitan area (CMAs are areas with

Note to users

Labour force income profiles for 1992 are obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1993.

In this release, the labour force is defined as all persons who reported income from either employment or unemployment insurance benefits (UI). Employment income is defined as wages, salaries, or self-employment income. Income figures represent employment income for part- and full-time workers. An individual is counted as an unemployment insurance recipient if he/she received unemployment insurance for any portion of the tax year. UI benefits include: regular, sickness, maternity, adoption, retirement and fishing benefits; payments for attending approved training courses; payments for participating in job creation projects or work-sharing agreements. The proportions of incidence of UI in these data are derived from the number of recipients of unemployment insurance in the labour force.

population of 100,000 or more) had the highest median employment income in Canada, at \$21,900. Men in the Oshawa CMA ranked first at \$37,100. Oshawa was the first-ranked CMA for median employment income for all taxfilers, at \$27,400.

Gender gap narrows slightly

The gap between the median employment incomes of men and women in Canada is narrowing, but only slightly. Women had a median employment income of \$15,500, a 4.0% increase over the 1991 figure of \$14,900. Meanwhile, the median for men rose 0.4% to \$25,100, from \$25,000. After adjusting for inflation, the increase for women was 2.5%, whereas the median for men fell 1.1%. (Median employment income is the level of employment income at which half the population has a greater income and half has a lower income.)

The median employment income for all taxfilers rose 2.1% to \$19,900 in 1992, from \$19,500 in 1991. After taking inflation into account, the increase was only 0.5% in 1992. This was better than the 4.3% drop after adjusting for inflation between 1990 and 1991.

All provinces except Newfoundland showed increases in median employment income for taxfilers between 1991 and 1992. In Newfoundland, the median employment income for all taxfilers decreased 1.0% to \$10,200. Women's median employment income increased in all provinces; the largest increase was in British Columbia (+5.4% to \$15,500). Median employment income for men dropped in Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and, most substantially, in Newfoundland (-6.0% to \$12,500).

Oshawa and Ottawa-Hull are still the top CMAs

Of the 26 CMAs in Canada, the top six for 1992 were unchanged in rank from 1991. For all taxfilers, Oshawa held the top spot for median employment income with \$27,400. Ottawa-Hull (Ontario portion) ranked second at \$26,400 and Ottawa-Hull (Quebec portion) ranked third at \$24,900.

The order of the CMAs changes when they are ranked by sex. For women, Ottawa-Hull (Ontario portion) ranked first at \$21,900 median employment income, Ottawa-Hull (Quebec portion) ranked second at \$21,600, and Toronto ranked third at \$20,500. Concentrations of women in higher-paying managerial and administrative occupations partly explain the high medians for these CMAs (1991 Census). Other CMAs where women's median employment income ranked better than men's include Montréal and Vancouver. Montréal ranked 14th in median employment income for women, whereas it ranked 22nd for men. Vancouver ranked 6th for women compared with 15th for men.

For men, Oshawa ranked first for median employment income at \$37,100. Top occupations for men in Oshawa included product fabrication and managerial/administration (1991 Census). Ottawa-Hull (Ontario portion) ranked second for men at \$32,100. Thunder Bay ranked third at \$32,000. Other CMAs where median employment income ranked higher for men than for women include Sudbury and Saint John (New Brunswick). Men's median employment income in Sudbury ranked 5th, whereas women's ranked 20th. In Saint John, men's median employment income ranked 12th and women's ranked 23rd.

Northern and western cities remain highest in the rankings

For cities with a population of 10,000 or more, Yellowknife (Northwest Territories) had the highest ranking of median employment income for all taxfilers,

Incidence of unemployment insurance (UI) by postal geography

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division produces data for geographical areas as small as a letter carrier's walk or as large as the nation. The following data on the incidence of UI are for urban forward sortation areas (FSAs) with at least 500 taxfilers. FSAs are specific geographical areas identified by the first three characters of the postal code.

In 1992, the highest incidence of UI for men in an FSA was A1Y in Carbonear, Newfoundland (60.9%). The lowest incidence of UI for men was M4N in North York, Ontario (2.7%).

For women, the highest incidence of UI for an FSA was also A1Y in Carbonear, Newfoundland (51.2%). The lowest incidence was K1M in Rockcliffe, Ontario (5.4%).

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

at \$36,100. Fort McMurray (Alberta) ranked second at \$34,200 and Kanata (Ontario) ranked third at \$31,900.

For women, Yellowknife also ranked first in median employment income, at \$28,600, a 0.7% decrease from 1991. Saint-Lambert (Quebec) ranked second for women at \$24,700 and Pickering (Ontario) ranked third at \$24,000.

For men, Fort McMurray (Alberta) remained highest in the rankings of median employment income, at \$57,500 in 1992, up 4.5% from \$55,000 in 1991. The next two spots belonged to cities in Quebec: Beaconsfield ranked second at \$50,300 and Kirkland ranked third at \$46,200.

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Median employment income

	1992 Median	1992 Rank	1991 Median	1991 to 1992
	\$		\$	% change
Men and women				
Newfoundland	10,200	12	10,300	-0.97
Prince Edward Island	12,000	11	11,700	2.56
New Brunswick	14,700	10	14,300	2.80
Saskatchewan	15,100	9	15,000	0.67
Nova Scotia	16,800	8	16,600	1.20
Manitoba	17,600	7	17,000	3.53
Quebec	19,200	6	18,800	2.13
Alberta	19,800	5	19,500	1.54
Canada	19,900		19,500	2.05
British Columbia	20,500	4	19,900	3.02
Ontario	22,300	3	21,800	2.29
Yukon	23,900	2	22,800	4.82
Northwest Territories	23,900	2	23,700	0.84
Men				
Newfoundland	12,500	12	13,300	-6.02
Prince Edward Island	14,300	11	14,000	2.14
Saskatchewan	18,100	10	18,400	-1.63
New Brunswick	19,500	9	19,300	1.04
Manitoba	21,900	8	21,300	2.82
Nova Scotia	21,900	8	21,900	0.00
Quebec	23,700	6	23,500	0.85
Canada	25,100		25,000	0.40
Alberta	25,400	5	25,300	0.40
British Columbia	27,100	4	26,800	1.12
Ontario	28,300	3	28,000	1.07
Northwest Territories	29,000	2	29,300	-1.02
Yukon	29,000	2	27,800	4.32
Women				
Newfoundland	8,000	12	7,800	2.56
Prince Edward Island	9,900	11	9,800	1.02
New Brunswick	10,600	10	10,300	2.91
Saskatchewan	12,600	9	12,300	2.44
Nova Scotia	12,300	8	12,000	2.50
Manitoba	14,300	7	13,800	3.62
Quebec	14,900	6	14,300	4.20
Alberta	15,200	5	14,800	2.70
Canada	15,500		14,900	4.03
British Columbia	15,500	4	14,700	5.44
Ontario	17,600	3	17,000	3.53
Yukon	19,000	2	18,700	1.60
Northwest Territories	19,000	2	18,700	1.60

Census metropolitan areas – median employment income in 1992

	Men and women		Men		Women	
	Employment income	Rank	Employment income	Rank	Employment income	Rank
	\$		\$		\$	
Oshawa	27,400	1	37,100	1	19,400	4
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	26,400	2	32,100	2	21,900	1
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	24,900	3	28,500	9	21,600	2
Toronto	24,000	4	28,400	10	20,500	3
Thunder Bay	23,300	5	32,000	3	16,400	16
Hamilton	22,900	6	31,800	4	16,900	12
Kitchener	22,300	7	29,400	7	16,900	12
London	22,000	9	27,600	14	18,000	5
Québec	22,000	9	27,200	19	17,000	9
Vancouver	22,000	9	27,500	15	17,800	6
Calgary	21,900	11	27,800	12	17,300	8
Windsor	21,800	12	30,900	6	15,300	18
Halifax	21,700	13	28,000	11	17,000	9
Regina	21,700	13	27,300	17	17,500	7
Sudbury	21,600	15	31,700	5	14,700	20
Edmonton	21,500	16	27,500	15	17,800	6
Victoria	20,800	17	26,100	20	17,000	9
Montréal	20,700	18	25,100	22	16,800	14
Saint John	20,000	19	27,800	12	14,200	23
Winnipeg	20,000	19	25,500	21	16,100	17
Canada	19,900		25,100		15,500	
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	19,400	21	27,300	17	11,800	26
St. Catharines-Niagara	19,200	22	28,800	8	13,300	24
Saskatoon	18,600	23	25,000	23	14,300	21
Trois-Rivières	18,600	23	24,800	24	13,100	25
Sherbrooke	18,500	25	23,400	25	14,300	21
St. John's	18,100	26	22,000	6	15,300	18

Cities (population 10,000 or more) – median employment income for women in 1992

	Highest median income		Lowest median income
	\$		\$
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	28,600	Quesnel, B.C.	10,900
Saint-Lambert, Que.	24,700	La Baie, Que.	10,800
Pickering, Ont.	24,000	Grand-mère, Que.	10,600
Aylmer, Que.	23,400	Bathurst, N.B.	10,600
Orléans, Ont.	23,300	Gloucester, N.S.	9,500

Cities (population 10,000 or more) - median employment income for men in 1992

	Highest median income		Lowest median income
	\$		\$
Fort McMurray, Alta.	57,500	Saint-Laurent, Que.	18,500
Beaconsfield, Que.	50,300	Yorkton, Sask.	18,500
Kirkland, Que.	46,200	North Battleford, Sask.	18,400
Kanata, Ont.	44,200	Gloucester, Ont.	18,300
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	43,800	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	17,000
Westmount, Que.	43,800		

Incidence of unemployment insurance (UI) beneficiaries by forward sortation area (FSA) in 1992

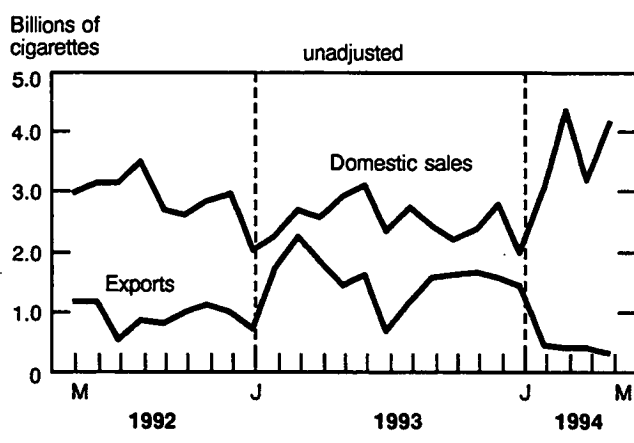
FSA	Location of FSA	Labour force	UI beneficiaries	Incidence of UI
				%
Men-highest incidence of UI				
A1Y	Carbonear	460	280	60.87
B1V	Sydney mines	1,860	940	50.54
B1H	Scotchtown	340	170	50.00
A2B	Grand Falls-Windsor	1,390	690	49.64
B1N	Sydney	1,320	640	48.48
Men-lowest incidence of UI				
K1M	Rockcliffe	400	20	5.00
T6R	Edmonton	2,740	130	4.74
K1V	Orléans	990	40	4.04
H3Y	Westmount	2,570	90	3.50
M4N	North York	1,470	40	2.72
Women-highest incidence of UI				
A1Y	Carbonear	410	210	51.22
A2B	Grand Falls-Windsor	1,010	510	50.50
E3Z	Grand Falls	240	110	45.83
V2R	Vedder Crossing	310	140	45.16
G9T	Grand-mère	3,060	1,320	43.14
Women-lowest incidence of UI				
H3Y	Westmount	2,540	210	8.27
T6G	Edmonton	2,660	220	8.27
V7S	West Vancouver	2,130	170	7.98
M4W	Toronto	2,810	200	7.12
M4N	North York	1,360	80	5.88
K1M	Rockcliffe	370	20	5.41

Cigarette sales and production

May 1994

Canadian manufacturers sold 4.5 billion cigarettes in May 1994, 4.3% more than in May 1993. On a year-to-date basis, sales to the end of May totalled 19.7 billion, down slightly from 20.3 billion for the same period in 1993. Sales in early 1993, however, were unusually high, causing 1993 to be the first year to show an increase after 11 years of declining sales.

Domestic sales and exports



Canadian manufacturers sold 16.7 billion cigarettes in the domestic market from January to the end of May 1994, up 35.2% from the same period last year. Exports declined substantially during this period and were down 63.7%.

In February the federal government decreased cigarette taxes and imposed a tax on exported cigarettes. Some provincial governments also reduced taxes on cigarettes.

Total production was 4.4 billion cigarettes in May 1994, a 10.9% increase from May 1993. Year-to-date cigarette production amounted to 22.4 billion, 7.8% higher than for the same period in 1993.

Inventories remained relatively stable (5.7 billion) and comparable to year-earlier data.

Sales and export data are the aggregates of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers and are not retail sales or final consumption. Also, exports are excise-duty-free, cross-border shipments to any country outside Canada. Detailed export data by country are available about 60 days after the reference month in *Exports by commodity* (65-004, \$60/\$600).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The May 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Volume of cigarettes

	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	January to May 1994	January to May 1993 ^r	Jan.-May 1993 to Jan.-May 1994
	millions							% change
Domestic sales	1,943	3,053	4,346	3,192	4,188	16,722	12,369	35.2
Exports	1,398	412	374	347	292	2,823	7,777	-63.7
Total sales ¹	3,352	3,486	4,767	3,569	4,517	19,691	20,283	-2.9
Production	3,806	3,783	5,878	4,531	4,444	22,442	20,821	7.8

^r Revised figures

¹ Total sales include domestic excise-duty-free sales, in addition to domestic sales and exports.

Estimates of labour income

March 1994 (preliminary)

For the first time since February 1993, wages and salaries rose for a second straight month (+0.4% to \$29.5 billion in March). Growth in wages and salaries in manufacturing and construction contributed to the increase in March.

Employers' contributions to employee benefit packages or supplementary labour income rose 0.7% to \$4.1 billion in March, following a decline in January and little growth in February.

British Columbia stays strong despite a decline in March

Wages and salaries declined 0.8% in British Columbia in March. This was the first decline since May 1993 and was due to decreased employment (The decline in May 1993 was partly due to work stoppages in education.)

In Quebec, wages and salaries increased significantly in March (+0.8%), the first strong increase since June 1993. The weakness in most of 1993 was due to declines in mining, construction, and provincial administration.

Growth in Ontario's wages and salaries slowed in March to 0.2% after a 0.8% increase in February—the highest growth in the last 15 months. Manufacturing contributed to the growth in March.

Moderate growth in manufacturing

Wages and salaries in manufacturing grew 0.7% in March after a strong 1.3% gain in February. Manufacturing increased in 1993 mainly in Ontario and Quebec.

Construction wages and salaries grew 2.3% in March. This was only the second increase since January 1993.

After a slight increase in February, wages and salaries in the finance, insurance and real estate industries declined a substantial 2.5% in March. This was partly due to lower special payments and to declines in employment and average earnings.

Little wage growth in government administration

Wages and salaries declined by 0.7% in federal administration and by 0.1% in provincial administration in March. Wages and salaries in

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

provincial administration declined in 9 of the last 15 months, a result of legislation to reduce provincial government expenditures. Declines in August 1993 (-2.0%) and December 1993 (-3.0%) were due to unpaid holidays taken by government employees.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

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

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

A note on revisions

Wages and salaries

Upon receipt of the 1992 Revenue Canada taxation benchmark, wages and salaries for 1992 were revised downward by \$1.8 billion to \$341 billion. In turn, a \$3.3 billion downward revision was made to wages and salaries for 1993. As a result, the growth in wages and salaries for 1992 was less than expected at 1.6%, while the growth in wages and salaries for 1993 was dampened to 2.1%.

The largest downward revision was for Ontario's wages and salaries, slowing the growth rate of Ontario's wages and salaries to 0.5% in 1992 and 1.3% in 1993.

Supplementary labour income

Supplementary labour income estimates were revised upward by \$854 million in 1991 and by \$153 million in 1992. As a result, the 1993 projected estimate was revised upward by \$1 billion. The revised 6.2% growth rate for 1993 is much higher than the 3.9% growth rate that was first projected. Revisions to 1991 and 1992 resulted from the receipt of revised data for pensions and the 1992 Revenue Canada taxation benchmark for employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and Canada/Quebec Pension Plan.

□

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	March 1993	February 1994 ^r	March 1994 ^p	February 1994 to March 1994
	\$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	243.5	227.8	232.4	2.0
Logging and forestry	227.5	236.9	241.3	1.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	590.5	577.6	584.8	1.2
Manufacturing industries	5,051.6	5,194.9	5,230.2	0.7
Construction industry	1,609.5	1,542.1	1,578.0	2.3
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,807.7	2,795.0	2,818.8	0.9
Trade	4,000.1	4,084.8	4,123.7	1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,554.9	2,647.7	2,581.2	-2.5
Commercial and personal services	3,910.1	4,090.3	4,074.1	-0.4
Educational and related services	2,734.5	2,731.5	2,739.4	0.3
Health and social services	2,736.0	2,747.9	2,770.6	0.8
Federal administration and other government offices	1,015.9	1,020.8	1,013.3	-0.7
Provincial administration	752.3	733.9	733.3	-0.1
Local administration	715.1	699.3	701.0	0.2
Total wages and salaries	29,042.3	29,351.5	29,460.5	0.4
Supplementary labour income	3,954.0	4,090.0	4,118.5	0.7
Labour income	32,996.4	33,441.4	33,578.9	0.4
	March 1993	February 1994 ^r	March 1994 ^p	March 1993 to March 1994
	\$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	158.3	125.6	151.0	-4.6
Logging and forestry	187.3	213.3	198.7	6.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	587.9	573.4	582.5	-0.9
Manufacturing industries	4,926.6	5,062.5	5,084.9	3.2
Construction industry	1,370.9	1,280.4	1,342.2	-2.1
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,768.5	2,757.8	2,779.0	0.4
Trade	3,936.4	3,954.4	4,044.9	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,519.1	2,587.1	2,545.1	1.0
Commercial and personal services	3,791.1	3,929.8	3,930.4	3.7
Educational and related services	2,856.9	2,844.1	2,861.6	0.2
Health and social services	2,721.8	2,698.4	2,755.9	1.3
Federal administration and other government offices	1,013.8	1,004.5	1,000.6	-1.3
Provincial administration	743.4	712.5	725.0	-2.5
Local administration	697.0	688.3	683.4	-2.0
Total wages and salaries	28,279.0	28,432.1	28,685.1	1.4
Supplementary labour income	3,922.4	4,010.2	4,081.3	4.1
Labour income	32,201.4	32,442.3	32,766.4	1.8

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending June 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 12.7% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 17.6% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 6.5% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of June 7, 1994 increased 4.3% 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. ■

Railway carloadings

April 1994

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.5 million tonnes in April 1994, a 7.5% increase from April 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from U.S. connections during April.

For January to April 1994, total loadings increased 4.5% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 12.1% during the same period.

All 1993 figures have been revised.

The April 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released the third week of June.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

May 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 196 933 thousand square metres in May 1994, an 8.9% increase from 180 870^r (revised) thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to May 1994, domestic shipments totalled 950 997 thousand square metres, a 9.8% increase from 865 869^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

The May 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

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

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

May 1994

Manufacturers shipped 2 289 236 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1994, up 52.9% from 1 496 959 square metres a year earlier but a 47.2% drop from 4 333 571 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1994 totalled 13 565 212 square metres, an 18.2% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The May 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

April 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,647 million for April 1994, a 2.6% increase from \$1,604 million in April 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, \$7/\$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications"

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Local governments' long-term debt May 1994

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulation. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Consulting engineering industry 1991

Data for 1991 from the annual survey of consulting engineers are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Friday, September 16, 1993 For release at 8:30 A.M.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.3 in August 1993.	2
• Family Productivity Index, July 1993 The Family Productivity Index rose 0.2% in July. The index was revised to reflect new data for 1992, the household and urban population index dropped slightly from its report high in May 1993.	4
• Assessment Statistics of Saskatchewan, 1992-93 Since 1988, according to information on federal deficits has risen from \$55.2 billion to an estimated \$65.2 billion in 1992-93. The 1993 release from 1992-93 was the smallest increase in a decade.	6
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
• Government Data Series by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1993 • Great Northern Survey, 1992, Spring/Summer 93, 1993 • Family Productivity Index, July 1993 • Census of Canada, 1991 • Census of Canada, 1991 • Census of Canada, 1991	
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	10
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17	11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$120; United States: US\$144; other countries: US\$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1994. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The size of the underground economy in Canada
Catalogue number 13-603E, No. 2

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Survey of Canadian nursery trades industry, 1992 and 1993.

Catalogue number 22-203

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$32; other countries: US\$37).

Exports by country, January-March 1994.

Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: \$90/\$360; United States: US\$108/US\$432; other countries: US\$126/US\$504).

Exports by commodity, March 1994.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$60/\$600; United States: US\$72/US\$720; other countries: US\$84/US\$840).

Exports, merchandise trade, 1993.

Catalogue number 65-202

(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.



How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

Or fax your order to us:

1-613-951-1584

For address changes: Please refer to your customer account number.

To order a publication by mail write: Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



1010167508

The Daily, June 22, 1994

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services—from seminars to consultations—are also offered. Call or write your nearest Regional Reference Centre for more information.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 412, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.

Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 300, MacDonald Building
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-661-7828
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138-4th Avenue Southeast
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 300
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629