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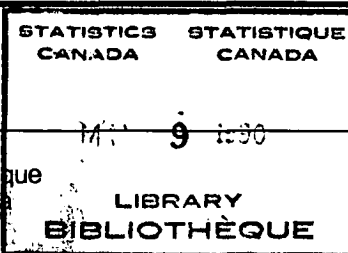
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MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

February 1990

Highlights

The February preliminary seasonally adjusted estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$30.9 billion, a 0.7% increase over January 1990.

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for February 1990 increased 0.7%, up slightly from the 0.6% increase recorded in January, but similar to the average monthly increase of 0.8% in 1989.
- Wages and salaries increases were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (1.5%), finance, insurance and real estate (1.2%), commercial and personal services (1.5%), and federal administration (1.0%).
- Declines in wages and salaries occurred in forestry (1.7%), mines, quarries and oil wells (0.3%), and health and welfare services (0.4%).
- Wages and salaries in manufacturing increased 0.5%, following a decline of 0.2% in January 1990.
- In February, all provinces and territories recorded month-to-month changes of 1.0% or less in wages and salaries, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (+1.4%) and New Brunswick (+1.1%).

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Note to Users

With the release of the December 1989 estimates of Labour Income, revisions were made back to January 1989.

These revisions consisted in the main of macro-level adjustments to the Canada aggregates of labour income, supplementary labour income and wages and salaries. Revisions of the same magnitude were not made to the industrial or provincial estimates of wages and salaries. As a result, differences exist between the summation of the industries and/or provinces when compared to the Canada totals.

The revisions have been made to reflect the impact of new payroll information for 1988 received from Revenue Canada-Taxation, showing that the wages and salaries levels were underestimated for 1988 and correspondingly 1989. Due to the annual revision policy of the System of National Accounts, these adjustments were made only to 1989 (and projected forward to February 1990) and, consequently, the year-over-year growth rates should be interpreted very carefully.

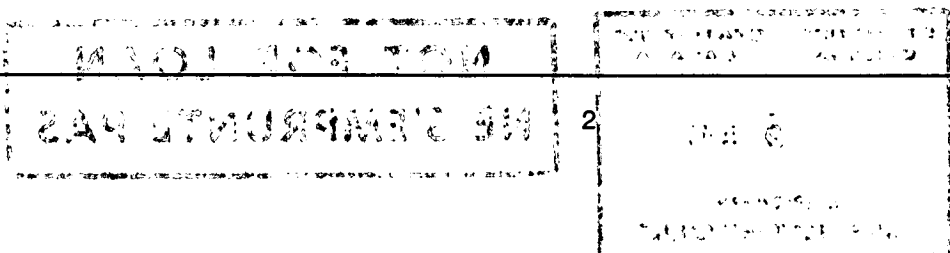
These inconsistencies will be corrected in the upcoming annual revision of the labour income estimates, the results of which will be released in early July.

For further information regarding these revised estimates, call Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049) or Jean Lambert (613-951-4058), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. ☐



Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	February 1990 ^p	January 1990 ^r	December 1989 ^f	February 1989
Unadjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	112.6	116.6	167.4	109.3
Forestry	184.1	189.2	188.0	180.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	634.8	637.8	618.8	606.2
Manufacturing industries	5,535.2	5,463.6	5,468.8	5,206.6
Construction industry	1,596.4	1,611.7	1,699.6	1,435.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,568.1	2,538.0	2,488.6	2,369.3
Trade	3,642.4	3,687.8	3,775.5	3,374.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,371.6	2,354.9	2,365.2	2,167.5
Commercial and personal services	3,918.7	3,910.9	3,943.1	3,537.9
Education and related services	2,344.9	2,307.2	2,301.7	2,205.1
Health and welfare services	1,786.4	1,795.4	1,790.3	1,672.6
Federal administration and other government offices	862.6	846.2	851.0	793.3
Provincial administration	652.0	654.7	667.4	610.0
Local administration	546.7	547.8	570.2	507.1
Total wages and salaries	26,941.0	26,845.7	27,081.0	24,836.4
Supplementary labour income	3,067.1	3,056.3	2,930.3	2,677.6
Labour income	30,008.2	29,901.9	30,011.3	27,514.0
Seasonally Adjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	200.8	207.5	212.3	195.7
Forestry	203.3	206.9	206.4	199.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	636.0	638.1	630.7	608.3
Manufacturing industries	5,587.6	5,559.8	5,569.6	5,310.5
Construction industry	1,914.6	1,915.0	1,894.2	1,748.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,603.2	2,564.7	2,529.3	2,423.6
Trade	3,762.4	3,731.5	3,672.8	3,485.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,410.0	2,381.9	2,403.3	2,200.2
Commercial and personal service	4,081.9	4,023.6	4,031.3	3,689.1
Education and related services	2,259.0	2,245.0	2,277.3	2,123.1
Health and welfare services	1,815.2	1,821.9	1,792.5	1,700.6
Federal administration and other government offices	876.9	868.5	865.0	806.8
Provincial administration	673.1	672.9	671.3	629.2
Local administration	562.6	558.1	555.9	523.3
Total wages and salaries	27,789.9	27,604.9	27,449.4	25,698.0
Supplementary labour income	3,163.8	3,142.7	2,970.1	2,769.0
Labour income	30,953.7	30,747.6	30,419.6	28,467.0

^p Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.^f Final estimates.

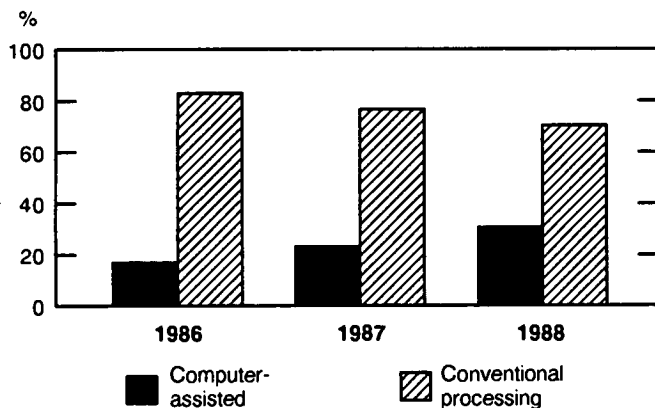
Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset 1988

Highlights

Manufacturing

- Manufacturers spent \$2.8 billion (see table 3) on computer-assisted processing equipment in 1988, compared with the \$6.8 billion spent on conventional processing equipment. The portion spent on computer-assisted equipment (30%) has increased over the 1987 (23%) and 1986 (17%) levels.
- An increase of \$105.3 million (93%) spent on pollution abatement and control equipment raises the portion of total machinery and equipment expenditures devoted to pollution abatement and control to 2%, from 1% in 1987.

Processing Equipment in the Manufacturing Sector, Canada



Utilities

- Increased spending in the utilities sector (up 35% over 1987) was largely due to a \$974.7 million (159%) increase in expenditures on aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts. An increase of

Note to Users:

The private and public investment survey collects data for 30 different types of machinery and equipment assets for most sectors of the Canadian economy.

These data are now available for the 1988 survey for 54 industries, which represent 83% (see table 1) of the all-industry total of \$45.6 billion, published in *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1990* (Daily - March 7, 1990). Comparable data are also available for 1985-1987. To complete the coverage, further industries will be added in succeeding years.

\$398.2 million (17%) in communication and related equipment was also reported.

Trade, Finance and Commercial

- Spending in this sector increased 9%, largely due to increased expenditures on automobiles by the commercial services industries, which were up 22% (\$785.8 million) to \$4,344.6 million.

Institutions and Governments

- Increases in spending by the institutions and governments sector were largely due to a \$130.7 million (22%) rise in expenditures on computer hardware and word processors.

Provinces and Territories

- New Brunswick (109%) and Alberta (74%) led spending increases on processing equipment in the manufacturing sector. All remaining provinces exceeded the national average of 15%, with the exception of Manitoba (14%), Quebec (5%) and Ontario (2%).

Any questions regarding this information or requests for additional data should be directed to John Foley (613-951-2591) or Jesus Dominguez (613-951-9816), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Table 1

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment¹ by Type of Asset
1988 Actual Expenditures

Sectors	Published Total Capital Machinery and Equipment	Detail by Asset	
		Included for 1988	To Be Obtained in Later Phases
(Millions of Dollars)			
Agriculture	1,943		1,943
Fishing	90		90
Forestry	133	133	
Mining	1,574	847	727
Construction industry	1,505		1,505
Manufacturing	14,428	14,428	
Utilities	9,793	6,375	
Pipelines			182
Electric Power			3,236
Trade, Finance, Commercial	12,434	12,434	
Institutions	1,276	1,030	
Schools (Municipal and Provincial)			246
Government Departments	2,406	2,406	
Total	45,582	37,653	7,929
Percentage of Published Total	100%	83%	17%

¹ Totals by sector or industry as published in *Private and Public Investment in Canada* (catalogue 61-205).

Table 2

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, By Sector, By Type of Asset
1988

	Forestry and most of mining	Manufac- turing	Utilities	Trade finance and commercial sector	Institutions and government departments	Total
(millions of dollars)						
Transportation equipment						
Automobiles and major replacement parts	4.1	41.0	50.2	4,344.6	190.6	4,630.5
Buses and major replacement parts	5.1	-	177.3	12.1	4.3	198.8
Trucks, vans and major replacement parts	58.4	135.9	513.4	998.9	235.4	1,942.0
All-terrain vehicles and major replacement parts	x	-	9.9	x	4.3	20.3
Rail/subway/rapid transit rolling stock and parts	x	x	342.9	130.2	-	523.6
Ships and boats and major replacement parts	1.7	52.6	68.1	0.5	90.7	213.6
Aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts	x	x	1,586.6	178.5	5.5	1,776.2
Other transportation equipment	x	x	64.4	x	8.9	84.4
Sub-total	81.2	287.1	2,812.8	5,668.8	539.7	9,389.6
General machinery and equipment						
Office furniture, furnishings, office machines	13.0	276.9	72.7	1,816.4	361.0	2,540.0
Computer hardware and word processors	14.7	448.1	243.7	2,084.4	719.6	3,510.5
Non-office furniture, furnishings and fixtures	0.9	51.5	5.9	1,422.4	196.0	1,676.7
Scientific, professional and medical devices	4.6	91.0	20.6	174.0	743.3	1,033.5
Heating, electrical, plumbing, air conditioning	11.6	92.4	75.2	39.5	59.0	277.7
Pollution abatement and control equipment	4.4	218.8	3.2	-	9.9	236.3
Safety and security equipment	3.1	41.1	1.1	6.9	26.9	79.1
Sanitation equipment	0.1	3.1	38.8	1.9	7.1	51.0
Motors, generators, transformers, pumps	x	x	x	175.8	x	497.4
Heavy construction equipment	278.4	40.0	15.7	382.1	89.5	805.7
Tractors, farm equipment	57.0	12.2	3.0	17.4	17.6	107.2
Capitalized tooling and other tools	6.9	660.4	29.6	20.2	22.5	739.6
Drilling and blasting equipment	x	x	-	x	-	41.0
Industrial containers	0.5	18.1	x	x	x	29.2
Underground load, haulage and pump equipment	66.5	-	-	-	-	66.5
Mine hoists, cages, ropes and skips	16.7	-	-	-	-	16.7
Material handling and conveying equipment	56.5	165.7	77.3	134.2	15.5	449.2
Processing equipment	229.6	9,584.1	14.8	119.5	13.1	9,961.1
Communication and related equipment	4.5	31.7	2,754.8	104.1	342.9	3,238.0
Other machinery and equipment (n.e.s.)	45.1	249.6	5.3	55.9	258.0	613.9
Sub-total	898.9	12,195.2	3,415.8	6,563.6	2,896.6	25,970.1
Capital items charged to operating expense		1,945.5	145.9	201.9		2,293.3
Total	980.0	14,427.9	6,374.4	12,434.3	3,436.3	37,652.8¹

¹ Difference with Table 1 due to rounding.

- Nil or zero

x Confidential, suppressed to meet the requirements of the Statistics Act.

Table 3

Processing Equipment in the Manufacturing Sector - Computer-assisted/Conventional Actual 1986, 1987 and 1988

Province	Year	Computer-assisted		Conventional		Total
		\$ Millions	%	\$ Millions	%	\$ Millions
Newfoundland	1986	4.8	3.8	121.2	96.2	126.0
	1987	5.7	7.4	71.2	92.6	76.9
	1988	4.5	5.0	86.0	95.0	90.5
Prince Edward Island	1986	0.3	3.7	7.8	96.3	8.1
	1987	0.3	4.5	6.3	95.5	6.6
	1988	1.2	10.7	10.0	89.3	11.2
Nova Scotia	1986	37.9	38.7	60.1	61.3	98.0
	1987	57.2	25.0	171.6	75.0	228.8
	1988	159.6	44.1	202.3	55.9	361.9
New Brunswick	1986	x	x	x	x	190.8
	1987	x	x	x	x	153.3
	1988	54.0	16.9	265.7	83.1	319.7
Quebec	1986	212.8	10.0	1,924.6	90.0	2,137.4
	1987	516.8	22.1	1,825.4	77.9	2,342.2
	1988	757.9	30.8	1,701.0	69.2	2,458.9
Ontario	1986	954.3	19.4	3,972.3	80.6	4,926.6
	1987	943.9	23.2	3,121.4	76.8	4,065.3
	1988	1,263.5	30.5	2,883.9	69.5	4,147.4
Manitoba	1986	12.6	12.4	88.7	87.6	101.3
	1987	16.9	19.4	70.2	80.6	87.1
	1988	16.7	16.8	82.5	83.2	99.2
Saskatchewan	1986	x	x	x	x	88.8
	1987	x	x	x	x	208.5
	1988	4.4	1.8	238.6	98.2	243.0
Alberta	1986	38.4	11.4	299.5	88.6	337.9
	1987	119.9	34.3	229.7	65.7	349.6
	1988	101.1	16.6	507.6	83.4	608.7
British Columbia	1986	74.9	15.4	410.1	84.6	485.0
	1987	188.6	22.5	648.6	77.5	837.2
	1988	470.5	37.9	772.2	62.1	1,242.7
Territories	1986	-	-	0.3	100.0	0.3
	1987	-	-	0.2	100.0	0.2
	1988	0.1	12.5	0.7	87.5	0.8
Canada	1986	1,446.1	17.0	7,054.2	83.0	8,500.3
	1987	1,886.0	22.6	6,469.5	77.4	8,355.5
	1988	2,833.6	29.6	6,750.5	70.4	9,584.1

- Nil or zero

x Confidential, suppressed to meet the requirements of the Statistics Act.

New Housing Price Index

March 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 154.0 in March, up 0.2% over February 1990. Increases in Edmonton (3.0%), Calgary (2.6%), Windsor (1.7%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (1.3%), and Winnipeg (1.0%), were offset by smaller increases in other Canadian cities, as well as lack of index movement in St. John's, Halifax, Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton, and Saskatoon. Although Vancouver registered a decline of 0.1%, Toronto's lack of significant price change was the main factor responsible for a modest Canada level increase, since Toronto accounts for over one-third of the Canada Total Index weight.

Between February 1990 and March 1990, the estimated House Only Index increased 0.2%, while the estimated Land Only Index increased 0.3%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors'

selling prices now stands 4.7% higher than the year earlier level.

This increase represents a considerably slower rate of increase when compared with the same period last year, when the index stood 16.7% higher on a yearly basis. Toronto was a major factor in this deceleration with a yearly increase of 1.4% in March 1990, compared to a yearly increase in March 1989 of 32.6%. On a yearly basis, Edmonton (19.1%) and Calgary (16.7%) showed the largest price increases of all cities surveyed.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

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 Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

	March 1990	February 1990	March 1989	March/ February 1990	March 1990/ 1989
				% change	
Canada - Total	154.0	153.7	147.1	0.2	4.7
Canada (House Only)	152.1	151.8	146.9	0.2	3.5
Canada (Land Only)	164.8	164.3	152.7	0.3	7.9
St. John's	124.5	124.5	119.8	-	3.9
Halifax	136.3	136.3	135.9	-	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	142.8	142.8	141.4	-	1.0
Quebec City	172.9	172.4	166.5	0.3	3.8
Montreal	175.7	175.4	170.3	0.2	3.2
Ottawa-Hull	161.8	161.3	152.3	0.3	6.2
Toronto	212.8	212.9	209.8	-0.0	1.4
Hamilton	199.6	199.3	189.0	0.2	5.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	198.3	197.2	178.0	0.6	11.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	202.6	202.3	191.8	0.1	5.6
London	183.7	183.5	170.3	0.1	7.9
Windsor	143.7	141.3	137.7	1.7	4.4
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	148.4	146.5	138.5	1.3	7.1
Winnipeg	137.6	136.2	135.1	1.0	1.9
Regina	122.6	122.5	119.7	0.1	2.4
Saskatoon	113.7	113.7	112.8	-	0.8
Calgary	124.5	121.3	106.7	2.6	16.7
Edmonton	117.7	114.3	98.8	3.0	19.1
Vancouver	104.2	104.3	90.6	-0.1	15.0
Victoria	90.8	90.2	79.7	0.7	13.9

The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

- Nil or zero.

Help-wanted Index

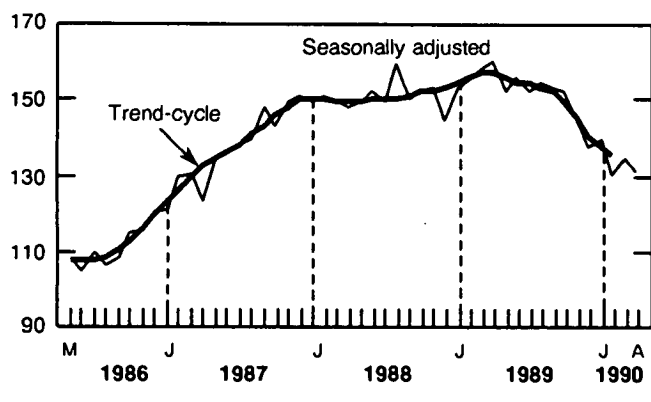
April 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) decreased three points to 131 in April 1990. The decline observed in eastern and central Canada was partially offset by advances in the western provinces.

**Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1981 = 100)**



Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data include irregular components which can obscure the short-term trend. While these data are useful for examining month-to-month changes in the Help-wanted Index, smoothed seasonally adjusted data or trend-cycle estimates are also provided for readers interested in the longer term trend. Trend-cycle estimates for the two most recent months are not shown because they can change significantly as new data become available.

Longer-term Trend

- After reaching a peak of 157 in March and April 1989, the trend-cycle for Canada started to decline, falling to 135 in February 1990. Since February 1989, the trend-cycle estimate has decreased by 13%.
- The declining trend in the Canada Help-wanted Index results from decreases observed in three regions. Since February 1989, the index has decreased 22% in Ontario, 15% in Quebec, and 8% in the Atlantic provinces. Over the same period, the index increased 11% in British Columbia, while it has fluctuated around 90 in the Prairies provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5, 6 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

Changes by Region

- Between March and April 1990, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index decreased 5% to 128 in Ontario (from 135), and 3% both in Quebec (to 145, from 149) and the Atlantic provinces (to 181, from 186). The index increased 7% in British Columbia (to 138, from 129) and 2% in the Prairie provinces (to 91, from 89).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
Seasonally Adjusted						
1989						
April	160	200	187	176	90	129
May	152	189	173	168	88	131
June	156	232	178	167	87	130
July	152	213	171	161	90	131
August	154	181	176	159	92	132
September	153	204	177	161	93	128
October	152	190	168	171	91	129
November	144	182	160	154	91	139
December	137	164	153	150	89	132
1990						
January	139	183	159	145	83	131
February	130	173	143	139	89	121
March	134	186	149	135	89	129
April	131	181	145	128	91	138
Trend-cycle						
1989						
February	156	195	175	179	87	119
March	157	197	178	177	88	124
April	157	199	179	174	89	128
May	156	201	179	170	89	130
June	154	203	178	167	90	131
July	154	204	176	164	90	131
August	153	203	174	161	91	130
September	152	199	171	159	91	130
October	149	192	167	156	91	131
November	145	186	162	153	91	132
December	140	181	157	149	90	132
1990						
January	137	179	152	145	90	132
February ^P	135	179	149	139	90	132

^P Preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.1 million tonnes, an increase of 5.4% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 0.8% over the same period last year, while the number of cars loaded had a marginal decrease 0.04%.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flag cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sugar Sales

April 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 72 681 tonnes for all types of sugar in April 1990, comprising 68 383 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 298 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 288 720 tonnes: 271 121 tonnes in domestic sales and 17 559 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with total sales of 76 619 tonnes in April 1989, of which 72 126 tonnes were domestic sales and 4 493 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 306 008 tonnes: 283 253 tonnes in domestic sales and 22 755 tonnes in export sales.

The April 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1990

In March 1990, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 138,422,643 fare passengers, an increase of 13.0% over the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 3.0%. Operating revenues totalled \$107,689,377, up 12.1% over February 1990 and up 5.5% over March 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,208,914 fare passengers, up 7.9% over the previous month, but down 19.4% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$20,670,717, a 15.2% increase over the February 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 9.1% over March 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The March 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available the fourth week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

March 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 138,189 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in March 1990, a decrease of 0.2% from 138,510 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

January to March 1990 sales amounted to 470,684 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from down 22.6% from 608,274 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The March 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

March 1990

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 88,131 kitchen appliances in March 1990, up 1.8% over the 86,589 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 38,180 in March 1990, a decrease of 13.9% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 236,622. Corresponding data for the same period in 1989 amounted to 273,678 units.

The March 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

March 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for March 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 67 521 tonnes in March 1990, an increase of 15.9% over the 58 257^r tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Prices for publications in the United States and "Other Countries" are expressed in \$U.S.

Asphalt Roofing, March 1990.

Catalogue Number 45-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Electric Power Statistics, February 1990.

Catalogue Number 57-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

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