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- **Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Costs, 1992** 2

The growth rate of unit labour cost for the business sector showed a strong decline in 1992, slowing to 1.7% compared with 3.8% in 1991. The slowdown was widespread across services producers and goods producers, which includes manufacturers. The improvement in unit labour costs results from a reduction in wage inflation and an increase in labour productivity.
- **Building Permits, March 1993** 7

The value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$1,993 million in March 1993, down 5.9% from February's revised level. The non-residential and residential sectors both contributed to this decrease. The Prairie and Atlantic regions reported the largest decreases in the total value of building permits issued in March.

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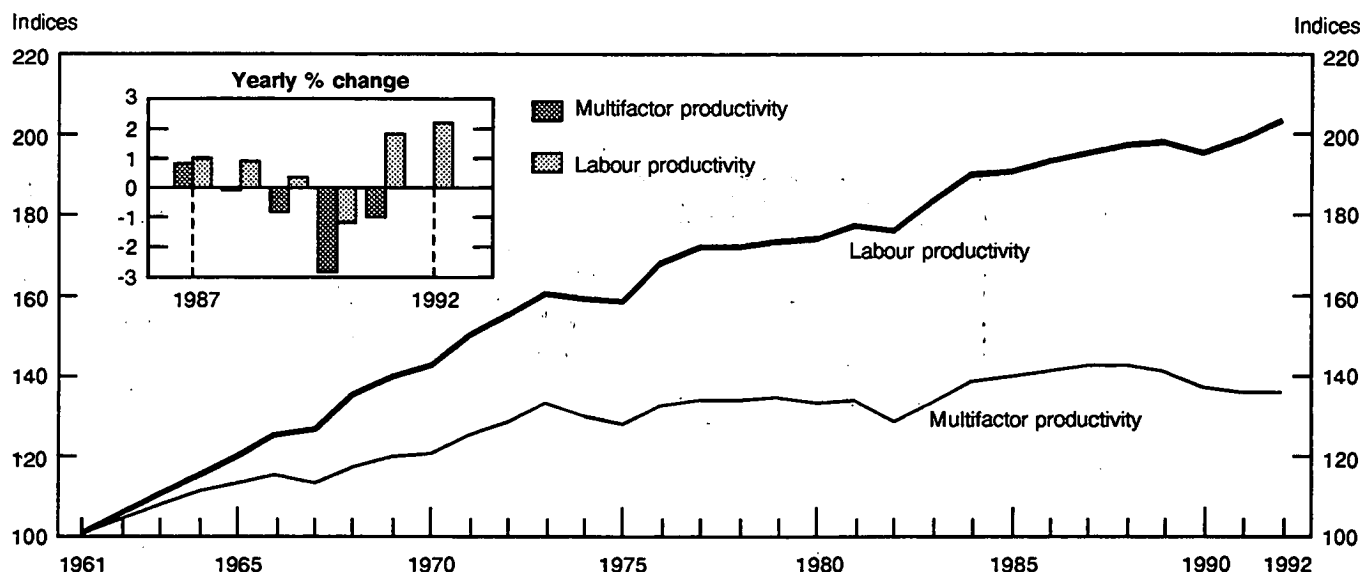


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MAJOR RELEASES

Indices of Labour and Multifactor Productivity, Business Sector, 1961-1992



Aggregate Productivity Measures And Unit Labour Costs 1992 (Preliminary)

The growth rate of unit labour cost for the business sector showed a strong decline in 1992, slowing to 1.7% compared with 3.8% in 1991. The slowdown was widespread across services producers and goods producers, which includes manufacturers. The improvement in unit labour costs results from a reduction in wage inflation and an increase in labour productivity.

Productivity Measures

For the business sector, real output per person-hour worked increased 2.2% in 1992, compared with an increase of 1.8% in 1991. These gains took place in an environment of output contraction, with output declining for two consecutive years before increasing slightly in 1992. This performance reflects business efforts to rationalize production by reducing employment and the number of hours worked.

Note to Users

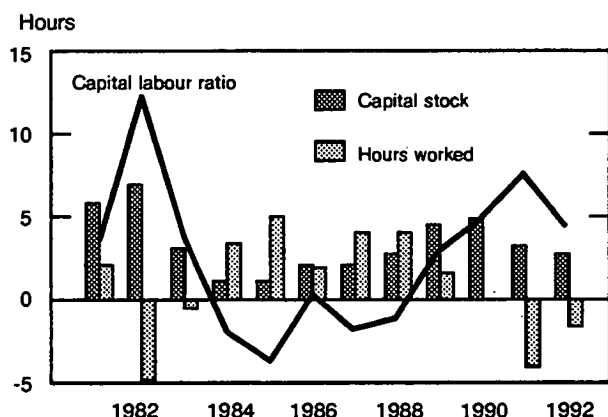
This is the first time preliminary labour and multifactor productivity data have been published in the same news release. Their joint publication will provide a more complete perspective of the economic situation in terms of productivity.

This increase in productivity results from a 2.9% productivity gain by goods producers and a 2.2% gain by services producers. The higher gains by goods producers is mainly due to a 4.2% increase in manufacturing productivity. Except for a 1.3% increase in 1990, manufacturing productivity gains have been below 1.0% since 1985. Similarly, manufacturers responded to the reduction in demand by drastically curtailing their use of labour. After the 1989 peak, the number of manufacturing workers declined by 16%, a loss of approximately 300,000.

The increase in labour productivity arises partly from a large accumulation of capital (during the recent past) rather than from an increase in efficiency. The labour productivity gains result from mechanization advances brought about by significant investment at the end of an economic expansion and by a reduction in the number of hours worked.

The business sector multifactor productivity estimates do not yet show an increase in efficiency. This measure (based on the growth rate of real GDP and the growth rate of combined labour and capital inputs) is better at revealing improvements in technical progress rather than in labour productivity. Thus, multifactor productivity is a more precise measure of the efficient use of primary factors. Accordingly, in 1992, the growth rate of capital and labour inputs increased at the same rate as real output (+0.6%).

Growth of Capital Stock, Hours Worked and Capital-labour Ratio, Business Sector, 1981-1992



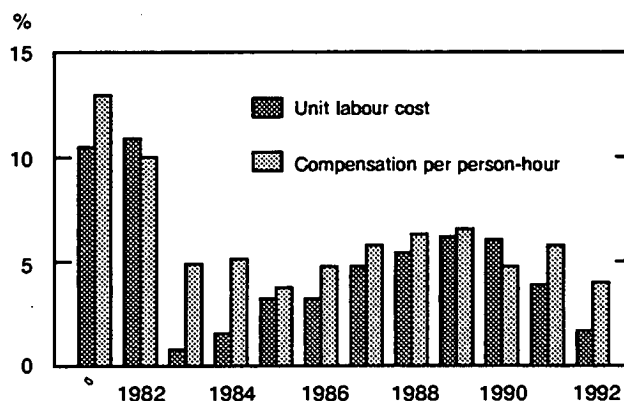
Between 1989 and 1991, multifactor productivity declined by a cumulative 3.8%. This results from a 3.4% decline in real output and a 0.4% increase in combined capital and labour inputs. The increase in inputs is due to an 8.0% increase in capital stock and a 5.5% decrease in person-hours worked. An increase in the stock of capital during a period of output contraction indicates that productivity gains will be possible when output expansion resumes.

Unit Labour Costs and Hourly Compensation

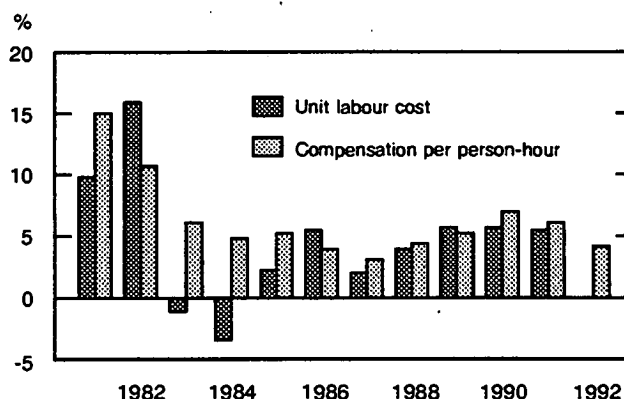
The increase in productivity and the slowdown in the growth of hourly compensation combined to improve unit labour costs in 1992. The rate of increase of unit labour costs has been on a downtrend since 1989, declining from 6.2% in 1989 to 1.7% in 1992. In 1991, the slowdown in the growth

rate of unit labour costs occurred mainly in the goods industries. In 1992, however, the slowdown occurred mainly in the services industries (slowing from +5.1% to +2.0%). Despite this substantial improvement in the services industries, the 0.8% increase in unit labour costs in the goods industries is still lower than the corresponding increase in the services industries (+2.0%).

Growth of Unit Labour Cost and Compensation Per Person-hour in the Business Sector, 1981-1992



Growth of Unit Labour Cost and Compensation Per Person-hour in Manufacturing Industries, 1981-1992



The rate of inflation in compensation per person-hour worked declined considerably in 1992. In the business sector, the increase in hourly rates declined from 5.7% in 1991 to 3.9% in 1992. Nearly one-third of the 1992 increase in hourly labour income per paid-worker results from increases in social costs, particularly from employer contributions to unemployment insurance and private pension plans.

After accelerating strongly between 1988 and 1990, the growth rate of hourly compensation in manufacturing decelerated gradually, from 7.0% in 1990 to 4.1% in 1992. This deceleration, along with an increase in the growth rate of labour productivity,

caused a strong reduction in the growth rate of unit labour costs — particularly between 1991 and 1992 when it changed from 5.3% to 0.0%. If it were to continue, the deceleration of unit labour costs would bode well for a competitive manufacturing sector in the years ahead.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7896-7903 (series 1), 7916-7938.

For further information, please contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654, fax: 613-951-0489).

Productivity Measures and Capital-labour Ratio – Business Sector

	Multifactor productivity		Labour productivity		Capital-labour ratio	
	index	% change	index	% change	index	% change
1983	94.5	3.8	94.6	4.1	106.0	3.6
1984	98.3	4.0	98.0	3.6	103.7	-2.1
1985	99.1	0.8	98.5	0.5	99.8	-3.8
1986	100.0	0.9	100.0	1.5	100.0	0.2
1987	100.8	0.8	101.0	1.0	98.2	-1.8
1988	100.7	-0.1	101.8	0.8	96.9	-1.3
1989	99.9	-0.8	102.2	0.4	99.7	2.8
1990	97.1	-2.8	101.0	-1.2	104.4	4.8
1991	96.2	-0.9	102.8	1.8	112.3	7.6
1992	96.2	0.0	105.1	2.2	117.3	4.4

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost

	Real GDP	Person- hours worked	Compensation per person- hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector	indexes (1986 = 100)					
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	110.1	108.2	112.4	101.8	102.7	110.4
1989	112.3	109.9	119.8	102.2	102.4	117.2
1990	111.0	109.9	125.5	101.0	100.7	124.2
1991	108.5	105.5	132.7	102.8	101.3	129.0
1992	109.2	103.9	137.9	105.1	103.3	131.1
	annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1992	4.1	1.1	7.8	2.9	2.3	4.7
1961-1992	3.9	1.5	7.8	2.3	1.8	5.4
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.0	10.4	1.5	0.7	8.8
1982-1991	3.1	1.7	5.3	1.4	1.3	3.8
1986-1987	5.0	4.0	5.7	1.0	1.7	4.7
1987-1988	4.9	4.0	6.3	0.9	1.0	5.4
1988-1989	2.0	1.6	6.6	0.4	-0.3	6.2
1989-1990	-1.2	0.0	4.7	-1.2	-1.7	6.0
1990-1991	-2.2	-4.0	5.7	1.8	0.6	3.8
1991-1992	0.6	-1.5	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing Industries	indexes (1986 = 100)					
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	110.2	108.7	107.5	101.4	102.4	106.1
1989	110.4	109.3	113.2	101.0	101.4	112.1
1990	104.7	102.4	121.1	102.3	101.5	118.4
1991	97.8	95.0	128.4	103.0	102.0	124.7
1992	98.3	91.6	133.7	107.2	107.1	124.6
	annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1992	3.7	0.6	7.6	3.1	2.8	4.3
1961-1992	3.3	0.5	7.7	2.8	2.6	4.7
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.9	11.3	1.5	1.1	9.7
1982-1991	2.5	0.3	5.1	2.2	2.3	2.8
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.0
1987-1988	5.1	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	4.0
1988-1989	0.2	0.6	5.3	-0.4	-1.0	5.7
1989-1990	-5.1	-6.3	7.0	1.3	0.1	5.6
1990-1991	-6.6	-7.2	6.0	0.6	0.5	5.3
1991-1992	0.5	-3.6	4.1	4.2	4.9	0.0

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Concluded

	Real GDP	Person- hours worked	Compensation per person- hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector - Goods						
indexes (1986 = 100)						
1983	87.5	93.8	86.9	93.3	92.5	93.1
1984	93.7	95.8	91.1	97.8	97.8	93.1
1985	98.5	99.4	95.0	99.0	99.7	95.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.1	103.6	104.8	100.4	101.5	104.4
1988	108.6	107.7	111.8	100.9	101.9	110.8
1989	109.6	108.8	118.7	100.7	101.3	117.9
1990	106.8	105.4	125.2	101.4	101.0	123.6
1991	102.5	98.8	130.5	103.8	102.9	125.7
1992	101.4	94.9	135.3	106.9	105.6	126.6
annual rate of change (%)						
1946-1992	3.6	-0.3	8.4	3.9	3.4	4.3
1961-1992	3.1	0.1	8.1	3.0	2.6	5.0
1961-1975	4.7	0.6	8.9	4.0	3.5	4.7
1975-1982	1.7	-0.8	11.2	2.5	1.8	8.5
1982-1991	2.2	0.5	5.1	1.8	1.8	3.3
1986-1987	4.1	3.6	4.8	0.4	1.5	4.4
1987-1988	4.4	3.9	6.6	0.5	0.5	6.2
1988-1989	0.9	1.1	6.2	-0.2	-0.7	6.4
1989-1990	-2.5	-3.2	5.5	0.7	-0.2	4.8
1990-1991	-4.0	-6.3	4.2	2.4	1.9	1.7
1991-1992	-1.1	-3.9	3.7	2.9	2.5	0.8
Business Sector - Services						
indexes (1986 = 100)						
1983	83.3	88.0	87.7	94.7	93.4	92.6
1984	89.2	91.7	92.6	97.2	96.6	95.2
1985	94.6	97.2	95.7	97.3	97.0	98.3
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.8	104.2	106.5	101.5	102.1	104.8
1988	111.6	108.5	113.0	102.8	103.6	109.9
1989	114.9	110.7	120.7	103.9	103.8	116.3
1990	114.9	113.0	126.1	101.7	101.6	124.0
1991	114.1	110.2	134.8	103.5	102.0	130.3
1992	116.5	110.2	140.5	105.7	104.2	132.8
annual rate of change (%)						
1946-1992	4.6	2.8	7.0	1.8	1.1	5.1
1961-1992	4.7	2.9	7.5	1.7	1.2	5.7
1961-1975	6.1	3.5	7.9	2.5	1.7	5.3
1975-1982	3.3	2.6	9.7	0.7	0.0	8.9
1982-1991	3.9	2.5	5.5	1.3	1.2	4.1
1986-1987	5.8	4.2	6.5	1.5	2.1	4.8
1987-1988	5.5	4.1	6.1	1.3	1.5	4.8
1988-1989	3.0	2.0	6.9	1.0	0.2	5.8
1989-1990	0.0	2.1	4.4	-2.1	-2.1	6.7
1990-1991	-0.7	-2.5	7.0	1.8	0.4	5.1
1991-1992	2.1	-0.1	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.0

Building Permits

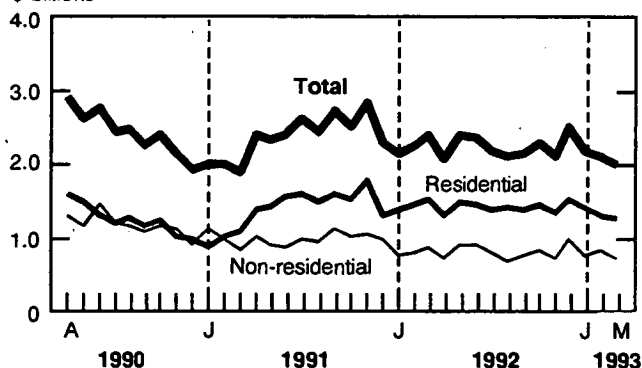
March 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$1,993 million in March 1993, down 5.9% from February's revised level of \$2,118 million. The non-residential (-12.2%) and residential (-1.8%) sectors both contributed to this decrease. The Prairie (-34.6%) and Atlantic (-22.0%) regions reported the largest decreases in the total value of building permits issued in March. Only the Ontario region (+19.1%) increased in March 1993.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

\$ billions



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Residential Sector

The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 1.8% in March to \$1,269 million, down from February's revised level of \$1,293 million.

The Atlantic (-17.1%), Ontario (-7.3%) and Prairie (-5.0%) regions showed decreases in the value of residential building permits issued during March. On the other hand, the Quebec and British Columbia (includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories) regions both recorded an increase of 5.0%.

The value of building permits declined 10.3% in the single-family dwelling sector to \$886 million in

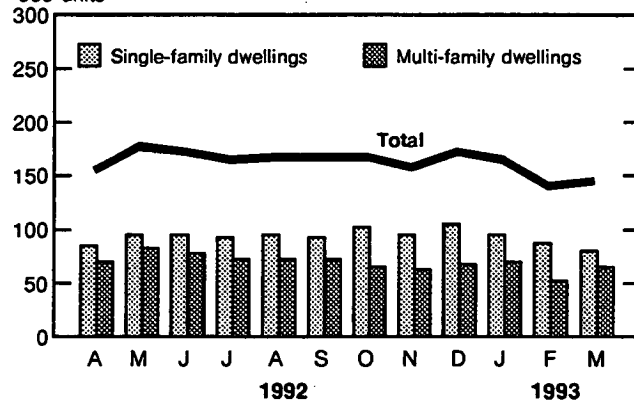
March. In the multi-family dwelling sector, it jumped 25.7% in March to \$383 million.

The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in March was up 3.7% to 145,000 units at an annual rate. The multi-family dwelling sector (+24.2% to 65,000 units) was entirely responsible for this rise. Nevertheless, the single-family dwelling sector decreased 8.7% to 80,000 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

'000 units



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Non-residential Sector

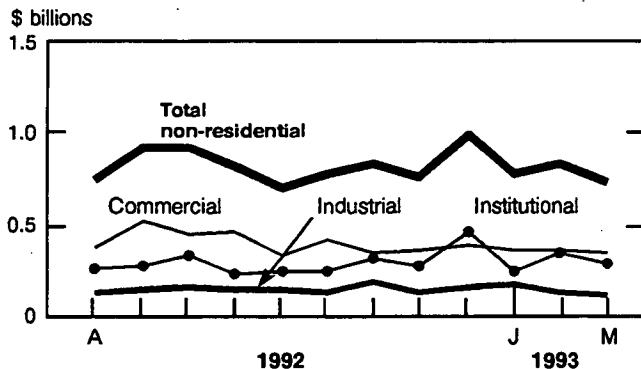
The preliminary value of non-residential building permits for March dropped 12.2% to \$724 million, down from \$825 million in February.

Decreases in the value of non-residential building permits occurred in the Prairie (-66.6%), Quebec (-51.0%), British Columbia (-46.6%) and Atlantic (-31.3%) regions. Only the Ontario region (+57.6%) reported an increase in March.

The three components of the non-residential sector showed decreases in March. The value of institutional projects fell 18.0% to \$281 million, industrial projects fell 16.3% to \$104 million and commercial projects fell 5.3% to \$338 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

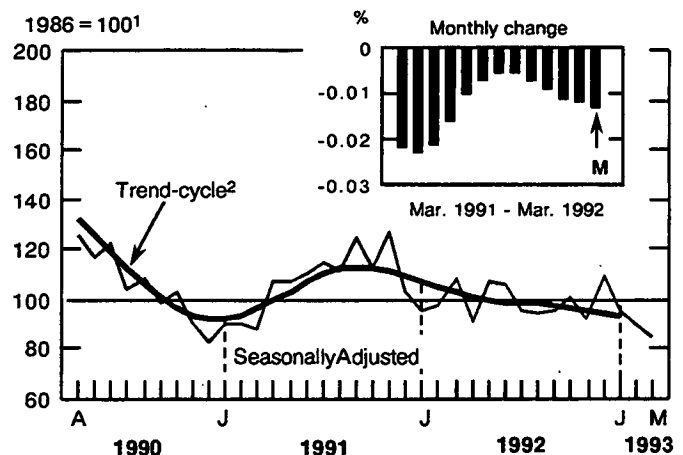
Building Permits Indices

The building permits index (excluding engineering projects) was down 6.4% in March 1993 to 83.8; this represents the third consecutive monthly decrease. The building permits index declined 22.8% compared to the December 1992 level (108.6).

The building permits index **short-term trend** (excluding engineering projects) continued its downtrend evident since October 1991, decreasing 1.3% in January 1993 to 92.5.

The residential building permits index **short-term trend** continued its downward drift evident since November 1991, decreasing 1.6% in January 1993 to 102.8. A decrease of 0.8% to 78.5 was also seen in the non-residential sector.

Building Permits Indexes



¹ This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

² The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7 and 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The March 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$22.10/\$221) is scheduled for release the last week of May. The Residential Building Permits Advance Estimate for April 1993 will be released May 31, 1993.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

March 1993

Regions and type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	February 1993 ^r	March 1993 ^p	March 1993/ 1992	March/ February 1993	February 1993 ^r	March 1993 ^p	March 1993/ 1992	March/ February 1993
	\$ thousands		% change		\$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	2,117,676	1,992,867	-1.7	-5.9	1 425,337	2,117,172	-1.5	48.5
Residential	1,292,821	1,268,940	-1.6	-1.8	839,635	1 465,043	-1.3	74.5
Non-residential	824,855	723,927	-1.9	-12.2	585,702	652,129	-2.0	11.3
Industrial	124,569	104,281	-3.1	-16.3	87,375	85,122	-4.2	-2.6
Commercial	357,202	338,367	-2.6	-5.3	249,808	314,887	-2.4	26.1
Institutional	343,084	281,279	0.0	-18.0	248,519	252,120	-0.1	1.4
Atlantic								
Total Construction	107,875	84,164	-0.1	-22.0	40,211	85,749	5.5	113.2
Residential	70,711	58,636	1.1	-17.1	18,963	32,826	0.0	73.1
Non-residential	37,164	25,528	-2.0	-31.3	21,248	52,923	13.4	149.1
Industrial	1,217	1,516	-6.9	24.6	455	1,140	-6.9	150.5
Commercial	28,890	13,197	-3.3	-54.3	16,247	44,423	20.1	173.4
Institutional	7,057	10,815	4.9	53.3	4,546	7,360	7.6	61.9
Quebec								
Total Construction	396,505	336,501	-1.7	-15.1	247,314	481,314	-0.5	94.6
Residential	254,067	266,696	-0.2	5.0	168,993	365,181	0.1	116.1
Non-residential	142,438	69,805	-4.8	-51.0	78,321	116,133	-2.1	48.3
Industrial	23,747	17,799	3.7	-25.0	14,946	13,116	-3.2	-12.2
Commercial	75,189	15,440	-8.1	-79.5	37,033	53,874	-3.1	45.5
Institutional	43,502	36,566	-1.2	-15.9	26,342	49,143	-0.3	86.6
Ontario								
Total Construction	750,343	893,465	-1.2	19.1	458,875	686,803	-2.7	49.7
Residential	445,184	412,512	-3.8	-7.3	252,653	443,634	-3.5	75.6
Non-residential	305,159	480,953	4.0	57.6	206,222	243,169	-0.5	17.9
Industrial	31,298	52,664	-0.6	68.3	20,740	37,785	-1.2	82.2
Commercial	100,219	279,711	4.9	179.1	72,694	100,611	-2.9	38.4
Institutional	173,642	148,578	4.7	-14.4	112,788	104,773	4.6	-7.1
Prairies								
Total Construction	352,454	230,369	-4.2	-34.6	259,318	307,917	-3.5	18.7
Residential	182,812	173,745	-1.0	-5.0	133,623	213,057	-0.9	59.4
Non-residential	169,642	56,624	-7.2	-66.6	125,695	94,860	-6.0	-24.5
Industrial	60,031	23,782	-5.9	-60.4	44,541	25,301	-6.0	-43.2
Commercial	64,877	7,638	-9.1	-88.2	53,920	34,255	-6.5	-36.5
Institutional	44,734	25,204	-6.0	-43.7	27,234	35,304	-5.4	29.6
British Columbia¹								
Total Construction	510,499	448,368	-1.0	-12.2	418,617	555,389	0.8	32.4
Residential	340,047	357,351	1.1	5.1	265,403	410,345	1.3	54.6
Non-residential	170,452	91,017	-4.8	-46.6	154,216	145,044	-0.4	-5.9
Industrial	8,276	8,520	-5.4	2.9	6,693	7,780	-5.6	16.2
Commercial	88,027	22,381	-7.5	-74.6	69,914	81,724	-0.1	16.9
Institutional	74,149	60,116	-1.2	-18.9	77,609	55,540	0.8	-28.4

¹ Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.^p Preliminary figure.^r Revised figure.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

March 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled \$863.5 million in March 1993, up 1.5% from March 1992. Concessions sales totalled \$51.1 million, 5.9% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Change

Province	Sales (\$ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
Newfoundland	11.6	+8.7
Prince Edward Island	3.2	-1.7
Nova Scotia	27.3	+2.2
New Brunswick	18.2	+0.8
Quebec	154.0	-0.7
Ontario	360.2	+4.4
Manitoba	37.3	+3.0
Saskatchewan	25.8	+2.5
Alberta	96.0	-4.0
British Columbia	129.9	-0.7
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	34.6	-5.3
Edmonton	41.0	-5.3
Halifax-Dartmouth	13.8	-1.0
Hamilton	25.5	+4.8
Montreal	84.4	+1.2
Ottawa-Hull	38.4	-0.9
Quebec City	20.7	-3.0
Toronto	140.7	+3.2
Vancouver	68.3	-3.0
Winnipeg	33.0	+1.8

Note: Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on May 28, 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The March 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$14.40/\$144) will be available in June.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

March 1993

Rolled steel shipments for March 1993 totalled 1 180 095 tonnes, an increase of 9.6% from 1 076 573 tonnes in February and an increase of 15.6% from 1 020 527 tonnes in March 1992.

At the end of March 1993, year-to-date shipments totalled 3 306 838 tonnes, an increase of 18.9% compared to 2 781 222 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

May 1993

Passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled international routes by Canadian Level I air carriers during the first two months of 1993 rose 4% from the first two months of 1992. However, these volumes were still down 15% from the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

According to preliminary data for 1992, the major carriers (Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd.) and their affiliates lost a net \$862 million, compared with a net loss of \$444 million in 1991.

Passenger-kilometres flown by fixed-wing aircraft in Northern Canada dropped by 3% between 1988 and 1991, but goods-tonne-kilometres increased by 16%.

The total number of accidents involving Canadian-registered aircraft decreased by 9% to 458 in 1991 compared to 502 in 1990.

The Vol. 25, No. 5 issue of *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 Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

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

March 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 341 481 cubic metres of lumber and ties in March 1993, an increase of 10.3% from the 3 029 305 cubic metres produced in March 1992.

From January to March 1993, production totalled 8 778 506 cubic metres, an increase of 4.2% from the 8 427 511 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

March 1993

Canadian firms produced 176 492 cubic metres of construction type plywood during March 1993, an increase of 4.1% from the 169 482 cubic metres produced during March 1992.

From January to March 1993, production totalled 468 360 cubic metres, an increase of 1.0% from the 463 551 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publication".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Footwear Statistics

First Quarter 1993

Canadian manufacturers produced 5,298,290 pairs of footwear in the first quarter of 1993, an increase of 1.4% from the 5,222,878^r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

April 1993

Average prices of selected farm inputs for April 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■



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The Daily, May 17, 1993

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
March 1993.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
March 1993.

Catalogue number 43-005

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

Electric Lamps, April 1993.

Catalogue number 43-009

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

**Service Industries Service Bulletin: Software
Development and Computer Services, 1992 4th
Quarter. Vol. 5, No. 1.**

Catalogue number 63-015

(Canada: \$7.20/\$43; United States: US\$8.65/US\$52;
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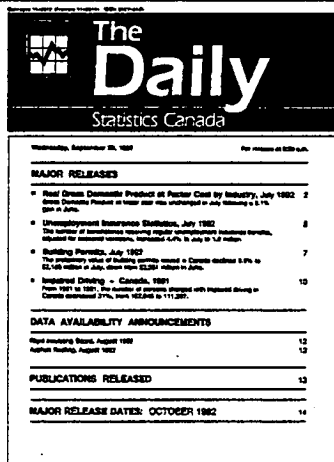
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