

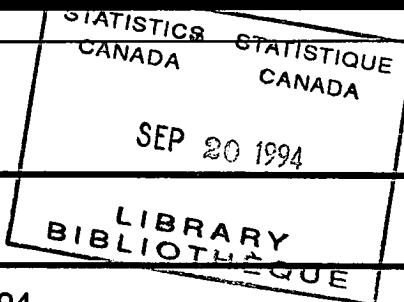


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

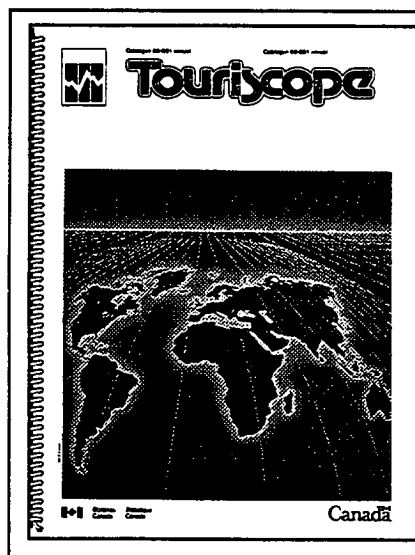
For release at 8:30 a.m.



## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, July 1994**  
Canada's trade surplus grew to \$2.3 billion as exports of forestry products and industrial goods climbed, and exports of automotive and energy products fell less than imports. 3
- **Retail trade, July 1994**  
Sharply lower new motor vehicle sales dragged down retail sales in July. Seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 1.8% to \$17.1 billion. However, excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, sales were up 0.4%. 7

(continued on page 2)



### Touriscope—international travel—travel between Canada and other countries 1993

The 1993 issue of *Travel between Canada and other countries* summarizes annual findings regarding travel to and from Canada in the form of tables, charts and an analytical review.

The publication provides a profile of international travellers by province/country of residence, area of destination, mode of transportation, purpose, length of stay, expenditures, age group and gender.

The 1993 issue of *International travel—travel between Canada and other countries* (66-201, \$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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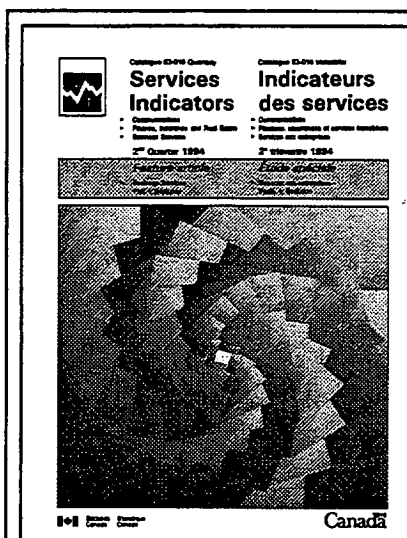
Canada

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and import price indexes, July 1994	10
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Soft drinks, August 1994	10

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11



### Services indicators

Second quarter 1994

*Services indicators*, a new quarterly publication, presents current data and analysis on a number of dynamic service industries in Canada. It draws upon a variety of sources to present an integrated picture of recent events. In addition, each issue will include an in-depth feature article.

The article in this issue assesses the state of business services and examines the evolution of this group of industries over the last three decades.

In the second quarter of 1994, employment, Gross domestic product, consumer spending, prices, exports and imports of services all increased. In communications, operating revenues grew to an all-time high. The acquisitions of trust companies by banks continued to change the structure of the finance and insurance industries. Dramatic full-time job growth took place in business services.

*Services indicators* (63-016, \$28/\$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division.

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Canadian international merchandise trade

July 1994

Exports on a balance of payments basis increased \$205 million in July to reach a monthly record of \$18.5 billion. On a balance of payments basis, imports fell \$804 million to a level of \$16.2 billion. As a result of these movements, Canada's merchandise trade surplus grew to \$2.3 billion in July, up from June's level of \$1.3 billion. The principal contributors to the increase in the surplus were forestry products and industrial goods, where exports grew considerably, and automotive products and energy, where exports declined less than imports.

Exports of forestry products, industrial goods and machinery and equipment all advanced solidly in the month, yielding a combined increase of \$471 million. However, exports were off in the energy (-\$90 million) and automotive (-\$484 million) sectors. Summer shutdowns in Canada and the United States left exports of automotive products much lower than in June.

In the case of imports, automotive and energy products also contributed most to the overall decline. With auto plants across North America shut down for summer vacation and retooling, automotive imports were down \$547 million in July. Energy imports declined \$286 million.

The trade surplus with the United States stood at \$2.8 billion, increasing \$309 million from the previous month. There continued to be trade deficits with all other principal trading areas except Japan.

#### Commodity detail (customs basis)

#### Large gains for exports of forestry products, industrial goods and machinery

Within forestry products, all components advanced in July, with a large part of the increase resulting from higher pulp exports. Part of the \$231 million increase in forestry exports was price induced, although export volumes increased to the United States and Japan.

#### Note to users

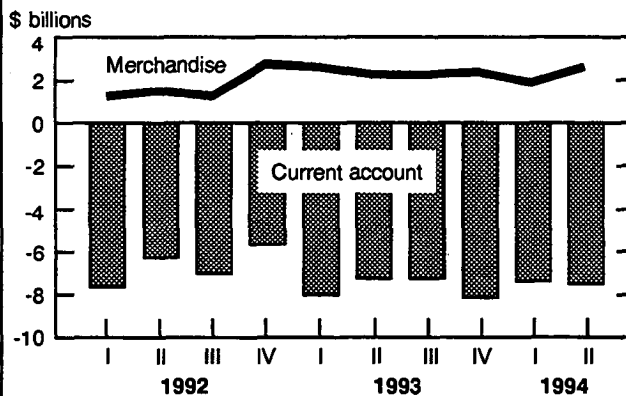
Merchandise trade statistics are provided on both a customs and a balance of payments (BOP) basis at the level of total exports and total imports. The trade balance (surplus or deficit) is published by principal trading area and at the total level on a balance of payments basis only. Detailed commodity and geographic information is presented on a customs basis only, although the equivalent BOP commodity detail can be obtained from CANSIM.

Analysts interested in specific commodity flows or geographic detail are encouraged to use the customs basis information.

Those interested in macroeconomic issues should use the BOP figures, along with the rest of the current account, which includes services transactions, investment income and transfers.

In the second quarter of 1994, Canada's merchandise trade surplus of \$2.6 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$7.5 billion.

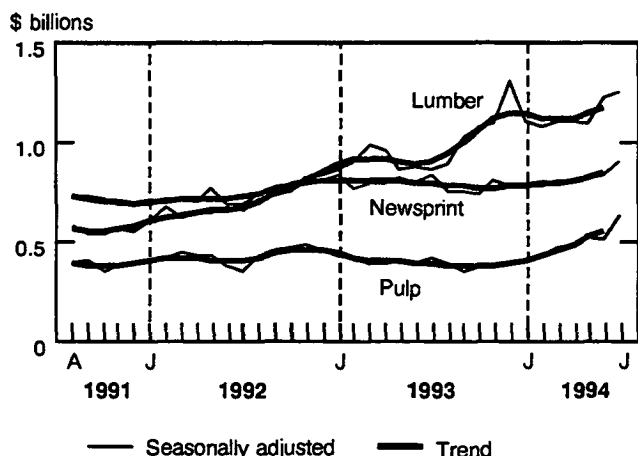
#### Balances (total), merchandise and current account



Exports of industrial goods and materials also grew considerably, mainly on the strength of metals and alloys (+\$202 million). Most of this increase came with growth in exports of precious metals, normally a volatile series. Higher prices in recent months have helped boost export levels of some base metals such as copper and aluminum.

Advances in machinery and equipment were concentrated in aircraft, telecommunications equipment and office machines. The bulk of aircraft shipped in July was destined for the United States and Mexico.

### Exports of forestry products

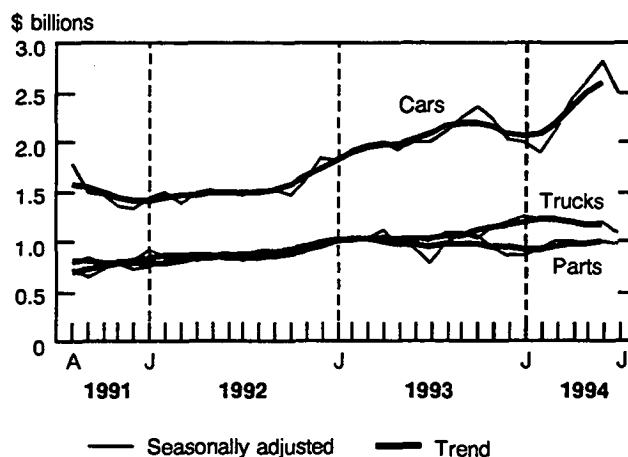


### Automotive exports fall as a result of summer shutdowns

A major downward influence was exerted by the automotive sector. Longer than normal summer shutdowns among Canadian producers (for vacation and retooling) were reflected in reduced vehicle exports; cars were off \$336 million and trucks were down \$27 million from June. Similar closures south of the border resulted in lower exports of parts, down \$122 million.

There were also declines in exports of energy and agricultural products, down \$90 million and \$7 million respectively. Although most components of food were up for the month, low canola exports resulted in an overall decline for the sector; July's exports of canola paled in comparison to June when canola exports were unusually high. A strong increase in exports of crude petroleum was overshadowed in July by a decline in natural gas exports. Crude exports were up partly as a result of increasing prices.

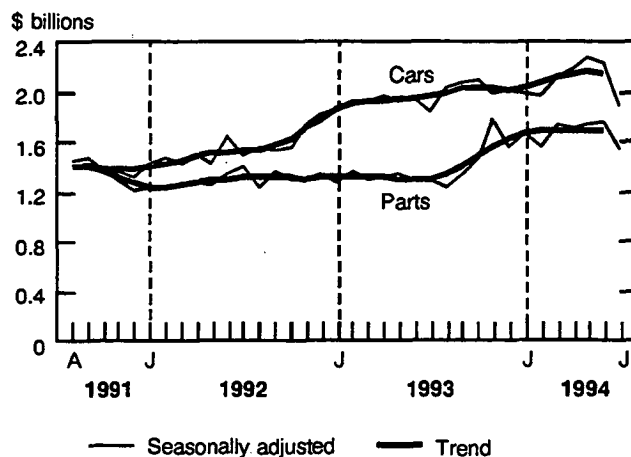
### Exports of automotive products



### Imports of autos decline with slowing U.S. production

Imports fell abruptly in July, reaching a four-month low as declines in the automotive and energy sectors dominated the overall picture. Car and truck imports were off \$364 million while parts dropped \$183 million.

### Imports of automotive products



Lower imports of vehicles reflect production cutbacks in the United States where plants were shut down for retooling and summer holidays. Similar closures in Canada reduced the demand for imported auto parts in July. A substantial drop in energy imports was precipitated almost entirely by reductions in crude petroleum.

All other sectors continued to set records in July, with imports of machinery and equipment up \$71 million, industrial goods up \$56 million and agricultural products up \$13 million. Most components of machinery and equipment were up in July, the exception being aircraft, engines and parts. The strength in industrial goods came largely from growth in metal ores and plastics.

### Underlying trends

#### Exports continue to trend upward in major sectors

So far in 1994, exports have trended upward. The rate of increase in recent months, however, appears to be showing signs of slowing. In some commodity groups, a crest in trend growth may have been reached.

The rise in exports has largely been driven by the automotive sector. But car and truck exports, which gained considerable strength in the spring, have begun to lose steam in recent months with the onset of summer production slowdowns. Moreover, the trend for parts continues to show weakness.

After a sustained increase of two and a half years, the machinery and equipment sector remains a mainstay of export growth. As with the automotive sector, however, the trend has grown less steep in recent months, perhaps reflecting lower summer manufacturing levels in the United States.

The trends for most major components of the forestry sector have grown exponentially since the spring. Rising pulp prices and a quickening of building activity in the United States have each played a role in the success of these sectors.

#### Import trend reaching a crest?

During the first two quarters of 1994, imports recovered fully from a brief winter downturn. The trend is still pointing up but is beginning to lose steam. This pattern is mirrored in many of the individual commodity sectors.

Machinery and equipment imports, which remain the primary driver of the overall trend, have recently reached a growth peak. Although still strong, imports

#### Revisions

*In accordance with the revision policy of the International Trade Division, revisions are made in each month of the current year in order to correct classification anomalies, to show changes due to seasonal adjustment, to include information from late documents, and in the case of energy, to reflect the difference between original estimates and actual figures.*

*June's imports were revised downward by \$139 million, from \$17.1 billion to \$17.0 billion. Revisions were concentrated in automotive parts (-\$45 million) and special transactions (-\$56 million).*

*Exports for June were revised upwards by \$79 million. Revisions to individual commodity groups were not very large: lumber and sawmill products (+\$18 million), transportation equipment other than aircraft (+\$18 million), fish (+\$17 million), industrial and agricultural machinery (+\$16 million), and automotive products (+\$12 million).*

*As a result of these revisions to imports and exports, the merchandise trade balance for June was revised upwards by \$218 million, moving from \$1.1 billion to \$1.3 billion.*

of industrial machinery, special equipment and tools and communications equipment have begun to slow down.

Industrial goods also play a major role in driving the trend for imports. Growth rates in chemicals and plastics as well as miscellaneous goods and materials have recently begun to slow. These movements are reflected in the overall sector.

The trend in automotive imports reached a peak in May, but has since grown negative with the onset of summer shutdowns in the United States and Canada.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.**

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data which will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182). The publication will include tables of commodity and country detail on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120).

For further information, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

# Merchandise trade of Canada

	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	May to June 1994	June to July 1994	January to July		July 1993 to July 1994
						1993	1994	1993-1994
seasonally adjusted, current dollars								
	\$ millions		% change		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Balance of payments basis</b>								
<b>Exports</b>								
United States	14,130	14,924	14,887	5.6	-0.2	81,861	97,591	19.2
Japan	691	941	927	36.2	-1.5	4,803	5,257	9.5
European Community	875	834	980	-4.7	17.5	6,245	6,222	-0.4
Other OECD	166	289	476	74.1	64.7	1,912	2,129	11.3
Other countries	1,138	1,309	1,232	15.0	-5.9	7,919	7,895	-0.3
Total	17,001	18,297	18,502	7.6	1.1	102,740	119,095	15.9
<b>Imports</b>								
United States	12,265	12,478	12,132	1.7	-2.8	70,526	83,233	18.0
Japan	606	775	538	27.9	-30.6	4,885	4,769	-2.4
European Community	1,545	1,347	1,454	-12.8	7.9	7,807	9,246	18.4
Other OECD	456	573	662	25.7	15.5	2,820	3,295	16.8
Other countries	1,801	1,793	1,375	-0.4	-23.3	10,958	11,748	7.2
Total	16,672	16,965	16,161	1.8	-4.7	96,995	112,291	15.8
<b>Balance</b>								
United States	1,865	2,446	2,755	...	...	11,335	14,358	...
Japan	85	166	389	...	...	-82	488	...
European Community	-670	-513	-474	...	...	-1,562	-3,024	...
Other OECD	-290	-284	-186	...	...	-908	-1,166	...
Other countries	-663	-484	-143	...	...	-3,039	-3,853	...
Total	329	1,332	2,341	...	...	5,745	6,804	...
<b>Balance of payments adjustments*</b>								
Total for exports	-678	-873	-543	...	...	-3,510	-4,745	...
Total for imports	203	41	-67	...	...	1,025	679	...
<b>Customs basis</b>								
<b>Exports</b>								
Agricultural and fishing products	1,324	1,651	1,644	24.7	-0.4	8,760	9,805	11.9
Energy products	1,676	1,929	1,839	15.1	-4.7	11,276	12,295	9.0
Forestry products	2,433	2,564	2,795	5.4	9.0	14,725	17,075	16.0
Industrial goods and materials	2,931	3,320	3,493	13.3	5.2	18,562	21,710	17.0
Machinery and equipment	3,391	3,476	3,543	2.5	1.9	19,006	23,571	24.0
Automotive products	4,674	4,973	4,489	6.4	-9.7	27,315	31,059	13.7
Other consumer goods	467	482	470	3.2	-2.5	2,539	3,188	25.6
Special transactions trade	784	776	772	-1.0	-0.5	4,068	5,137	26.3
Total	17,679	19,170	19,045	8.4	-0.7	106,250	123,840	16.6
<b>Imports</b>								
Agricultural and fishing products	1,012	1,034	1,047	2.2	1.3	6,326	6,909	9.2
Energy products	506	722	436	42.7	-39.6	4,298	3,926	-8.7
Forestry products	149	149	151	0.0	1.3	888	992	11.7
Industrial goods and materials	3,093	3,209	3,265	3.8	1.7	18,013	21,229	17.9
Machinery and equipment	5,341	5,450	5,521	2.0	1.3	29,496	36,128	22.5
Automotive products	4,001	3,965	3,418	-0.9	-13.8	22,490	26,289	16.9
Other consumer goods	1,932	1,953	1,920	1.1	-1.7	12,063	13,183	9.3
Special transactions trade	435	442	469	1.6	6.1	2,395	2,956	23.4
Total	16,469	16,924	16,228	2.8	-4.1	95,970	111,612	16.3

\* Adjustments are applied to the customs basis data.

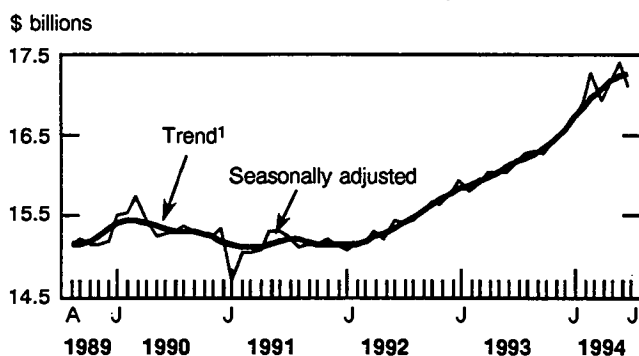
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

## Retail trade

July 1994 (preliminary)

Sharply lower new motor vehicle sales dragged down retail sales in July. Seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 1.8% to \$17.1 billion. However, excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, sales were up 0.4%. Since January 1994, month-to-month changes in retail sales have shown greater than average variability.

Consumer spending on goods declined after two consecutive monthly increases



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

The sales decline in July was only the second decrease in nine months and retail sales were still 5.7% higher than July 1993. Despite a marginal increase in the non-automotive sectors, results were mixed. Higher sales in the food, furniture and other retail stores sectors were partially offset by lower sales in the drug, clothing and general merchandise sectors.

### New vehicle sales down sharply in July

Of the four sectors reporting lower sales in July, the largest decrease was in the automotive sector, down 5.5% to \$5.9 billion. The only component of the automotive sector recording lower sales in July was motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, with a

steep decline of 9.0%. This offset sizable increases reported in May (+2.0%) and June (+4.4%). The number of new motor vehicles sold fell 8.1% in July. Partly offsetting this decline were increases reported by the two other components. Gasoline service stations advanced 0.9% in July, a third consecutive monthly increase. Sales by automotive parts, accessories and services outlets rose 1.1% following a gain of 2.2% in June.

Spending in general merchandise stores (retailers, such as department stores, primarily engaged in selling a wide range of commodities) fell 1.5% in July—only the second decline in the last year. Sales by general merchandise stores have been demonstrating weakness since the first quarter of 1994, following increases since the last half of 1993.

### Lower sales in most provinces

Of the eight provinces and territories reporting lower sales in July, Quebec and Ontario recorded the most significant decreases. The 3.4% decline in Quebec partly offset gains recorded in May and June. Sales by retailers in Ontario fell, also after two consecutive monthly increases. Sales in Saskatchewan (+1.0%) and in the Northwest Territories (+1.3%) were the largest increases among the four provinces and territories reporting higher sales in July.

### Year-to-date

Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1994 totalled \$115.3 billion, up 6.6% from the corresponding period in 1993. In June, cumulative sales were 7.2% higher than in the same period of 1993.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.**

The July 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available the first week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

## Retail sales

Trade group	July 1993	April 1994 <sup>r</sup>	May 1994 <sup>r</sup>	June 1994 <sup>r</sup>	July 1994 <sup>p</sup>	June 1994 <sup>r</sup> to July 1994 <sup>p</sup>	July 1993 to July 1994 <sup>p</sup>
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions				% change		
<b>Food</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>4,392</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>4,477</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,959	4,118	4,165	4,162	4,186	0.6	5.7
All other food stores	284	274	281	287	291	1.4	2.2
<b>Drug and patent medicine stores</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Shoe stores	134	144	151	147	148	0.4	10.5
Men's clothing stores	146	156	154	155	153	-1.4	4.8
Women's clothing stores	325	319	324	339	331	-2.5	1.8
Other clothing stores	374	362	362	382	378	-0.9	1.1
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Household furniture and appliance stores	704	707	721	718	723	0.7	2.7
Household furnishings stores	187	193	192	188	194	3.0	3.6
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,067</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,465	3,829	3,906	4,079	3,712	-9.0	7.1
Gasoline service stations	1,184	1,176	1,191	1,201	1,212	0.9	2.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	910	995	969	991	1,002	1.1	10.1
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Retail stores not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Other semi-durable goods stores	553	580	584	586	594	1.4	7.4
Other durable goods stores	435	465	474	477	476	-0.3	9.5
All other retail stores n.e.c.	828	851	874	882	911	3.3	10.0
<b>Total, retail sales</b>	<b>16,180</b>	<b>16,957</b>	<b>17,146</b>	<b>17,414</b>	<b>17,101</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,715	13,128	13,240	13,335	13,390	0.4	5.3
Department store type merchandise	5,549	5,714	5,760	5,812	5,788	-0.4	4.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland	280	282	285	289	286	-1.3	2.1
Prince Edward Island	71	72	72	72	70	-2.0	-1.0
Nova Scotia	536	543	531	541	545	0.7	1.6
New Brunswick	415	408	414	422	415	-1.8	-0.2
Quebec	3,947	4,089	4,227	4,277	4,132	-3.4	4.7
Ontario	5,936	6,267	6,276	6,418	6,261	-2.4	5.5
Manitoba	553	576	555	581	574	-1.3	3.8
Saskatchewan	479	523	513	519	525	1.0	9.5
Alberta	1,702	1,823	1,825	1,835	1,830	-0.2	7.6
British Columbia	2,210	2,317	2,392	2,404	2,409	0.2	9.0
Yukon	17	16	17	16	16	-2.4	-7.9
Northwest Territories	34	39	39	39	39	1.3	16.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.



## Retail sales

Trade group	July 1993	June 1994 <sup>r</sup>	July 1994 <sup>p</sup>	July 1993 to July 1994 <sup>p</sup>
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Food</b>	<b>4,651</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,340	4,296	4,446	2.4
All other food stores	311	307	321	3.5
<b>Drug and patent medicine stores</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Shoe stores	125	152	135	7.4
Men's clothing stores	123	159	125	1.9
Women's clothing stores	322	340	326	1.2
Other clothing stores	338	365	344	1.7
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Household furniture and appliance stores	725	713	722	-0.4
Household furnishings stores	200	202	200	-0.1
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>7,247</b>	<b>6,322</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,777	4,873	3,951	4.6
Gasoline service stations	1,312	1,266	1,332	1.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	969	1,107	1,039	7.2
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Retail stores not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Other semi-durable goods stores	564	632	597	5.8
Other durable goods stores	434	478	467	7.6
All other retail stores n.e.c.	956	946	1,031	7.8
<b>Total, retail sales</b>	<b>17,055</b>	<b>18,589</b>	<b>17,645</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,278	13,716	13,694	3.1
Department store type merchandise	5,391	5,794	5,525	2.5
<b>Provinces and territories</b>				
Newfoundland	301	302	300	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	85	79	82	-3.9
Nova Scotia	574	582	567	-1.3
New Brunswick	452	449	432	-4.4
Quebec	4,258	4,659	4,319	1.4
Ontario	6,154	6,871	6,380	3.7
Manitoba	572	615	581	1.6
Saskatchewan	494	551	532	7.6
Alberta	1,777	1,932	1,874	5.4
British Columbia	2,328	2,487	2,517	8.1
Yukon	22	19	19	-10.5
Northwest Territories	37	43	42	13.1

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Export and import price indexes

July 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.**

The July 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182) will be available the last week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

### Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending August 31, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased by 20.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 25.9% to 6.8 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 20.0% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of August 31, 1994 increased 7.5% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

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

### Stocks of frozen poultry meat

September 1, 1994

Preliminary September 1, 1994 and revised August 1, 1994 stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.**

For further information, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

### Soft drinks

August 1994

Data on soft drinks for August 1994 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.**

*Monthly production of soft drinks* (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Furniture and fixtures industries, 1992.

Catalogue number 35-251

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

### Services indicators, second quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 63-016

(Canada: \$28/\$112; United States: US\$34/US\$135;  
other countries: US\$40/US\$157).

### Touriscope—international travel—travel between Canada and other countries, 1993.

Catalogue number 66-201

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

### Residential care facilities—aged, 1991-1992.

Catalogue number 83-237

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

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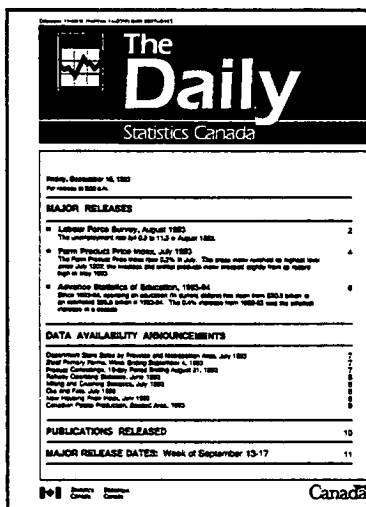
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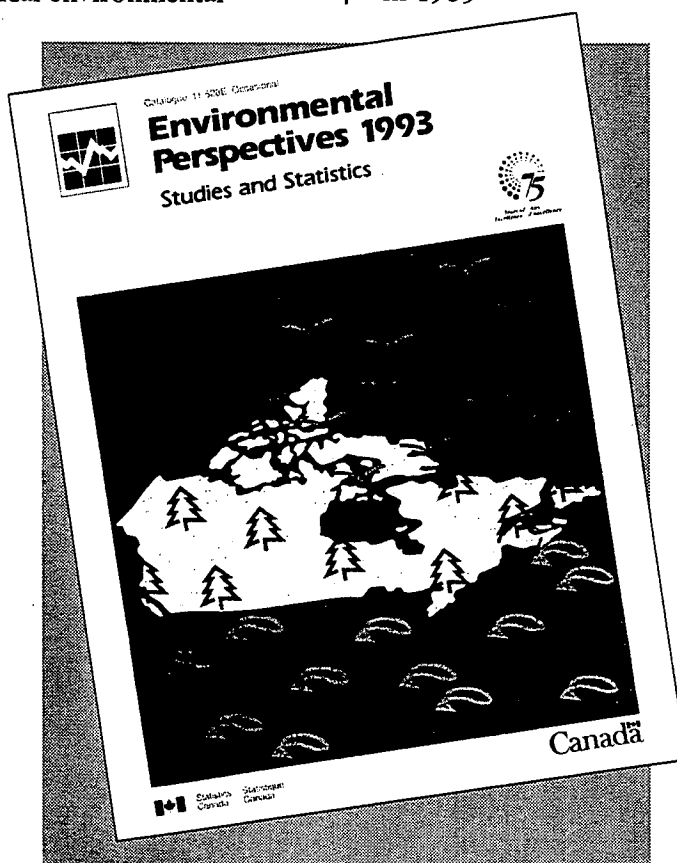
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