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Releases

Releases

Building permits

August 2007

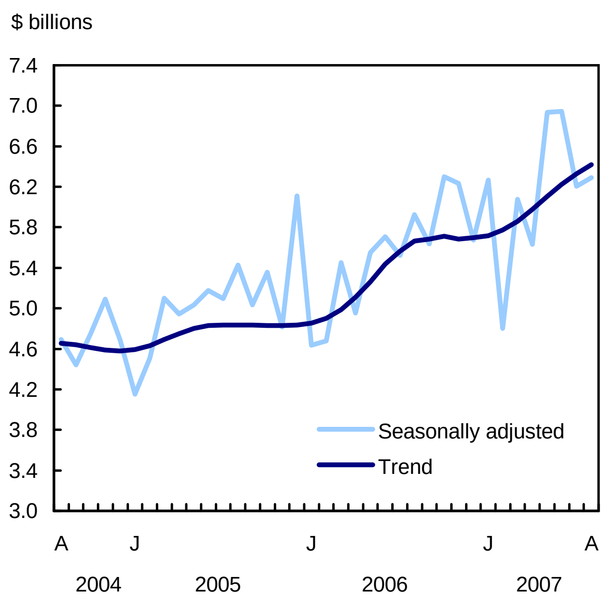
The value of building permits surpassed the $6-billion mark for the fourth consecutive month in August with strong performances in both residential and non-residential sectors.

Municipalities issued permits worth $6.3 billion, up 1.4% from $6.2 billion in July, pointing to a busy fall in the construction industry. The value of permits hit its highest level on record at $6.9 billion in both May and June.

Contrary to the situation in the United States, the residential sector remained clearly healthy in Canada. The value of housing permits was virtually unchanged from the previous month, but it was still a strong $3.9 billion. An increase in single-family permits offset a decline in the multiple-family component.

The comparison of non-seasonally adjusted data showed that municipalities authorized a total of 161,510 new dwellings between January and August 2007, up 2.5% from the same period in 2006. In the United States, during the same period, the number of privately-owned approved units plunged 24.9%.

Total value of permits increased slightly



In Canada's non-residential sector, municipalities issued $2.4 billion worth of building permits, up 4.3% from July. The value of institutional and commercial permits increased, while industrial permits fell 8.6%. Even so, industrial intentions remained above the monthly average so far this year.

Provincially, Ontario recorded the biggest increase in the total value of permits, but it was offset by a decline in Alberta. This left room for a gain in Saskatchewan to have an impact on the overall result.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,380 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of the Building Permits release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau is divided into two areas: Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part) and Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part).

Housing sector: Multi-family permits down, while single-family permits remain very high

The value of single-family permits hit its second highest monthly level on record in August, offsetting a decline in intentions for multi-family dwellings.

Contractors took out multi-family permits worth $1.4 billion in August, down 4.3%, the second consecutive monthly decline. Municipalities approved 10,334 multi-family units, a 9.1% decline. Even so, the demand for new multi-family dwellings remained 8.6% higher than the average monthly level in 2006.

On the other hand, the value of single-family permits rose 2.2% to $2.5 billion, slightly below the previous peak attained in June 2007. This gain was fuelled by a 3.7% increase in the number of units authorised. They reached 9,975, the highest number so far this year.

Several factors continued to have a positive impact on housing demand, including strength in employment, growth in disposable income, low inflation, tight apartment vacancy rates in several centres and attractive financing options.

Provincially, the largest decline (in dollars) occurred in British Columbia, where the value of housing permits fell 7.0% to $683 million, the result of a 13.6% decrease in multi-family permits.

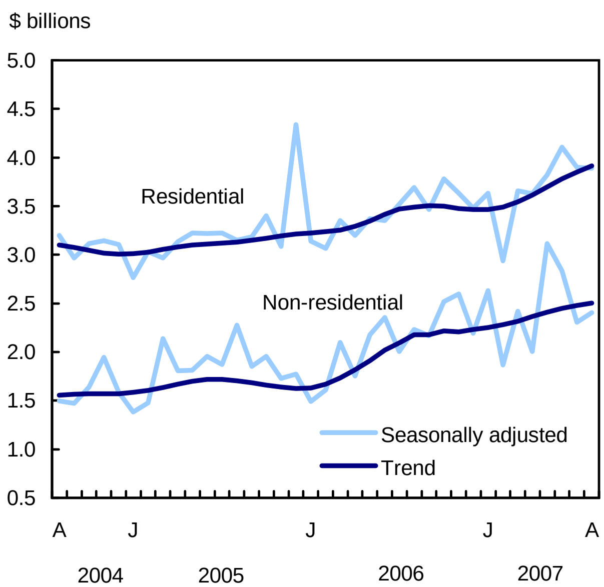
Residential intentions in Alberta fell 4.1% to $808 million, the third monthly decline in the last four months. This came in the wake of a 22.4% decrease in multi-family housing, which was offset somewhat by a gain in single-family permits.

Despite the reduced pace in Alberta, the impact from the resource-based boom in the West was still present. For example, residential housing intentions for August in Saskatchewan remained virtually unchanged from July, thanks to a 12.1% increase in the value of single-family permits.

A decline in residential permits in Ontario was due to a substantial drop in multi-family permits, which was only partially offset by an increase in single-family housing.

On the other hand, strength in the multi-family component led to increases in the total values of residential permits in Quebec (+5.2% to $778 million), Nova Scotia (+32.8% to $99 million) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+74.9% to $59 million).

Value of non-residential permits increases



Non-residential sector: Upward trend continues

The 4.3% increase in non-residential permits in August extended an upward trend in the sector that has been continuing almost without interruption since the beginning of 2006.

The commercial component has had a big impact on the increase in non-residential permits. Municipalities issued $1.3 billion worth of commercial permits in August, up 9.9% from July. The gain followed two substantial declines in June (-16.6%) and July (-29.8%). These summertime intentions halted an upward trend in commercial permits that lasted throughout 2006 and the first half of 2007.

The increase in commercial permits came from a wide variety of buildings such as hotels, office buildings, shopping malls and warehouses. Furthermore, the three westernmost provinces accounted for more than 80% of the increase in commercial permits.

In the institutional sector, the value of permits hit $618 million in August, up 3.9% from July. This gain, the third over the last four months, was fuelled largely by projects for hospitals and nursing homes.

Gains in institutional intentions in Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick more than offset the declines in all other provinces.

In the industrial sector, the value of permits fell 8.6% to $462 million after a 24.3% gain in July. This decrease was not sufficient enough to reverse the upward trend recorded since March 2007 in the industrial intentions.

The decline in August came largely from lower construction intentions for manufacturing buildings in Ontario and Alberta.

The demand for office space in several centres, strong corporate profits, healthy retail and wholesale sectors and the dynamic economy in Western Canada are among the factors that continued to drive non-residential construction intentions.

Provincially, the largest increases in non-residential permits occurred in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

In Ontario, the gain was due solely to institutional permits. The value of permits in this category ($390 million) was at its highest level since August 2005, thanks to projects for hospitals and schools.

In Saskatchewan, the value of non-residential permits surpassed the $100-million mark for the second time in three months, as permits in the industrial and commercial sectors surged.

In British Columbia, non-residential intentions rose for the third time in the last four months, thanks to gains in all three components.

Quebec and Alberta posted the largest declines (in dollars) among the provinces in non-residential permits. In both provinces, the drop was due to marked declines in institutional permits.

Metropolitan areas: Annual record already for Saskatoon

For the first eight months of 2007, the total value of building permits in Saskatoon totalled $456 million, which already surpassed the annual record of $421 million reached in 2006.

Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver showed the strongest year-to-date advances (in dollars) among the metropolitan areas in 2007, thanks to rises in both the residential and non-residential sectors. Windsor and Oshawa showed the largest declines.

In August, 18 out of the 34 metropolitan areas showed gains in the total value of building permits, with Edmonton, Québec and Saskatoon showing the largest increases (in dollars). Edmonton and Saskatoon each set a new monthly record in August.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The August 2007 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-XWE, free) will be available soon.

The September building permit estimate will be released on November 6.

To order data, contact Jasmine Gaudreault (toll-free 1-800-579-8533; 613-951-6321; *bdp_information@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area[1]

	July 2007[r]	August 2007[p]	July to August 2007	January to August 2006	January to August 2007	January–August 2006 to January–August 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
St. John's	32.5	51.7	59.1	209.8	239.2	14.0
Halifax	59.2	81.6	37.8	418.7	433.4	3.5
Moncton	24.1	33.1	37.3	148.8	183.3	23.2
Saint John	14.9	8.4	-43.3	117.2	155.3	32.5
Saguenay	22.1	22.3	0.9	135.2	140.7	4.1
Québec	99.3	172.4	73.6	764.7	966.9	26.4
Sherbrooke	29.5	21.8	-26.3	223.4	200.9	-10.1
Trois-Rivières	26.6	23.8	-10.5	162.7	192.8	18.5
Montréal	633.3	558.8	-11.8	3,847.7	4,380.0	13.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	195.2	229.8	17.8	1,464.3	1,670.8	14.1
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	70.8	51.6	-27.1	328.6	428.7	30.5
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	124.3	178.2	43.3	1,135.8	1,242.1	9.4
Kingston	36.5	25.5	-30.2	176.7	188.4	6.6
Peterborough	25.4	23.7	-6.7	101.8	98.1	-3.7
Oshawa	67.2	57.9	-13.8	593.2	481.2	-18.9
Toronto	1,025.8	1,023.1	-0.3	6,979.8	8,256.5	18.3
Hamilton	118.7	58.4	-50.9	580.2	735.7	26.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	31.2	35.5	13.7	374.9	284.9	-24.0
Kitchener	75.1	77.6	3.3	619.7	578.0	-6.7
Brantford	10.6	29.1	173.3	127.8	136.3	6.6
Guelph	29.1	38.3	31.6	240.5	214.2	-10.9
London	61.3	76.8	25.4	623.0	616.0	-1.1
Windsor	21.3	32.7	53.2	334.8	223.0	-33.4
Barrie	26.5	50.7	91.6	362.3	270.1	-25.5
Greater Sudbury	22.6	37.1	64.0	140.8	266.3	89.2
Thunder Bay	7.3	6.6	-9.7	59.4	58.8	-1.1
Winnipeg	76.1	82.4	8.3	586.8	611.9	4.3
Regina	27.4	26.8	-2.2	205.7	257.9	25.4
Saskatoon	40.3	108.1	168.4	294.3	456.1	55.0
Calgary	548.1	367.3	-33.0	3,426.0	4,424.1	29.1
Edmonton	287.6	421.3	46.5	2,175.9	2,746.7	26.2
Kelowna	41.3	76.5	85.3	391.2	547.7	40.0
Abbotsford	24.8	17.1	-31.1	251.0	199.7	-20.4
Vancouver	602.9	534.6	-11.3	4,048.9	4,964.4	22.6
Victoria	64.1	60.1	-6.1	524.3	690.8	31.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.*
Note: *Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

Value of building permits, by province and territory

	July 2007r	August 2007p	July to August 2007	January to August 2006	January to August 2007	January–August 2006 to January–August 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**6,203.9**	**6,291.5**	**1.4**	**42,422.5**	**49,151.9**	**15.9**
Residential	**3,900.1**	**3,888.0**	**-0.3**	**26,692.2**	**29,572.6**	**10.8**
Non-residential	**2,303.8**	**2,403.4**	**4.3**	**15,730.4**	**19,579.3**	**24.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	54.1	68.8	27.3	310.8	381.6	22.8
Residential	33.8	59.1	74.9	221.9	266.8	20.3
Non-residential	20.3	9.7	-52.1	88.9	114.8	29.1
Prince Edward Island	13.7	12.0	-11.9	142.3	102.2	-28.2
Residential	10.3	9.3	-10.1	82.8	78.2	-5.6
Non-residential	3.3	2.7	-17.4	59.5	24.1	-59.5
Nova Scotia	119.6	136.7	14.3	824.3	855.2	3.8
Residential	74.8	99.3	32.8	541.1	558.8	3.3
Non-residential	44.8	37.4	-16.6	283.2	296.4	4.7
New Brunswick	85.7	95.1	10.9	613.8	651.1	6.1
Residential	56.4	52.6	-6.6	336.4	366.1	8.8
Non-residential	29.4	42.5	44.6	277.4	285.0	2.7
Quebec	1,167.9	1,150.4	-1.5	7,537.2	8,580.8	13.8
Residential	738.9	777.6	5.2	4,963.6	5,467.1	10.1
Non-residential	429.0	372.8	-13.1	2,573.6	3,113.7	21.0
Ontario	2,088.9	2,199.6	5.3	15,220.1	17,093.3	12.3
Residential	1,245.2	1,225.5	-1.6	9,498.4	9,549.4	0.5
Non-residential	843.7	974.0	15.4	5,721.7	7,543.9	31.8
Manitoba	121.4	118.8	-2.1	896.0	1,015.5	13.3
Residential	78.0	92.7	18.9	544.1	640.8	17.8
Non-residential	43.3	26.1	-39.8	351.9	374.7	6.5
Saskatchewan	137.1	178.2	30.0	726.7	1,023.3	40.8
Residential	73.8	73.4	-0.5	284.5	536.2	88.5
Non-residential	63.4	104.8	65.4	442.2	487.2	10.2
Alberta	1,386.8	1,303.9	-6.0	8,704.3	10,667.3	22.6
Residential	842.2	808.0	-4.1	5,358.2	6,245.6	16.6
Non-residential	544.6	495.8	-9.0	3,346.1	4,421.8	32.1
British Columbia	1,010.2	1,013.4	0.3	7,307.7	8,615.6	17.9
Residential	733.9	682.9	-6.9	4,804.6	5,778.1	20.3
Non-residential	276.4	330.5	19.6	2,503.1	2,837.5	13.4
Yukon	6.5	6.0	-7.5	73.3	55.5	-24.3
Residential	5.4	3.2	-41.0	26.1	25.2	-3.2
Non-residential	1.0	2.8	172.0	47.3	30.3	-36.0
Northwest Territories	9.9	4.4	-55.1	25.0	54.6	118.1
Residential	5.3	1.4	-73.9	12.5	13.4	7.1
Non-residential	4.5	3.0	-33.0	12.5	41.1	229.6
Nunavut	2.2	4.2	87.4	40.9	55.8	36.5
Residential	2.1	2.9	37.5	17.9	46.9	161.6
Non-residential	0.1	1.3	835.3	23.0	8.9	-61.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

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Estimates of production of principal field crops

September 2007

Production of major field crops, except for spring wheat, canola and flaxseed, should improve from 2006 estimates as a result of increases in harvested acreage, according to a survey of Prairie growers.

In Eastern Canada, grain corn production is expected to hit a record high in both Ontario and Quebec despite continued dry conditions.

Data came from the annual September survey of 17,000 farmers conducted from September 4 to 11.

At the time of the survey, about one-half of the harvest was complete in the Prairie provinces, with the most progress reported in southern areas. In many central and northern regions, the harvest has been delayed by cool, wet conditions.

In Quebec and Ontario, uneven distribution of precipitation has continued to take a toll on field crops. Nevertheless, field corn production is still estimated to hit record levels in both provinces, the result of above-average harvested areas. Soybean production is expected to decline.

Substantial decline anticipated in production of wheat excluding durum

Prairie farmers reported that they expect to harvest an estimated 15.3 million tonnes of wheat excluding durum, a decline of 19.6%, or 3.7 million tonnes, from 2006. The five-year average is 16.3 million tonnes.

The harvested area is expected to fall 16.6%, and the yield may be down by 1.3 bushels per acre to 36.1 bushels per acre. The five-year average yield is 35.1 bushels per acre.

Production is expected to fall in all three Prairie provinces and remain below their five-year averages. Potential declines range from 23.5% in Saskatchewan to 15.0% in Manitoba.

At the same time, durum wheat production is expected to rise 8.0% to an estimated 3.6 million tonnes, an increase of 268,000 tonnes from 2006. This is the result of a strong gain in the harvested area to 4.8 million acres. Despite the increases in harvested area, strong decreases in yield may cause production to remain below the five-year average of 4.4 million tonnes.

Provincially, durum production is anticipated to rise by 8.9% in Saskatchewan to an estimated 2.9 million tonnes, and in Alberta by 4.3% to 685,800 tonnes.

Oilseed production could fall

Prairie canola production could slip in 2007, while flaxseed production is expected to fall.

Farmers reported that canola production could decline a slight 2.2% to an estimated 8.8 million tonnes, the result of an expected drop in yield of 3.6 bushels per acre. The drop in production may occur despite an anticipated record harvest area of 14.2 million acres. The previous record was 14.1 million acres reported in 1994.

In Manitoba, production could fall to 1.7 million tonnes, down 6.8% from 2006. This may occur despite an expected record harvested area of 2.8 million acres.

And in Saskatchewan, canola production is anticipated to rise 7.4% to 4.0 million tonnes, the result of an increase in harvested area to a record 7.1 million acres. The previous record harvested acreage of 6.6 million acres was set in 1999.

In Alberta, farmers reported a possible 10.0% reduction in canola production to 3.1 million tonnes, the result of a 8.9% drop in yield to 30.7 bushels per acre. In all three Prairie provinces, production is expected to remain above the five-year average.

Despite dry and variable conditions experienced in the Prairies, some experts point out that new canola seed varieties are more tolerant to adverse conditions.

Prairie flaxseed production is expected to fall 36.8% to 625,400 tonnes, the result of a comparable drop in harvested area. This would be the lowest production estimate reported since 2004. Production should decline in all Prairie provinces and remain below the corresponding five-year averages.

Provincially, declines ranged from 34.3% in Saskatchewan to 47.4% in Alberta.

Anticipated gains in feed grain production in all Prairie provinces

The production of barley, oats and field peas should all rise in the Prairie provinces this year, the result of strong increases in harvested area.

Prairie barley production should jump to above-average levels this year. This would be the result of gains in estimated harvest area to above-average acreage, and an average cut for silage.

Barley production is estimated at 11.1 million tonnes, up 2.2 million tonnes from 2006 and well above the five-year average of 9.7 million tonnes. Yields will continue to be slightly above average at 53.8 bushels per acre. Farmers in all three Prairie provinces anticipate gains in production this year.

Oat production on the Prairies should jump 33.0% to 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 1.1 million tonnes from 2006. This is attributed to an improvement in yield and a 23.8% increase in harvest area. The five-year production average is 2.9 million tonnes.

Gains in oat production are anticipated in all three Prairie provinces, with increases ranging from 44.5% in Saskatchewan to 10.9% in Alberta. In all cases, production could be above their provincial five-year averages.

Dry field pea production should rise 20.1% to an estimated 3.0 million tonnes, up 506,000 tonnes. A strong increase in harvested area to a record 3.6 million acres was responsible for the gain. The record production is 3.1 million tonnes set in 2004.

Provincially, the results were mixed. Saskatchewan farmers reported a potential 27.9% increase in production to 2.4 million tonnes, the result of a record harvest area of 2.9 million acres. The previous record area was 2.5 million acres set in 2005.

On the other hand, farmers in Manitoba reported an 8.0% decrease in production, and Alberta farmers reported a possible slight decline of 0.8%. The declines were the result of anticipated decreases in yield.

Record grain corn harvest, fewer soybeans anticipated in Ontario, Quebec

Farmers in Ontario and Quebec expect to produce a record amount of corn for grain in 2007, despite the difficult growing conditions many have faced. Farmers have planted record or near-record areas of corn for grain, mainly at the expense of soybean acreage.

Quebec farmers could produce a record 3.7 million tonnes of corn for grain this year, an increase of 37.0%, or 1.0 million tonnes, over 2006. The previous record was 3.5 million tonnes set in 2003. The main factors were an increase in expected yield of 17.3 bushels per acre to a near-record 132.0 bushels per acre, and a record harvested area of 1.1 million acres.

In Ontario, corn-for-grain production could enter record territory at 6.4 million tonnes, up 8.2% or 482,600 tonnes. The previous record was 6.0 million tonnes set in 1998. This increase was the result of a 34.2% rise in the harvested area to an estimated 2.1 million acres.

Soybean production in Quebec and Ontario is expected to fall. The largest decline was reported by Ontario farmers, where challenging weather conditions are expected to reduce soybean yields.

In Quebec, production is forecast to drop 8.4% to 490,000 tonnes, the result of a comparable percentage decline in harvested area. The five-year average for Quebec soybean production is 453,000 tonnes.

Ontario farmers expect a 21.4% decline to 2.1 million tonnes from the 2006 record production of 2.7 million tonnes. This is the result of an 11.3 bushel per acre drop in yield. The five-year average production estimate is 2.3 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0004, 001-0010, 001-0017 to 001-0020 and 001-0040 to 001-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops*, 2007, Vol. 86, no. 7 (22-002-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; *dave.burroughs@statcan.ca*), or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; *dave.roeske@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division.

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September production estimates

Crop	2006	July 2007	September 2007	2006 to September 2007
	thousands of tonnes			% change
Total wheat	25,265	20,322	20,641	-18.3
Spring wheat	18,617	14,099	14,318	-23.1
Durum wheat	3,346	3,549	3,614	8.0
Winter wheat	3,302	2,675	2,709	-18.0
Barley	9,573	11,848	11,822	23.5
Grain corn	8,990	10,573	10,555	17.4
Canola	9,000	9,242	8,864	-1.5
Oats	3,852	5,087	5,009	30.0
Dry field peas	2,520	2,953	3,024	20.0
Soybeans	3,466	2,848	2,785	-19.6
Flaxseed	989	642	625	-36.8
Total dry beans	372	287	257	-31.0

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Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

June 2007

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Production and value of ranch-raised pelts

2006 (preliminary)

The number of ranch-raised fur pelts increased from 1,428,100 pelts in 2005 to 1,652,230 in 2006, with a value of $90.2 million.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0014 and 003-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3426.

The publication *Fur Statistics*, 2006 (23-013-XWE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-263-1136) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; *bernadette.alain@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of wildlife pelts

2005 (preliminary)

The value of wildlife pelts increased 27.4% to $31.4 million in 2005 compared with 2004. The value of wildlife pelts decreased by 3.6% to $7.1 million in Ontario. An increase of 61.5% in Quebec was fuelled by increases in both quantities and prices, most notably for marten, mink, fisher and muskrat. These two provinces, along with the three Prairie provinces, accounted for about 80% of the total value.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3428.

The publication *Fur Statistics*, 2006 (23-013-XWE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-263-1136) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; *bernadette.alain@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Supply and disposition of major grains in Canada

2003/2004 to 2006/2007

The supply and disposition of major grains in Canada for the crop years 2003/2004 to 2006/2007 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0041, 001-0042 and 001-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3464 and 3476.

Supply and Disposition of Major Grains in Canada is now available (22F0002XFB, $200). See *How to order products*. The data are also contained in the August 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free), which will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 86, no. 7
Catalogue number 22-002-XIE
(free).

Fur Statistics, 2006
Catalogue number 23-013-XWE
(free).

Industry Price Indexes, August 2007, Vol. 33, no. 8
Catalogue number 62-011-XWE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

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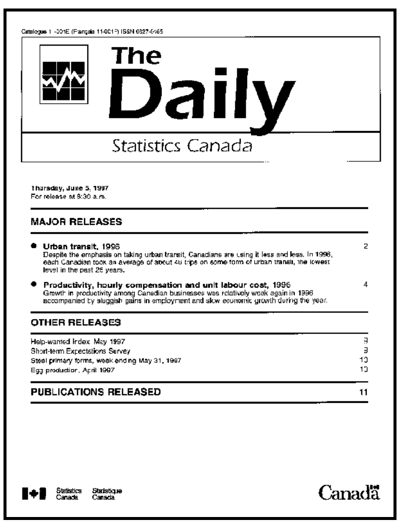
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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost**, 1996 — 4
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