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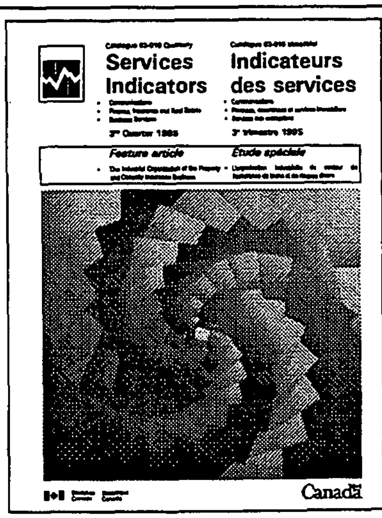
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 21, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Services indicators

Third quarter 1995

"The industrial organization of the property and casualty insurance business" is the feature article in the third quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators*. The article draws a distinction between direct insurance and reinsurance, and analyzes the industry's concentration by product line and country of control.

This issue also reviews the third-quarter changes in the services sector. Growth in the services industries strengthened in the third quarter, as services employment, output, exports and consumer spending all increased.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $34/$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-2582), Services, Science and Technology Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Season's greetings

Publishing of *The Daily* will be suspended for the following dates: December 25, 1995 to January 2, 1996. Publication will resume on Wednesday, January 3, 1996.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

October 1995

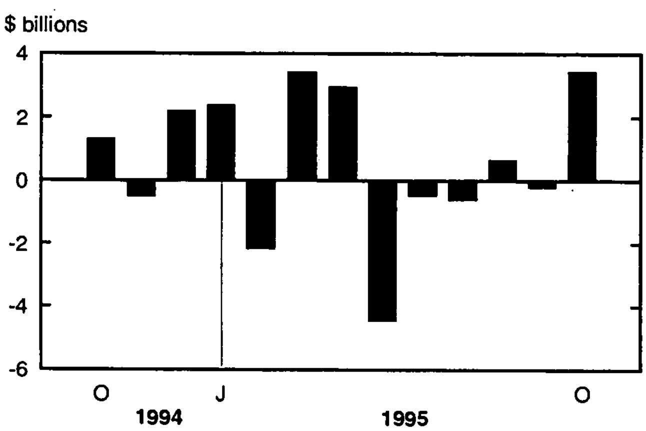
In October, foreign investors pumped a massive $5.2 billion into Canadian securities. Two-thirds of the investment went into money market instruments and one-third into bonds; foreign selling of Canadian stocks halted.

Meanwhile, Canadian investors continued their purchases of foreign securities with an another $0.7 billion investment.

Foreigners went on a buying binge of Canadian short- and long-term debt

Foreign investors purchased a large amount ($3.4 billion) of Canadian money market instruments, the first significant investment since April 1995. Half of October's investment was directed to government short-term paper other than Government of Canada treasury bills. The remainder was split between federal treasury bills and corporate short-term paper. The major buyers were European ($3.0 billion) and U.S. ($2.0 billion) investors; Asian investors sold $1.7 billion worth.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



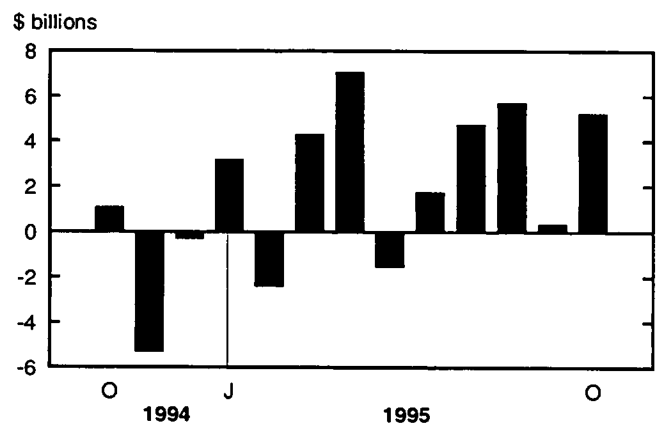
Foreign investors channelled a further $1.7 billion into Canadian bonds in October. This investment continued to be driven by the new issues of Canadian bonds sold in foreign markets. Non-resident investors purchased $4.5 billion of new issues, redeemed $2.1 billion of maturing bonds, and sold $0.7 billion of outstanding bonds in the secondary market.

Some three-fourths of non-residents' $4.5 billion investment in new issues in October was spread between new corporate and provincial issues. Seventy percent of new issues were denominated in U.S. dollars, sharply higher than the 50% in the first nine months of 1995. The balance was split between Canadian dollars and other foreign currencies.

Foreign selling of Canadian stocks halted

Foreign investors made a minor investment ($0.1 billion) in Canadian stocks in October, after a string of sell-offs dating back to November 1994 that totalled $5.0 billion. Strong buying by Asian ($0.4 billion) and U.S. ($0.2 billion) investors was largely offset by heavy selling by European investors ($0.5 billion). October's investment represented a turnaround, as Asian and U.S. investors became buyers; however, it was a continuation of selling for European investors.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



* *Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Trading activity with non-residents jumped nearly 20% to $7.6 billion, ending three months of shrinking volumes. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 index declined 1.5% in October, compared with a small 0.5% decline in U.S. stocks.

Canadians continued to purchase foreign stocks and bonds

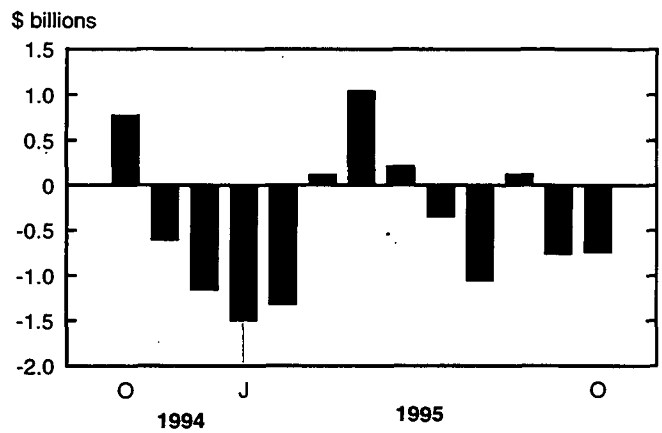
Canadian residents invested $0.7 billion in foreign securities, an amount similar to September's investment. However, the composition changed in October. The larger portion ($0.5 billion) went into stocks, with the bulk again going to overseas (non-U.S.) stocks. The remaining $0.2 billion resident investment in bonds was comprised of purchases ($0.6 billion) of overseas bonds and sales ($0.4 billion) of U.S. treasury bonds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The October 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Canada's international transactions in securities

	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Jan. to Oct. 1994	Jan. to Oct. 1995
	$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	**4,685**	**5,662**	**312**	**5,188**	**27,631**	**28,082**
Bonds (net)	5,599	5,304	1,031	1,715	21,245	27,054
Outstanding	-265	1,434	-606	-740	-8,078	623
New issues	6,966	4,965	3,695	4,567	45,635	41,168
Retirements	-1,102	-1,095	-2,059	-2,112	-16,312	-14,737
Money market paper (net)	-583	629	-187	3,401	-786	4,875
Government of Canada	198	1,032	211	773	701	2,608
Other paper	-781	-403	-398	2,628	-1,487	2,267
Stocks (net)	-331	-271	-532	72	7,171	-3,847
Outstanding (net)	-417	-400	-593	-10	5,643	-4,722
New Issues (net)	87	129	61	81	1,528	875
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	**-1,045**	**119**	**-754**	**-737**	**-6,941**	**-4,215**
Bonds (net)	-705	762	-539	-160	924	-1,178
Stocks (net)	-340	-643	-215	-577	-7,865	-3,037

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.*

Wholesale trade

October 1995 (preliminary)

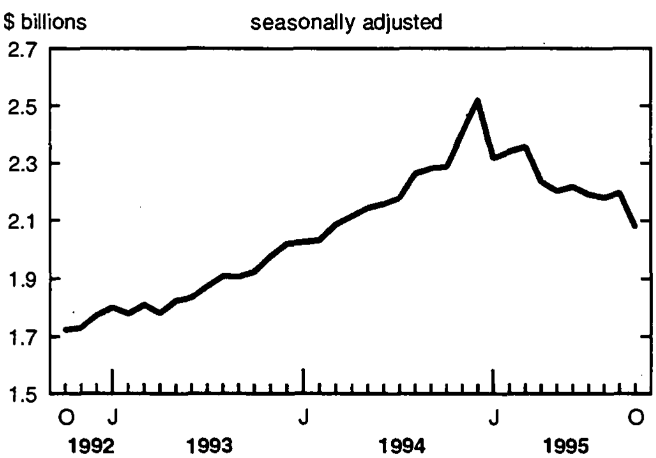
Wholesale merchants' sales dropped 1.9% to $20.1 billion in October. After successive advances in August (+0.9%) and September (+1.5%), October's decrease pushed sales almost to the low point reached during the summer. During 1995, wholesalers have failed to maintain the pace of growth they set between January 1993 and February 1995 (+25.0%), as their sales have shrunk 3.2% (-$658 million) since February's peak.

Widespread decline in sales

Compared with September, wholesalers sold less in 8 of the 11 trade groups (accounting for more than 75% of total sales in October). Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories suffered the largest current-dollar decline (-5.3% or -$116 million). Following close behind were the other products (-2.0%), computers and packaged software (-3.6%) and food products (-1.8%) groups, which posted a combined decrease of $204 million.

Wholesalers in the motor vehicles, parts and accessories group have seen their sales drop 10.2%, or $237 million, since the beginning of the year. This decline parallels a 5.1% drop in the number of new motor vehicles sold by dealers since January 1995.

Wholesalers of motor vehicles are selling less in 1995

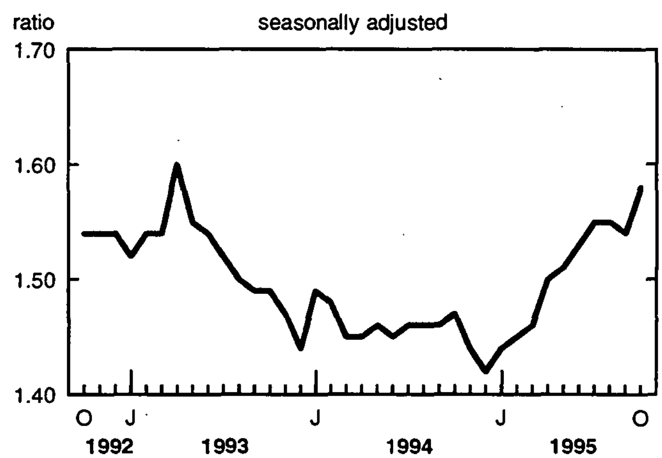


Of the three groups whose sales were up in October, wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies fared best, with a jump of 4.4% or $22 million. This upswing was partly due to a 7.2% increase in agricultural machinery imports for the same period.

Inventories continued to rise

In October, wholesalers' inventories grew for a 20th consecutive month, climbing 0.9% to $31.7 billion. A combination of larger inventories and lower sales led to a significant increase in the inventories-to-sales ratio, from 1.54 in September to 1.58 in October—the highest it has been in more than two years (it was 1.60 in April 1993). The ratio indicates that for every $100 worth of sales in October, wholesalers held inventories valued at $158. An increase in the ratio means a slower rate of inventory turnover and higher costs for wholesalers.

Inventories-to-sales-ratio jumped to 1.58



October's decline affected Central Canada and the West Coast

The central Canadian provinces and British Columbia were hardest hit by October's decrease. Sales were down 3.2% or $294 million in Ontario; 4.1% or $111 million in British Columbia; and 2.1% or $94 million in Quebec. By contrast, wholesale sales in six of the other provinces increased.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The October 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $18/$180) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683), Industry Division.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Oct. 1994	July 1995[r]	Aug. 1995[r]	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[p]	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	**19,832**	**19,985**	**20,165**	**20,476**	**20,092**	**-1.9**	**1.3**
Food products	3,492	3,536	3,422	3,519	3,456	-1.8	-1.0
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,150	1,162	1,181	1,182	1,194	1.0	3.8
Apparel and dry goods	459	437	457	453	444	-2.1	-3.5
Household goods	647	644	664	657	614	-6.6	-5.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,287	2,193	2,180	2,197	2,081	-5.3	-9.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,581	1,593	1,589	1,615	1,596	-1.2	0.9
Lumber and building materials	1,805	1,619	1,644	1,716	1,680	-2.0	-6.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	455	495	525	514	536	4.4	17.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,066	3,082	3,138	3,077	3,086	0.3	0.7
Computers and packaged software	1,588	1,640	1,721	1,820	1,754	-3.6	10.4
Other products	3,302	3,584	3,644	3,727	3,651	-2.0	10.6
Newfoundland	177	189	192	191	189	-0.9	7.0
Prince Edward Island	46	37	41	45	45	0.7	-2.1
Nova Scotia	422	450	446	444	449	1.1	6.4
New Brunswick	268	289	289	284	290	2.4	8.4
Quebec	4,401	4,420	4,445	4,474	4,380	-2.1	-0.5
Ontario	8,556	8,765	8,775	9,063	8,769	-3.2	2.5
Manitoba	663	632	686	667	694	4.1	4.7
Saskatchewan	602	600	670	656	689	5.1	14.5
Alberta	1,945	1,876	1,924	1,954	1,999	2.3	2.8
British Columbia	2,733	2,702	2,668	2,672	2,562	-4.1	-6.2
Yukon	9	11	13	11	11	-5.5	23.8
Northwest Territories	12	14	15	14	13	-10.1	10.5
Inventories, all trade groups	**29,103**	**30,968**	**31,233**	**31,441**	**31,732**	**0.9**	**9.0**
Food products	2,282	2,232	2,246	2,268	2,296	1.3	0.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,440	1,413	1,407	1,422	1,438	1.1	-0.2
Apparel and dry goods	1,088	1,033	1,030	1,030	1,065	3.3	-2.1
Household goods	1,374	1,505	1,517	1,554	1,557	0.2	13.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,774	4,211	4,209	4,162	4,196	0.8	11.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,567	2,893	2,892	2,931	2,967	1.2	15.6
Lumber and building materials	2,926	3,223	3,205	3,207	3,244	1.2	10.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,657	1,507	1,503	1,516	1,526	0.7	-7.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,350	6,770	6,855	6,827	6,873	0.7	8.2
Computers and packaged software	1,732	1,645	1,751	1,850	1,863	0.7	7.6
Other products	3,915	4,536	4,619	4,674	4,706	0.7	20.2

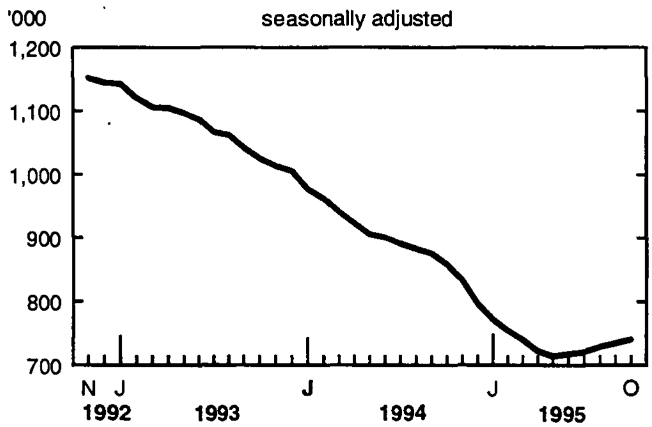
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Unemployment insurance

October 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits advanced 0.8% to 740,000 in October. The number of beneficiaries has been following an upward trend since June 1995. But despite the recent increases, there were fewer beneficiaries than at the beginning of this year. The latest changes were in line with the Labour Force Survey, which showed that the unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points in October.

The number of beneficiaries* has been increasing for five months



* *Receiving regular benefits.*

The number of beneficiaries increased in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (-1.3%), Nova Scotia (-0.5%) and Alberta (-0.1%). The largest increases were in New Brunswick (+3.2%) and the Yukon (+3.0%).

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (73.3% in October). In order to qualify for regular 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 (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

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.

Number receiving regular UI benefits

	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**740,270**	**0.8**
Newfoundland	39,630	0.2
Prince Edward Island	9,980	-1.3
Nova Scotia	37,370	-0.5
New Brunswick	43,540	3.2
Quebec	255,260	1.0
Ontario	174,470	1.0
Manitoba	19,820	0.5
Saskatchewan	15,690	1.8
Alberta	51,660	-0.1
British Columbia	84,600	2.6
Yukon	1,360	3.0
Northwest Territories	1,340	2.6

Benefits paid were the lowest in six years

Canadians received $963.4 million (unadjusted) in UI benefits (including regular and special benefits) in October, down 6.5% from October 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest amount since October 1989, when they received $827.7 million. For the first 10 months of 1995, Canadians received $11.6 billion in UI benefits, a 14.0% drop from the same period last year.

Number of claims up from last year

In October, 260,000 individuals submitted applications (claims) for UI benefits, up 1.6% from September. Compared with October 1994, when 246,000 claims were filed, this was an increase of 5.7%. On an unadjusted basis, from January to October 1995, 2,422,000 people submitted claims, up 3.7% from the same period last year.

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

The October 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for August, September and October. It will be available in January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Number of UI beneficiaries by census metropolitan area[1]

	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
St. John's	8,680	-2.6
Halifax	8,840	-18.5
Saint John	4,390	-5.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	8,020	-4.4
Québec	24,870	-9.0
Sherbrooke	4,770	-9.1
Trois-Rivières	5,770	-8.1
Montréal	105,510	-11.0
Hull	7,440	-9.7
Ottawa	12,940	-6.8
Oshawa	4,490	-20.5
Toronto	81,090	-15.9
Hamilton	10,450	-19.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	7,220	-19.1
Kitchener	6,200	-4.6
London	6,610	-11.7
Windsor	4,720	-5.0
Sudbury	3,750	-13.4
Thunder Bay	2,560	-24.7
Winnipeg	13,860	-13.2
Regina	2,780	-10.0
Saskatoon	4,130	-9.0
Calgary	17,840	-10.3
Edmonton	19,560	-17.4
Vancouver	41,260	-4.9
Victoria	6,370	0.0

[1] *Beneficiaries include all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).*

Unemployment insurance statistics

	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
					% change
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	858	729r	734p	740p	0.8
Regular Amount paid ($ '000)	932,873	777,328	763,045	766,470	0.4
Regular weeks of benefits ('000)	3,708	3,064	3,006	3,028	0.7
Claims received ('000)	246	266	256	260	1.6

	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995
	unadjusted				
					% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	894	865r	733p	783p	-12.4
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	688	673r	535p	574p	-16.5
Male ('000)	367	320r	279p	306p	-16.5
Female ('000)	321	353r	256p	268p	-16.5
Claims received ('000)	264	212	232	295	11.6
Amount paid ($ '000)	1,030,762	1,062,457	859,302	963,372	-6.5
Weeks of benefits ('000)	3,868	4,046	3,266	3,568	-7.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	252.51	255.62	255.43	254.34	0.7

	Year-to-date (January to October) 1994	1995	1994 to 1995
			% change
All beneficiaries, average ('000)	1,136	957p	-15.8
Regular beneficiaries, average ('000)	918	738p	-19.6
Claims received ('000)	2,336	2,422	3.7
Amount paid ($ '000)	13,523,098	11,627,259	-14.0
Weeks of benefits ('000)	50,561	42,702	-15.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	258.34	260.22	0.7

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators

Third quarter 1995

Growth in the services industries strengthened in the third quarter of 1995. Employment, output, exports and consumer spending all increased.

Employment growth in services stemmed from job creation by broadcasting and telecommunications carriers and the finance and insurance industries. In addition, the shift away from creating part-time jobs toward creating full-time jobs continued.

Increased spending on services reflected a rise in spending on transportation, accommodation, recreation and financial services.

The finance and insurance group was more profitable in the third quarter, as operating expenses fell more than operating revenues. By contrast, profits were reduced in the communications and business services sectors. In the case of communications, operating revenues declined. For business services, rising operating revenues were offset by mounting operating expenses.

Services exports rebounded in the quarter, driven by a surge in business services receipts. Travel, freight and shipping trade balances recovered as well, due to a fall in payments. As a result, the services trade balance improved markedly.

The feature article in the third quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* is "The industrial organization of the property and casualty insurance business".

The insurance industry in Canada is at a crossroads. The regulatory authorities are exploring whether to allow banks to sell insurance products. To gain a better understanding of the impact of such a decision, the article examines the Canadian property and casualty insurance industry between 1987 and 1992, with an emphasis on the distinction between the direct insurance and reinsurance markets. The analysis looks at the industry's market concentration by product line, comparing the behaviour and performance of Canadian and foreign-controlled firms.

This study reveals a generally competitive market, where many small firms co-exist with some very large ones. The foreign-controlled firms, which outnumber Canadian firms, are on average smaller, accounting for only one-quarter of the market. A substantial number of firms specialize in a single product. These firms tend to operate in the largest markets, where they can spread the risk either among a large pool of customers or through reinsurance. No correlation was found between firm size and efficiency.

Services indicators is a quarterly publication that profiles the communications; finance, insurance and real estate; and business services sectors. It presents statistics on key economic indicators, finances, employment, salaries and output. The third quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $34/$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-2582), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Department store sales

November 1995

Department store sales in November were up 0.4% from October (seasonally adjusted). Total sales from January to November rose 4.6% from the same period in 1994. The sales trend, which had been steadily increasing since early 1994, levelled off in July 1995. Since then, it has remained relatively flat.

Department store sales

	Oct. 1995[r]	Nov. 1995[p]	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,176.6	1,181.1	0.4	5.0

[r] *Revised figures*
[p] *Preliminary figures*

Consumer spending in department stores grew 7.1% compared with November 1994 (unadjusted). Because of robust sales in the discount stores, year-over-year sales have risen in most months of 1995. In November, the discounters' sales totalled $843.7 million, a 16.3% jump from November 1994. Sales in the major stores declined 2.3% from November 1994 to $693.1 million. Since late 1994, the discount department stores have accounted for the majority of total department store sales. By November 1995, their market share had grown to 55%.

There were year-over-year sales increases in all provinces. The largest improvements were in Ontario (+8.5%) and Quebec (+8.4%).

Department store sales including concessions

	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Canada	**1,536.9**	**7.1**
Newfoundland	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x
Nova Scotia	57.3	5.4
New Brunswick	43.3	6.1
Quebec	268.0	8.4
Ontario	657.8	8.5
Manitoba	64.7	4.1
Saskatchewan	47.5	7.6
Alberta	161.7	5.8
British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories	203.9	3.6

x *Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12) and 113 (series 3).

The November 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Quarterly demographic statistics

July to September 1995

Preliminary post-censal population estimates as of October 1, 1995 for Canada, the provinces and territories are now available.

Canada's population as of October 1

	1993[1]	1994[1]	1995[2]	1993 to 1994	1994 to 1995
	'000			% change	
Newfoundland	583.1	578.9	573.6	-0.7	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	133.6	135.2	136.9	1.2	1.3
Nova Scotia	932.5	935.7	940.5	0.3	0.5
New Brunswick	756.3	758.7	760.5	0.3	0.2
Quebec	7,261.0	7,301.3	7,349.6	0.6	0.7
Ontario	10,858.3	10,988.5	11,162.5	1.2	1.6
Manitoba	1,125.3	1,130.9	1,138.6	0.5	0.7
Saskatchewan	1,010.7	1,013.1	1,017.6	0.2	0.4
Alberta	2,696.9	2,722.0	2,757.8	0.9	1.3
British Columbia	3,606.9	3,706.1	3,798.6	2.8	2.5
Yukon	30.0	29.5	30.8	-1.7	4.4
Northwest Territories	64.0	65.0	66.0	1.6	1.5
Canada	**29,058.5**	**29,364.9**	**29,733.0**	**1.1**	**1.3**

1 *Updated post-censal estimates. The updated population estimates for the provinces and territories supersede those previously published, due to changes in the provincial and territorial distribution of non-permanent residents.*
2 *Preliminary post-censal estimates.*
Note: *Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*
Source: *Population Estimates Section, Demography Division.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470-6471, 6516 and 6981.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, $10/$32), which will be released in a few weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Garry MacDonald (613-951-1643), Health Statistics Division; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Canadian crime statistics

1994

Crime statistics for 1994 were first released in August 1995. *Canadian crime statistics, 1994*, now available, presents additional detailed information in a new format. In addition to the standard crime tables for Canada, the provinces and territories for 1994, two tables have been added: a historical table on crime dating back to 1962, and a table for cities with populations of more than 100,000.

Also new from the "revised" crime survey is a set of 20 tables. These tables examine the characteristics of victims and the accused (their age and sex, the relationship between the victim and the accused, level of injury, weapon causing injury, etc.), as well as the criminal incident itself (location of incident, target of the violation, presence of weapons, type of property stolen, etc.). These tables are based on data collected from 111 police departments in five provinces, representing one-third of the national volume of crime.

These data provide key information for: crime analysis; resource planning; program, policy and legislative development; and the evaluation of new legislative initiatives. They also facilitate international comparisons and examinations of topical and specific issues about crime.

Canadian crime statistics, 1994 (85-205E, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 16, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 16, 1995 totalled 266 666 tonnes, down 4.3% from 278 620 tonnes a week earlier, but up 6.1% from 251 217 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 13 808 045 tonnes, a 4.4% increase from 13 224 841 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

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

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

May to October 1995 (preliminary)

The monthly Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Survey has been redesigned. The national totals listed in the table below are the first data to be released since the change.

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts

	$ billions
1995	
May	1.94
June	1.97
July	1.99
August	2.05
September	2.02
October	1.91

With this release, the survey resumes its normal publication schedule: November and December preliminary data will be released in late January and February respectively. Provincial breakdowns and revised national totals will be available in January.

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

For-hire motor carriers of freight, large carriers

Third quarter 1995

In the third quarter of 1995, 58 large for-hire motor carriers (those earning at least $25 million annually) based in Canada generated $1,016 million in operating revenues and $964 million in operating expenses. The general freight carriers posted an operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) of 0.96, unchanged from the third quarter of 1994. The specialized freight carriers recorded a ratio of 0.93, an improvement from 0.96 in the third quarter of 1994. Any ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.

Average earnings of the general freight carriers amounted to $17.5 million in the third quarter of 1995, down 7% from $18.5 million in the third quarter of 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

November 1995

Deliveries of the major grains declined in November. Marketings of durum wheat, oats, flaxseed and canola were all lower than in October, held back by extreme cold in the West and hopes of higher prices. By contrast, deliveries of wheat (excluding durum) and barley increased marginally. The Canadian Wheat Board has been asking farmers to deliver more barley in order to take advantage of good marketing opportunities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The data on deliveries are presented in the November 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144), which will be released in February 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
November 1995

Production of process cheese in November totalled 6 054 131 kilograms, up 8.3% from October 1995 and up 0.7% from November 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1995 totalled 69 994 178 kilograms, up from 68 365 876 kilograms (revised) the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The November 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $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. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia
October 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 860 119 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October, a 6.2% increase from 2 692 990 cubic metres in October 1994.

For January to October 1995, production totalled 27 476 221 cubic metres, a 3.6% decrease from 28 509 232 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation
November 1995

Manufacturers shipped 3 111 716 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November, down 2.4% from 3 186 901 square metres a year earlier, but up 8.1% from 2 877 663 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1995 totalled 24 802 384 square metres, an 18.8% decrease from the same period in 1994.

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

The November 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Rigid insulating board
November 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 008 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis) in November, a 0.8% increase from 2 985 000 square metres (revised) in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, shipments totalled 31 634 000 square metres, a 9.3% decrease from 34 862 000 square metres (revised) in 1994.

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

The November 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Corrugated boxes and wrappers
November 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 201 517 000 square metres in November, a 1.2% increase from 199 152 000 square metres in November 1994.

For January to November 1995, domestic shipments totalled 2 230 958 000 square metres (revised), a 0.3% increase from 2 224 302 000 square metres shipped during the same period in 1994.

The November 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Leisure and personal services
1991-93

Data for 1991-93 on the leisure and personal service industries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 41-42.

Leisure and personal services, 1991-93 (63-233, $33) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379) or Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction price statistics, third quarter 1995
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $23/$76; United States: US$28/US$92; other countries: US$33/US$107).

Canadian crime statistics, 1994
Catalogue number 85-205E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56).

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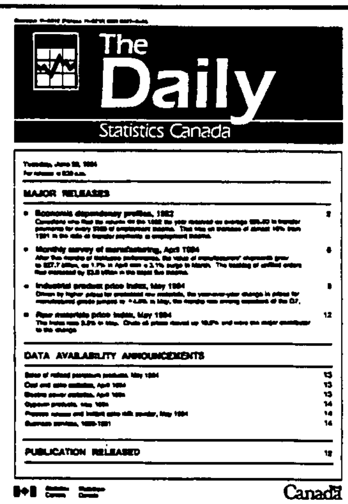

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $240; United States: US$288; other countries: US$336.)

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