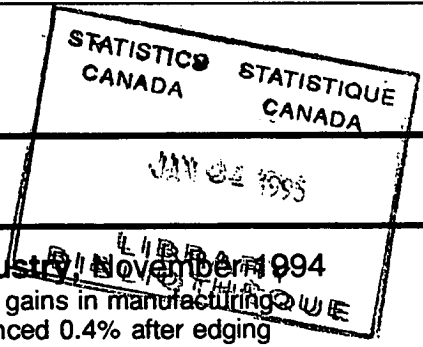




The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 31, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.



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- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, November 1994** 2
Economic growth accelerated in November and was led by strong gains in manufacturing and wholesale trade. Gross domestic product at factor cost advanced 0.4% after edging up 0.1% in September and 0.2% in October.
- **Employment, earnings and hours, November 1994** 5
Businesses in all industries employed 31,000 fewer employees in November after increases of seven of the eight previous months. Employees received an average \$571.88 a week, up 0.6% from October.
- **Youth court statistics, 1993/94** 9
In 1993/94, young people made fewer appearances in court on property offences. However, the number of cases involving violent crimes rose 8%, due mainly to a jump in minor assaults. Overall, the youth court caseload remained virtually unchanged.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

November 1994

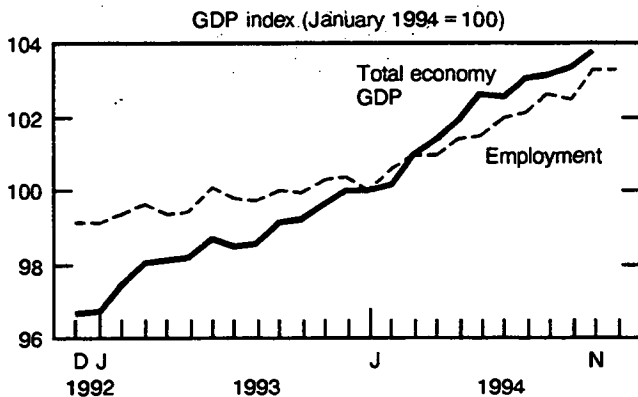
Economic growth accelerated in November and was led by strong gains in manufacturing and wholesale trade. Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost advanced 0.4% after edging up 0.1% in September and 0.2% in October. Rebounds in mining and utilities also contributed. Retail sales receded after surging in October.

Note to users

Gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by factors of production when they transform inputs purchased from other industries into outputs.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Economic growth accelerates in November

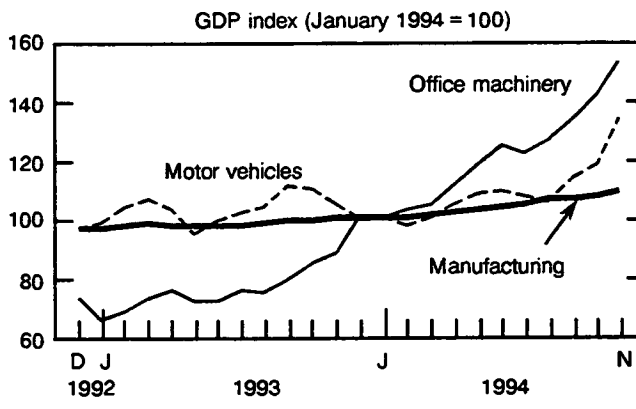


For October and November together, GDP averaged 0.6% higher than its third-quarter level. This represents a slowdown from growth of 1.6% and 1.0% in the second and third quarters respectively. This comparison excludes the effect December will have on fourth quarter GDP. It is worth noting that employment also slowed, from 1.0% growth in the third quarter to 0.7% in the fourth, and was flat in December.

Cars and computers remain tops in manufacturing

Output in manufacturing jumped 1.6% in November, reflecting a surge in demand for motor vehicles and office machinery (mainly computers). Excluding these industries, output rose 0.4%. Robust growth in manufacturing has been sustained since the second quarter. This has resulted in sharp increases in employment, including a 3.1% gain in the fourth quarter.

Manufacturing



Production of motor vehicles soared 13.4%, increasing sharply for a third consecutive month. Despite this surge, manufacturers of parts raised output only 3.2%. Imports of parts, however, rose substantially in November.

Manufacturers of office machinery, who have boosted production sharply throughout the year, hiked output another 7.9% in November. A substantial portion of the production was shipped to foreign markets. Sizeable advances in the order backlog augur well for the coming months.

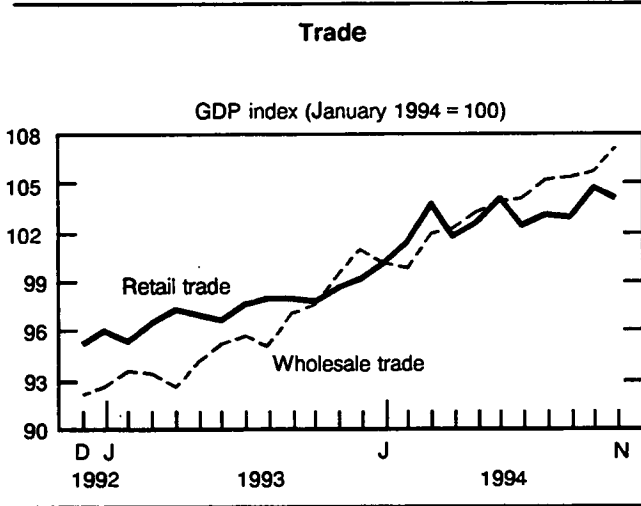
Elsewhere in manufacturing, output of primary metals fell 1.3%. The decline was widespread, but a 3.2% drop by producers of iron and steel was the largest, despite higher shipments to the auto industry. Lower demand from pipe and tube manufacturers, steel fabricators, and wire producers was mostly responsible for the weakness.

The surge in manufacturers' shipments in November also contributed substantially to growth in transportation services, notably truck and rail transport.

Wholesale soars while retail flounders

Wholesale trade jumped 1.4%, reflecting higher sales in all trade groups except hardware products. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts accounted for 41% of the gain.

Retail trade slumped 0.6% as widespread losses more than offset higher sales by motor vehicle dealers. Sales by service station operators and retailers of furniture and appliances declined the most.



Mining improves

Higher production of crude oil led a 1.1% rebound in output of the mining sector after declines in September and October. Increased output of uranium, zinc and copper also helped. These gains were tempered, however, by lower production of natural gas, as mild weather curbed both domestic and foreign demand. Transport and distribution of natural gas also fell.

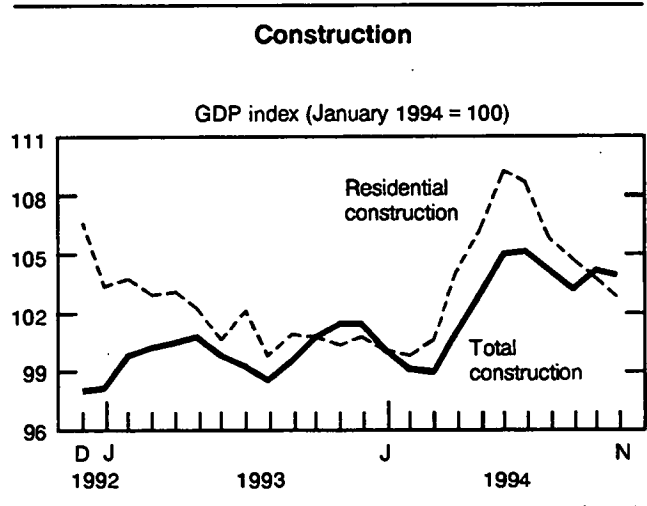
Producers of potash also reduced output sharply for a second consecutive month. A large contract with China was signed late in November, and will help boost production in coming months.

Mild weather restrains utilities

A rebound in electricity production led an increase in output by utilities. After slumping in October, exports of electricity returned to earlier levels. Despite this rebound, overall output of utilities remained low as mild weather curbed gas distribution 2.6% in November, its third consecutive decline.

Construction sags as home-building drops

Construction inched down 0.2% as declines in residential and non-residential projects more than offset a gain in engineering construction. Construction of new dwellings has fallen for five consecutive months. Declines in building permits through November and higher interest rates since then augur further drops.



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The November 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, \$14/\$140) will be released in February.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	November 1993	September 1994 ^r	October 1994 ^r	November 1994 ^p	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions				% change			
Total economy	516,961	535,173	536,174	538,509	0.1	0.2	0.4	4.2
Goods-producing industries	173,356	182,554	182,910	184,786	-0.2	0.2	1.0	6.6
Services-producing industries	343,605	352,618	353,264	353,723	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.9
Business sector	424,758	443,245	444,095	446,475	0.1	0.2	0.5	5.1
Goods	172,444	181,644	181,995	183,874	-0.2	0.2	1.0	6.6
Agriculture	10,898	10,887	10,911	10,915	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Fishing and trapping	918	1,003	964	943	-3.9	-3.8	-2.2	2.8
Logging	2,843	3,070	3,053	2,946	4.8	-0.5	-3.5	3.6
Mining	22,039	23,951	23,606	23,862	-0.6	-1.4	1.1	8.3
Manufacturing	93,052	99,281	100,261	101,817	0.1	1.0	1.6	9.4
Construction	26,426	26,879	27,116	27,064	-1.0	0.9	-0.2	2.4
Other utility industries	16,269	16,574	16,085	16,326	-1.6	-3.0	1.5	0.4
Services	252,314	261,601	262,100	262,600	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.1
Transportation and storage	22,053	23,302	23,369	23,508	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.6
Communications	19,924	21,202	21,107	21,230	0.8	-0.4	0.6	6.6
Wholesale trade	32,495	34,437	34,550	35,039	0.0	0.3	1.4	7.8
Retail trade	31,598	32,976	33,543	33,342	-0.1	1.7	-0.6	5.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,513	85,670	85,610	85,699	0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.4
Community, business and personal services	61,731	64,015	63,922	63,782	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	3.3
Non-business sector	92,203	91,928	92,079	92,034	0.1	0.2	-0.0	-0.2
Goods	912	911	914	912	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.0
Services	91,291	91,017	91,164	91,122	0.1	0.2	-0.0	-0.2
Government services	33,590	33,334	33,304	33,251	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-1.0
Community and personal services	54,351	54,437	54,579	54,551	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4
Other services	3,350	3,246	3,282	3,320	-0.1	1.1	1.2	-0.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	132,272	140,716	140,866	142,917	-0.2	0.1	1.5	8.0
Non-durable manufacturing	41,809	43,370	43,373	43,577	-0.7	0.0	0.5	4.2
Durable manufacturing	51,243	55,911	56,889	58,241	0.7	1.7	2.4	13.7

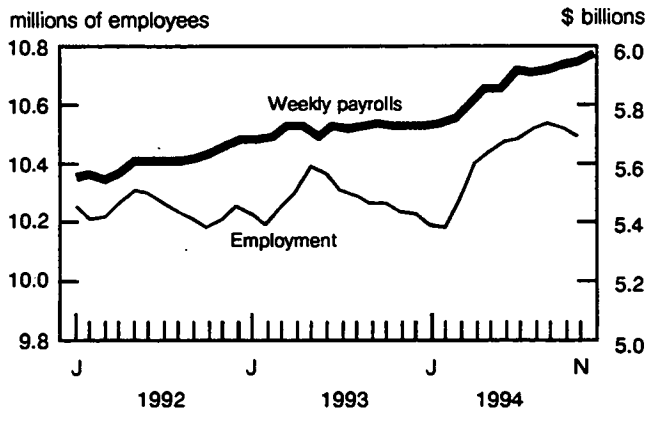
^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Employment, earnings and hours November 1994 (preliminary)

Businesses in all industries employed 31,000 fewer employees in November after increases in seven of the previous eight months. Retailers, construction companies and employers in accommodation, food and beverage services all reduced employment, offsetting gains by manufacturers and providers of business services. Retailers and construction companies reduced employment for a second consecutive month, a result of a slow start to the Christmas shopping season and a reduced demand for new residential housing. Manufacturers and providers of business services continued to increase employment. Since January 1994, these businesses have contributed the most to employment gains. Manufacturers have been increasing employment in light of continuing strong demand for manufactured goods.

Employers expand weekly payrolls despite slight employment decline



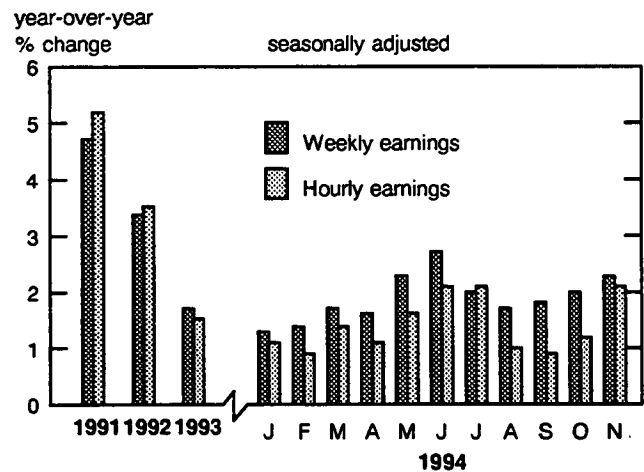
Despite the small decrease in employment, employers boosted payrolls for a fourth consecutive month (+0.5%) as weekly earnings grew. Employees received on average \$571.88 in November, up 0.6% from October. Earnings growth in business services, wholesale trade, and in finance, insurance and real estate led all industries. Since November 1993, weekly earnings have risen \$13.04 (+2.3%).

Employees paid by the hour worked on average 31.0 hours per week in November, the second consecutive decline. The decrease in weekly hours for 5,240,000 employees paid by the hour was widespread across most major industries. Average

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, all data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Weekly earnings rise \$13.04 from November 1993



hours were down from September's peak of 31.2 hours, but remained higher than the 30.6 hours averaged in 1993 and in the first two months of 1994.

Manufacturers continue to expand employment and weekly payrolls

Employment in manufacturing increased by 4,000 in November. The increase was led by manufacturers of clothing, pulp and paper, primary metals, transportation equipment (notably motor vehicles), and chemicals. Employment gains in Ontario (+6,000) were partly offset by losses in Alberta (-1,000) and Quebec (-1,000). Manufacturers have added 65,000 employees to their payrolls since February 1994.

Manufacturers boosted weekly payrolls in November (+0.8%) for the 10th time in 11 months; this reflected growth in average weekly earnings (+0.5%) and employment (+0.3). Although average weekly hours for the 1,092,000 manufacturing employees paid by the hour dipped for the first time since June 1994, November's level of 38.9 hours remained higher than the pre-recession level of 38.5 hours.

Several indicators suggest manufacturers will continue to add employees to the economy. The

business conditions survey's balance of opinion for employment prospects rose in the fourth quarter of 1994 to its highest level since April 1989. Shipments and new orders both soared in November, reflecting pent-up demand for motor vehicle products.

Business services continue to grow

Led by management and consulting firms and by architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical service firms, business services increased employment for a second consecutive month. There were 574,000 employees in business services in November, an increase of 6,000 since October and 35,000 since January 1994.

Continuing a trend of strong growth, weekly earnings for employees in business services rose 1.4% to \$624.00 in November. Earnings growth was widespread within business services industries and was led by higher earnings for commissioned agents and salaried employees.

Retailers reduce employment and average weekly hours

Employment in retail trade was down 0.6% or 8,000 employees in November, continuing a sluggish trend since May 1994 that has seen retailers reduce employment by 20,000. Employers in most provinces—especially in Ontario (-4,000), Newfoundland (-2,000) and New Brunswick (-1,000)—curtailed employment in November. This was partly offset by a gain in Alberta (+2,000).

Reflecting a dip in retail sales in November and a slow start to the Christmas shopping season, average weekly hours for the 978,000 employees paid by the hour in retail trade dropped for a second consecutive month.

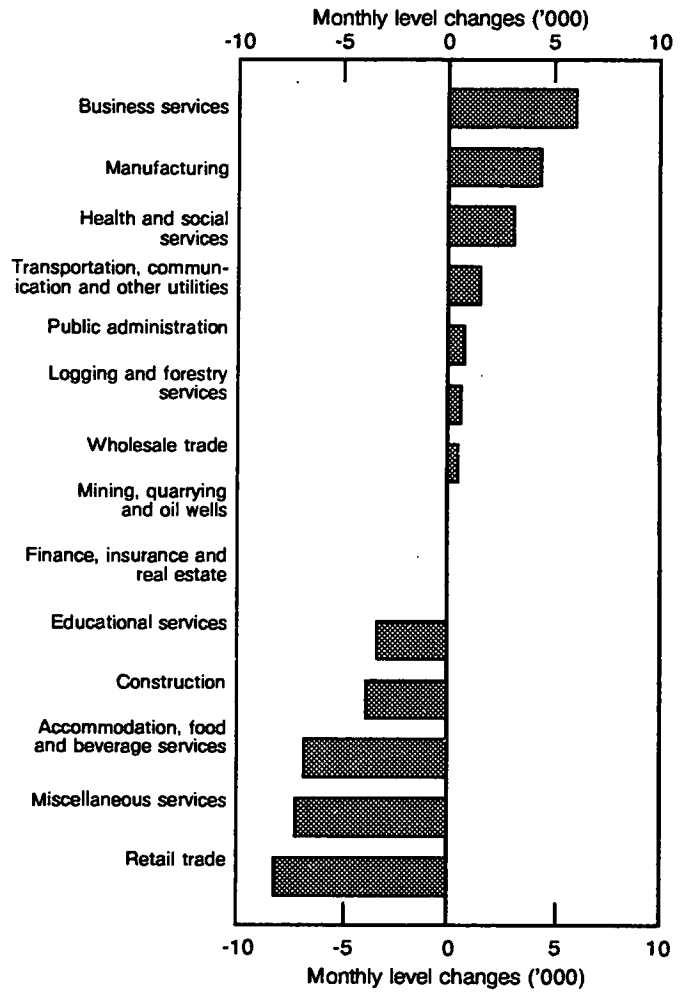
Slide in home-building dampens employment in construction

Construction companies lowered employment in November for a second consecutive month. Residential building contractors and special trade contractors led the decline as the slowdown in new housing construction continued. Partly offsetting these reductions were increases by industrial, highway and heavy construction companies, which continued to post employment gains.

Food and beverage services establishments cut employment

Employers in accommodation, food and beverage services reduced employment for a second consecutive month. Led by the food and beverage

Business services and manufacturers increased employment



industry (restaurants and bars), businesses in most provinces reported lower employment. Employees paid by the hour also worked fewer hours per week, a second monthly decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed data by industry and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$29/\$285) and by special tabulation.

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

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	September 1994	October 1994 ^r	November 1994 ^p	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,530	10,520	10,489	-0.1	-0.3
Logging and forestry	64	64	65	0.0	1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	133	133	133	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1,642	1,655	1,660	0.8	0.3
Construction	444	439	435	-1.1	-0.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	848	853	855	0.6	0.2
Trade	1,975	1,965	1,958	-0.5	-0.4
Wholesale trade	622	622	622	0.0	0.0
Retail trade	1,356	1,344	1,336	-0.9	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	638	638	638	0.0	0.0
Business services	560	568	574	1.4	1.1
Education-related services	928	927	924	-0.1	-0.3
Health and social services	1,144	1,151	1,154	0.6	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	759	754	747	-0.7	-0.9
Public administration	706	709	710	0.4	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	150	149	145	-0.7	-2.7
Prince Edward Island	40	40	37	0.0	-7.5
Nova Scotia	295	293	292	-0.7	-0.3
New Brunswick	235	233	225	-0.9	-3.4
Quebec	2,553	2,554	2,553	0.0	-0.0
Ontario	4,132	4,125	4,121	-0.2	-0.1
Manitoba	393	396	397	0.8	0.3
Saskatchewan	303	307	310	1.3	1.0
Alberta	1,039	1,042	1,043	0.3	0.1
British Columbia	1,346	1,343	1,343	-0.2	0.0
Yukon	12	12	11	0.0	-8.3
Northwest Territories	23	22	21	-4.3	-4.5

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

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Average weekly earnings¹

Industry group (1980 SIC)	November 1993	October 1994 ^r	November 1994 ^p	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	558.84	568.46	571.88	0.6	2.3
Logging and forestry	718.00	760.33	737.84	-3.0	2.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	974.35	970.65	974.03	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	672.81	689.30	693.08	0.5	3.0
Construction	652.19	670.08	673.09	0.4	3.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.80	722.74	727.87	0.7	1.8
Trade	409.41	422.77	428.11	1.3	4.6
Wholesale trade	594.55	603.64	610.49	1.1	2.7
Retail trade	327.90	339.89	341.81	0.6	4.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	642.42	633.29	637.93	0.7	-0.7
Business services	591.62	615.63	624.00	1.4	5.5
Education-related services	674.72	672.16	673.40	0.2	-0.2
Health and social services	499.93	506.05	509.40	0.7	1.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.45	227.83	229.29	0.6	6.4
Public administration	743.17	743.30	742.01	-0.2	-0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	531.56	532.69	541.13	1.6	1.8
Prince Edward Island	456.36	450.36	455.08	1.0	-0.3
Nova Scotia	495.49	496.20	501.83	1.1	1.3
New Brunswick	503.63	503.05	506.16	0.6	0.5
Quebec	540.33	544.77	542.30	-0.5	0.4
Ontario	592.11	606.62	612.17	0.9	3.4
Manitoba	493.99	498.75	503.94	1.0	2.0
Saskatchewan	473.40	487.80	490.86	0.6	3.7
Alberta	553.01	554.60	557.59	0.5	0.8
British Columbia	562.20	581.50	584.73	0.6	4.0
Yukon	694.42	690.95	674.87	-2.3	-2.8
Northwest Territories	699.56	700.04	707.98	1.1	1.2

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

¹ For all employees.

Youth court statistics

1993/94

The youth courts of Canada reported a 5% decrease in property offence cases in 1993/94, largely due to a 10% decrease in the number of cases involving theft under \$1,000. Cases involving violent offences increased 8%. Two-thirds of this increase was due to minor assault cases (+12%). Drug offence cases increased 34% (799 cases).

The number of cases heard by youth courts in 1993/94 remained virtually unchanged from 1992/93. The youth courts heard 116,000 cases involving 213,000 federal offences.

These figures are based on a survey that collects data on young people aged 12 to 17 who appeared in court on federal offences from April 1993 to March 1994.

Just over half the cases involve property offences

In 1993/94, 51% of youth court cases were related to property offences (59,138 cases), mostly theft under \$1,000 (17%) and break and enter (13%).

Of the total caseload, 20% involved violent crimes (23,374), especially minor assault (46% of violent crimes) and assault with a weapon (16%). Sexual assault accounted for 8% of violent offences. Less than 3% of the total caseload was related to drug offences.

The most common cases heard in youth court involved theft under \$1,000 (17%), break and enter (13%), offences against the Young Offenders Act (10%), and minor assault (9%), and failure to appear or comply (9%).

About two-thirds of the cases (78,010) resulted in guilty verdicts on at least one charge. Some 94 cases were transferred to adult court, compared with only 33 the previous year. Of the 94 cases, slightly less than half involved violent offences.

Probation was the most significant disposition in 39% of the cases with a finding of guilt. The median length for probation was one year. About one in five young offenders were placed in open custody and 14% were placed in secure custody. About 13% were ordered to do community service work, and 7% received fines (\$154 on average). Two-thirds of all custody dispositions were for three months or less.

Note to users

The analysis is based on youth court survey data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts.

The unit of analysis is the case, which is defined as one or more charges laid against a young person and presented in a youth court on the same date.

Since 1986/87, the overall number of youth court cases in the 10 jurisdictions for which data are available has increased 25%. These data exclude Ontario and the Northwest Territories, the two jurisdictions for which full statistics were not available until 1992/93.

Most of the increase over the past five years resulted from administrative offences, which include all offences against the administration of justice under the Young Offenders Act and the Criminal Code. These include, for example, individuals who did not comply with court orders or who failed to appear in court. Excluding administrative offences, the number of cases heard increased just 7% between 1986/87 and 1993/94. During this same period, the youth population in the jurisdictions increased 3%.

Most youths appearing in court are male

Eight in 10 youths who appeared in court were male. About half the youth court caseload involved youths aged 16 and 17. Males appearing in youth court were older than females. More than half the males (53%) were aged 16 and 17, compared with 41% of the females.

Younger individuals tend to appear in youth court for different kinds of cases than older youths. Half the cases involving those aged 12 and 13 involved three offence types: theft under \$1,000 (23%), break and enter (14%), and minor assault (13%). These three offences accounted for 42% of the cases involving youths aged 14 and 15, and 36% of cases involving those aged 16 and 17.

In contrast, older youths were involved in such offences as failure to appear in court or comply with a court order, offences under the Young Offenders Act, possession of stolen goods, theft over \$1,000, and drug offences.

Only three provinces recorded lower caseloads since 1992/93: Newfoundland (-17%), British Columbia (-13%) and Alberta (-3%). New Brunswick had the highest provincial increase in caseloads (+ 18%), while the Yukon's caseload rose 26%.

The annual report, *Youth court statistics, 1993/94* (85-522, \$35) and the vol. 15, no. 3 issue of *Juristat: Youth court statistics, 1993/94 highlights* (85-002, \$5/\$60) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact information and client services (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Number of cases heard by youth courts

Principal charge	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 to 1993/94
			% change
Total	115,187	115,949	1
Male	94,412	94,057	-0
Female	20,775	21,892	5
Violent offences	21,653	23,374	8
Male	17,706	18,686	6
Female	3,947	4,688	19
Property offences	62,456	59,138	-5
Male	52,060	48,960	-6
Female	10,396	10,178	-2
Other Criminal Code	18,516	18,922	2
Male	14,637	14,809	1
Female	3,879	4,113	6
Drug offences	2,331	3,130	34
Male	1,985	2,726	37
Female	346	404	17
Young Offenders Act	9,781	11,018	13
Male	7,675	8,587	12
Female	2,106	2,431	15
Other federal statutes	450	367	-18
Male	349	289	-17
Female	101	78	-23

OTHER RELEASES

Adult criminal court statistics

1993 and

Adult criminal court caseload trends

1991/92 to 1993/94

Adult criminal court statistics reports that in 1993 a disposition of guilty was reached in about 65% of cases in the Yukon; 75% of cases in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan; and in over 80% of cases in Prince Edward Island. The most frequent offences included impaired driving, fraud, common assault, and theft under \$1,000. Males were the accused in at least 75% of all cases disposed. Their median age was 28 or 29, depending on the province or territory. Fines were imposed more than any other sentence, in about 55% of all cases.

Adult criminal court caseload trends reports that between 1992/93 and 1993/94 the number of federal statute charges entering the court system fell in Nova Scotia (-6%) and Quebec (-5%), rose in the Yukon (+13%), and remained stable in Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Charges disposed by the courts were down in Nova Scotia (-4%) and Quebec (-5%), up in Ontario (+2%) and the Yukon (+17%), and unchanged in Prince Edward Island.

These two reports present information from the adult criminal court survey. *Adult criminal court statistics, 1993* looks at the provincial-territorial adult courts in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. These courts represent about 30% of the criminal court caseload in Canada. The report provides data on the characteristics of charges and cases heard by the courts. The data in *Adult criminal court caseload trends, 1991/92 to 1993/94* are from the same five jurisdictions plus the province of Ontario and detail the flow of charges and cases through the court system.

Adult criminal court statistics, 1993 (85-214E, \$30) and *Adult criminal court caseload trends, 1991/92 to 1993/94* (85-219E, \$30) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231). ■

Rigid insulating board

December 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 244 thousand square metres (12.7-mm basis) in December, a 24.8% increase from 1 798 thousand square metres in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, shipments totalled 37 106 (revised) thousand square metres, an 11.4% increase from 33 317 thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The December 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke

November 1994

Coal production totalled 6 426 kilotonnes in November, up 4.5% from November 1993. Year-to-date production at end of November 1994 stood at 66 559 kilotonnes, up 6.0% from the previous year.

Exports in November totalled 2 667 kilotonnes, down 2.0% from November 1993; imports increased 6.1% to 702 kilotonnes. For January to November 1994, exports totalled 28 628 kilotonnes, 11.9% above the year before.

Coke production in November totalled 299 kilotonnes, unchanged from November 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power
November 1994

Net generation of electricity for November decreased to 44 872 gigawatt hours (gwh), down 0.1% from November 1993. Exports increased 41.7% to 4 116 gwh, while imports increased from 389 gwh to 982 gwh.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 28 122 gwh (-2.2%), nuclear 8 249 gwh (+9.0%), and thermal conventional 8 502 gwh (-1.0%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of November 1994 totalled 483 557 gwh, up 4.5% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (46 655 gwh), rose 46.4% from the previous year and year-to-date imports (7 187 gwh) rose 1.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$10/\$110) will be available the first week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

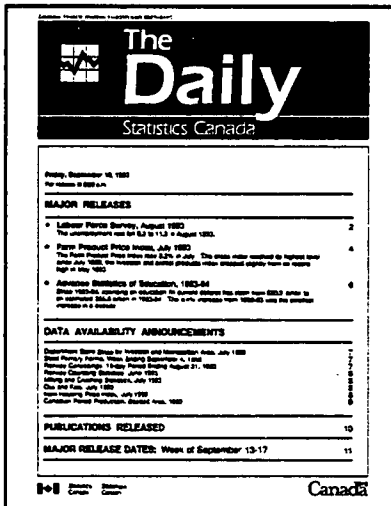
Biscuit production
December 1994

Production of sweetened biscuits totalled 86 781 231 kilograms for the six-month period ended December 1994, a 9.8% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of selected biscuits (32-026, \$8/\$16) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to "listproc@statcan.ca". Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, December 1994.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Farm product price index, November 1994.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$11/US\$107).

Unemployment insurance statistics, November 1994.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Juristat: Youth court statistics, 1993/94 highlights.

Vol. 15, no. 3.

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$5/\$60; United States: US\$6/US\$72; other countries: US\$7/US\$84).

Youth court statistics, 1993/94.

Catalogue number 85-522

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

February 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	1993
2	Business conditions survey: manufacturing industries	January 1995
2	Field crop reporting series: grain stocks	December 31, 1994
3	Building permits	December 1994
8	Estimates of labour income	November 1994
9	Help-wanted index	January 1995
9	New motor vehicle sales	December 1994
10	Labour force survey	January 1995
13	New housing price index	December 1994
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 1994
15	Department store sales	December 1994
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	December 1994
16	Composite index	January 1995
17	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 1994
21	Retail trade	December 1994
22	Wholesale trade	December 1994
22	Farm cash receipts	Fourth quarter 1994
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 1994
23	Private and public investment in Canada	1993 actual, 1994 preliminary actual and 1995 intentions
23	Canadian economic observer	February 1995
24	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 1994
24	Industrial product price index	January 1995
24	Raw materials price index	January 1995
27	International travel account	Fourth quarter 1994
28	Consumer price index	January 1995
28	Unemployment insurance	December 1994
28	Employment, earnings and hours	December 1994
28	Major release dates	March 1995

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