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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Aggregate Labour Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost, 1990**

Labour productivity in the business sector declined in 1990 amid difficult economic conditions and output contraction. However, Canadian manufacturers raised productivity by adjusting employment quickly and by curtailing hours and output.

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- **Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis, 1991-92 Estimates and 1990-91 Revised Estimates**

On a Financial Management System basis, total expenditure for all provincial and territorial governments is estimated to reach \$161.8 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 8.7% over the 1990-91 revised estimates.

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(continued on page 2)

School Leavers Survey

The **School Leavers Survey** explores the environmental, social, attitudinal, personal and economic factors that may contribute to the early departure of students from school. The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada between April and June 1991 under a contract from Employment and Immigration Canada. A sample of 9,460 youths completed questionnaires.

- When asked to focus on the *most important reason* for leaving school, slightly over one in five students reported that they preferred working to attending classes, and almost the same number reported being "bored".
- Approximately one of every two youths reported they were not happy that they had left school before completing their high school education.
- Estimates based on responses from youths who were 20-years-old in April 1991 indicate that nearly 24% of such students had left school at some time during their school career.

An information package containing highlights of some of the early results from the survey, focusing on why students leave, their satisfaction with leaving, their employment status, the likelihood of their returning to school and the overall distribution of school leavers by gender and by province is available from Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Aggregate Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost

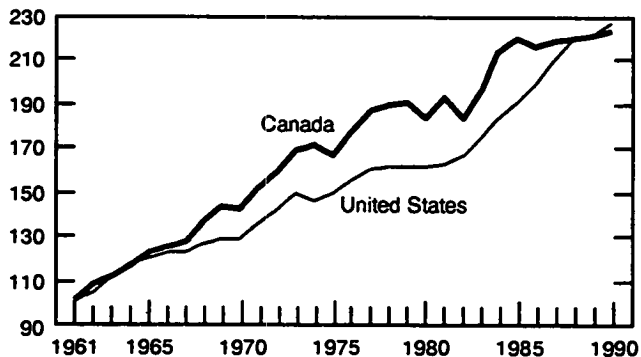
1990

Revised labour productivity estimates for the Canadian business sector in 1990 now show a decline of 0.7%, compared to the 0.4% increase reported on April 24, 1991. These estimates reflect a downward revision in output growth. Even though the increase in compensation per person-hour decelerated to 6.9% in 1990 from 7.2% in the previous year, the 0.7% decline in productivity (in terms of output per person-hour worked) resulted in an increase of 7.6% in the unit labour cost. Productivity gains were the lowest, and unit labour cost increases the highest, since 1982.

The manufacturing sector in 1990 faced a 7.0% increase in hourly labour compensation, the highest in seven years, and weak demand for domestically-produced manufactured goods. However, by rapidly decreasing employment (-5.4%), curtailing annual average hours worked (-1.2%) and reducing real output (-5.3%), Canadian manufacturers increased labour productivity by 1.3%, an unusual accomplishment in a period of substantial output contraction.

Real GDP Per Person Hour - Manufacturing Industries

Index (1961 = 100)



Note to users

Labour productivity and related data now incorporate revisions affecting the absolute values and growth rates of many time series. The main revisions are:

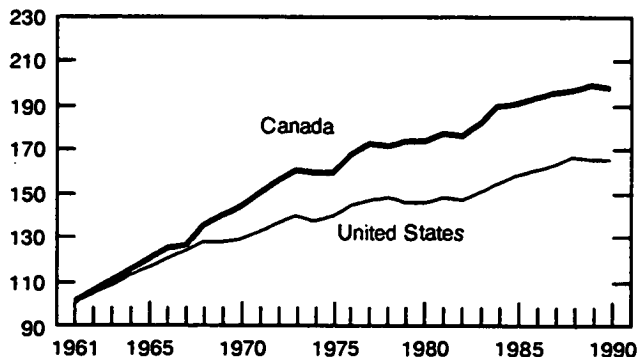
1. Re-basing of Labour Force Survey employment data to the 1986 population census.
2. Change of employment sources in the urban transit system industry, interurban and rural transit system and postal service industry which affects the published employment data of the transportation and storage industry, communications industry and construction industry from 1961.
3. The completion of 1988 input-output benchmark tables and consequent revisions to 1987-1990 compensation data and real GDP (excluding government royalties on natural resources and rents of owner-occupied dwellings).

Further information on these revisions is available on request.

Over a longer-term perspective, the 2.5% average annual increase in manufacturing productivity in the present phase of the current business cycle (1982-1990) is higher than the average of the previous cycle (1975-1980), but markedly lower than the productivity growth in the 1961-1975 period. Since 1985, the average growth of output per person-hour in manufacturing has been lower than for the rest of the business sector.

Real GDP Per Person Hour - Business Sector

Index (1961 = 100)



A direct comparison of official statistics indicates that Canadian and American labour productivity growth performance has been historically different, with Canada outperforming the United States in most years since 1961, at both the manufacturing and business sector levels. In recent years, business sector labour productivity has grown at about the same pace in both countries. However, a revival of U.S. manufacturing productivity in the last eight years, combined with a low rate of growth in Canadian manufacturing productivity, has contributed to the

closing of the labour productivity growth gap in this sector. In making international comparisons of productivity growth, users should be aware that part of the productivity gap may be due to differences in concepts and methods.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916 to 7938.

For further information on this release, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), FAX (613-951-0489), Input-Output Division.

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada 1946-1990

	Real GDP	Person- hours worked ¹	Compensation per person- hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector						
Indexes (1986 = 100)						
1981	87.5	95.4	75.9	91.7	92.8	82.8
1982	82.6	90.9	83.5	90.9	90.4	91.8
1983	85.5	90.4	87.5	94.6	93.7	92.5
1984	91.5	93.4	92.0	98.0	97.7	93.9
1985	96.6	98.1	95.4	98.5	98.5	96.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	104.0	105.7	101.0	101.7	104.7
1988	110.4	108.2	112.7	102.1	103.0	110.4
1989	113.1	109.7	120.7	103.1	103.2	117.1
1990	112.5	109.8	129.1	102.5	102.0	126.0
Annual rate of change (%)						
1946-1990	4.4	1.3	8.0	3.0	2.4	4.9
1961-1990	4.3	1.8	8.1	2.4	1.8	5.6
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1980	3.9	2.0	9.9	1.8	1.2	8.0
1982-1990	3.9	2.4	5.6	1.5	1.5	4.0
1985-1990	3.1	2.3	6.2	0.8	0.7	5.4
1984-1985	5.6	5.1	3.7	0.5	0.9	3.2
1985-1986	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.6	1.5	3.2
1986-1987	5.0	4.0	5.7	1.0	1.7	4.7
1987-1988	5.2	4.0	6.6	1.1	1.3	5.4
1988-1989	2.4	1.4	7.2	1.0	0.2	6.1
1989-1990	-0.6	0.1	6.9	-0.7	-1.2	7.6
Manufacturing Industries						
Indexes (1986 = 100)						
1981	89.8	101.0	74.5	88.9	87.8	83.9
1982	78.2	92.2	82.4	84.8	82.9	97.1
1983	83.2	91.5	87.4	91.0	90.1	96.1
1984	94.0	95.2	91.5	98.7	98.7	92.8
1985	99.3	97.7	96.3	101.6	101.7	94.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.9	101.7	102.0
1988	110.3	108.7	107.2	101.5	102.5	105.6
1989	110.6	108.4	114.0	102.0	101.9	111.8
1990	104.7	101.3	122.1	103.3	102.0	118.1
Annual rate of change (%)						
1946-1990	4.0	0.8	7.7	3.2	2.9	4.4
1961-1990	3.8	0.9	7.8	2.8	2.6	4.8
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1980	2.9	0.8	10.7	2.1	1.9	8.5
1982-1990	3.7	1.2	5.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
1985-1990	1.1	0.7	4.9	0.3	0.1	4.5
1984-1985	5.6	2.6	5.2	2.9	3.0	2.2
1985-1986	0.7	2.3	3.9	-1.6	-1.6	5.5
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.0
1987-1988	5.2	4.6	4.1	0.5	0.8	3.5
1988-1989	0.3	-0.2	6.4	0.5	-0.6	5.9
1989-1990	-5.3	-6.6	7.0	1.3	0.1	5.6

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

Canada - United-States Comparison
1961-1990

	Real GDP		Person-Hours		Real GDP per person-hour	
	Canada	United States	Canada	United States	Canada	United States
Business Sector	Indexes (1961 = 100)					
1971	172.5	146.2	115.6	110.6	149.3	132.1
1981	261.7	192.9	147.8	130.6	177.1	147.7
1985	289.1	220.0	152.0	140.0	190.3	157.0
1986	299.2	226.7	154.8	141.1	193.2	160.6
1987	314.1	236.3	161.0	145.5	195.1	162.3
1988	330.4	248.6	167.5	149.7	197.3	166.0
1989	338.4	253.8	169.8	153.4	199.3	165.4
1990	336.5	254.4	170.0	154.3	198.0	164.8
	Annual rate of change (%)					
1961-1990	4.3	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.7
1961-1975	5.3	3.3	1.9	0.9	3.3	2.4
1975-1980	3.9	3.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.8
1982-1990	3.9	3.9	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.5
1985-1990	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.0
1984-1985	5.6	4.2	5.1	2.1	0.5	2.1
1985-1986	3.5	3.1	1.9	0.8	1.6	2.2
1986-1987	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.1	1.0	1.1
1987-1988	5.2	5.2	4.0	2.9	1.1	2.3
1988-1989	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.0	-0.4
1989-1990	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.7	-0.4
Manufacturing Industries	Indexes (1961 = 100)					
1971	182.1	151.9	120.2	112.1	151.4	135.4
1981	250.3	194.0	129.9	119.2	192.6	162.9
1985	276.8	222.9	125.7	116.7	220.2	191.0
1986	278.8	229.8	128.6	114.9	216.7	199.7
1987	292.3	243.7	133.6	115.8	218.7	210.3
1988	307.5	262.4	139.8	119.3	219.9	219.8
1989	308.3	265.7	139.5	119.7	221.0	221.8
1990	291.8	266.8	130.3	117.3	224.0	227.3
	Annual rate of change (%)					
1961-1990	3.8	3.4	0.9	0.6	2.8	2.9
1961-1975	5.4	3.5	1.7	0.6	3.7	2.9
1975-1980	2.9	3.6	0.8	2.0	2.1	1.6
1982-1990	3.7	4.9	1.2	0.9	2.5	4.0
1985-1990	1.1	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.5
1984-1985	5.6	3.5	2.6	-0.7	2.9	4.4
1985-1986	0.7	3.1	2.3	-1.5	-1.6	4.5
1986-1987	4.8	6.1	3.9	0.8	0.9	5.3
1987-1988	5.2	7.7	4.6	3.0	0.5	4.5
1988-1989	0.3	1.3	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9
1989-1990	-5.3	0.4	-6.6	-2.0	1.3	2.5

Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1991-92 Estimates and 1990-91 Revised Estimates

Provincial and territorial government revenues in 1991-92 are expected to reach \$146.4 billion, while expenditures are estimated to total \$161.8 billion. These estimates are based on the 1991 provincial budgets and other financial statements and do not include revisions made subsequent to their budgets. Included in these estimates are data for departments, agencies, boards and commissions but revenues and expenditures of government enterprises are excluded.

Highlights

Revenues

- On a Financial Management System basis, total revenue for all provincial and territorial governments is estimated to reach \$146.4 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 3.2% over 1990-91 revised estimates.
- Most of the major revenue sources are estimated to show increases in 1991-92. Personal income taxes are expected to total \$40.8 billion, a rise of \$1.4 billion or 3.6% over 1990-91 revised estimates.
- Transfers from other levels of government are estimated to decline 3.0% from the revised estimates for 1990-91 to \$25.8 billion.
- General sales tax revenue is estimated to increase 8.7% in 1991-92 while natural resource revenues are estimated to increase 9.5%.

Expenditures

- Total estimated government expenditure for all provinces and territories is expected to be \$161.8 billion in 1991-92, an increase of 8.7% over the 1990-91 revised estimates, but lower than the average rate of growth of 11.0% between 1974-75 and 1990-91. All of the major functional expenditure groups are estimated to increase in 1991-92.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, comparable governmental data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

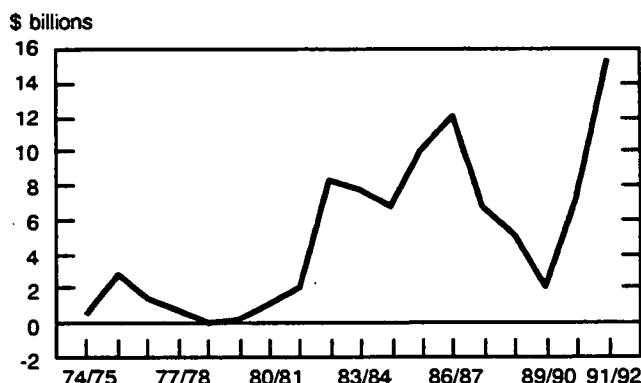
A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to Public Accounts data is available for each province and territory.

- Expenditures on social services (\$27.7 billion), resource conservation (\$8.5 billion) and environment (\$1.9 billion) each are estimated to show double-digit increases in 1991-92 – rising 15.9%, 10.7% and 10.2%, respectively.
- Other major areas of provincial expenditure increases are expected to be as follows: health (\$43.8 billion) is estimated to increase 9.1%; education (\$30.6 billion) to increase 7.5% and debt charges (\$19.2 billion) to increase 8.9%.

Surplus (Deficit)

- Total estimated expenditure exceeds the estimated revenue of all provincial and territorial governments by \$15.4 billion in 1991-92, compared to \$6.9 billion in 1990-91.

Provincial and Territorial Government Deficit Financial Management System Basis



- The last time that the provincial and territorial governments experienced even a small surplus (\$0.1 billion) was 1978-79. Since then they have experienced fluctuating deficits. The estimated deficit for 1991-92 exceeds the largest previous deficit of \$12.1 billion in 1986-87. (See the accompanying chart which presents the provincial and territorial deficit from 1974-75 to 1991-92.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763.

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820), or Terry Moore (613-951-8561), Public Institutions Division. Data are available through custom and special tabulation.

For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Donald Dubreuil, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

Provincial and Territorial Government Revenue and Expenditure

1974/75, 1990/91 and 1991/92
Financial Management System Basis

	Revenue			% of total revenue		Average annual % change from	
	1974/75	1990/91	1991/92	1974/75	1991/92	1974/75 to 1990/91	1990/91 to 1991/92
	\$ millions						
Revenue Source							
Personal Income Taxes	5,615.7	39,418.8	40,831.5	20.2	27.9	13.0	3.6
Corporation Income Taxes	1,887.6	5,677.2	5,199.6	6.8	3.5	7.1	-8.4
General Sales Tax	3,595.5	17,970.0	19,533.5	12.9	13.3	10.6	8.7
Motive Fuel Taxes	1,444.1	4,307.7	4,666.2	5.2	3.2	7.1	8.3
Natural Resource Revenues	2,376.4	5,544.5	6,069.1	8.6	4.1	5.4	9.5
Sales of Goods & Services	634.0	2,425.7	2,727.7	2.3	1.9	8.7	12.5
Return on Investments	2,131.7	13,862.7	14,433.1	7.7	9.9	12.4	4.1
Transfers from Other Levels of Governments	6,482.3	26,565.2	25,780.0	23.3	17.6	9.2	-3.0
All Other Revenues	3,605.2	26,151.0	27,159.8	13.0	18.6	13.2	3.9
Total Revenue	27,772.5	141,922.8	146,400.5	100.0	100.0	10.7	3.2
	Expenditure			% of total expenditure		Average annual % change from	
	1974/75	1990/91	1991/92	1974/75	1991/92	1974/75 to 1990/91	1990/91 to 1991/92
	\$ millions						
Expenditure Function							
General Government Services	1,734.2	7,703.4	8,145.0	6.2	5.0	9.8	5.7
Transportation & Communications	2,616.1	7,220.3	7,441.2	9.3	4.6	6.6	3.1
Health	7,054.1	40,127.5	43,770.0	25.1	27.1	11.5	9.1
Social Services	3,580.0	23,891.4	27,694.5	12.7	17.1	12.6	15.9
Education	6,636.8	28,454.5	30,592.0	23.6	18.9	9.5	7.5
Resource Conservation & Industrial Development	1,338.5	7,643.3	8,461.5	4.8	5.2	11.5	10.7
Environment	352.1	1,765.4	1,945.6	1.2	1.2	10.6	10.2
Debt Charges	1,815.5	17,589.3	19,152.3	6.5	11.9	15.2	8.9
All Other Expenditures	2,969.1	14,459.6	14,617.2	10.6	9.0	10.4	1.1
Total Expenditure	28,096.4	148,854.7	161,819.3	100.0	100.0	11.0	8.7
Surplus/(Deficit)	(323.9)	(6,931.9)	(15,418.8)	-	-	-	-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey

First Quarter 1991

The results of the first quarter of 1991 for the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more, are now available.

Highlights

- During the first quarter of 1991, 1,438 carriers earning \$1 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of \$1,981.1 million. This was a decrease of 3.1% from the fourth quarter of 1990 when 1,361 carriers earned \$2,044.2 million.
- During the first quarter, domestic movements accounted for 81.4% of the total operating revenues, while international movements generated 18.6%.
- Total operating expenses recorded in the first quarter of 1991 were \$1,954.6 million, down 3.9% from the fourth quarter 1990 level of \$2,033.3 million. The major operating expenses were: salaries and wages (which accounted for 32.2% of the total); fuel (7.8%); payments to owner-operators including their fuel (24.7%); and other purchased transportation expenses (6.0%).
- The ratio of total operating expenses to total operating revenues was 0.987 for the first quarter of 1991. This was the same ratio reported in the first quarter of 1990, and an improvement over the 0.995 of the fourth quarter of 1990.
- The distance travelled by company drivers in the first quarter of 1991 was 695.7 million kilometres while owner-operators drove 630.0 million kilometres. Revenue per kilometre for that quarter was \$1.49, an increase of \$0.26 over the last quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

September 1991

Highlights

- Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of \$151 million for the first three quarters of 1991, compared to the \$105 million income reported for the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Preliminary second quarter data for 1991 show a decline of 5% from the same period in 1990 in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services.
- Preliminary data reported by AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air indicate that 62% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1991, up from 58% in 1990. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65% of total volume in 1991, an increase of about three percentage points compared to a year earlier.
- In January 1991, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports decreased by 8% from January 1990.
- An 11-year historical perspective of operating statistics show that it took until the 1988/1989 period for major Level I operating indicators to surpass the 1981 levels.

The publication *Canadian Civil Aviation, 1990* (51-206, \$36) was released Nov.28, 1991. The Vol. 23, No. 12 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$9.30/\$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Elementary-Secondary Enrolment

1989-1990

Following declines which began in the early 1970s, increases in elementary-secondary enrolment have occurred annually since 1985-86. About 60,000 more students were enrolled in 1989-90 than in the previous year. This brought the total elementary-secondary count to 5.1 million, approximately the same enrolment as 10 years earlier.

The increase in enrolment in the latter part of the 1980s was primarily the result of growth at the pre-elementary and elementary levels; enrolment at the secondary level increased only slightly in 1989-90.

Since 1970-71, total public school enrolment decreased by 858,000 students (15%). Over the same period, private school enrolment grew by more than 91,000 (64%), and federal schools added 18,000 students (63%).

For additional information on elementary-secondary enrolments in Canadian schools, order the publication *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment, 1989-90* (81-210, \$26), released today, or contact Don Little (613-951-1520), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Electric Lamps

November 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,693,560 light bulbs and tubes in November 1991, an increase of 3.7% from the 22,856,758 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 246,045,315 light bulbs and tubes, up 5.6% from the 233,018,879 sold during the same period in 1990.

The November 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Construction Type Plywood

October 1991

Canadian firms produced 159 467 cubic metres of construction type plywood during October 1991, a decrease of 3.3% from the 164 966 cubic metres produced during October 1990.

January to October 1991 production totalled 1 431 569 cubic metres, a decrease of 16.9% from the 1 722 091 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

List of Hospitals

1991

The names and addresses of 1,240 Canadian hospitals with 178,006 beds are listed in this report, by province or territory as well as alphabetically according to municipality. Additional information is provided on the type of hospital, ownership and approved bed complement.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990) or FAX (613-951-0792).



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The Daily, December 16, 1991

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, October 1991.

Catalogue number 32-006

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

**Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,
October 1991.**

Catalogue number 36-003

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

Oil Pipe Line Transport, September 1991.

Catalogue number 55-001

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

**Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment,
1989-90.**

Catalogue number 81-210

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31;
Other Countries: US\$36).

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

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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