

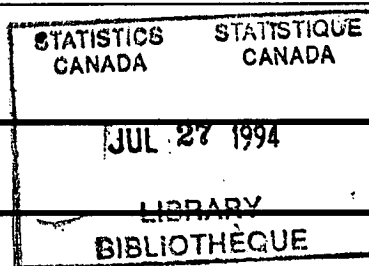


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Unemployment insurance statistics, May 1994** 3

Between April and May, the number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits continued to decrease, falling 2.5% to 898,000. This is the lowest level since April 1990.
- **Industrial product price index, June 1994** 6

Higher prices for processed raw materials accelerated the year-over-year change in manufactured goods prices to +5.5% in June. This represents the highest rate of change among members of the G-7.
- **Raw materials price index, June 1994** 11

Raw materials prices rose 2.2% in June. Higher prices for crude oil (+7.8%) and non-ferrous metals—particularly copper (+8.1%)—were the major contributors.

(continued on page 2)

Canadian economic observer

July 1994

The July 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy and of the major economic events in June. A separate and more extensive statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Historical statistical supplement* is also released today and is available free to subscribers. It contains annual historical data for all the series reported monthly in *Canadian economic observer*.

The July 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) and *Canadian economic observer—historical statistical supplement, 1993/94* (11-210, \$27) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.



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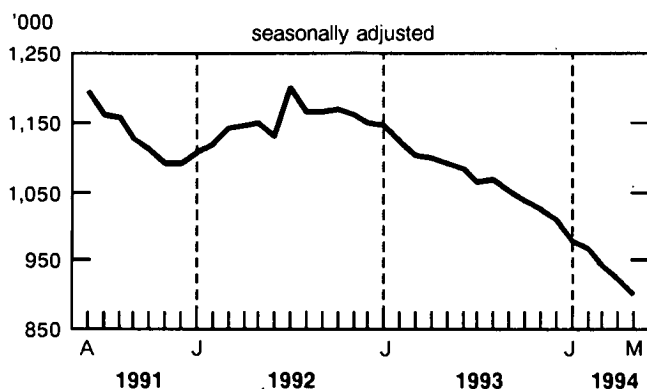
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment insurance statistics

May 1994 (preliminary)

Between April and May, the number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits continued to decrease, falling 2.5% to 898,000. This is the lowest level since April 1990.

The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits continues to decline



Number of male beneficiaries is declining more rapidly

The number of male beneficiaries has been falling more rapidly than the number of female beneficiaries. Since peaking in July 1992, the number of male beneficiaries has decreased 28.0%, but the number of female beneficiaries has decreased only 22.7%. This trend follows what has been observed after previous recessions. Commonly, over the business cycle, the number of male beneficiaries fluctuates more than the number of female beneficiaries. This can be explained in part by a greater downturn in the labour market conditions of industries with a higher concentration of male-dominated jobs. For example, between March 1990 and July 1992, there was a large increase in the number of male beneficiaries. This corresponded to decreased employment, as reported by the labour force survey, in the male-dominated industries of construction and manufacturing.

Note to users

Unless specified in the text, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The majority who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (83% in 1993). To qualify for those benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks, and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

For comparison, during the 1981-82 recession, the number of male beneficiaries jumped 137.1% but the number of female beneficiaries rose only 92.8%. Subsequently, there was a steeper decline in the number of male beneficiaries. During the latest recession, the number of male beneficiaries increased 44.8% between March 1990 and July 1992, while the number of female beneficiaries advanced only 25.4%.

Between April and May 1994, the number of claimants who received regular benefits declined in all jurisdictions except Alberta (+5.1%). There was virtually no change in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The largest proportional decreases occurred in the Yukon (-8.0%) and Prince Edward Island (-6.7%).

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
	seasonally adjusted	% change
Canada	898,080	-2.5
Newfoundland	52,340	0.6
Prince Edward Island	11,670	-6.7
Nova Scotia	49,640	0.6
New Brunswick	52,440	-1.6
Quebec	300,590	-3.8
Ontario	228,860	-3.3
Manitoba	22,970	-3.1
Saskatchewan	19,350	-0.2
Alberta	64,740	5.1
British Columbia	98,630	-1.4
Yukon	1,550	-8.0
Northwest Territories	1,400	-1.5

Number of claims is lowest since August 1981

In May 1994, the number of UI claims received stood at 244,000, the lowest level since August 1981. May's decline (-4.3%) is the largest month-to-month decrease observed so far in 1994.

Year-to-date benefits are down 10.6% (unadjusted)

In May \$1.4 billion was paid in benefits (including regular and special benefits) to individuals, down 8.9% from May 1993. The amount of benefits paid for the first five months of 1994 amounted to \$8.0 billion, down 10.6% from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The May 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for March, April and May 1994 and will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	unadjusted	% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	11,200	-26.1
Halifax	13,480	-12.2
Saint John	5,670	-5.3
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,590	-11.8
Québec	29,350	-8.2
Sherbrooke	5,760	-17.4
Trois-Rivières	6,790	-26.0
Montréal	130,690	-16.6
Hull	9,160	-14.5
Ottawa	15,500	-18.2
Oshawa	6,730	-16.4
Toronto	112,790	-20.9
Hamilton	15,700	-22.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	12,250	-18.8
Kitchener	9,190	-23.2
London	8,630	-22.4
Windsor	6,410	-22.8
Sudbury	5,000	-27.5
Thunder Bay	4,750	-21.6
Winnipeg	18,720	-21.1
Regina	3,890	-20.0
Saskatoon	5,520	-22.3
Calgary	23,670	-16.4
Edmonton	28,880	-8.7
Vancouver	54,590	-15.4
Victoria	7,620	-18.3

Unemployment insurance statistics

		May 1993	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,089	939 ^r	921 ^p	898 ^p	-2.5
Amount paid	\$'000	1,232,970	1,080,085	1,055,277	1,017,556	-3.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,795	4,268	4,158	4,032	-3.0
Claims received	'000	279	254	255	244	-4.3
		May 1993	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,314	1,376 ^r	1,293 ^p	1,105 ^p	-15.8
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,090	1,123 ^r	1,055 ^p	889 ^p	-18.5
Claims received	'000	212	233	198	192	-9.2
Amount paid	\$'000	1,549,796	1,821,821	1,487,312	1,411,843	-8.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,856	6,581	5,369	5,374	-8.2
Average weekly benefit	\$	261.48	263.02	261.78	258.75	-1.0
		Year-to-date (January to May)				
		1993	1994			1993 to 1994
		% change				
Year-to-date						
Beneficiaries, average	'000	1,491		1,317 ^p		-11.7
Claims received	'000	1,279		1,175		-8.1
Amount paid	\$'000	8,951,087		8,006,187		-10.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	32,940		29,303		-11.0
Average weekly benefit	\$	264.47		262.82		-0.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

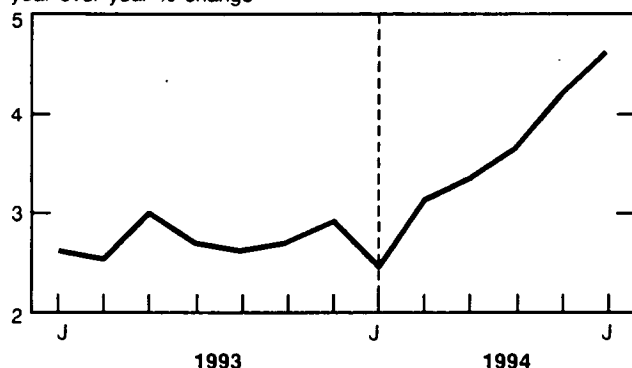
Industrial product price index

June (preliminary)

The year-over-year change in manufacturers' prices continued to climb in June, accelerating to +5.5% from +4.9% in May. This rate of change, which has been rising since January, reached its highest level since late 1982. The month-to-month increase was 0.6%.

Manufactured goods prices

year-over-year % change



Inflationary pressure continued to come almost entirely from intermediate goods while manufacturers' prices for consumer goods tended to remain stable overall or fell.

The year-over-year change in producer prices in Canada remains appreciably higher than in the other G-7 countries. The next highest rate is in Italy (which generally has an appreciably higher level of inflation). This is consistent with the Canadian economy being further along in the recovery process than certain other economies in the G-7. However, the structure of Canada's manufacturing sector differs from that in other G-7 countries: processing raw materials and exporting these products plays a much larger role in Canada.

Price increases in June were widespread. Manufacturers saw prices rise in 14 major product groups. The most significant increases were again for primary metal products, pulp, and wood products. Also important were price increases for petroleum and coal products and for automobiles and other transportation equipment. Except for petroleum products, the largest proportion of all these products are exported.

Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI), differs from the consumer price index (CPI) in that it records what the producer receives, not what the consumer pays. It excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between when a good leaves the plant and when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale and retail costs.

The IPPI includes most of the goods that appear in the CPI. These are generally found in either the finished foods and feeds category or in the other finished goods category. However, the IPPI also includes many other goods of importance to Canadian manufacturers, including intermediate goods and capital goods, but it does not include any services.

Another important difference between the CPI and the IPPI is that the CPI includes imports but not exports, whereas the IPPI includes exports but not imports. Because a large proportion of certain commodities are exported, changes in exchange rates will be strongly reflected in the movement of these product indexes, particularly automobiles, pulp and paper and, to a lesser extent, lumber and other products. A decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar increases the value of prices quoted in U.S. dollars.

The absence of services, indirect taxes and distribution costs means that the IPPI reflects only some of the forces behind changes in the overall price level in the economy. Still, it provides a better idea of changes in the health of many industries than does the CPI. Since the IPPI reflects price changes as goods leave the plant, it may give advance notice of changes in the pattern of consumer inflation; but the impact of these changes can be moderated by changes in wages and prices at other stages of the distribution process. Elements of the IPPI are also frequently used by businesses in contract escalator clauses to track changes in important inputs.

Annual inflation rates of producer prices

Canada	5.5%	June
Italy	3.5%	March
United Kingdom	2.0%	June
Germany	1.1%	May
United States	0.0%	June
France	-1.5%	First quarter
Japan	-2.3%	May

Metals, pulp and paper, lumber and cars

June's increase in primary metal prices (+2.5%) was mainly due to increases in prices for copper and copper alloy products (+8.1%), aluminum products (+3.0%) and nickel products (+11.3%). These increases were encouraged by the ongoing gradual world recovery.

Pulp prices were up 5.2% in June with domestic prices increasing faster than export prices. For sulphate wood pulp, domestic prices were up 9.3%, while export prices were up 6.0%. Domestically, the impact of increased demand was reinforced by concern over a possible strike in the pulp industry in British Columbia. Overall prices for newsprint also rose in June as export prices increased while domestic prices continued to fluctuate.

Prices for lumber, sawmill, and other wood products continued to recover (+1.6%). Price increases ranged from 1.5% in the interior of British Columbia to 6.9% in Quebec.

The 0.4% increase in transport equipment prices was primarily due to a 0.7% increase in export prices for automobiles and trucks. These increases were primarily due to an 0.8% appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, which increased the value of U.S. dollars paid to Canadian producers. The value of the U.S. dollar was 8.6% higher than in June 1993.

Inflationary pressures

Inflationary pressures in June came principally from a number of processed raw materials and from certain other intermediate goods, for which much of the output is exported. These inflationary pressures were reinforced by the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar. There was, however, only a marginal increase in inflationary pressures in the finished goods category. The overall effect on the Canadian economy is likely to be an improved profit picture for exporting Canadian manufacturers but relatively little upward pressure on the consumer price index.

Intermediate goods

Both first-stage and second-stage intermediate goods contributed to the inflationary pressure on manufacturers' prices.

For first-stage intermediate goods, inflationary pressure came primarily from pulp and from products made from copper and copper alloy, aluminum and nickel. Overall, the year-over-year change in prices for first-stage intermediate goods jumped to +14.5% in June. This was its highest level since June 1988. Although prices for first-stage intermediate goods have been rising for the latest seven months, prices have only regained their levels of the start of 1991.

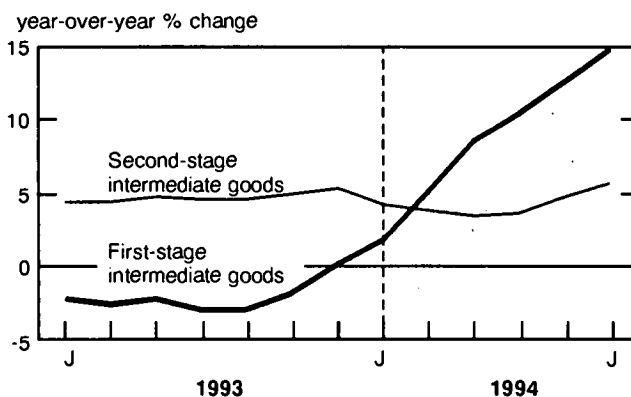
For second-stage intermediate goods, the year-over-year price change increased to +5.2% from +4.4%. Overall, prices for this category rose by 0.6% from May to June, with lumber and timber (+2.9%) and newsprint (+1.5%) having the greatest

Definitions

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 goods 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 prices



impact. The 1.1% increase for petroleum and coal products also contributed to inflationary pressure in this category.

Finished goods

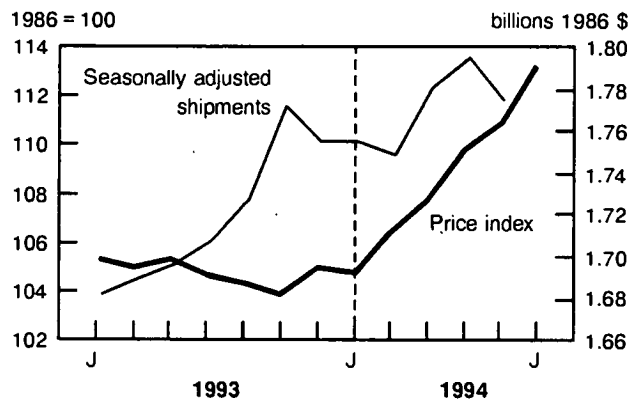
The overall price level for finished goods in June rose 0.3% as the year-over-year change in the finished goods prices edged up to +3.3% from +3.2%. However, inflationary pressure only increased in the capital equipment category, where the year-over-year change in prices rose from +4.3% to +4.5% as transportation equipment prices increased. The year-over-year change in prices for foods and feeds dropped from +1.4% to +1.3%, while for other finished goods it remained at +3.7%.

Biannual review

During the first half of 1994, prices in the forestry industries (including wood, pulp, and paper) and in the non-ferrous metal industries were very active. All these industries played important roles in the increase in the year-over-year level of price changes for intermediate products.

The overall price level in the paper and allied products industry has been increasing since December 1993. The seasonally adjusted level of shipments in these industries increased noticeably after October 1993. It moved up again in March and April 1994.

Paper and allied products industries

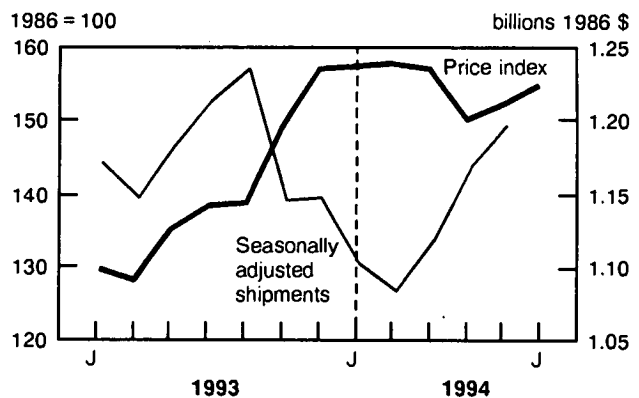


Pulp prices reached a trough in November 1993, and have been rising since December. Meanwhile, pulp exports have been tending to increase since October. A recovery in newsprint prices began in January, while newsprint exports have been tending to increase since September.

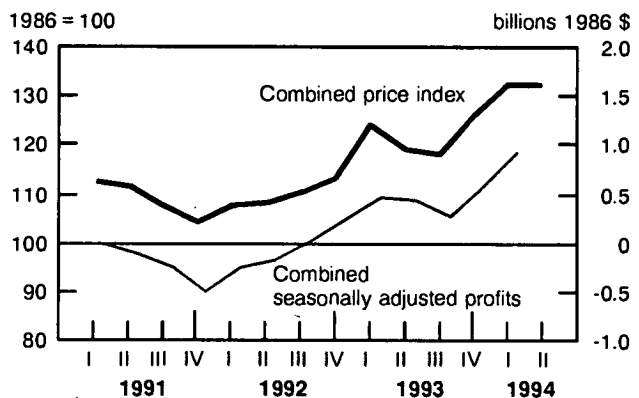
Declining wood industry shipments over the winter of 1994, in response to higher interest rates and bad weather, coincided with a levelling of prices in this industry. However, price levels did not decline noticeably until April, when seasonally adjusted shipments were already recovering. The decline proved short-lived as prices began to recover in May and shipments continued to increase.

A rise in wood prices during the last two quarters of 1993 and increases in pulp and paper prices in the fourth quarter of 1993 and in the first quarter of 1994 have had a strong effect on profit levels in these industries. This continues the clear relationship between prices and profits in this area, which has existed for the last 3½ years.

Wood industries



Prices and profits in the wood and pulp and paper industries



A high level of Canadian shipments in the non-ferrous metal refining and smelting industry during the last two quarters of 1993 coincided with high foreign production and a generally weak world economy to lower prices. As 1994 opened, an international agreement to restrict output and a recovering world economy acted together to begin a recovery in non-ferrous metals prices. Then, as world output recovered and prices continued to rise, shipments also recovered. The business media, however, remain concerned about the speculative component of the price increase and are uncertain whether the improved price levels will continue robust or whether production will outrun demand, leading to a new decline in price levels.

During the first half of 1994, prices have tended to increase slowly in many major categories of industrial production. Since December 1993, the overall price level is up for: meat, fish and dairy products (+1.4%), other food and feed products (+1.7%), metal fabricated products (+1.9%), machinery and equipment (+1.3%), and electronic and communications equipment (+1.3%). Prices for textiles and clothing have also tended to increase slowly. Price levels for automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment have tended to follow movements in the exchange rate. Petroleum and coal product

prices are up 5.5% since December, and chemical prices are up 2.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The June 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of August. 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	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
% change						
Industrial product price index - total	100.0	112.0	117.5	118.2	5.5	0.6
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.4	119.4	120.2	6.0	0.7
Intermediate goods	60.4	109.8	116.5	117.6	7.1	0.9
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	101.9	114.1	116.7	14.5	2.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	112.1	117.2	117.9	5.2	0.6
Finished goods	39.6	115.3	118.8	119.1	3.3	0.3
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.7	120.4	120.3	1.3	-0.1
Capital equipment	10.4	116.0	120.8	121.2	4.5	0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	113.2	117.0	117.4	3.7	0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.1	117.5	117.3	1.0	-0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.8	121.2	121.2	4.7	0.0
Beverages	2.0	124.3	126.0	125.3	0.8	-0.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.9	164.2	164.2	6.0	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.1	116.0	116.7	2.3	0.6
Textile products	2.2	109.8	111.9	112.3	2.3	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.3	115.5	115.5	1.0	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	129.3	152.7	155.1	20.0	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.2	120.4	120.4	1.0	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.9	110.3	112.6	7.3	2.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	134.6	139.2	139.2	3.4	0.0
Primary metal products	7.7	99.2	113.1	115.9	16.8	2.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	113.9	117.4	117.7	3.3	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	119.3	121.6	121.7	2.0	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	109.4	116.7	117.2	7.1	0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	0.9	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.5	115.5	115.7	3.8	0.2
Petroleum and coal products ²	6.4	91.5	88.7	89.7	-2.0	1.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	115.9	121.4	122.0	5.3	0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	114.7	117.5	117.7	2.6	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.9	83.7	84.9	6.3	1.4

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

June 1994 (preliminary)

The raw materials price index, which measures change in prices paid by manufacturers for raw materials, rose 2.2% between May and June 1994. This increase was mainly due to higher prices for crude oil (+7.8%) and non-ferrous metals (+5.5%). Lower prices for cattle-for-slaughter (-7.0%) and iron and steel scrap (-10.0%) moderated the overall increase.

The year-over-year change in raw materials prices has been gradually increasing since the beginning of the year, from +1.7% in January to +7.9% in June.

However, raw materials prices have increased 14.2% over the latest six months alone. This was primarily due to higher prices for crude oil (+40.3%), non-ferrous metals (+25.6%), wood (+6.5%) and vegetable products (+9.4%).

Most of the increase in crude oil prices has occurred since March (+36.0%). Crude oil prices in June were comparable to prices in November 1992. Current OPEC production controls and the slowly increasing industrial activity worldwide should maintain a strong basis for present or increased prices for crude oil.

Prices for non-ferrous metals have been rebounding, especially in the latest six months. Overall price levels in June were comparable to prices in mid-1989. Published reports note that one factor behind higher metals prices is hedging by speculative investors against anticipated inflation. Increased demand for certain metals, particularly copper, has combined with this hedging activity to increase non-ferrous metals prices. Notable price increases over the latest six months have occurred for copper (+45.0%), nickel (+34.0%) and aluminum materials (+37.0%).

Aluminum prices have been steadily increasing with the slow depletion of the abundant world aluminum inventory. The major aluminum producers agreed in Brussels in January to reduce output by 10.0%. This control, along with potential new markets for aluminum, should shift the supply/demand balance in favour of the producer.

Raw materials prices for wood have been edging up monthly since November 1993. Over this period, log prices have increased 11.0% and pulpwood prices have increased 4.0%. Log prices reached an all-time peak in July 1993 and then declined for a few months. Since then, log prices have slowly climbed to a level 2.0% higher than the last peak.

In June lower prices for wheat (-7.7%) and barley (-2.1%) slowed the monthly change for vegetable products price to +0.5%. Canola prices increased 2.4%, and year-over-year prices were up over 50.0%. If the present good weather persists, then record harvests are possible for many crops this fall. This could dampen prices for many crops—such as wheat, canola and corn.

Iron and steel scrap prices declined again in June. Iron and steel scrap prices, after increasing consistently from December 1992 to April 1994 (+54%), have decreased 15% over the latest two months. Increased activity in steel mills has increased the stock of scrap, thereby providing some downward pressure on prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The June 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of August. 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	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	100	114.9	121.3	124.0	7.9	2.2
Mineral fuels	32	102.7	105.1	112.7	9.7	7.2
Vegetable products	10	96.1	116.3	116.9	21.6	0.5
Animals and animal products	26	111.5	109.7	107.8	-3.3	-1.7
Wood	13	194.8	200.6	200.9	3.1	0.1
Ferrous materials	4	100.6	116.2	110.9	10.2	-4.6
Non-ferrous metals	13	92.9	113.5	119.7	28.8	5.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.6	100.8	100.8	1.2	0.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	120.5	128.9	129.2	7.2	0.2

¹ Rounded figures.^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified domestic electrical appliances

June 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 45,349 kitchen appliances in June 1994.

At the end of June 1994, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 240,595 units.

The June 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

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

Electric lamps

June 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,167,000 light bulbs and tubes in June 1994, a 0.2% decrease from 21,212,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of June 1994 totalled 143,968,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 12.9% increase from 127,511,000 a year earlier.

The June 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

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

Electric lamps

Second quarter 1994

Data for the second quarter of 1994 on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps are now available.

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



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The Daily, July 27, 1994

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, July 1994.

Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264;
other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

**Canadian economic observer, historical statistical
supplement, 1993/94.**

Catalogue number 11-210

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$33; other countries:
US\$38).

**Hospital statistics: preliminary annual report,
1991-92.**

Catalogue number 83-241

(Canada: \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries:
US\$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum
requirements of American National Standard for
Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed
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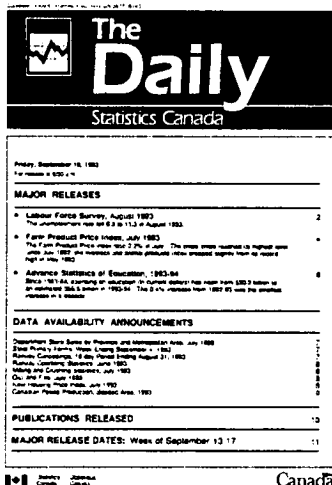
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