

C-3

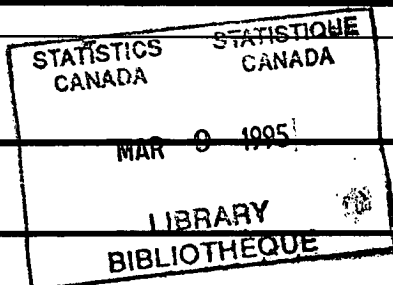


# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 9, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Provincial economic accounts, 1993** 3  
Alberta led the way in 1993 as most provinces experienced economic expansion. Even though growth was widespread, four provinces and the two territories failed to surpass their pre-recession levels of real GDP.
- **Help-wanted index, February 1995** 11  
Newspaper advertising for help-wanted has remained at the same level for four consecutive months. The index, compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 metropolitan areas, stayed at 102 in February.
- **New motor vehicle sales, January 1995** 12  
Sales of new motor vehicles dropped sharply in January after strong sales in December. Consumers paid over 10% more for cars made in North America and Japan than they did in January 1994.

### OTHER RELEASES

- Raw materials price index, early estimate, February 1995 14
- Steel primary forms, week ending March 4, 1995 14
- Steel pipe and tubing, January 1995 14
- Railway carloadings, January 1995 14
- Electric storage batteries, January 1995 14
- Pulpwood and wood residue, January 1995 14
- Pack of processed carrots, 1994 15

(continued on page 2)



---

**OTHER RELEASES – concluded**

---

**1993 annual survey of manufactures**

Meat and meat products industry (except poultry)	15
Man-made fibre and filament yarn industry	15
Men's and boy's shirt and underwear industry	15
Wooden box and pallet industry	15
Other combined publishing and printing industry	15
Sawmill and woodworking machinery industry	16
Concrete pipe industry	16
Other concrete products industries	16
Primary glass and glass container industry	16
Musical instruments and sound recording industry	16

---

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

---

17

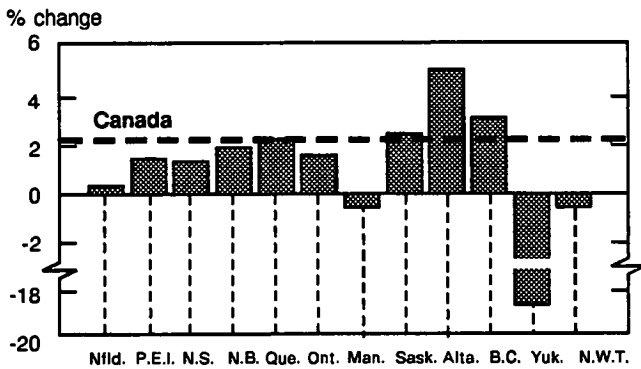
- End of text
- End of release

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Provincial economic accounts 1993

Most provinces experienced economic expansion in 1993, with Alberta ranking first. Only Manitoba and the two territories did not share in the recovery. Even with the widespread growth, gross domestic product did not surpass its pre-recession level in Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the two territories.

**Growth of real GDP in 1993**



Exports and corporate profits rose substantially in both Alberta and Saskatchewan, feeding on strong U.S. demand for energy. Expansion continued in British Columbia, where growth was above the national average for a fifth year in a row. Exports, primarily of automobiles and other manufactured goods, were central to the expansion in Ontario and Quebec. GDP increased in all four Atlantic provinces. However, growth was dampened in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia due to further setbacks in the fishing industry. Wet weather played havoc with the economy of Manitoba. The economy of the Northwest Territories continued to contract, while the Yukon was hit by a severe recession.

#### Alberta posted the strongest growth

Alberta surged ahead of all other provinces in 1993 as its real GDP rose 5.1%, well ahead of the 2.2% national average. Corporations posted their largest increase in profits in over a decade. Centred in the energy sector, growth resulted from continued strong U.S. demand, stable natural gas prices, and

#### Note to users

The provincial economic accounts are released twice a year. Preliminary estimates are released in May, about four months after the reference year. Revised estimates are released early the following year.

The estimates now reflect revisions back to 1981. In addition, for the first time, the provincial accounts include estimates of GDP at market prices in constant dollars and of international and interprovincial trade. These provincial estimates of GDP at market prices are based on the income and expenditure approaches. Therefore, they differ from but are consistent with previously released estimates of provincial GDP at factor cost by industry, which are based on the value added approach.

favourable changes to the structure of royalties paid by the oil industry. An increase in international exports reflected the strong demand. Further, Alberta's increased exports to other provinces was one of the highest in the country. Record crop and livestock production lifted farm income substantially. Labour income also rose markedly. This generated a significant rise in consumer spending, primarily on durable goods and services.

#### Alberta corporate profits outpaced Canada

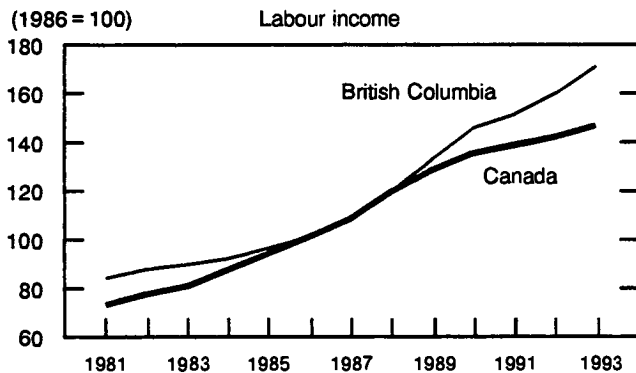


#### Growth was again above the national average in British Columbia

In 1993, real GDP gained 3.1% in British Columbia, where growth has exceeded the national average for seven years in a row. The increase in labour income in British Columbia more than doubled the next highest gain. The advance translated into a rise in personal income per capita and the strongest

increase in consumer spending in the country. Corporations posted their largest increase in profits since 1987. Business investment in fixed capital, largely for machinery and equipment, also rose. Exports rose for a third consecutive year—two-thirds of which were destined for international markets.

**Labour income grew substantially in British Columbia**



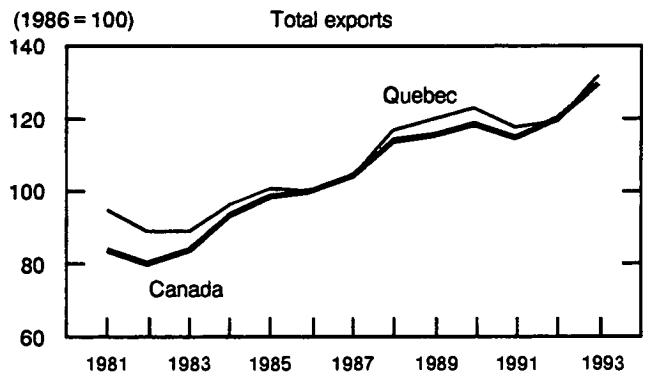
**Growth resumed in Saskatchewan**

After a marked decline in 1992, Saskatchewan's GDP advanced 2.4% in 1993. Still, it remained below the 1991 peak. The energy sector and, to a lesser extent, agriculture led the expansion. Corporate profits grew substantially, as demand for petroleum was strong in the United States. Grain stocks accumulated, due partly to strong harvests of barley, oats and canola. Labour income posted its smallest gain in over a decade. This coincided with a minimal increase in consumer spending. Investment remained weak with declines in both residential and non-residential construction.

**Quebec experienced an economic turnaround**

Quebec's economy expanded 2.2% in 1993, a significant increase over the previous year. Growth was fuelled by the second largest increase in exports in over a decade and by higher consumer spending. Corporate profits increased for the first time since 1988. A turnaround in manufacturing, especially in the auto industry, was behind the increase in exports. The downward trend in business investment continued, due largely to lower investment in machinery and equipment and to a sixth consecutive

**Exports posted a strong showing in Quebec**



decline in housing starts. Non-residential construction picked up, however, mainly because of higher spending by electric utilities.

**Expansion slowed in New Brunswick**

Economic expansion slowed in New Brunswick in 1993. Real GDP gained 1.9%, compared with a 3.1% gain the previous year. Labour income rose more rapidly than in most other provinces. This coincided with a significant increase in purchases of durable goods. The return of consumer confidence was also reflected by a jump in housing starts. The province recorded its largest increase in exports since 1987 on the strength of refined petroleum product shipments. A moderate pickup in corporate profits was below the national average and coincided with a drop in fixed capital investment, especially on machinery and equipment.

**Economic growth picked up in Ontario**

Even with a 1.6% rise in 1993, Ontario's real GDP did not exceed its pre-recession level. Corporate profits surged after four consecutive years of decline, largely reflecting the pickup in manufacturing. The wide popularity of Ontario-manufactured vehicle models in North America led to higher shipments to the United States and helped expand exports. Fixed capital investment, primarily in construction, decreased for a fourth straight year. High vacancy rates in commercial and industrial real estate meant there was little need for non-residential construction. Housing starts declined the most of any province. Spending on consumer durables increased, reflecting greater consumer confidence.

---

### Prince Edward Island maintained steady growth

The moderate expansion of the two previous years continued in Prince Edward Island, where real GDP grew 1.4% in 1993. Labour income rose significantly and farm income was bolstered by strong potato prices despite lower agricultural output. A substantial increase in corporate profits coincided with higher investment in fixed capital. The economic impact of the decision to build the bridge between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick did not register.

### Expansion slowed in Nova Scotia

Expansion slowed somewhat in 1993 in Nova Scotia, where GDP growth of 1.3% was below the national average. The slowdown was centred in resource-based industries. The fishing industry's woes continued with further catch restrictions. Output of forestry products also fell. As a result, the unemployment rate jumped from 13.2% to 14.6%, the largest increase of any province. Fixed capital formation increased due primarily to investment in machinery and equipment.

### Newfoundland's economy advanced marginally

Newfoundland recorded a marginal 0.3% gain in real GDP in 1993, after three successive years of decline. As a result, output remained substantially below its pre-recession, pre-cod moratorium level of 1989. Fixed capital investment increased significantly as non-residential construction expanded, due largely to work on the Hibernia offshore oil project. Weak gains in labour income translated into flat consumer spending. Government current expenditures, primarily at the provincial level, declined substantially.

### Decline continued in the Northwest Territories

The decline continued for a fourth year in the Northwest Territories as real GDP dropped 0.6%. Reduced exploration and investment in the oil and gas

industry caused a decrease in capital spending, also for a fourth consecutive year. An advance in labour income was accompanied by a modest rise in consumer spending.

### Rain adversely affected the Manitoba economy

Agricultural output tumbled in 1993, dragging Manitoba's real GDP down 0.6%. Heavy rains and flooding in the summer of 1993 ruined many crops and led to a decrease in farm income. This decrease, combined with a marginal advance in labour income, resulted in weak consumer spending. Despite stagnant corporate profits, fixed capital investment rose for the first time in four years, as additional hydro-electric capacity was put in place.

### Severe recession hit the Yukon

The Yukon economy contracted by more than 18% in 1993. Large GDP fluctuations are not uncommon in the Yukon, still a recession of this magnitude is exceptional. Sharp declines in fixed capital investment coincided with a major mine closure. Corporate profits and exports also decreased.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2594, 2596-2636, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950 and 6953-6979.**

The 1993 issue of *Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates* (13-213, \$50) will be released in late April.

The data are also available in printouts (\$50) and on diskettes (\$80) from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information on this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

**Provincial economic accounts, selected series**

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
% change from previous year						
<b>Canada</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.5	3.4	1.0	-1.5	1.3	1.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4.1	4.0	3.2	2.8	1.2	0.5
Business investment in fixed capital	11.1	5.7	-4.8	-3.1	-3.2	-0.9
Exports	8.8	1.5	-0.8	-1.6	4.7	8.2
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	14.3	-7.1	-25.4	-24.8	-1.9	20.3
Personal disposable income	9.1	9.6	4.6	2.9	2.3	2.5
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	14,658	15,783	16,263	16,532	16,665	16,850
GDP implicit price index	4.7	4.8	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.1
<b>Newfoundland</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.7	2.2	-0.3	-1.6	0.5	0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6.0	5.4	1.7	-0.5	0.9	-1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	7.6	-0.1	-8.0	10.7	-1.4	14.6
Exports	25.3	-1.3	-3.3	-7.4	-5.0	3.6
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	9.3	2.5	-25.8	-25.1	-15.6	11.7
Personal disposable income	8.7	7.9	5.9	3.9	2.0	1.2
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	11,634	12,527	13,216	13,710	13,887	14,051
GDP implicit price index	0.4	0.8	5.2	6.6	1.9	1.8
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.4	1.1	2.8	-2.5	2.3	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8.8	2.5	0.3	-2.6	-0.2	0.2
Business investment in fixed capital	11.9	3.8	-3.3	21.2	-26.8	17.7
Exports	-14.3	1.1	4.6	-0.8	1.9	10.5
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	-1.9	8.6	-20.0	-4.5	4.0	16.8
Personal disposable income	10.2	5.2	5.4	4.1	2.5	5.3
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	11,854	12,374	13,038	13,573	13,811	14,429
GDP implicit price index	5.8	1.3	3.0	7.0	0.0	5.4

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in dollars.

**Provincial economic accounts, selected series – continued**

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change from previous year					
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2.8	2.1	0.9	-2.5	1.6	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5.3	1.5	1.0	0.2	2.1	1.5
Business investment in fixed capital	12.0	6.0	-0.4	-1.3	-13.4	1.8
Exports	0.2	6.9	-4.4	1.4	5.7	3.9
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	-1.3	-2.5	-29.7	-20.6	-3.6	14.8
Personal disposable income	6.8	8.2	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.1
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	12,572	13,497	13,943	14,269	14,490	14,843
GDP implicit price index	5.2	3.0	2.5	5.2	0.3	-0.2
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3.6	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.8	2.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4.7	4.1	4.0	1.8	2.7	1.4
Business investment in fixed capital	21.4	16.2	-9.8	0.5	-0.2	-9.7
Exports	0.6	0.4	0.1	-3.4	3.1	7.7
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	4.5	-7.6	-32.4	-37.3	23.0	12.6
Personal disposable income	7.7	8.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.6
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	11,992	12,863	13,262	13,610	13,944	14,386
GDP implicit price index	6.3	3.4	1.7	3.0	0.4	3.1
<b>Quebec</b>						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3.5	2.5	0.2	-1.5	1.2	1.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3.9	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	0.0
Business investment in fixed capital	5.9	6.2	-1.6	-4.9	-2.9	-4.4
Exports	11.3	2.7	-0.4	-3.2	2.0	10.9
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	25.2	-5.4	-27.5	-24.8	-11.6	28.9
Personal disposable income	7.4	9.2	5.8	2.4	2.6	2.1
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	13,292	14,332	15,010	15,240	15,470	15,626
GDP implicit price index	4.9	4.2	2.9	3.3	0.7	0.4

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in dollars.

Provincial economic accounts, selected series – continued

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
% change from previous year						
<b>Ontario</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	5.5	3.7	0.2	-1.8	1.1	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.0	0.3	1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	10.6	5.9	-11.2	-5.1	-4.5	-2.4
Exports	9.2	2.9	-0.8	-2.9	6.5	8.8
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	16.7	-6.3	-28.3	-21.1	-2.4	15.1
Personal disposable income	10.5	10.4	3.7	3.2	1.6	1.5
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	16,158	17,367	17,671	18,004	17,983	17,967
GDP implicit price index	6.0	5.5	2.9	3.2	0.7	0.6
<b>Manitoba</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1.9	1.7	1.1	-2.9	0.2	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	-0.9	4.0	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.2
Business investment in fixed capital	2.2	-0.3	-1.9	-7.1	-2.6	5.1
Exports	5.7	-3.2	-2.4	2.8	4.6	3.8
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	12.9	-9.9	-29.8	-33.3	1.1	5.9
Personal disposable income	6.1	7.1	4.2	-0.2	3.2	1.3
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	13,875	14,847	15,449	15,354	15,767	15,863
GDP implicit price index	8.5	3.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.9	0.6	0.3	-2.1	0.3	1.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1.5	5.3	3.8	0.6	-0.7	-0.4
Business investment in fixed capital	-1.1	-12.7	5.6	7.4	-8.8	-10.4
Exports	1.6	-15.4	7.0	7.6	1.6	1.5
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	-7.1	-13.5	-6.7	-16.2	-11.8	22.2
Personal disposable income	3.3	8.9	3.4	-0.8	2.0	3.1
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	12,496	13,730	14,360	14,311	14,572	14,959
GDP implicit price index	8.1	4.4	-1.3	-1.8	6.0	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in dollars.



Provincial economic accounts, selected series – continued

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
% change from previous year						
<b>Alberta</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.2	3.9	2.2	-1.8	0.9	2.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4.0	4.5	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.6
Business investment in fixed capital	20.8	-1.8	4.2	-6.2	1.1	5.6
Exports	10.1	-0.2	-0.2	1.6	6.5	7.2
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	-2.8	-3.4	3.6	-36.7	1.4	36.7
Personal disposable income	10.3	7.1	5.5	3.5	2.5	3.3
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	15,280	16,094	16,632	16,911	17,024	17,326
GDP implicit price index	-2.2	5.1	6.5	0.0	1.3	1.4
<b>British Columbia</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	5.6	5.8	4.3	0.4	3.1	2.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.2
Business investment in fixed capital	20.1	18.8	0.6	4.9	-0.3	3.2
Exports	6.3	2.5	-3.2	0.0	2.6	6.8
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	14.6	-17.6	-41.2	-17.2	16.3	19.2
Personal disposable income	9.7	11.8	8.0	3.7	4.0	6.1
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	14,762	16,089	16,891	17,108	17,287	17,848
GDP implicit price index	3.6	5.5	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.5
<b>Yukon Territory</b>						
at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	7.4	4.8	2.0	-1.1	4.8	1.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	-2.8	5.5	3.1	5.4	1.9	0.3
Business investment in fixed capital	9.6	-14.6	44.3	24.4	-13.9	-30.9
Exports	11.6	4.3	8.8	-18.8	5.8	-14.1
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-18.6</b>
at current prices						
Corporation profits before taxes	13.9	8.9	-21.0	-41.2	33.6	-78.1
Personal disposable income	19.6	12.4	7.9	5.6	5.7	6.4
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	15,852	17,815	18,536	18,897	19,300	19,871
GDP implicit price index	-4.3	5.5	2.0	0.5	2.6	10.3

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in dollars.

Provincial economic accounts, selected series – concluded

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change from previous year					
<b>Northwest Territories</b>						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	7.0	2.3	6.0	0.5	2.6	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	18.4	7.2	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	19.8	32.9	-42.1	-29.2	-4.2	-19.7
Exports	22.5	10.9	-9.2	5.4	-6.8	-5.1
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	62.9	-0.9	-12.1	-52.8	16.2	11.1
Personal disposable income	11.6	11.2	9.0	9.1	2.1	17.5
Personal disposable income per capita <sup>1</sup>	12,732	13,912	14,644	15,459	15,286	17,968
GDP implicit price index	0.8	-1.9	5.8	-2.4	5.4	-0.3

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in dollars.

## Help-wanted index

February 1995

Newspaper advertising for help-wanted remained unchanged in February. After reaching a peak of 215 in March 1989, the index declined to 85 in September 1993. Then it gained 20%, reaching 102 in November 1994, where it has since remained.

### Note to users

All help-wanted indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

By region, between January and February, the index increased 1% in the Prairie provinces. It declined 1% in Ontario and British Columbia. There were no changes in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec.

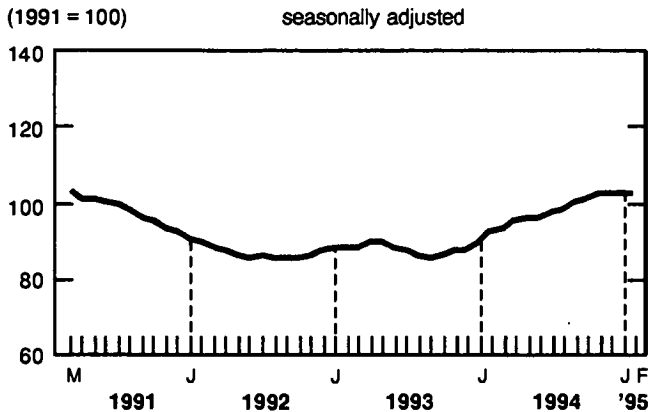
Compared with February 1994, strong advances were observed in all regions except British Columbia, where the index declined 8%. The strongest year-over-year increases occurred in Ontario (+24%) and the Atlantic provinces (+14%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed are available on request.

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

### Help-wanted index has remained unchanged since November



The index is compiled from help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. In these labour markets, it reflects the intent of employers to hire new workers. However, not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, so the index represents only a portion of all hirings.

## Help-wanted index

(1991 = 100)

	February 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
Canada	92	102	102	102	11	0
Atlantic provinces	90	104	103	103	14	0
Quebec	97	100	102	102	5	0
Ontario	89	107	111	110	24	-1
Prairies provinces	87	95	96	97	11	1
British Columbia	88	82	82	81	-8	-1

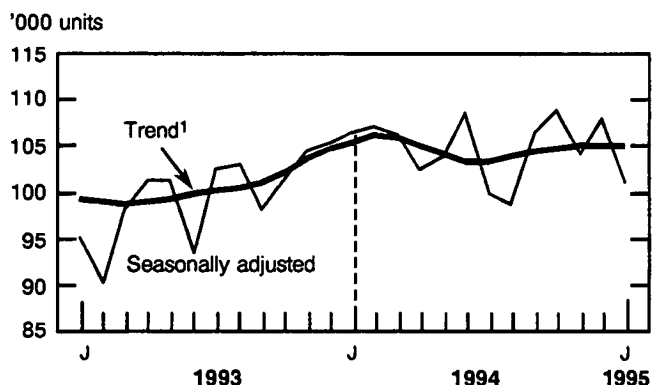
## New motor vehicle sales

January 1995

Sales of new motor vehicles dropped sharply in January after strong sales in December. A steep drop in passenger car sales led the decline. Truck sales fell for a third straight month.

Dealers sold about 101,000 (seasonally adjusted) new motor vehicles in January, a 6.5% drop from December and 5.3% less than in January 1994. Last year, dealers sold about 105,000 new vehicles a month on average.

New motor vehicle sales



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Consumers purchased fewer passenger cars in January (-9.8%) after a buying spree in December. Declines in January more than offset December's gain. Monthly sales are generally volatile, but the net effect of the monthly fluctuations has been a flat trend for the latest six months. This follows a downward trend for car sales during the first half of 1994.

Sales of imported passenger cars fell 14.8% after rising 19.6% in December. More models that used to be imported are now manufactured in North America, and there is a downward trend in imported car sales.

Dealers sold fewer North American cars in January (-8.3%). Sales were below the 1994 monthly average.

Sales of trucks, vans and buses declined for a third month (-1.5%). Truck sales have generally risen for the past three years. January's sales were still higher than the 1994 monthly average.

### The average sale price of cars has risen

Consumers paid over 10% more for cars made in North America and Japan than they did in January 1994. The increase may reflect the types of cars that consumers are buying this year as well as inflation. According to the consumer price index, new vehicle prices were 6.2% higher than in January 1994. The average purchase price of imported cars built outside Japan fell 3% from January 1994 to January 1995.

### Average sale prices of passenger cars, by location of manufacture

	1994	January 1994	January 1995
		\$	
North America	18,478	17,859	19,577
Japan	18,111	18,144	20,140
Other countries	27,137	27,344	26,541

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824) Retail trade Section, Industry Division. □

**New motor vehicle sales**

	January 1994	December 1994 <sup>r</sup>	January 1995 <sup>p</sup>	January 1994 to January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>106,601</b>	<b>107,925</b>	<b>100,963</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
Passenger cars	65,680	64,134	57,825	-12.0	-9.8
North American <sup>1</sup>	48,597	49,213	45,116	-7.2	-8.3
Imported	17,083	14,920	12,709	-25.6	-14.8
Trucks, vans and buses	40,921	43,791	43,137	5.4	-1.5
	January 1994	January 1995 <sup>p</sup>	January 1994 to January 1995	Market share	
				January 1994	January 1995
unadjusted					
				%	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>76,528</b>	<b>74,782</b>	<b>-2.3</b>		
Passenger cars	45,962	42,057	-8.5	100.0	100.0
North American <sup>1</sup>	35,660	34,126	-4.3	77.6	81.1
Big Three	31,688	28,419	-10.3	68.9	67.6
Other	3,972	5,707	43.7	8.6	13.6
Imports	10,302	7,931	-23.0	22.4	18.9
Big Three	1,633	1,084	-33.6	3.6	2.6
Other	8,669	6,847	-21.0	18.9	16.3
Trucks, vans and buses	30,566	32,725	7.1	100.0	100.0
North American <sup>1</sup>	28,330	30,232	6.7	92.7	92.4
Big Three	26,011	27,770	6.8	85.1	84.9
Other	2,319	2,462	6.2	7.6	7.5
Imports	2,236	2,493	11.5	7.3	7.6

<sup>1</sup> Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

### Raw materials price index, early estimate February 1995

The raw materials price index increased an estimated 1.0% from January to February 1995. Except for the metals index (-1.3%), all major components moved upward. The mineral fuels index led the way (+2.2%), followed by the vegetable and animal products (+1.7%) and wood (+0.8%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased an estimated 0.6% in February 1995.

This early estimate of the February 1995 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of March.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

### Steel primary forms

Week ending March 4, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 4, 1995 totalled 279 872 tonnes, down 6.2% from 298 306 tonnes a week earlier, but up 2.8% from 272 181 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 536 989 tonnes, an 11.6% increase from 2 272 875 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

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

### Steel pipe and tubing

January 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1995 totalled 190 081 tonnes, an 18.5% increase from 160 472 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

### Railway carloadings January 1995

Carloadings of revenue freight in Canada totalled 21.2 million tonnes in January, a 23.0% increase from January 1994. Rail carriers received an additional 1.6 million tonnes from U.S. connections during January.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

### Electric storage batteries

January 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 116,115 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in January, down 21.0% from 147,009 batteries in January 1994.

Sales data on other types of storage batteries are also available.

The January 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

### Pulpwood and wood residue

January 1995

In January, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 577 891 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 3 264 642 cubic metres in January 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 5 777 760 cubic metres, up 6.5% from the revised 5 424 748 cubic metres in January 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 325 684 cubic metres, up 5.2% from the revised 8 861 984 cubic metres in January 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 3.9% to 11 702 924 cubic metres, from the revised 11 265 090 cubic metres a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.**

The January 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

**Pack of processed carrots**

1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed carrots are now available.

*Pack of processed carrots, 1994* (32-239, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

**Meat and meat products industry (except poultry)**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the meat and meat products industry (except poultry) (SIC 1011) totalled \$9,215.5 million, up 8.1% from \$8,521.2 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5380.**

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. ■

**Man-made fibre and filament yarn industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the man-made fibre and filament yarn industry (SIC 1811) totalled \$909.9 million, down 2.6% from \$934.1 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5425.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary textile industries* (34-250, \$38).

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

**Men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry (SIC 2434) totalled \$594.2 million, up 1.2% from \$587.2 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5443.**

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. ■

**Wooden box and pallet industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 2561) totalled \$243.6 million, up 11.4% from \$218.6 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5467.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, \$53).

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

**Other combined publishing and printing industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other combined publishing and printing industry (SIC 2849) totalled \$143.3 million, down 15.3% from \$169.1 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5503.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

---

### **Sawmill and woodworking machinery industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and woodworking machinery industry (SIC 3193) totalled \$263.2 million, up 22.6% from \$214.6 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 5545.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, \$38).

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

### **Concrete pipe industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled \$170.0 million, up 9.7% from \$155.0 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

### **Other concrete products industries**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other concrete products industries (SIC 3549) totalled \$420.9 million, down 2.1% from \$429.9 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6854.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

### **Primary glass and glass container industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and container industry (SIC 3561) totalled \$606.3 million, up 9.3% from \$554.6 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

### **Musical instruments and sound recording industry**

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled \$425.8 million, up 18.7% from \$358.7 million in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.**

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Cereals and oilseeds review, December 1994**  
**Catalogue number 22-007**  
(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18//US\$173;  
other countries: US\$21/US\$202)

**Coal and coke statistics, December 1994**  
**Catalogue number 45-002**  
(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;  
other countries: US\$16/US\$154)

**Gas utilities, November 1994**  
**Catalogue number 55-002**  
(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;  
other countries: US\$20/US\$196)

**Department store sales and stocks,**  
**November 1994**  
**Catalogue number 63-002**  
(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;  
other countries: US\$23/US\$224)

**Labour force information, for the week ended**  
**February 18, 1995**  
**Catalogue number 71-001P**  
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;  
other countries: US\$14/US\$140)  
**Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 10.**

Published under the authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada • Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1995. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



### How to order publications

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

**Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:**

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:	<b>1-800-267-6677</b>
From other countries call:	<b>1-613-951-7277</b>
Or fax your order to us:	<b>1-613-951-1584</b>

**For address changes:** Please refer to your customer account number.

**To order a publication by mail, write:** Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

**Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.**

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



1010184932



# Your Reliable Journal of Health-related Information

In today's world, being informed about Canadians' health and Canadian healthcare is less of an option and more like an obligation. How accurate and up-to-date your information is, however, remains at your discretion ....

**F**ollow the lead of hundreds of professionals in health care, research, insurance and policymaking who look to **Health Reports** for reliable facts and figures. Issued four times a year, this periodical combines Statistics Canada's stringent standards of data accuracy and timeliness with practical features. Each volume contains:

- highlights of newly released data
- news of recent publications and updates
- crisp and incisive articles
- information on specialized tabulations and custom data

Concise text, instructive charts and easy-to-read tables make for a balanced blend of essential data and straightforward analysis. Each issue of **Health Reports** is written by the analysts of the Health Statistics Division with original contributions from outside specialists. This imparts a particularly candid flavour and results in a stimulating approach to a wide range of topics like:

- women and cardiovascular disease
- health care for seniors
- recent findings on cancer, heart disease and tuberculosis
- mortality by occupation
- health risks and social status

With its broad scope and solid facts, **Health Reports** is quickly gaining recognition as an authority on health developments and concerns. It's an essential resource if you plan, establish, deliver or evaluate programs and projects – if you have a vested interest in health-related issues.

Don't just be informed! Know that your information is both current and sound. Get **Health Reports** for leading-edge information on Canadians' health and Canadian healthcare. Subscribe today.

**Health Reports** (catalogue number 82-0030XPB) is \$112 annually in Canada, US\$135 in the United States and US\$157 in other countries.



To order, write to: **Statistics Canada  
Marketing Division  
Sales and Service  
120 Parkdale Ave.  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6**

or contact the nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre listed in this publication. If more convenient, fax your order to 1-613-951-1584 or call toll-free 1-800-267-6677 and use your VISA or MasterCard.