Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

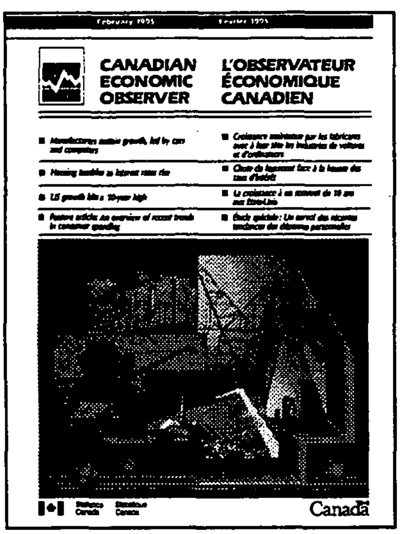
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 23, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian economic observer

February 1995

The February issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of current economic conditions and features an article on recent trends in personal spending.

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The February 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

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

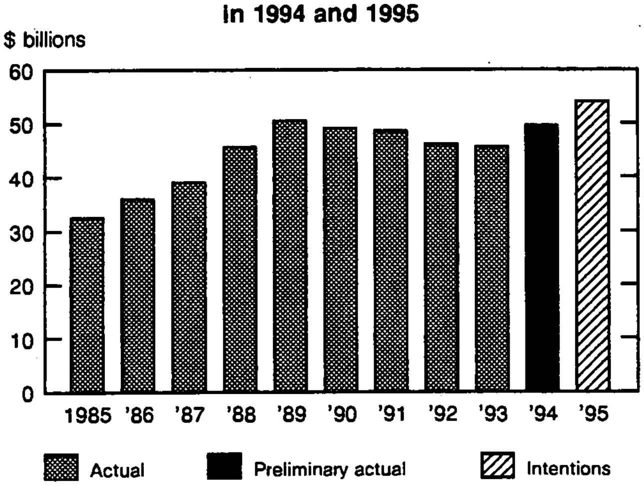
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Private and public investment
1995 intentions

Business and government plan capital expenditures of $135.0 billion in 1995, a 3.2% increase from 1994. This will be the second annual increase after three consecutive declines. In 1995, investment will be driven by a 9% increase in machinery and equipment, which will top pre-recession spending to achieve an all-time high of $54.2 billion. This indicates that companies will continue the trend of technology-driven investment, resulting in productivity gains and competitive advantages.

Growth in machinery and equipment investment in 1994 and 1995



Pulp and paper and auto leasing contribute to rising investment

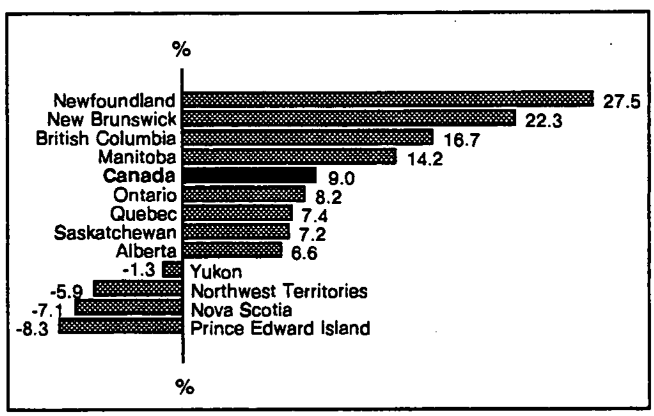
This year's growth in machinery and equipment investment in the manufacturing sector will be mostly due to pulp and paper, where spending is expected to increase over 100% to $3.6 billion. This industry's performance appears to stem from increasing profits due to higher prices and from growing exports of forestry products, brought about by stronger demand in Europe and the United States. Increased spending has also been linked to environmental deadlines, modernization and capacity expansion. Propelled by strong exports, significant increases are planned in the primary metal (+35%) and wood (+30%) industries as well.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Spending intentions are based on a sample survey of 25,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey was conducted between November 1994 and early February 1995. Data in this release are in current dollars. Related price indexes for capital intentions are not yet available.*

Banks and leasing companies expect to increase machinery and equipment spending by $1.2 billion. The largest part of this increase will come from automobile and truck leasing companies, whose investment could reach $5.6 billion in 1995. Significant spending increases for machinery and equipment will also be made in rail (+66%), public transit (+38%), and by the telephone industry (+10%) and mining companies (+53%).

Spending will rise by $1.8 billion in Ontario and by $1.0 billion in British Columbia. These provinces will capture more than half the total increase in machinery and equipment spending. Only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories expect to decrease spending on machinery and equipment in 1995.

Growth in machinery and equipment investment in 1995 by province and territory



Infrastructure program props up total construction spending

Investment in new construction for 1995 appears to be slowing. However, one exception is local government spending on construction, which is expected to increase $1.4 billion, a result of the infrastructure program kicking in. This will offset declining housing expenditures and subdued construction spending in mining and manufacturing. Housing expenditures are expected to fall $1.1 billion in 1995, due to declining housing starts.

1994 finished strongly

The latest estimate of capital expenditures for 1994 totals $130.9 billion, up 8% from 1993. This growth will be due in large part to petroleum and natural gas companies reaching a $9.9 billion peak in 1994. Their spending in 1995 is expected to fall 5%, which follows a softening of natural gas prices. Manufacturing, government and transportation will also finish with strong increases in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3101-3133.

Private and public investment in Canada, intentions 1995 (61-205, $33) will be available in March. This publication will include a feature article "Investment patterns and competitiveness in Canadian manufacturing". See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Susan Horsley (613-951-2209) or John Foley (613-951-2591), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	1993 actual	1994 preliminary actual	1995 intentions	1994 preliminary actual to 1995 intentions	1993 actual to 1994 preliminary actual
	$ billions			% change	
Total	**121.3**	**130.9**	**135.0**	**3.2**	**7.9**
Housing	32.6	34.3	33.2	-3.3	5.2
Goods-producing industries	**38.9**	**42.5**	**45.3**	**6.4**	**9.4**
Services-producing industries	**49.8**	**54.1**	**56.6**	**4.8**	**8.5**
Divisions					
Agriculture	3.3	3.4	3.3	-3.7	4.7
Fishing and trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.5
Logging and forestry	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.9	39.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	9.0	11.7	11.6	-0.7	30.2
Manufacturing	13.8	15.8	18.2	15.3	14.8
Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	-1.5	2.8
Transportation and storage	4.9	6.0	6.9	14.2	22.5
Communication and other utilities	16.3	14.6	15.8	7.7	-10.0
Wholesale trade	1.9	2.3	1.9	-15.9	18.6
Retail trade	3.1	4.0	3.4	-14.6	30.6
Finance and insurance	5.7	6.5	7.7	18.8	14.4
Real estate operators	4.4	4.5	4.4	-0.1	0.8
Business services	1.0	1.2	1.2	-6.4	20.3
Government	12.7	13.9	14.8	6.6	9.1
Educational	3.2	3.0	2.9	-1.8	-6.7
Health and social	1.8	2.0	1.9	-8.0	10.3
Accommodation, food and beverage	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.5	-22.5
Other services	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.6

Note: Figures may not add to totals and percentage changes may be off due to rounding.

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations[1]

	Capital expenditures: Construction	Capital expenditures: Machinery and equipment	Capital expenditures: Total	1994 preliminary actual to 1995 intentions	1993 actual to 1994 preliminary actual
	$ billions			% change	
Canada					
1993	**75.5**	**45.7**	**121.2**		
1994	**81.1**	**49.7**	**130.9**		
1995	**80.8**	**54.2**	**135.0**	**3.2**	**7.9**
Newfoundland					
1993	2.0	0.5	2.5		
1994	2.3	0.5	2.8		
1995	2.3	0.6	2.9	3.0	13.1
Prince Edward Island					
1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
1994	0.3	0.2	0.5		
1995	0.3	0.1	0.5	-3.5	21.5
Nova Scotia					
1993	1.9	1.0	2.9		
1994	1.7	1.2	2.8		
1995	1.7	1.1	2.7	-2.8	-2.7
New Brunswick					
1993	1.6	0.7	2.3		
1994	1.4	0.9	2.3		
1995	1.5	1.1	2.6	10.0	0.6
Quebec					
1993	15.9	9.8	25.7		
1994	16.4	10.4	26.8		
1995	16.2	11.2	27.3	2.0	4.4
Ontario					
1993	23.6	19.7	43.3		
1994	25.2	22.0	47.1		
1995	25.5	23.8	49.3	4.6	8.8
Manitoba					
1993	1.9	1.6	3.5		
1994	2.1	1.5	3.6		
1995	2.3	1.8	4.1	11.8	3.4
Saskatchewan					
1993	2.4	1.6	4.0		
1994	2.8	1.6	4.4		
1995	2.5	1.7	4.2	-4.2	9.1
Alberta					
1993	12.6	5.4	17.9		
1994	13.6	5.4	19.1		
1995	13.1	5.8	18.9	-1.2	6.5
British Columbia					
1993	12.9	5.1	18.0		
1994	14.7	5.9	20.6		
1995	15.0	6.9	21.8	6.1	14.4
Yukon					
1993	0.1	0.0	0.1		
1994	0.2	0.0	0.2		
1995	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.9	15.8
Northwest Territories					
1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
1994	0.3	0.1	0.4		
1995	0.3	0.1	0.4	-11.1	11.2

1 1993 actual, followed by 1994 preliminary actual, then 1995 intentions.
***Note**: Figures may not add to totals and percentage changes may be off due to rounding.*

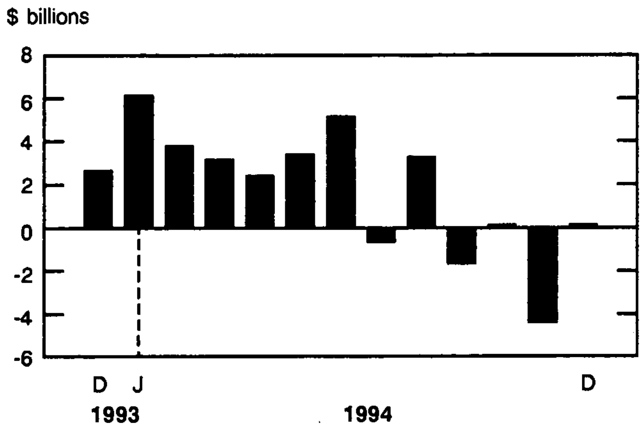
■

Canada's international transactions in securities

December 1994

Foreign investment in Canadian securities was almost flat in December after the $4.3 billion sell off in November. While continuing to sell Canadian bonds and stocks, non-residents purchased a large amount of Canadian short-term paper in December.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities[1]



[1] *Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

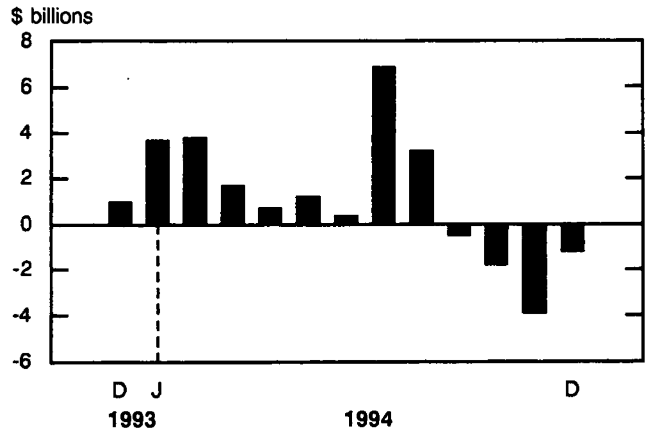
For the year as a whole, non-residents channelled $21 billion into Canadian securities, less than half the massive $49 billion they purchased in 1993. The investment in 1994 went into Canadian bonds and stocks. Likewise, Canadian investors bought $8.7 billion of foreign securities in 1994, all of which went to foreign stocks.

Foreign investors continued selling Canadian bonds and stocks

For a fourth consecutive month, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds, selling $1.2 billion in December. This was completely offset, however, by a significant investment in new Canadian issues—a rebound from the unusually low level in November. Retirements of Canadian bonds amounted to $1.3 billion in December.

The selling in December had a broad geographic base and brought the foreign withdrawal from the Canadian bond market over a four-month period to a total of $7.4 billion. There continued to be uneasinesss about the fiscal and political situation of Canada as evidenced by steady selling of Canadian bonds in the secondary market.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



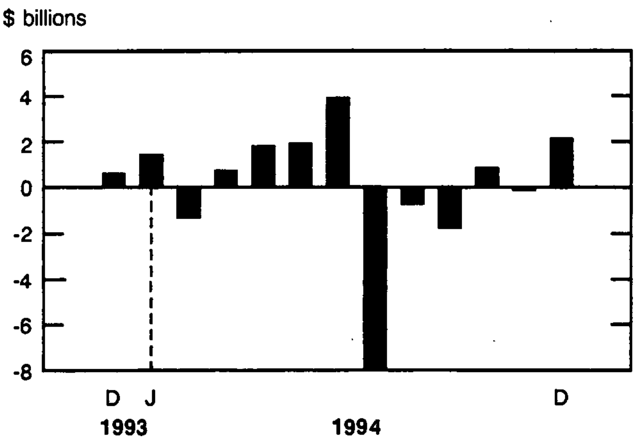
For 1994, foreign purchases of Canadian bonds fell to $13.9 billion, the lowest since 1987. The decline was caused by record selling of bonds in the secondary markets. Sales of new issues remained very strong for the year.

As in November, U.S. and European investors sold Canadian stocks in December ($0.8 billion). This occurred despite a marginal increase in Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index. The disinvestment contrasted with the steady flows of foreign investment earlier in the year. For the year as a whole, foreign investors bought $6.0 billion of Canadian stocks. This was the third consecutive year that foreign investors were net buyers of Canadian stocks.

Foreign buyers went to Canadian short-term paper

Foreigners purchased $2.1 billion of Government of Canada treasury bills. U.S. and European investors were the main buyers. Asian investors were sellers. Gross trading with non-residents in the Canadian money market totalled a substantial $68 billion in December, up from $61 billion in November. Unlike previous years, foreign investment in the Canadian money market was marginal in 1994.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



Canadians doubled their purchases of foreign securities

Canadian investors increased their net purchase of foreign securities to $1.2 billion in December, twice as much as in November. This brought their total investment for the year to $8.7 billion. Since the early 1980s, Canadian residents have been consistently building their portfolios of foreign securities, notably stocks. There has been a marked shift in recent years away from U.S. markets to overseas markets.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The December 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

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

Canada's international transactions in securities

	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	1993	1994
			$ millions			
Foreign investment in Canadian securities						
Total	**-1,584**	**91**	**-4,332**	**135**	**48,703**	**20,767**
Bonds (net)	**-495**	**-1,745**	**-3,912**	**-1,208**	**27,497**	**13,879**
Outstanding	-1,041	-1,413	-2,516	-2,655	-565	-14,837
New issues	2,611	1,542	611	2,756	54,080	48,878
Retirements	-2,066	-1,873	-2,006	-1,308	-26,019	-20,162
Money market paper (net)	**-1,740**	**826**	**-115**	**2,144**	**9,296**	**871**
Government of Canada	-1,788	-72	200	2,168	10,939	2,697
Other paper	48	897	-315	-24	-1,643	-1,826
Stocks (net)	**652**	**1,010**	**-305**	**-802**	**11,910**	**6,016**
Outstanding (net)	599	579	-365	-855	10,158	4,375
New issues (net)	53	431	60	53	1,753	1,641
Canadian investment in foreign securities						
Total	**482**	**754**	**-590**	**-1,210**	**-12,961**	**-8,736**
Bonds (net)	1,137	895	135	-522	-4,062	555
Stocks (net)	-655	-141	-725	-688	-8,900	-9,291

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

Survey on smoking

Autumn 1994 (cycle 3)

Among Canadians aged 15 and over, 30% currently smoke cigarettes, down marginally from 31% in May 1994. For teenagers (aged 15 to 19), the rate has remained unchanged at 28% since May. There has been no change in the average number of cigarettes (15.7) smoked per day.

More people cite cost as a reason to quit

More people cite cost as a reason to quit smoking than as a reason to start. Of those who cut down on or quit smoking between May and November 1994, 24% said that cost was a factor in their decision. Of those who increased the amount smoked or who re-started smoking in this period, 15% did so because of lower prices. Lower cost was a reason to start smoking for 13% of new smokers, mostly teenagers. But the most common reason, reported by 28%, was that their family or friends smoke.

Canadians are well aware of the risks

In recent years, concern about the health risks of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS, also known as second-hand smoke) has led to more restrictions on where smoking is permitted and more warnings about the effects of ETS, notably on pregnant women and young children. It seems the message has reached the general public. Of people aged 15 years and over, 84% believed cigarette smoke could cause health problems in non-smokers, and 93% of them could identify at least one of the possible health problems.

The health risks of smoking are recognized by nearly everyone: 96% believed smoking could cause health problems in smokers, and nearly all could identify at least one disease caused by smoking.

However, knowledge of the risks associated with smoking has not been sufficient to change behaviour. Most smokers report that they will not quit smoking until they actually get a smoking-related health problem or feel that their health is in imminent danger.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Health Canada and Statistics Canada have collaborated to conduct the survey on smoking in Canada, a survey designed to measure changes in smoking patterns. The survey is an initiative of the federal "Tobacco demand reduction strategy" announced on February 8, 1994.*
>
> *The survey's first three cycles were conducted in April/May, August/September and November/December 1994. The fourth cycle is now in progress. Each quarter, the same respondents are asked questions about smoking. This allows, for the first time on a national level, analysis of changes in the smoking habits of Canadians over time.*
>
> *A representative sample of about 15,800 respondents from across Canada was selected for the first cycle from a random sample of phone numbers; 13,400 of these individuals responded in the second cycle and 12,800 in the third cycle. Interviewed over the phone, respondents aged 15 and over were asked about their current smoking habits, reasons for changing smoking habits, and related questions about use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Data on other characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, household income, and education were also collected.*

Thirty-four percent of the 6.4 million current smokers would quit if they actually got a smoking-related disease, while "nothing" could make 17% give up smoking. Among the 6.5 million former smokers, 55% quit because it was affecting their health or because they were concerned about future health effects. Only 5% of former smokers, but 18% of women aged 20 to 34, quit because they were concerned about the effect it had on their children or other family members.

Smoking and pregnancy

Nearly two million women aged 20 to 44 were pregnant in the last five years. As for smoking during their most recent pregnancy, 67% of these women reported that neither they nor their spouse smoked during their pregnancy.

One of the warning messages on cigarette packages states that "smoking during pregnancy can harm the baby". Of the 729,000 women who were smokers, 51% did not smoke during pregnancy, and many of them (156,000) are still non-smokers. The message has also reached fathers: 73% of women reported that their spouse did not smoke in their presence during pregnancy.

Teenagers and young adults

Teenagers and young adults are more aware of the health risks of smoking and ETS than adults (aged 25 and over). They are also more likely to be exposed to cigarette smoke on a daily or almost daily basis: 59% of people aged 15 to 24 reported regular exposure to cigarette smoke, compared with 47% for adults aged 25 and over.

Of the 85,000 teenagers (aged 15 to 19) who started smoking between May and November 1994, most (40%) started because their family or friends smoke. Nearly half (47%) of all teenagers live in households with others who smoke.

Furthermore, teenagers living with smokers are more than twice as likely to smoke as those living with non-smokers. In all, two-thirds of the 506,000 teenagers who smoke live in households with other smokers.

Health Canada has prepared a package of analytical highlights. For a copy or to obtain related information, contact Health Canada (613-954-5995, fax: 613-952-7266). Media should call Health Canada at 613-957-1803.

A microdata file is available to allow more detailed analysis of the survey data. To order the microdata file, contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division.

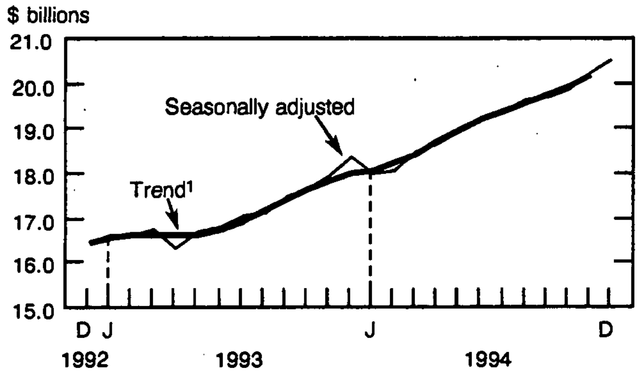
For further information on this release, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division. ■

Wholesale trade

1994 annual and December 1994 (preliminary)

Wholesalers marked 1994 with a series of sustained increases, so that sales were 12.5% higher than in 1993. In December, sales rose for the 11th month in a row (+ 1.6%).

Wholesale merchants' sales



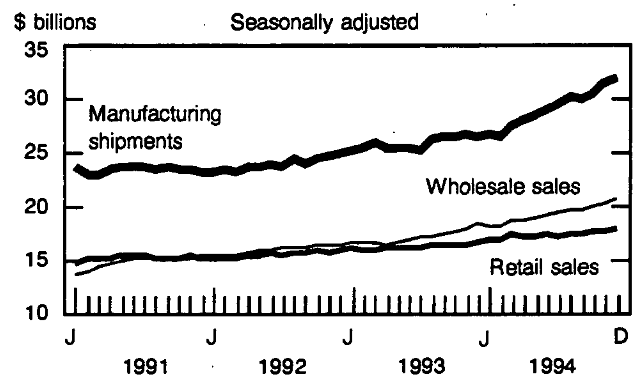
1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Yesterday's release of wholesale trade figures did not contain the two monthly tables. So the release is being published again today, in its entirety.*
>
> *The monthly wholesale trade survey measures sales and inventories of wholesale merchants. It is based on a sample of nearly 6,000 businesses. Response rates to the survey are above 90%. Wholesalers of petroleum products and grain are excluded from the monthly survey. Total sales are divided into nine major trade groups and 11 regions. Total inventories are available for each of the nine trade groups only.*
>
> *All monthly data are seasonally adjusted.*

Manufacturers contributed to wholesalers' increases in 1994

The strong performance of manufacturing shipments in 1994 (+ 12.6% over 1993) was a major contributor to the rise in sales by wholesalers who supply both raw materials and industrial equipment used in manufacturing. Depreciation of the dollar (from a high of US76.28 cents in January to a low of US71.05 cents in December) also made Canadian goods more attractive on international markets. Since about 20% of exports are handled by wholesalers, significant increases were noted for goods shipped to international markets. However, weakness was observed for those who traditionally supply the retail sector (such as household goods and apparel). The next chart shows the movements for these three sectors since 1991.

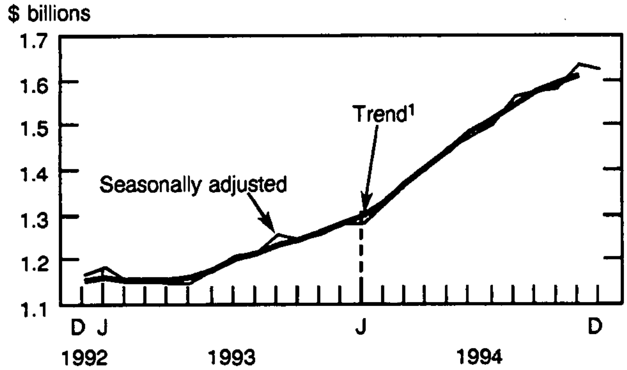
Wholesale activity rose in 1994 due to manufacturers' strong performance



Manufacturers' requirements for raw materials and export opportunities led to substantial sales increases for merchants of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+ 23.5%). These wholesalers accounted for about 8% of total sales in 1994. Also contributing to higher sales for this trade group were higher prices of metals, as shown in the price indexes for industrial products and raw materials.

Strong sales of industrial equipment led to an 18.4% increase over 1993 for merchants of other machinery, equipment and supplies. Strong exports of industrial chemicals, pulp and paper products were a major factor leading to a 15.9% rise in sales of "other products". Combined, these two groups accounted for a little under 40% of all sales in 1994.

Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Regional growth was evenly distributed

In 1994, growth was evenly distributed across the country. This contrasts with 1993, when growth mainly occurred in the western provinces. Wholesalers in nearly all regions sold more in 1994 than in 1993. The strongest showing was in Prince Edward Island (+17.4%), where sales rebounded after a drop in 1993. Alberta (+16.2%) and British Columbia (+14.4%) both maintained strong sales. Growth returned to Ontario and Quebec as merchants reported higher sales of 14.6% and 7.6% respectively. Most industrial-related wholesalers are located in Central Canada close to manufacturers.

Wholesalers' employment gains were above the national average

The pattern of sustained growth in sales caused wholesalers' employment to increase 1.5% in the first 10 months of 1994 compared with 1993. In contrast, employment in the manufacturing sector grew 2.0%, while employment for the total economy increased 1.1%. As these gains were occurring, some wholesalers were improving their efficiency through increased use of information technologies—such as computerized order entry, automated inventory control, and electronic data interchange.

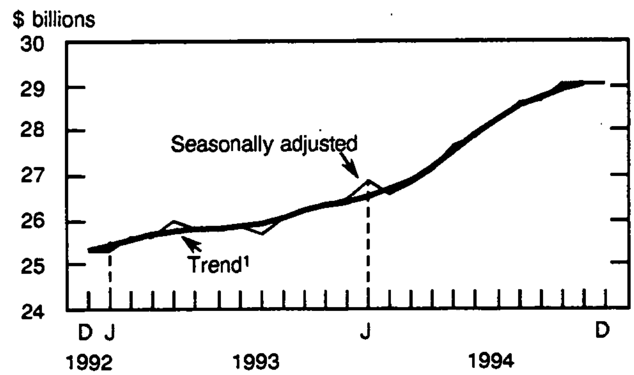
Continued growth in December

December was the 11th consecutive month with increased sales and the sixth month in 1994 with monthly growth over 1.0%. Total sales for the sector reached $20.5 billion, up 1.6% from November.

Seven of the nine trade groups posted increases. The most significant (in value) were: other (industrial) machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.5%); motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+4.4%); and lumber and building materials (+4.4%). On the other hand, after 13 months of uninterrupted growth, wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment recorded their first decline in sales (-1.0%).

Inventory levels totalled $29.1 billion after a 0.2% increase in December. Six of the nine trade groups posted increases, the largest (in value) were by wholesalers of: food, beverages, drug and tobacco products (+1.3% or $47 million); other (industrial) machinery, equipment and supplies (+0.6% or $46 million); and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+1.3% or $33 million). The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of December decreased to 1.42:1, from 1.44:1 in November.

Wholesale merchants' inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

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

The December 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales

	1992	1993	1994	1992 to 1993	1993 to 1994
		$ millions			% change
Trade groups					
Food, beverages, drug and tobacco products	49,304	53,662	55,519	8.8	3.5
Apparel and dry goods	4,719	5,340	5,556	13.2	4.0
Household goods	6,773	7,058	7,420	4.2	5.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	20,875	22,445	26,538	7.5	18.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	13,198	14,370	17,745	8.9	23.5
Lumber and building materials	17,622	19,501	21,019	10.7	7.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	4,160	4,649	5,350	11.8	15.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	43,412	45,491	53,862	4.8	18.4
Other products	30,084	32,368	37,514	7.6	15.9
Total	**190,147**	**204,884**	**230,523**	**7.8**	**12.5**
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	1,992	2,090	2,192	4.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	522	472	554	-9.6	17.4
Nova Scotia	4,204	4,492	4,936	6.9	9.9
New Brunswick	2,897	2,840	3,162	-2.0	11.3
Quebec	47,056	48,786	52,470	3.7	7.6
Ontario	78,990	84,939	97,337	7.5	14.6
Manitoba	6,557	7,017	7,623	7.0	8.6
Saskatchewan	5,674	6,316	7,106	11.3	12.5
Alberta	17,212	19,129	22,232	11.1	16.2
British Columbia	24,792	28,540	32,652	15.1	14.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	251	261	259	4.0	-0.8
Total	**190,147**	**204,882**	**230,523**	**7.7**	**12.5**

Wholesale merchants' sales

	December 1993	September 1994r	October 1994r	November 1994r	December 1994p	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,690	4,616	4,638	4,637	4,664	0.6	-0.6
Apparel and dry goods	435	458	466	476	496	4.1	13.8
Household goods	571	615	654	694	670	-3.4	17.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,021	2,283	2,291	2,429	2,535	4.4	25.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,274	1,573	1,580	1,635	1,619	-1.0	27.1
Lumber and building materials	1,795	1,776	1,800	1,812	1,892	4.4	5.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	511	474	454	481	487	1.3	-4.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,210	4,612	4,668	4,701	4,817	2.5	14.4
Other products	2,828	3,265	3,285	3,341	3,349	0.2	18.4
Total, all trades	**18,335**	**19,672**	**19,835**	**20,206**	**20,529**	**1.6**	**12.0**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	179	176	179	182	185	1.7	3.1
Prince Edward Island	41	47	46	47	45	-2.8	11.2
Nova Scotia	433	412	422	427	429	0.5	-0.8
New Brunswick	238	273	268	286	291	1.7	22.2
Quebec	4,204	4,340	4,405	4,501	4,740	5.3	12.7
Ontario	7,657	8,432	8,560	8,724	8,830	1.2	15.3
Manitoba	628	664	662	667	660	-1.1	5.1
Saskatchewan	607	607	597	622	633	1.7	4.2
Alberta	1,807	1,920	1,943	1,961	1,944	-0.9	7.6
British Columbia	2,520	2,782	2,732	2,766	2,747	-0.7	9.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	20	21	22	24	9.2	10.2

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	December 1993	September 1994r	October 1994r	November 1994r	December 1994p	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,305	3,717	3,723	3,723	3,770	1.3	14.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,062	1,090	1,083	1,045	1,065	1.8	0.2
Household goods	1,268	1,312	1,369	1,418	1,436	1.3	13.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,385	3,677	3,755	3,735	3,713	-0.6	9.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,431	2,562	2,559	2,574	2,607	1.3	7.2
Lumber and building materials	2,876	2,885	2,914	2,940	2,899	-1.4	0.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,259	1,616	1,653	1,659	1,580	-4.7	25.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,293	7,995	8,050	7,924	7,970	0.6	9.3
Other products	3,523	3,836	3,911	3,991	4,017	0.7	14.0
Total, all trades	**26,404**	**28,691**	**29,016**	**29,008**	**29,058**	**0.2**	**10.1**

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

Wholesale merchants' sales

	December 1993	November 1994r	December 1994p	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,874	4,806	4,841	-0.7
Apparel and dry goods	261	437	307	17.6
Household goods	555	897	644	15.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,696	2,562	2,127	25.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,090	1,749	1,345	23.3
Lumber and building materials	1,355	1,792	1,433	5.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	482	424	475	-1.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,599	4,912	5,221	13.5
Other products	2,760	3,493	3,162	14.6
Total, all trades	**17,672**	**21,072**	**19,555**	**10.7**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	184	195	188	2.2
Prince Edward Island	43	43	44	1.7
Nova Scotia	418	410	415	-0.7
New Brunswick	232	294	282	21.5
Quebec	3,877	4,806	4,343	12.0
Ontario	7,488	9,242	8,561	14.3
Manitoba	583	642	597	2.4
Saskatchewan	586	589	617	5.2
Alberta	1,786	2,050	1,880	5.3
British Columbia	2,456	2,779	2,606	6.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	21	23	19.1

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	December 1993	November 1994r	December 1994p	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,325	3,750	3,795	14.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,003	934	1,003	0.0
Household goods	1,223	1,419	1,398	14.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,261	3,501	3,540	8.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,367	2,502	2,552	7.8
Lumber and building materials	2,701	2,736	2,737	1.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,224	1,572	1,537	25.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,127	7,773	7,775	9.1
Other products	3,501	3,979	3,985	13.8
Total, all trades	**25,732**	**28,167**	**28,322**	**10.1**

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

OTHER RELEASES

International guidelines for comparing industry statistics

The French version of *The international concordance between the industrial classifications of the United Nations, Canada, the European Union and the United States* is now available. The English version was released July 22, 1994.

In a major step toward making economic statistics more comparable among countries, representatives of Canada, the United States and the European Union produced this detailed comparison of their respective industrial classifications.

As a result, users of national and international economic statistics can now see, for the first time, which transatlantic comparisons of industry statistics are legitimate and which are flawed by irreconcilable differences in coverage and scope.

Both versions of *The international concordance between the industrial classifications of the United Nations, Canada, the European Union and the United States* are now available on request from Standards Division (613-951-8576, fax: 613-951-8578).

For further information on these releases, contact JoAnn Casey (613-951-3433), Standards Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 18, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 18, 1995 totalled 279 116 tonnes, down 2.1% from 285 154 tonnes a week earlier, but up 8.1% from 258 299 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 958 811 tonnes, a 12.5% increase from 1 741 506 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

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

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 14, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 15.4% from the year-earlier period; loadings of revenue freight increased 20.6% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 36.7% during the same period. Tonnage of revenue freight as of January 14, 1995 increased 17.8% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1994 have been revised.

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

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

January 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 198 279 thousand square metres in January, a 14.1% increase from 173 825 thousand square metres a year earlier.

The January 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 Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Construction type plywood

December 1994

Producers made 153 011 cubic metres of construction type plywood in December, a 3.5% increase from 147 876 cubic metres in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, production totalled 1 833 915 cubic metres, a 0.5% increase from 1 824 004 cubic metres during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 1994 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

December 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 545 224 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December, a 7.6% decrease from 2 754 561 cubic metres in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, production totalled 33 670 563 cubic metres, a 0.8% decrease from 33 942 127 cubic metres during the same period in 1993.

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

The December 1994 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, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

December 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 11.5% to 2 351 345 cubic metres in December 1994, from 2 108 856 cubic metres after revisions in December 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1994 totalled 3 077 372 cubic metres, up 15.9% from 2 656 298 cubic metres in December 1993.

At the end of December 1994, year-to-date production totalled 27 980 163 cubic metres, up 8.4% from 25 810 271 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The December 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled $2,476.9 million, up 10.8% from $2,234.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5383.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

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

Leather tanneries industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leather tanneries industry (SIC 1711) totalled $149.9 million, up 15.6% from $129.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5420.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and allied products industries* (33-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's dress industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's dress industry (SIC 2443) totalled $280.4 million, down 13.6% from $324.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5447.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Fur goods industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fur goods industry (SIC 2495) totalled $80.5 million, down 0.3% from $80.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5455.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Iron foundries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the iron foundries (SIC 2941) totalled $1,026.0 million, up 8.4% from $946.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Sinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railroad rolling stock industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled $1,212.3 million, down 6.5% from $1,296.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Small electrical appliance industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the small electrical appliance industry (SIC 3311) totalled $364.0 million, up 0.6% from $361.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5568.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

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

Major appliance industry (electric and non-electric)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the major appliance industry (electric and non-electric) (SIC 3321) totalled $917.3 million, up 10.7% from $828.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5569.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

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

Other communication and electronic equipment industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other communication and electronic equipment industries (SIC 3359) totalled $2,460.7 million, down 4.6% from $2,578.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5576.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

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

Printing ink industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the printing ink industry (SIC 3791) totalled $291.8 million, up 4.3% from $279.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6880.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, February 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308)

The dairy review, December 1994
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194)

Pack of processed corn, 1994
Catalogue number 32-236
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20)

Pack of selected processed vegetables, 1994
Catalogue number 32-240
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20)

Farm product price index, December 1994
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$11/US$107)

Housing and households, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-329E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Sampling and weighting, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-342E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Place of work, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-343E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Profile of Canada's aboriginal population, 1991 Census
Catalogue number 94-325
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56)

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