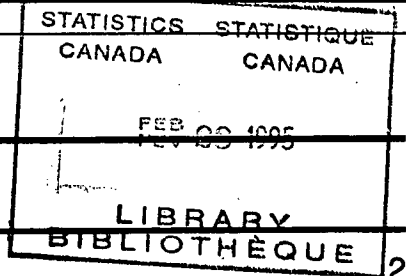


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, January 1995**  
 In January, Canadian consumers faced slightly higher price increases than they have recently. This was due primarily to unusual increases for food and transportation.
- **Employment, earnings and hours, 1994 annual and December 1994** 4  
 In 1994, for the first time in four years, Canadian businesses added a significant number of employees (+ 175,000 employees) to their payrolls compared with the previous year. Businesses in all industries added 79,000 employees to their payrolls in December.
- **Unemployment insurance, December 1994** 9  
 Canadians received \$15.8 billion in unemployment insurance benefits in 1994, a 13.7% drop from the previous year.

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- Bibliographic employment equity database, February 1995 12
- Asphalt roofing, January 1995 12
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## MAJOR RELEASES

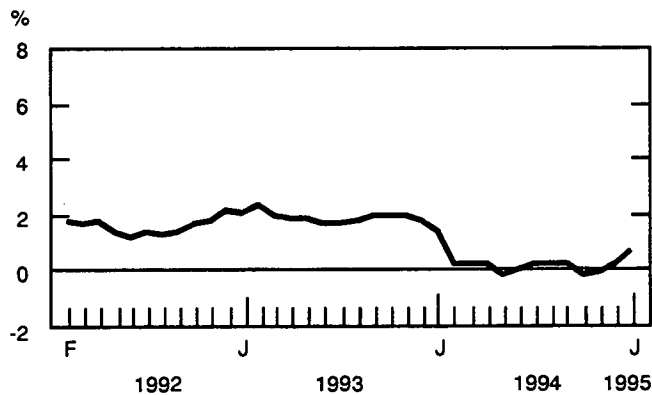
### Consumer price index

January 1995

In January, Canadian consumers faced slightly higher price increases than they have recently. This was due primarily to unusual increases for food and transportation.

The 12-month change in the CPI was +0.6% in January 1995. This rise was larger than any since last February when tobacco taxes were reduced. Excluding tobacco products from the CPI, the overall increase would be 2.0%—the largest 12-month change since February 1993.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



The CPI excluding tobacco products has been featured separately because of the differences between its 12-month change and that of the all-items CPI. The differences result from significant tax reductions introduced by the federal and certain provincial governments in early 1994. Beginning in February 1995, the 12-month movements in the CPI will stop reflecting the impact of the cut in cigarette taxes.

#### Note to users

Beginning with January's consumer price index (CPI), the expenditure weights used to calculate the CPI have been updated to reflect 1992 consumer spending patterns. In addition, the population coverage has been extended to all Canadians. An article discussing these changes is included in the monthly publication. Emphasis is now being placed on the national and provincial series, but some city information is still available.

Compared with December 1994, consumers paid 0.4% more for goods and services in January 1995. Most of the monthly rise in the CPI was accounted for by increases in food prices. The average increase in prices for the basket's other goods and services was only 0.1%.

Food prices jumped 1.5% between December and January. A combination of factors were behind the latest increase. The most notable factors were higher fresh produce prices because of reduced seasonal availability, a fall in the Canadian dollar, and unfavourable weather conditions in some southern U.S. states and Mexico. Consequently, fresh vegetable prices increased a further 9.0% in January after a 5.8% increase in December and a 13.1% rise in November. Fresh fruit prices rose 7.1% after falling for the previous four months. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for poultry and soft drinks as stores returned prices to their regular levels after a series of holiday specials.

Other noteworthy price increases occurred for new automotive vehicles, auto insurance premiums, mortgage interest costs, and women's clothing. New automotive vehicle prices increased 1.5% in January compared with December, and, compared with January 1994, prices jumped 6.2%. Additional increases in driving costs came from a 1.0% rise in car insurance premiums. Most of the rise occurred in Ontario (+1.5%) and British Columbia (+1.7%). Car insurance rates were, on average, 11.3% higher in Canada than they were last January. As interest rates remained at higher levels than in recent years, mortgage interest costs rose 0.6% in January. The overall cost of women's clothing moved up 1.7% in January as a number of sales ended.

Lower charges for flights, travel tours, cable, piped gas and gasoline prevented the CPI from increasing further. The 8.5% decline in air fares resulted, in part, from seasonal declines for most destinations. The price of travel tours fell 5.7% in January, a period of generally low demand. Introduction of specialty stations on a free trial basis by many cablevision companies resulted in a temporary effective rate decrease of 5.3% in January. Piped gas prices dropped 1.6%, partly because of reduced demand caused by the mild weather. Gasoline prices fluctuated across the country, netting a 0.3% decline in the index. Most of the downward pressure on these prices originated in British Columbia.

### Provincial highlights

Monthly movements ranged from no change in Alberta to +0.5% in Quebec and Ontario. In Alberta, lower than average price movements were reported

for new houses, piped gas, household furnishings, clothing and gasoline. The rise in Quebec reflected higher price movements for gasoline, local transit, clothing and fuel oil. In Ontario, large price increases were noted for food, new houses, clothing, gasoline and vehicle insurance.

The 12-month price movements ranged from a 1.0% decline in Quebec to a 2.1% rise in Manitoba.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.**

The January 1995 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

### Consumer price index and major components (1986 = 100)

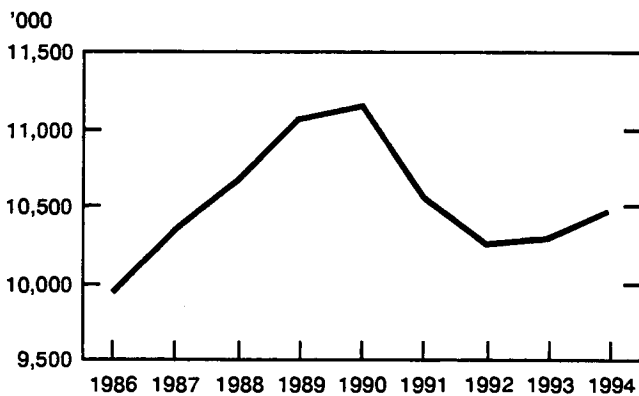
	January 1995	December 1994	January 1994	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted			% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Food	125.6	123.7	123.8	1.5	1.5
Shelter	133.7	133.4	132.7	0.2	0.8
Household operations and furnishings	120.3	119.8	119.2	0.4	0.9
Clothing and footwear	131.5	131.0	130.7	0.4	0.6
Transportation	135.5	135.0	127.6	0.4	6.2
Health and personal care	136.1	135.6	136.0	0.4	0.1
Recreation, education and reading	138.3	139.5	134.5	-0.9	2.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	141.0	140.8	172.0	0.1	-18.0
Goods	125.9	124.9	126.9	0.8	-0.8
Services	139.8	139.8	136.6	0.0	2.3
All-items excluding food and energy	134.5	134.2	134.1	0.2	0.3
Energy	125.7	126.2	122.3	-0.4	2.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	75.7	76.0	76.2		
All-items (1981 = 100)	174.9				

## Employment, earnings and hours

1994 annual (preliminary) and December 1994

In 1994, for the first time in four years, Canadian businesses added a significant number of employees (+175,000 employees) to their payrolls compared with the previous year. This followed marginal growth in 1993 and substantial employment losses in 1992 and 1991. In 1994, businesses recovered nearly one-quarter of the 901,000 employment loss registered since the peak of 1990.

**Businesses expanded employment in 1994**



The overall expansion in employment in 1994 was spread across all provinces and territories and across a majority of industries: 125 (58%) of the 214 industries reported higher levels of paid employment. The last time growth was so widespread was in 1989.

The main contributors to the employment gains during the year were miscellaneous personal and household service companies, manufacturers, business service companies, wholesalers, and mining, quarrying and oil well companies. Businesses in these industries experienced increased demand during 1994, reflected by strong growth in manufacturers' shipments and wholesale merchants' sales. Also, spurred by rising U.S. demand for crude petroleum and natural gas, both production and drilling activity rose in 1994, boosting employment at mining, quarrying and oil well operators.

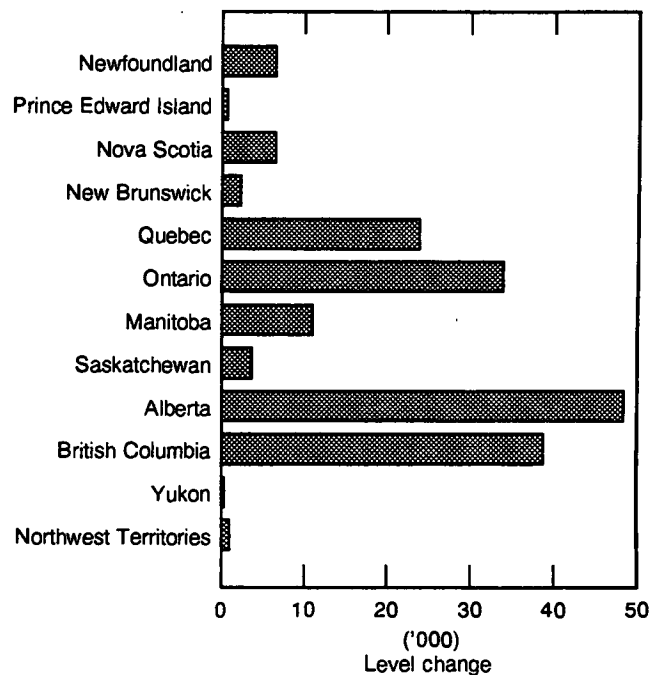
**Note to users**

The annual data in this release represent 12-month weighted averages.

### Employment change from 1993 to 1994

	Change in level	% change
Logging and forestry	1,000	1.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	10,700	8.9
Manufacturing	35,000	2.2
Construction	9,300	1.9
Transportation and storage	3,700	0.8
Communication and other utilities	4,500	1.2
Wholesale	13,300	2.2
Retail	-4,700	-0.3
Finance and insurance	-15,200	-2.5
Real estate and insurance agencies	-5,700	-1.5
Business services	31,200	5.9
Educational and related services	2,100	0.3
Health and social services	6,200	0.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	-8,600	-1.1
Miscellaneous services	37,600	6.7
Public administration	-3,700	-0.5

**All provinces and territories contributed to employment gains in 1994**

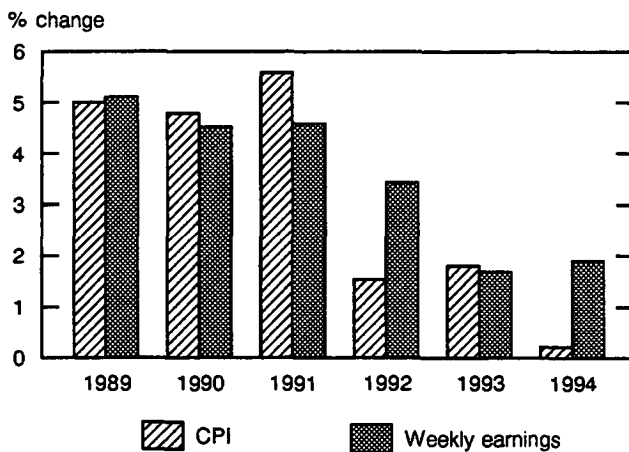


Restraining the overall growth were finance and insurance companies, accommodation, food and beverage establishments, retailers, and real estate and insurance agencies. The finance and insurance industry continued to be affected by restructuring at banks and trust companies, and was further influenced by the bankruptcy of Confederation Life Insurance. Activity among real estate agencies was hampered by rising mortgage rates throughout 1994, reducing the demand for new housing.

**Earnings rose more than the rate of inflation**

Employees earned on average \$566.69 in 1994, 1.9% more than in 1993. This represented an increase in real earnings as consumer inflation rose only 0.2%. For a second consecutive year, weekly earnings increased at a moderate rate of less than 2.0%. The growth was most pronounced for commissioned agents and working owners, whose earnings rose 9.3%. Employees paid by the hour reported a 2.6% gain, due both to increased hours (+1.2%) and hourly earnings (+1.4%). Part of the growth in hourly earnings was attributable to more overtime pay. Hourly earnings excluding overtime for these employees rose 1.2%, down from +1.3% the previous year and down sharply from +3.6% in 1992. The small growth in hourly rates helped to keep businesses' direct labour costs in check.

**Real weekly earnings grew in 1994**



**Government sector employees received small earnings gains**

Effects of budgetary restrictions on employee salaries were evident in government-related industries during 1994. The 934,000 employees in educational and related services actually received 0.5% less than in 1993. Employees in public administration received a 0.5% increase in weekly earnings, while those in health and social services recorded a 1.2% gain. The 2,788,000 employees in these three industries, with average gains of 0.4% compared with 1.9% for all industries, were largely responsible for restraining the overall growth in earnings.

Minimal earnings growth in 1994 was also reported for communication and other utility employees and for finance and insurance operators. After two years of substantial gains, declines were reported in 1994 for commissioned agents in investment intermediaries (-6.9%) and other financial intermediaries (-5.7%), reflecting the poor performance of financial markets during the year.

**Commissioned agents and working owners drove earnings**

Employees in accommodation, food and beverage services, business services, retail and wholesale trade, manufacturing and construction all reported sizeable earnings growth in 1994. The commissioned agents and working owners in each of these industries received the largest increases. Commissioned agents in wholesale trade reported an 8.2% rise in weekly earnings, the second year of substantial growth. This can be linked to the strong growth in wholesale merchants' sales that characterized most of 1994.

**Overtime hours increased significantly for a second year**

Employees paid by the hour worked 30.9 hours on average per week in 1994, the second consecutive year that hours have increased and their highest level since 1990. The increase in hours was widespread as employees in a majority of industries worked longer hours. This resulted from increased regular hours and from a sharp 12.2% increase in total overtime hours. More than half the increase in overtime hours can be attributed to manufacturers who paid their employees to work over 300,000 more overtime hours than in 1993.

### **Strong demand for manufactured products boosted employment**

In response to a burgeoning demand for manufactured goods—evident in the strong growth in new orders, inventories and shipments—manufacturers expanded employment for the first time since 1989. In 1994, manufacturers employed 1,632,000 employees, up 35,000 from the previous year. However, employment remained significantly below the peak of 2,004,000 employees in 1989. The gains were concentrated in a few industries: manufacturers of machinery, transportation equipment, and fabricated metal products. These industries not only reported large employment gains, but their employees also worked substantially more hours than in the previous year, which in turn boosted weekly earnings. Weekly earnings for all manufacturing employees stood at \$685.65, an increase of \$16.67 from 1993.

### **Computer and related services bolstered employment in business service companies**

Business service companies increased employment for a second consecutive year—led by providers of architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical services, employment agencies and personnel suppliers, and computer and related services—and added 49,000 workers over the past two years. These gains offset more than one-half the employment loss (-75,000 employees) recorded between 1990 and 1992.

Employment in the computer and related services industry rebounded in 1994 after a small decline the previous year. Since 1990, the number of employees in computer and related industries has increased 18.6%. The industry now employs more people than at any previous time.

Also, the number of architects, engineers and other scientific and technical personnel grew in 1994, perhaps related to the beginning of the federal government's infrastructure projects and to other industrial and heavy construction activities.

Employment in advertising agencies dropped for a fifth consecutive year.

Coincident with the employment growth was substantial earnings growth. Employees in business services received \$608.06 weekly, a 3.7% increase from 1993. Employees in computer and related services recorded the strongest weekly earnings growth of all business services, increasing from 1993 by \$68.79 to \$795.88.

### **Miscellaneous personal services**

Employment in miscellaneous services grew by 38,000 in 1994, offsetting declines in the previous two years. Employment is now only 12,000 below the 1990 peak of 605,000. Growth was widespread as all components reported gains. Sports and recreation clubs, travel services, services to buildings and dwellings, and laundries and cleaners were notable contributors to the growth. Employees in miscellaneous services received \$381.66 weekly, up 1.1% from 1993.

### **December 1994**

Businesses in all industries added 79,000 employees to their payrolls in December. The growth was led by construction companies, retailers, business service companies, and employers in health and social services and in accommodation, food and beverage services. Since February 1994, employment has expanded by 443,000.

On average, employees received \$572.69 a week in December, a 0.3% increase from November. Higher earnings were widespread among most industries, particularly in logging and forestry, construction, and accommodation, food and beverage services. With increases in both employment and earnings, employers boosted payrolls by 1.0% in December.

Employees paid by the hour worked an average 30.9 hours a week, down from 31.0 hours in November and 31.1 hours in October. However, the number of weekly hours remained higher than the level maintained throughout 1993 and the first two months of 1994. Employees paid by the hour earned \$14.33 an hour in December, up from \$14.22 in November. The hourly earnings increases were also widespread.

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

More detailed industry data 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)	October 1994	November 1994 <sup>r</sup>	December 1994 <sup>p</sup>	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>10,536</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Logging and forestry	64	66	68	3.1	3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	133	133	132	0.0	-0.8
Manufacturing	1,655	1,655	1,647	0.0	-0.5
Construction	439	444	455	1.1	2.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	853	860	861	0.8	0.1
Wholesale trade	622	622	621	0.0	-0.2
Retail trade	1,344	1,347	1,359	0.2	0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	638	641	646	0.5	0.8
Business services	568	579	587	1.9	1.4
Education-related services	927	925	942	-0.2	1.8
Health and social services	1,151	1,157	1,168	0.5	1.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	754	749	759	-0.7	1.3
Public administration	709	708	710	-0.1	0.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	149	146	146	-2.0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	40	38	38	-5.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	293	296	297	1.0	0.3
New Brunswick	233	233	235	0.0	0.9
Quebec	2,554	2,562	2,571	0.3	0.4
Ontario	4,125	4,143	4,170	0.4	0.7
Manitoba	396	397	401	0.3	1.0
Saskatchewan	307	310	311	1.0	0.3
Alberta	1,042	1,041	1,055	-0.1	1.3
British Columbia	1,343	1,349	1,367	0.4	1.3
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	22	23	0.0	4.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

**Average weekly earnings<sup>1</sup>**

Industry group (1980 SIC)	December 1993	November 1994 <sup>r</sup>	December 1994 <sup>p</sup>	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>558.98</b>	<b>570.74</b>	<b>572.69</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Logging and forestry	723.66	735.58	756.62	2.9	4.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	959.24	972.22	967.78	-0.5	0.9
Manufacturing	671.69	692.72	695.66	0.4	3.6
Construction	642.30	669.30	675.70	1.0	5.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	718.37	726.81	725.89	-0.1	1.0
Wholesale trade	599.03	610.82	611.67	0.1	2.1
Retail trade	327.89	339.27	338.78	-0.1	3.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	647.13	639.70	643.94	0.7	-0.5
Business services	594.15	622.11	625.55	0.6	5.3
Education-related services	675.64	672.25	670.25	-0.3	-0.8
Health and social services	497.90	507.93	511.09	0.6	2.6
Accommodation, food and beverage services	217.03	231.18	236.53	2.3	9.0
Public administration	725.44	741.72	740.30	-0.2	2.0
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	532.17	538.08	531.60	-1.2	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	457.44	454.09	454.35	0.1	-0.7
Nova Scotia	487.24	499.36	497.39	-0.4	2.1
New Brunswick	503.67	502.24	509.12	1.4	1.1
Quebec	534.85	542.85	546.33	0.6	2.1
Ontario	594.05	609.87	611.60	0.3	3.0
Manitoba	491.28	505.23	507.31	0.4	3.3
Saskatchewan	475.67	492.45	493.80	0.3	3.8
Alberta	552.73	556.76	553.89	-0.5	0.2
British Columbia	565.61	582.98	583.74	0.1	3.2
Yukon	690.32	672.60	689.77	2.6	-0.1
Northwest Territories	703.26	700.11	701.50	0.2	-0.3

<sup>1</sup> For all employees.  
<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.  
<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.



## Unemployment insurance

December 1994 (preliminary)

Unemployment insurance (UI) payments, including regular and special benefits, dropped to \$15.8 billion in 1994, a 13.7% drop from the previous year. Benefits have been decreasing since 1992 when the annual payment reached a record \$19.3 billion.

In December, Canadians received \$850.4 million (seasonally adjusted) in regular benefits, down 5.2% from the previous month. December's level was the lowest since November 1989.

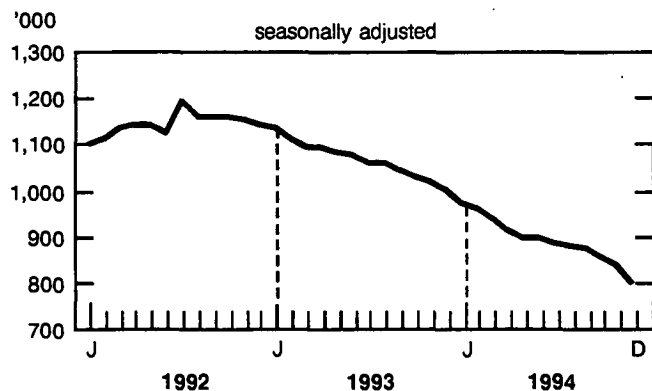
A surplus in the UI fund is expected in 1994. There has been a deficit in the fund for the last three years, the largest occurring in 1991.

There are several reasons for the expected surplus in 1994, including: fewer beneficiaries, lower benefits (as of July 1994, the benefit rate was reduced from 57% to 55% of insurable earnings for most new claimants), greater contributions to the UI fund (the employment situation has improved), higher premiums (the rate increased from \$3.00 to \$3.07 per \$100 of insurable earnings), and higher maximum weekly insurable earnings (the maximum was increased from \$745 to \$780).

### The number of Canadians receiving regular benefits continued to decline in 1994

The number of Canadians receiving regular UI benefits declined a further 5.1% to 800,000 between November and December 1994. The number of

The number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> has declined 33% since July 1992



<sup>1</sup> Receiving regular benefits.

### Note to users

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

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (the 1994 average was 80.4%). 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 (e.g., 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.

beneficiaries has been declining steadily since mid-1992, when 1.2 million people received regular UI benefits. Since the peak in July 1992, the drop has been 33.4%.

Except for a slight increase (+0.4%) in Prince Edward Island, the number of beneficiaries declined in every province and territory in December. Compared with December 1993, there were decreases in all provinces and territories.

The decline in the number of beneficiaries in 1994 reflects gains in employment as recorded by the labour force survey. Another factor may be the rising level of long-term unemployment (those looking for work for more than a year). There has been a large increase in the number of long-term unemployed since 1990. This suggests that fewer people are eligible to collect UI benefits. In addition, in July 1994, changes were introduced to the UI legislation that tightened eligibility requirements.

### Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994	
	seasonally adjusted		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>799,600</b>		<b>-5.1</b>
Newfoundland	44,060		-5.0
Prince Edward Island	11,050		0.4
Nova Scotia	44,380		-4.7
New Brunswick	48,240		-2.6
Quebec	272,040		-5.1
Ontario	197,370		-5.4
Manitoba	20,480		-5.3
Saskatchewan	15,730		-7.3
Alberta	55,570		-4.4
British Columbia	92,220		-1.4
Yukon	1,500		-3.7
Northwest Territories	1,400		-2.4

**Number of claims in December was lower than a year earlier**

From November to December 1994, the number who submitted claims for UI benefits increased 3.5% to 250,000. However, this was still down 9.4% from December 1993. For all of 1994, 3.0 million people (unadjusted) filed applications (claims) for UI benefits, down 9.9% from 1993.

**Number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup>**

	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted	
		% change
<b>Census metropolitan area</b>		
St. John's	9,760	-22.8
Halifax	11,150	-12.8
Saint John	5,050	-5.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,590	-12.2
Québec	31,860	-7.5
Sherbrooke	5,880	-16.2
Trois-Rivières	7,010	-21.7
Montréal	124,240	-14.4
Hull	9,090	-14.0
Ottawa	14,390	-10.1
Oshawa	5,780	-19.2
Toronto	97,500	-22.6
Hamilton	13,320	-27.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,460	-26.7
Kitchener	6,830	-38.4
London	7,940	-20.7
Windsor	5,160	-35.3
Sudbury	4,560	-29.7
Thunder Bay	3,910	-33.7
Winnipeg	18,490	-16.2
Regina	3,840	-30.9
Saskatoon	5,680	-23.7
Calgary	21,650	-18.2
Edmonton	26,600	-12.5
Vancouver	50,590	-15.8
Victoria	7,400	-12.1

<sup>1</sup> Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

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

The December 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for October, November and December 1994. The publication will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

## Unemployment insurance

		December 1993	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994	
		seasonally adjusted					
							% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,008	859 <sup>r</sup>	843 <sup>P</sup>	800 <sup>P</sup>		-5.1
Amount paid	\$'000	1,145,622	944,809	896,643	850,405		-5.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,481	3,748	3,600	3,411		-5.2
Total claims received	'000	276	244	242	250		3.5
		December 1993	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994	
		unadjusted					
							% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,275	894 <sup>r</sup>	951 <sup>P</sup>	1,054 <sup>P</sup>		-17.3
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,036	688 <sup>r</sup>	741 <sup>P</sup>	823 <sup>P</sup>		-20.6
Male	'000	619	367 <sup>r</sup>	407 <sup>P</sup>	481 <sup>P</sup>		-22.3
Female	'000	417	321 <sup>r</sup>	334 <sup>P</sup>	342 <sup>P</sup>		-18.0
Claims received	'000	350	264	342	314		-10.5
Amount paid	\$'000	1,475,611	1,030,762	1,124,784	1,143,564		-22.5
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,436	3,868	4,267	4,251		-21.8
Average weekly benefit	\$	262.01	252.51	254.52	258.42		-1.4
		Year-to-date (January to December)					
		1993	1994		1993 to 1994		
						% change	
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,292	1,114 <sup>P</sup>				-13.8
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,073	895 <sup>P</sup>				-16.6
Claims received	'000	3,322	2,992				-9.9
Amount paid	\$'000	18,296,646	15,791,449				-13.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	68,469	59,079				-13.7
Average weekly benefit	\$	260.20	258.07				-0.8

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

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

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### **Bibliographic employment equity database**

February 1995

The *Bibliographic employment equity database* is an annotated bibliography of research studies on the four designated groups for employment equity (women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples, and persons with disabilities). Entries are restricted to Canadian sources providing statistical information or data analysis relating to employment equity that were published after 1981.

The *Bibliographic employment equity database* (89F0029XPE, \$30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Josephine Stanic (613-951-8644), Employment Equity Data Program, Housing Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

### **Asphalt roofing**

January 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 597 952 metric bundles in January 1995, a 75.6% increase from 1 479 219 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).**

The January 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, \$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. ■

### **Electric power**

December 1994

Net generation of electricity for December increased to 49 955 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 1.6% from December 1993. Exports increased 45.7% to 4 357 gwh, while imports increased from 290 gwh to 1 092 gwh.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 31 815 gwh (+1.6%); nuclear, 8 290 gwh (-2.0%); and thermal conventional, 9 849 gwh (+5.0%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of December 1994 totalled 533 508 gwh, up 4.2% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (51 012 gwh) rose 46.4% from the previous year and year-to-date imports (8 280 gwh) rose 12.3%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.**

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

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

### **Software development and computer services**

1993 (preliminary)

Preliminary 1993 aggregate data from the software development and computer services industry annual survey are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

### **Process cheese and instant skim milk powder**

January 1995

Production of process cheese in January totalled 5 164 132 kilograms, down 16.7% from December 1994, but up 18.1% from January 1994.

Production of instant skim milk powder in January totalled 406 990 kilograms, up 20.6% from January 1994.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).**

The January 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. ■

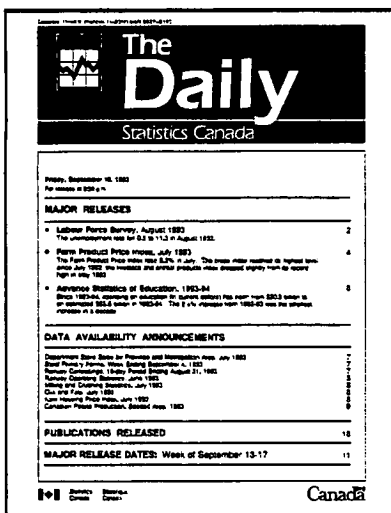
**Processed fruits and vegetables**

December 1994

Data for December 1994 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, \$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. ■



**Statistics Canada's official release bulletin**

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

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Farm cash receipts, January-December 1994**  
**Catalogue number 21-001**  
(Canada: \$13/\$50; United States: US\$15/US\$60;  
other countries: US\$18/US\$70)

**Production, shipments and stocks on hand of  
sawmills east of the Rockies, December 1994**  
**Catalogue number 35-002**  
(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;  
other countries: US\$16/US\$154)

**Corrugated boxes and wrappers, January 1995**  
**Catalogue number 36-004**  
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other  
countries: US\$9/US\$84)

**Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1993**  
**Catalogue number 53-215**  
(Canada: \$36; United States: US\$44; other countries:  
US\$51)

**Average prices of selected farm inputs,  
January 1995**  
**Catalogue number 62-012**  
(Canada: \$8/\$48; United States: US\$10/US\$58; other  
countries: US\$12/US\$68)

**Book publishing, 1992-93**  
**Catalogue number 87-210**  
(Canada: \$20; United States: US\$24; other countries:  
US\$28)

**Bibliographic employment equity database,  
February 1995**  
**Catalogue number 89F0029XPE**  
(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$30; other countries:  
US\$30)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum  
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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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### March 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	National income, expenditure and financial flow accounts	Fourth quarter 1994
1	Balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 1994
1	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	December 1994
2	Adult correctional services	1993/94
2	Technology adoption in manufacturing	1993
3	Provincial economic accounts	1993
6	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Fourth quarter 1994
7	Building permits	January 1995
8	Estimates of labour income	December 1994
9	Help-wanted Index	February 1995
9	New motor vehicle sales	January 1995
10	Labour force survey	February 1995
13	New housing price index	January 1995
15	Department store sales	January 1995
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	January 1995
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	January 1995
16	Composite index	February 1995
20	Retail trade	January 1995
21	Wholesale trade	January 1995
22	Canadian international trade	January 1995
23	Canadian economic observer	March 1995
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 1995
24	Consumer price index	February 1995
27	Health reports	Fourth quarter 1994
28	Dynamics of labour and income	1994
28	Police characteristics and police resources, expenditures and personnel	1993
29	Unemployment insurance	January 1995
29	Employment, earnings and hours	January 1995
30	Industrial product price index	February 1995
30	Raw materials price index	February 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	January 1995
31	Major release dates	April 1995

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