



The Daily

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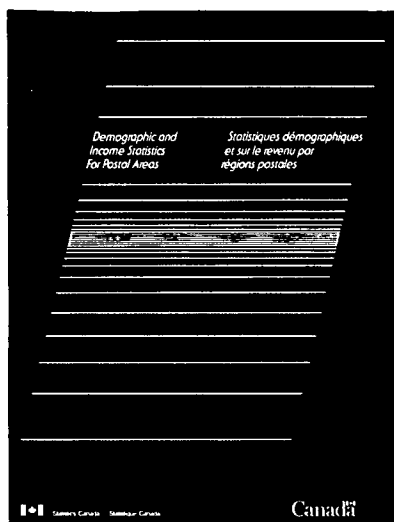
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MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, February 1990** 3
GDP decreased 0.1% in February, following a 0.3% decrease in January and a 0.2% increase in December.
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1990** 6
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$498.81, up 5.1% from a year earlier.
- **Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Costs, 1989** 10
Despite a slowdown in economic activity, business sector labour productivity grew in 1989 at a pace of 1.7%. During the year, unit labour costs advanced 6.4%, under the pressure of wage increases, continuing on an accelerating trend.

(Continued on page 2)



Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas 1988

The 1990 edition of this annual publication provides 1988 data derived from income tax returns for over 1,000 urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs, the first three characters of the postal code) and 6,000 rural postal codes. This compendium includes demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age groups, sex, income, the number of taxfilers reporting family allowance income and the total dollars reported, etc.

This revised edition will be an indispensable tool for analysts, planners, marketers, and both the business and academic communities.

Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas, 1988 is available in five versions: Canada (17-202, \$331); Atlantic provinces (17-203, \$122); Quebec (17-204, \$122); Ontario (17-205, \$122); and Western provinces and territories (17-206, \$122). Also available on magnetic tape or diskette.

For more information on this release, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

February 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, declined 0.1% in February, following a 0.3% decrease in January and a 0.2% gain in December. Production of both goods and services fell 0.1%. The average level of GDP for January and February was 0.1% below that of the fourth quarter of 1989. Output in February was 1.4% above February 1989.

Services Producing Industries

The 0.1% drop in production of services was the first monthly decline since March 1989. Finance, insurance and real estate services, transportation and storage industries, and retail trade were the major contributors to the decline. Wholesale trade was the only major services producing industry to record significant strength in February, rising 1.2%.

Most of the decline in finance, insurance and real estate was due to a sharp decrease in output by real estate agencies and brokers. Activity in the resale housing market, which had been sliding since last November, fell substantially in February, and this weakness has continued into March. Small changes in other industries in the finance group were not sufficient to offset the decline in real estate activity.

Transportation and storage services fell 1.4% in February. The largest decline occurred in pipeline transport. Smaller, but still substantial reductions were observed in railway and air transport, and in grain elevators. Water transport was the only activity to record a significant gain, but this did not offset the weakness elsewhere. The decline in pipeline transport resulted from lower throughput of both natural gas and crude petroleum. Throughput has been slipping since November, and this downtrend accelerated in February when exports of natural gas fell 34% and crude petroleum fell 10%. Fewer railway carloadings of coal and grain products contributed most to the decline in railway transport. Output by storage industries fell 9.5%, following a large gain in January when wheat exports and grain elevator activity increased substantially. Wheat exports were down 17% in February and activity in grain elevators fell in parallel.

Following a 0.5% gain in January, retail trade output fell 0.5%, mainly because of a large decline in

sales of motor vehicles. Wholesale trade rose 1.2%, following a 0.6% decline in January. Wholesalers of industrial machinery, lumber and building materials, and food products all reported gains.

Goods Producing Industries

Following a 1.1% decrease in January, output of goods producing industries slipped a further 0.1% in February. The largest declines occurred in mining and public utilities. The construction industry recorded the only substantial gain among goods producers. Manufacturing output rose marginally.

Production of crude petroleum and natural gas fell in February, as did the distribution of electric power and natural gas by public utilities. This, along with the cutback in pipeline transport, reflects lower energy-related activity generally.

Manufacturing output, which has been generally declining since spring of 1989, edged up 0.1% in February, following a drop of 1.4% in January. It is still 1.0% below February of last year. Motor vehicle production jumped 23.1%, regaining about half its plunge in January when plant shutdowns were widespread. Output of motor vehicles, however, remained 11% below the December level. Parts production, which also plummeted with the January shutdowns, rebounded more moderately, gaining 3.1% in February. Exports of motor vehicles and parts also rose substantially after falling sharply in January. Units sold domestically, however, fell 10% in February. A 1.9% increase in production of office, store, and business machines was the only other substantial gain in manufacturing. Excluding this, and motor vehicles and parts, manufacturing output fell 0.9%.

A 1.2% advance in construction in February followed a 1.0% gain in the previous month. Almost two-thirds of the February advance was due to higher residential building activity, mostly of single-family dwellings. A smaller gain in non-residential construction was attributable to increased construction of commercial buildings.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

Order the February 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121), scheduled for release in May. For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ☐

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

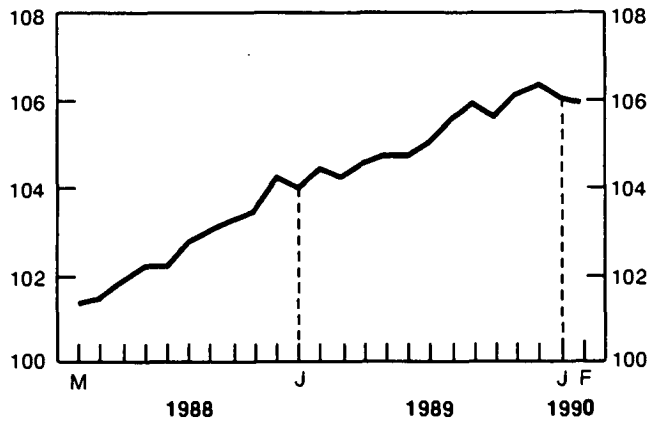
	1989			1990	
	February	November	December	January	February
Total Economy	408,901.3	415,528.3	416,465.7	415,233.5	414,766.3
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	9,106.0	9,992.7	9,914.1	9,914.1	9,845.1
Fishing and trapping industries	638.2	612.3	541.4	523.2	517.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,776.6	2,653.2	2,753.8	2,755.2	2,672.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,389.8	23,145.6	23,046.1	22,989.6	22,760.4
Manufacturing industries	78,447.9	78,620.8	78,712.7	77,576.4	77,659.2
Construction industries	31,736.3	32,642.3	32,631.4	32,942.4	33,332.4
Transportation and storage industries	19,349.5	19,748.9	19,267.8	19,569.1	19,297.5
Communication industries	13,417.4	14,495.0	14,591.0	14,802.0	14,814.0
Other utility industries	11,681.0	11,464.7	12,208.9	11,350.8	11,132.4
Wholesale trade industries	25,305.0	25,258.3	25,609.5	25,456.4	25,749.5
Retail trade industries	26,214.4	26,426.2	26,433.4	26,565.6	26,432.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,836.8	61,662.3	61,617.0	61,530.0	61,142.4
Community, business and personal services	41,971.5	42,998.1	43,161.4	43,204.7	43,240.7
Non-business Sector					
Mining industries	9.6	70.7	69.5	66.0	70.8
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	328.1	335.3	341.4	337.2	334.8
Transportation industries	1,574.6	1,577.0	1,575.8	1,590.0	1,608.0
Communication industries	49.2	44.4	44.4	43.2	45.6
Water systems industry	562.9	567.7	572.5	571.2	574.8
Insurance and other finance industry	418.5	430.5	434.1	438.0	438.0
Government service ind.	24,334.5	24,711.4	24,814.6	24,885.6	24,932.4
Community and personal services	37,705.5	38,022.9	38,076.9	38,074.8	38,118.0
Special Aggregations					
Business Sector	343,870.4	349,720.4	350,488.5	349,179.5	348,595.9
Goods	157,775.8	159,131.6	159,808.4	158,051.7	157,919.1
Services	186,094.6	190,588.8	190,680.1	191,127.8	190,676.8
Non-business Sector	65,030.9	65,807.9	65,977.2	66,054.0	66,170.4
Goods	620.5	686.4	690.0	685.2	693.6
Services	64,410.4	65,121.5	65,287.2	65,368.8	65,476.8
Goods Producing Industries	158,396.3	159,818.0	160,498.4	158,736.9	158,612.7
Services Producing Industries	250,505.0	255,710.3	255,967.3	256,496.6	256,153.6
Industrial Production	114,139.2	113,917.5	114,657.7	112,602.0	112,245.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,346.1	33,473.2	33,382.7	33,400.8	33,205.2
Durable manufacturing industries	45,101.8	45,147.6	45,330.0	44,175.6	44,454.0

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

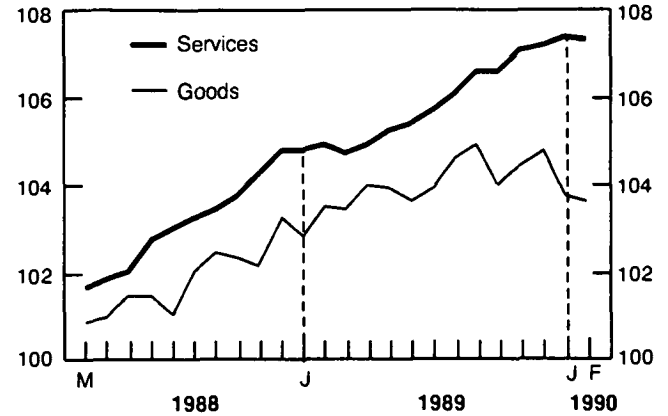
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



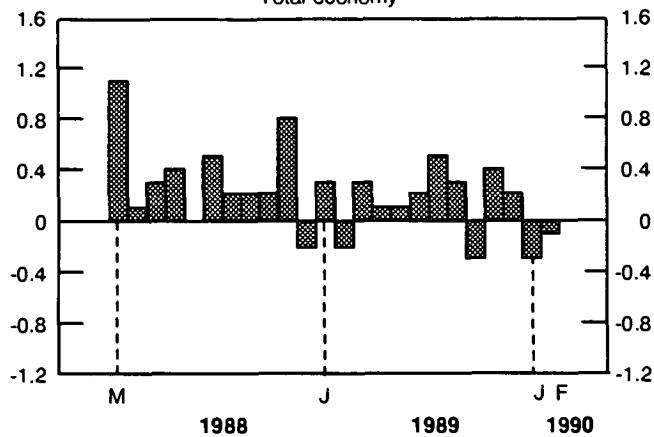
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



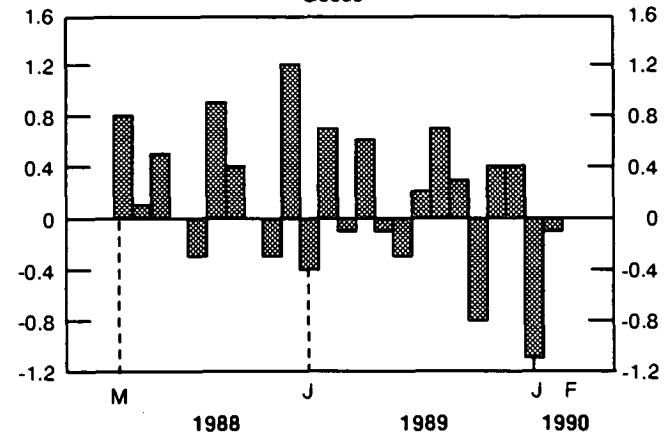
% change

Total economy



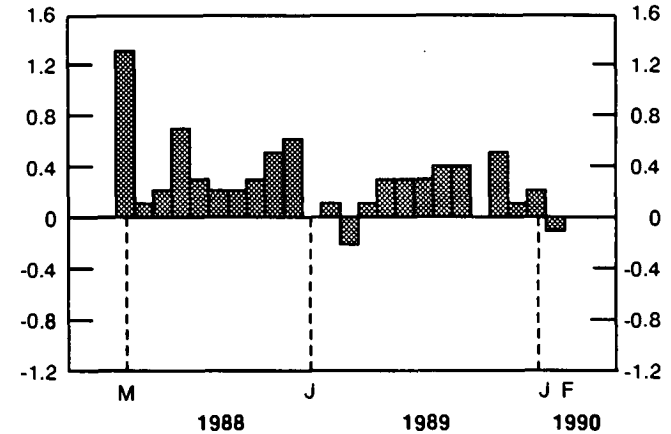
% change

Goods

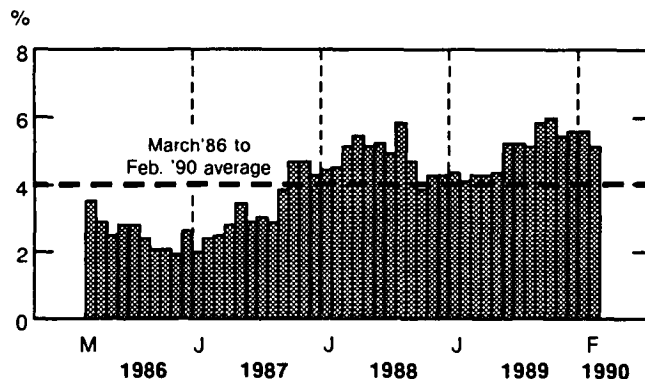


% change

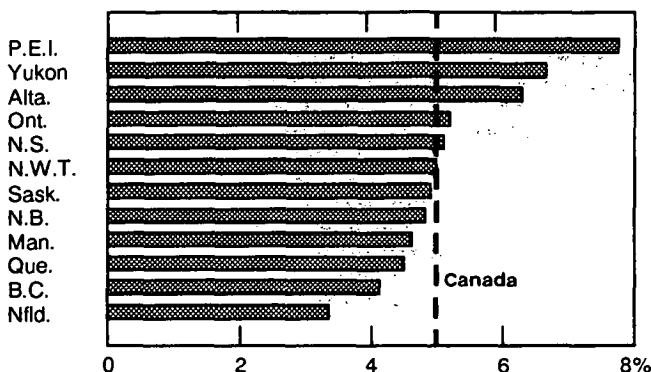
Services



Year over-year percent change in Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate - Canada



Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings February 1989 - February 1990



Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary February 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$498.81, a decrease of 0.4% from January. Average weekly earnings increased 5.1%² (\$24.04) over February 1989, compared with an average increase of 5.0% for 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,056,000, up 17,000 (+0.2%) over January. Compared to February 1989, employment was down 35,000 (-0.3%). The year-over-year employment growth rate has been generally decelerating since March 1989.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

Note to Users:

There have been revisions to the data published for the months of June to October 1988 and January to July 1989 in the industries listed below. The following series may be affected by the revisions:

June to October 1988: Canada and Ontario; all variables; all units, take-all units and take-some units; and the following industries (SIC 1970):

Industrial aggregate	(031-951)
Goods producing industries	(031-421)
Durable goods	
Electrical products	(331-339)
Electrical industrial equipment	(336)

January to July 1989: Canada and all provinces; all variables; all units, take-all units and take-some units; and the following industries (SIC 1970):

Industrial aggregate	(031-951)
Goods producing industries	(031-421)
Durable goods	
Electrical products	(331-339)
Communications equipment	(335)
Electric wire and cable	(338)

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In February, mines, quarries and oil wells (7.7%), construction (5.4%), commercial services³ (9.9%), and public administration (7.1%) had higher year-to-year percentage increases in earnings than the industrial aggregate.
- The growth in earnings in mines, quarries and oil wells accelerated for the third consecutive month, and is now at the level of growth observed during the summer of 1989.
- Earnings in forestry (1.4%), transportation, communication and other utilities (2.1%), and the non-commercial services³ (4.0%) registered lower growth than the industrial aggregate.

Number of Employees

- In February, employment in the goods-producing industries registered its sixth straight month of deceleration. Manufacturing recorded its fourth consecutive year-over-year decrease.
- Compared to February 1989, forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, and manufacturing employment registered larger percentage declines than the industrial aggregate.
- Community, business and personal services had its lowest year-over-year growth rate (0.4%) since July 1988, with commercial services showing a year-over-year decline of 0.8%.
- Transportation, communication and other utilities recorded the highest year-to-year employment growth rate of all industries (3.4%).

³ Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.

⁴ Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In February 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 30.8, down from 31.2 a year ago.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.1 in the goods-producing industries and 27.3 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.62: \$14.88 in the goods-producing industries and \$11.12 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Earnings in Ontario have decelerated since November 1989 and recorded their lowest growth since May.
- Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Yukon recorded year-over-year declines in employment.
- British Columbia has shown deceleration in year-over-year employment growth for the last four months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The February 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1990

Unadjusted

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees*					
	February 1990 ^p	January 1989 ^r	February 1989	February 1990/89	January- December 1989/88	January- December 1988/87
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	10,055.6	10,038.6	10,090.3	-0.3	2.3	1.6
Goods-producing industries	2,424.0	2,447.2	2,524.6	-4.0	1.6	1.7
Forestry	45.3	48.6	53.3	-15.0	-0.3	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	144.8	144.9	149.5	-3.2	-6.8	2.1
Manufacturing	1,810.4	1,824.5	1,908.7	-5.1	0.8	1.0
Construction	423.5	429.1	413.2	2.5	6.6	4.0
Service-producing industries	7,631.6	7,591.4	7,565.7	0.9	2.5	1.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	846.9	851.5	819.4	3.3	3.4	0.9
Trade	1,831.8	1,841.0	1,823.5	0.5	1.3	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	644.7	640.6	638.1	1.0	0.4	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,620.7	3,576.3	3,606.0	0.4	3.4	0.7
Public administration	687.5	682.0	678.7	1.3	2.7	1.3
Newfoundland	139.0	139.9	134.0	3.7	2.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	34.5	34.6	33.9	1.8	1.2	5.6
Nova Scotia	286.4	288.1	280.3	2.2	4.9	2.4
New Brunswick	214.0	211.8	212.7	0.6	3.4	3.0
Quebec	2,442.0	2,438.5	2,471.8	-1.2	1.0	1.6
Ontario	4,140.3	4,136.6	4,215.6	-1.8	2.3	0.6
Manitoba	378.6	374.5	380.5	-0.5	-0.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	295.8	295.5	291.4	1.5	0.8	2.0
Alberta	970.3	964.2	948.8	2.3	3.6	3.4
British Columbia	1,125.7	1,126.1	1,092.4	3.0	4.5	3.1
Yukon	9.4	9.4	9.8	-4.1	6.8	6.6
Northwest Territories	19.6	19.5	19.2	2.2	2.1	7.1

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

* all employees

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

February 1990
Unadjusted

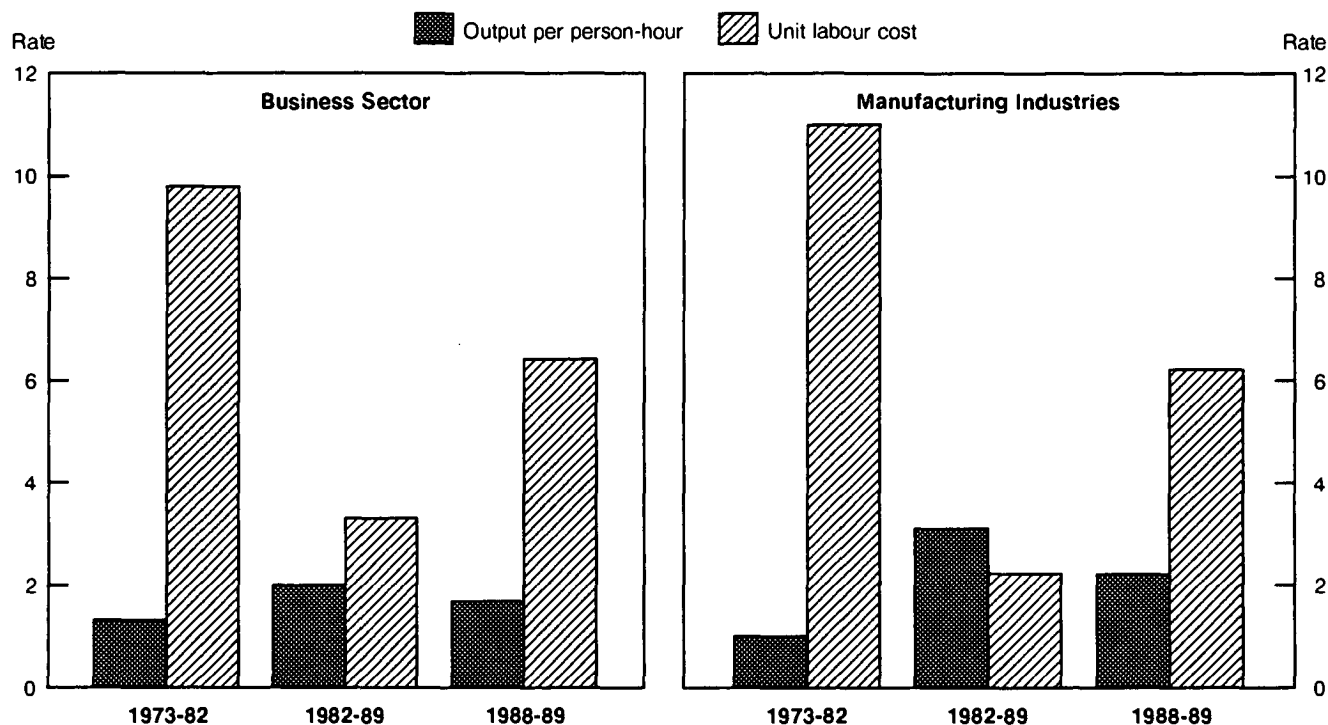
Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings*					
	February 1990 ^p	January 1989 ^r	February 1989	February 1990/89	January- December 1989/88	January- December 1988/87
	Dollars		Year-over-year % change			
Industrial aggregate	498.81	500.78	474.77	5.1	5.0	4.8
Goods-producing industries	616.07	614.89	585.14	5.3	5.4	4.8
Forestry	650.49	669.60	641.78	1.4	6.0	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	868.81	867.30	806.48	7.7	6.5	6.2
Manufacturing	595.56	592.41	566.49	5.1	5.1	4.9
Construction	613.68	619.03	582.08	5.4	6.3	4.3
Service-producing industries	461.56	463.99	438.04	5.4	4.8	4.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	624.47	632.38	611.85	2.1	4.1	4.1
Trade	363.52	365.05	346.72	4.8	5.6	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	532.28	538.07	514.76	3.4	4.2	5.0
Community, business and personal services	424.37	426.64	399.03	6.4	4.9	5.2
Public administration	651.66	647.13	608.69	7.1	4.6	4.6
Newfoundland	479.25	478.86	463.68	3.4	4.9	4.8
Prince Edward Island	416.70	418.60	386.29	7.9	5.6	4.7
Nova Scotia	448.03	445.76	425.84	5.2	3.6	4.5
New Brunswick	452.37	452.58	431.35	4.9	5.1	3.4
Quebec	486.81	487.08	465.20	4.6	4.2	5.4
Ontario	521.53	522.92	494.91	5.4	5.5	5.8
Manitoba	454.03	457.64	433.79	4.7	5.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	435.22	437.63	414.38	5.0	3.5	1.3
Alberta	497.73	499.66	467.76	6.4	4.7	2.8
British Columbia	496.86	505.55	476.69	4.2	5.4	2.9
Yukon	600.28	606.39	562.27	6.8	5.2	8.4
Northwest Territories	668.01	671.88	635.61	5.1	6.9	1.8

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

* for all employees

Average Annual Rate of Growth in Output per Person-hour and Unit Labour Cost



Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Costs, 1989

According to preliminary estimates for 1989, business sector labour productivity (output per person-hour worked) advanced by 1.7% and unit labour cost by 6.4%. The estimates for manufacturing indicate a productivity gain of 2.2% and a 6.2% increase in unit labour cost.

Despite a deceleration of output growth in both the business sector and manufacturing industries during 1989, labour productivity continued to increase, due to a reduction in average hours worked per person. The influence of hours-worked was important in 1989 as can be seen by comparison with a labour

productivity indicator not affected by hours-worked. The output per person index decelerated from 1.9% in 1988 to 0.9% in 1989 in the case of the business sector, and from 3.2% in 1988 to 1% in 1989 in the case of manufacturing.

Compensation per person-hour worked increased 8.2% in the business sector and 8.5% in the manufacturing sector. Both sectors were also affected by the reduction in average hours-worked. Compensation per person-hour is a measure of the effective annual labour cost to businesses. It should not be interpreted as a measure of average salary increases, since compensation per person-hour worked is influenced by changes in hours worked and by the number of working days in the year, while salaries in general are not.

As the decade came to an end, a new historical perspective emerged. For the business sector as a whole, the average growth rate of real GDP between 1982 and 1989 (4.8%) was slightly above its corresponding rate during the postwar (1946-1982) period (4.5%), indicating a return in the later part of the 1980s to the historical rates of the previous years. The recurrence of average levels of economic growth in the post-recession 1980s has not been accompanied by a return to the historical average productivity growth. Productivity since 1982 in the business sector of the economy (2.0%) is below the historical average between 1946 and 1982 (3.4%).

In the case of manufacturing, average output growth between 1982 and 1989 (5.6%) is well above the 1946-1982 average (4.1%). As a result of higher output growth, labour productivity in manufacturing grew at an average of 3.1% per year between 1982 and 1989, a rate which parallels the historical 1946-1982 average of 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938.

For further information on this release, contact Monique Larose (613-951-3658), Input-Output Division. □

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada 1981-1989

(1981 = 100)

	Output	Person - Hours worked ¹	Compensation per person- hour worked	Output per person-hour worked	Output per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector						
	Indexes					
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	95.2	95.1	110.3	100.1	98.4	110.2
1983	98.6	94.7	115.2	104.1	101.8	110.7
1984	105.5	98.0	120.9	107.6	106.0	112.4
1985	111.2	103.0	125.4	108.0	106.8	116.1
1986	115.3	104.9	131.5	110.0	108.6	119.6
1987	121.7	109.2	138.7	111.4	111.1	124.5
1988	128.4	113.5	147.0	113.1	113.3	130.0
1989	132.3	115.0	159.1	115.0	114.3	138.3
	Annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1982	4.5	1.0	8.6	3.4	2.6	5.0
1961-1989	4.6	1.9	8.1	2.6	2.1	5.4
1961-1973	5.9	1.9	7.6	3.9	3.2	3.5
1973-1982	2.6	1.3	11.2	1.3	0.5	9.8
1982-1989	4.8	2.8	5.4	2.0	2.2	3.3
1983-1984	7.0	3.4	5.0	3.4	4.1	1.5
1984-1985	5.5	5.1	3.7	0.4	0.8	3.3
1985-1986	3.7	1.8	4.9	1.8	1.7	3.1
1986-1987	5.5	4.2	5.4	1.3	2.3	4.1
1987-1988	5.5	3.9	6.0	1.5	1.9	4.4
1988-1989	3.1	1.3	8.2	1.7	0.9	6.4
Manufacturing Industries						
	Indexes					
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	87.1	91.3	110.6	95.5	94.4	115.8
1983	92.7	90.6	117.3	102.4	102.6	114.5
1984	104.7	94.2	122.9	111.1	112.4	110.6
1985	110.6	96.7	129.2	114.3	115.7	113.0
1986	111.9	99.0	134.2	113.0	114.3	118.8
1987	118.3	104.0	139.7	113.8	117.4	122.7
1988	125.5	108.5	146.6	115.7	121.2	126.7
1989	127.9	108.2	159.0	118.2	122.4	134.5
	Annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1982	4.1	0.8	8.3	3.3	2.9	4.8
1961-1989	4.2	1.2	8.0	3.0	2.9	4.8
1961-1973	6.7	2.1	6.5	4.5	4.4	1.9
1973-1982	0.0	-0.9	12.0	1.0	0.4	11.0
1982-1989	5.6	2.5	5.3	3.1	3.8	2.2
1983-1984	12.9	4.1	4.8	8.5	9.6	-3.4
1984-1985	5.6	2.6	5.1	2.9	3.0	2.2
1985-1986	1.2	2.3	3.9	-1.1	-1.2	5.1
1986-1987	5.8	5.1	4.0	0.7	2.7	3.3
1987-1988	6.1	4.3	4.9	1.7	3.2	3.2
1988-1989	1.9	-0.2	8.5	2.2	1.0	6.2

¹ In general, hours worked is less than hours paid. Therefore compensation per person-hour worked is greater than compensation per person-hour paid.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Survey of Graduates 1986

Results are now available from the Survey of 1986 Graduates, carried out by Statistics Canada in May and June 1988 on behalf of Employment and Immigration Canada. A sample was selected of 53,136 graduates in 1986 from university, college and trade/vocational programs. The overall response rate was 77%. Response was obtained from 18,597 university graduates, 13,080 college graduates and 9,137 completers of trade/vocational courses. Respondents were asked by telephone about their labour-market experiences since graduation, including details such as labour-force status in a reference week in May 1988, the type of industry and occupation of the main job they held that week, estimated rate of earnings from the job, number of hours worked and so on. They were also asked about further education since 1986.

The following highlights are compared with the corresponding figures from the National Graduates Survey of 1984, on 1982 graduates, which used a reference-week in early June 1984.

Percentage in the Labour Force

	May 1988	June 1984
University		
Bachelor's graduates	93	92
Master's graduates	91	90
Doctorate graduates	97	96
College career/technical graduates	97	96
Trade/vocational program completers	95	94

Percentage Unemployment, Among Those in the Labour Force

	May 1988	June 1984
University		
Bachelor's graduates	10	10
Master's graduates	7	8
Doctorate graduates	6	7
College career/technical graduates	8	10
Trade/vocational program completers	17	26

Annual Rate of Earnings from their Job by Those Employed Full-Time in the Reference-Week

	May 1988	June 1984
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
University		
Bachelor's graduates	27	23
Master's graduates	38	32
Doctorate graduates	39	34
College career/technical graduates	22	18
Trade/vocational program completers	19	15

For further information, contact Phil Stevens (613-951-9481), Household Surveys Division, or Doug Lynd (613-951-1524), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Disappearance of Red Meats 1989

The apparent per capita disappearance of beef (on a carcass weight basis) was 37.6 kg in 1989, compared to 38.3 kg in 1988. Pork increased slightly to 29.34 kg per capita. Veal increased to 1.7 kg per capita. Mutton and lamb decreased to .79 kg, from .85 kg.

The apparent per capita disappearance of beef (beef on a retail weight basis) was 27.4 kg in 1989 compared to 28.0 kg in 1988. Pork increased to 22.3 kg per capita.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1183.

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1989 (Preliminary) and 1988 (Final)

Final 1988 and preliminary 1989 figures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes. Figures for 1987 for certain series have been revised to incorporate changes in the rates of the federal sales tax.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 118.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Pack of Processed Carrots

1989

The data on pack of processed carrots for 1989 are now available.

The 1989 issue of *Pack of Processed Carrots* (32-023, Vol.18, No.15, \$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Blueberries

1989

The data on pack of processed blueberries for 1989 are now available.

The 1989 issue of *Pack of Processed Blueberries* (32-023, Vol.18, No.19, \$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables

1989

The data on pack of processed mixed vegetables for 1989 are now available.

The 1989 issue of *Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables* (32-023, Vol.18, No. 25, \$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

**The
Daily**

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Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Canada, 1988.

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Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Atlantic Provinces, 1988.

Catalogue number 17-203

(Canada: \$122; U.S.: \$146; Other Countries: \$171).

Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Quebec, 1988.

Catalogue number 17-204

(Canada: \$122; U.S.: \$146; Other Countries: \$171).

Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Ontario, 1988.

Catalogue number 17-205

(Canada: \$122; U.S.: \$146; Other Countries: \$171).

Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Western Canada and Territories, 1988.

Catalogue number 17-206

(Canada: \$122; U.S.: \$146; Other Countries: \$171).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 18, No. 13: Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash, 1989.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1990.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1990.

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Refined Petroleum Products, January 1990.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended March 1990.

Catalogue number 47-005

(Canada: \$4.50/\$18; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$22).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MAY 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
1-4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industry	April 1990
2	Wholesale Trade	February 1990
2	Building Permits	February 1990
4-7	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1990
9	Help-wanted Index	April 1990
9	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	March 1990
10	Farm Product Price Index	March 1990
11	Labour Force Survey	April 1990
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1990
15	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1990
16	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1990
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	March 1990
18	The Consumer Price Index	April 1990
25 - June 8	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1990
24	Retail Trade	March 1990
25	Security Transactions with Non-residents	March 1990
25	Building Permits	March 1990
25	International Travel Account	First Quarter 1990
28	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1990
28-31	Wholesale Trade	March 1990
29	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1990
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1990
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1990
31	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1990
31	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1990
31	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1990
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1990
31	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	February 1990
31	Farm Cash Receipts	January - March 1990
31	Farm Net Income	1989
31	Major Release Dates	June 1990

The June 1990 release schedule will be published on May 31, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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