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Construction in Canada

1993

Capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach \$78.8 billion in 1993, an increase of 3.5% compared to the preliminary estimate of \$76.1 billion in 1992. Intentions for new construction of single-detached homes are showing particular strength, up 15.0% from 1992. The increase in intended capital expenditures on new construction, if realized, will be the first increase in three years. After reaching \$87.2 billion in 1990, expenditures declined in 1991 and again in 1992.

Building Construction

Total expenditures on new building construction are expected to rise 3.2% (\$1.6 billion) in 1993, to \$52.0 billion, the first annual increase of this component since 1989. The anticipated advance in 1993 is mainly attributable to increases in residential (\$1.3 billion, 3.9%) and institutional (\$0.3 billion, 6.2%) building. These increases are expected to be partly offset by a decline in industrial building (-\$0.2 billion, -13.5%).

The increase in new residential construction is expected for single-detached homes only (\$1.7 billion, 15.0%). Declines are anticipated for all other categories, including semi-detached homes (-\$0.1 billion, -13.9%) and other residential construction (-\$0.2 billion, -1.0%).

The increase in institutional building is mainly due to the anticipated rise in the schools and other educational buildings category (\$0.2 billion, 7.4%).

The decrease in industrial building is attributable, to a large extent, to the expected decline in plant and factory construction (-\$0.2 billion, -14.2%).

Engineering Construction

Expenditures on new engineering construction in 1993 are expected to increase by 4.1% (\$1.1 billion) to reach \$26.8 billion, after a decline of 6.1% (-\$1.7 billion) in 1992. The expected advance in 1993 is mainly attributable to increases in road, highway and airport runways (\$0.4 billion, 10.0%), waterworks and sewage systems (\$0.3 billion, 14.3%) and gas and oil facilities (\$0.2 billion, 3.3%). These increases are partly offset by the expected decrease in electric power construction (-\$0.3 billion, -3.5%).

Note to Users

These data (construction by type of structure) supplement the construction data published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1993 (61-205, \$30), released in The Daily and on CANSIM on February 26, 1993. Totals in this release may differ from the totals published in the publication (61-205) due to rounding.

Provincial and Territorial Data

Building Construction

Expenditures on new building construction in 1993 are expected to increase significantly in British Columbia (\$1.0 billion, 11.0%), Ontario (\$0.4 billion, 2.2%) and Quebec (\$0.2 billion, 2.0%) – mainly due to anticipated growth in residential construction and institutional building in each province. The largest decline is projected in Alberta (-\$0.1 billion, -2.7%), where decreases in industrial and institutional building will more than offset increases in residential and commercial building.

Engineering Construction

Expenditures on new engineering construction are projected to increase mainly in Ontario (\$0.5 billion, 7.5%), British Columbia (\$0.4 billion, 15.5%) and Alberta (\$0.3 billion, 6.0%), whereas significant declines are projected in New Brunswick (-\$0.4 billion, -42.0%) and Saskatchewan (-\$0.3 billion, -22.2%). The construction increase in Ontario will be concentrated in roads, highways, airport runways, waterworks and sewage systems. The increases in British Columbia and Alberta are spread more evenly across the various types of engineering structures. In New Brunswick, the projected drop is mainly due to the decrease in electric power construction, while the expected drop in Saskatchewan is directly related to the decrease in oil and gas facilities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2849, 2850, 2855-2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1991-93 (64-201, \$39) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

New Construction Work Purchased

	1991	1992/1991	1992	1993/1992	1993
	millions of \$	% change	millions of \$	% change	millions of \$
Building					
Newfoundland	762.2	-11.4	674.6	1.4	684.3
Prince Edward Island	220.0	-8.0	202.4	-6.4	189.2
Nova Scotia	1,248.9	-6.2	1,170.5	6.4	1,245.8
New Brunswick	974.9	-5.3	922.3	-4.5	880.2
Quebec	11,767.0	-8.1	10,807.8	2.0	11,034.8
Ontario	21,605.3	-8.6	19,736.5	2.2	20,171.2
Manitoba	1,095.1	0.0	1,095.9	6.3	1,165.1
Saskatchewan	921.8	1.6	937.1	-1.1	926.2
Alberta	4,666.3	13.8	5,312.1	-2.7	5,164.7
British Columbia	8,067.4	14.5	9,244.7	11.0	10,269.7
Yukon	84.3	36.8	115.4	12.9	130.4
Northwest Territories	141.6	6.8	151.2	-5.5	142.9
Canada	51,554.8	-2.2	50,370.6	3.2	52,004.4
Engineering					
Newfoundland	789.0	21.8	961.1	40.4	1,349.5
Prince Edward Island	78.5	6.9	83.9	-9.2	76.2
Nova Scotia	773.9	-32.3	523.3	-17.9	429.4
New Brunswick	731.7	19.1	872.0	-42.0	505.6
Quebec	5,155.3	12.4	5,796.8	5.1	6,093.0
Ontario	7,208.8	-3.5	6,952.4	7.5	7,478.1
Manitoba	962.2	-4.1	922.2	-6.2	864.6
Saskatchewan	1,941.7	-26.3	1,429.2	-22.2	1,111.1
Alberta	6,327.8	-18.0	5,183.6	6.0	5,496.1
British Columbia	3,137.8	-13.7	2,705.8	15.5	3,127.1
Yukon	85.3	9.4	93.4	3.2	96.4
Northwest Territories	191.6	-10.6	171.1	-20.0	136.9
Canada	27,383.6	-6.1	25,694.7	4.1	26,763.9
Total					
Newfoundland	1,551.2	5.4	1,635.7	24.3	2,033.8
Prince Edward Island	298.5	-4.0	286.3	-7.2	265.4
Nova Scotia	2,022.8	-16.2	1,693.8	-1.0	1,675.2
New Brunswick	1,706.6	5.1	1,794.3	-22.7	1,385.8
Quebec	16,922.3	-1.8	16,604.6	3.1	17,127.8
Ontario	28,814.1	-7.3	26,688.9	3.5	27,649.3
Manitoba	2,057.3	-1.9	2,018.1	0.5	2,029.7
Saskatchewan	2,863.5	-17.3	2,366.3	-13.9	2,037.3
Alberta	10,994.1	-4.5	10,495.7	1.5	10,660.8
British Columbia	11,205.2	6.6	11,950.5	12.1	13,396.8
Yukon	169.6	23.1	208.8	8.6	226.8
Northwest Territories	333.2	-3.2	322.3	-13.2	279.8
Canada	78,938.4	-3.6	76,065.3	3.5	78,768.3

¹ Actual Expenditures 1991, preliminary actual 1992, intentions 1993. Figures may not add due to rounding.

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset

1991 Actual and 1992-93 Advance Estimates

Advance estimates indicate that capital expenditures on transportation equipment and on general machinery and equipment reached \$8.8 billion (+ 0.5 billion) and \$28.9 billion (+ 1.5 billion), respectively, in 1993.

Canada and Provinces

Advance estimates for capital expenditures on **transportation equipment** show an increase of \$457 million from 1992 to 1993 to reach \$8.8 billion. This follows a decline of \$966 million between 1991 and 1992.

Actual capital expenditures on transportation equipment increased by 3.3% (\$0.3 billion) from 1990 to 1991 to reach \$9.3 billion. A significant advance was reported for aircrafts, helicopters, engines and parts (\$0.8 billion) – mainly in Ontario and British Columbia. This increase was partly offset by decreases for automobiles (-\$0.4 billion) and trucks and vans (-\$0.1 billion).

Advance estimates for capital expenditures on **general machinery and equipment** show an increase of \$1.5 billion from 1992 to 1993 to reach \$28.9 billion, after decreasing by \$980 million between 1991 and 1992.

Actual capital expenditures on general machinery and equipment decreased by 6.0% (-\$1.8 billion) in 1991 to \$28.4 billion. The most important declines were observed for processing equipment (-\$1.1 billion), largely in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia; for non-office furniture, furnishings and fixtures (-\$0.3 billion), mainly in Ontario and Quebec; and for tractors and farm equipment (-\$0.2 billion), to a large extent in Alberta.

Manufacturing Sector

In the manufacturing sector, capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased by 6.7% (-\$1.1 billion) in 1991 to \$14.6 billion. This followed a 7.5% decrease from 1989 to 1990. The decrease in 1991 was mainly attributable to reduced spending on processing equipment (-\$1.1 billion, -10.5%).

Expenditures on computer-assisted processing equipment in the manufacturing sector reached \$3.2 billion in 1991, representing 34.4% of total capital expenditures on processing equipment. In 1990, this proportion was significantly lower at 21.5%.

Note to Users

The Private and Public Investment Survey collects data for 30 different types of machinery and equipment for most economic sectors. These data are now available for 1991 for 55 industries – 84% of the all-industry \$47.7 billion total (see Table 1) – as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1993 (61-205, \$30) and released in The Daily on February 26, 1993. Comparable data are also available for the 1985 to 1990 period. Advance estimates of capital expenditures on machinery and equipment by type of asset at the Canada level only are now computed for 1992 and 1993 (see Table 3).

Utilities Sector

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment in the utilities sector rose by 6.9% (\$0.4 billion) from 1990 to 1991. The \$0.8 billion increase for aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts was partly offset by a \$0.2 billion decrease for communication and related equipment and a \$0.2 billion decrease for rail, subway and rapid-transit rolling stock.

Trade, Finance and Commercial Sector

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased by 4.6% (-\$0.6 billion) in 1991 in the trade, finance and commercial sector – the second consecutive annual decline. Reduced expenditures were particularly significant in 1991 for non-office furniture (-\$0.2 billion), automobiles (-\$0.2 billion) and trucks (-\$0.1 billion).

Institutions and Governments Sector

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment in the institutions and governments sector decreased very slightly (-0.4%) in 1991 to \$3.9 billion. The advance for scientific, professional and medical devices was offset by declines for automobiles and trucks.

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset, 1991 (uncatalogued, \$40 per year, \$175 for five years) is now available directly from the Investment and Capital Stock Division.

For more detailed information on these data or additional data or to order the publication, please contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Table 1

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment¹

1991 Actual Expenditures

Sectors	Published Total Capital Expenditures for Machinery and Equipment	Detail by Asset	
		Included for 1991	To Be Obtained in Later Phases
millions of dollars			
Agriculture	1,571	1,571	
Fishing	81		81
Forestry	52	52	
Mining	906	594	
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas			312
Construction Industry	1,420		1,420
Manufacturing	14,641	14,641	
Utilities	12,182	6,796	
Pipelines			201
Electric Power			5,186
Trade, Finance, Commercial	12,577	12,577	
Institutions	1,480	1,196	
Schools (Municipal and Provincial)			283
Government Departments	2,745	2,745	
Total	47,654	40,172	7,482
Percentage of Published Total	100%	84%	16%

¹ Totals by sector or industry as published in *Private and Public Investment in Canada* (61-205, \$30).

Table 2

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, by Type of Asset
1991

	Agriculture, Forestry and Most of Mining	Manufac- turing	Utilities	Trade, Finance and Commercial	Institutions, Government Departments	Total
(millions of dollars)						
Transportation Equipment						
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	163.6	37.9	55.3	4,368.9	128.5	4,754.2
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	0.2	-	x	x	2.1	252.7
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	386.7	101.5	337.7	886.4	236.3	1,948.6
All-terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	1.2	0.1	2.8	11.5	1.1	16.7
Rail/Subway/Rapid-transit Rolling Stock and Parts	3.6	22.8	135.9	128.2	0.5	291.0
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	0.7	x	x	2.9	70.8	307.4
Aircraft, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	-	x	1,628.2	x	35.8	1,699.5
Other Transportation Equipment	2.3	1.3	47.2	9.0	19.7	79.5
Subtotal	558.4	179.3	2,666.4	5,450.7	494.8	9,349.6
General Machinery and Equipment						
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	1.8	225.8	87.6	1,248.7	344.1	1,908.0
Computer Hardware and Word Processor	16.4	429.4	392.2	2,991.3	947.0	4,776.3
Non-office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	0.1	97.1	1.8	1,079.1	223.1	1,401.2
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	5.4	102.9	19.6	98.1	760.0	986.0
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	10.1	131.7	78.7	34.6	31.2	286.3
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	6.6	610.4	7.9	0.1	43.7	668.7
Safety and Security Equipment	1.7	14.5	0.9	5.8	40.7	63.6
Sanitation Equipment	-	0.9	-	0.4	5.9	7.2
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	25.1	166.7	56.4	129.2	29.0	406.4
Heavy Construction Equipment	156.9	36.8	7.1	363.4	93.6	657.8
Tractors, Farm Equipment	1,119.3	5.4	1.6	30.2	17.0	1,173.5
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	4.1	763.5	39.6	21.4	11.5	840.1
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	25.5	-	-	0.2	-	25.7
Industrial Containers	0.6	4.1	1.3	-	-	6.0
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	52.6	-	-	-	-	52.6
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	10.2	-	-	-	-	10.2
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	35.9	225.3	140.9	166.3	11.6	580.0
Processing Equipment	169.2	9,415.0	10.3	217.5	9.0	9,821.0
Communication and Related Equipment	2.6	34.0	3,079.5	124.9	595.4	3,836.4
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	15.2	146.7	56.1	409.8	283.5	911.3
Subtotal	1,659.0	12,410.3	3,981.4	6,920.8	3,446.3	28,417.8
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expenses	-	2,051.1	148.1	205.8	-	2,405.0
Total	2,217.3	14,640.7	6,795.9	12,577.3	3,941.1	40,172.3

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

- Nil or zero.

Table 3

**Advance Estimates of Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, by Type of Asset
1992-1993**

	1992 Preliminary	1993 Forecast
(millions of dollars)		
Transportation Equipment		
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	4,525.6	4,772.4
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	251.5	265.2
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	1,878.8	1,981.3
All-terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	26.6	28.1
Rail/Subway/Rapid-transit Rolling Stock and Parts	325.5	343.2
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	302.1	318.5
Aircraft, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	1,010.1	1,065.1
Other Transportation Equipment	63.1	66.5
Subtotal	8,383.1	8,840.2
General Machinery and Equipment		
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	1,959.4	2,066.2
Computer Hardware and Word Processor	4,442.9	4,685.2
Non-office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	1,470.6	1,550.8
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	920.7	970.9
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	273.5	288.4
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	594.7	627.1
Safety and Security Equipment	70.2	74.0
Sanitation Equipment	13.7	14.5
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	436.3	460.1
Heavy Construction Equipment	707.9	746.5
Tractors, Farm Equipment	1,233.2	1,300.5
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	726.7	766.4
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	33.8	35.6
Industrial Containers	16.4	17.3
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	37.3	39.3
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	11.4	12.0
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	533.3	562.4
Processing Equipment	9,833.2	10,369.4
Communication and Related Equipment	3,447.1	3,635.1
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	675.6	712.4
Subtotal	27,438.0	28,934.1
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expenses	2,270.0	2,393.8
Total	38,091.0	40,168.0

Apartment Construction Price Index

First Quarter 1993

The composite Apartment Construction Price Index (1986 = 100) fell to 115.9 in the first quarter of 1993, down 0.1% from the previous quarter but up 0.1% from the previous year. The index remained below the second quarter of 1989 (pre-GST) level of 116.3.

For the cities surveyed, apartment construction prices declined the most in Edmonton (-0.5%, 117.9) followed by Toronto (-0.3%, 118.9), Calgary (-0.2%, 120.3) and Vancouver (-0.1%, 119.8). Price increases in the first quarter of 1993 were slight. The index for Halifax showed the largest quarterly increase (0.3%, 109.1) followed by Montreal (0.1%, 110.6). The Ottawa index was unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1992 (0.0%, 124.7).

Year-over-year, only the index for Montreal declined (-2.3%); but this fall occurred in the third quarter of 1992, when the Quebec Sales Tax was removed from index calculations due to the harmonization of the Quebec Sales Tax with the Goods and Services Tax (which is also excluded from index calculations). Indexes for all the other cities surveyed – except Toronto (-0.1%, 118.9) – showed year-over-year increases: Halifax (0.2%), Ottawa (0.5%), Edmonton (1.2%), Calgary (1.5%) and Vancouver (2.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes (1986 = 100)

	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Composite
1992								
First Quarter	108.9	113.2	124.0	119.0	118.5	116.5	117.4	115.8
Second Quarter	108.8	114.2	124.3	119.2	119.3	117.2	118.8	116.5
Third Quarter	108.9	110.5	124.4	119.0	120.1	118.1	119.6	115.8
Fourth Quarter	108.8	110.5	124.6	119.4	120.6	118.5	120.0	116.0
1993								
First Quarter	109.1	110.6	124.7	118.9	120.3	117.9	119.8	115.9
Percentage Change								
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.6
Q.3 1992/Q.2 1992	0.1	-3.2	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	-0.6
Q.4 1992/Q.3 1992	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Q.1 1993/Q.4 1992	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Q.1 1993/Q.1 1992	0.2	-2.3	0.5	-0.1	1.5	1.2	2.1	0.1

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax, where applicable, is included (as before). The Quebec Sales Tax, Phase II harmonization with the GST became effective July 1, 1992, but is excluded from these indexes. ■

Deaths in Canada

1991

In 1991, the number of deaths recorded in Canada totalled 195,568, an increase of 2% over 1990. The 1991 death rate of 7.2 deaths per 1,000 population remained the same as in 1990. Between 1981 and 1991, the death rate fluctuated in a narrow range – from 7.0 to 7.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

Provincial and Territorial Death Rates

The 1991 death rates for the 10 provinces ranged from 5.7 for Alberta to 9.1 for Prince Edward Island. The death rates for the Yukon Territory and the

Northwest Territories were 4.2 and 4.3, respectively. The major reason for the variation in the death rates is the difference in age structure of the population among the provinces and territories.

The 1991 death rates for New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia were unchanged from 1990. The death rate decreased for Newfoundland (-2.9%) and Nova Scotia (-2.4%), but increased for Prince Edward Island (3.4%), Ontario (1.4%), Manitoba (1.2%) and Saskatchewan (1.3%). The rate decreased by 4.5% for the Yukon Territory but increased by 2.4% for the Northwest Territories.

Data on deaths recorded in 1991 are now available. For further information, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Number of Deaths and Death Rates

Region	Number of Deaths			Death Rate ¹		
	1981	1990	1991	1981	1990	1991
Canada	171,818	191,973	195,568	7.0	7.2	7.2
Newfoundland	3,230	3,884	3,798	5.7	6.8	6.6
Prince Edward Island	992	1,143	1,188	8.1	8.8	9.1
Nova Scotia	6,958	7,388	7,255	8.2	8.3	8.1
New Brunswick	5,139	5,426	5,469	7.4	7.5	7.5
Quebec	42,684	48,420	49,121	6.6	7.2	7.2
Ontario	62,838	70,818	72,917	7.3	7.3	7.4
Manitoba	8,648	8,863	8,943	8.4	8.1	8.2
Saskatchewan	7,523	8,044	8,098	7.8	8.0	8.1
Alberta	12,823	14,068	14,451	5.7	5.7	5.7
British Columbia	19,857	23,577	23,977	7.2	7.5	7.5
Yukon	141	115	114	6.1	4.4	4.2
Northwest Territories	196	227	237	4.3	4.2	4.3

¹ Number of deaths per 1,000 population.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 1, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production as of May 1, 1993 totalled 280 771 tonnes, down 5.6% from the preceding week's 297 504 tonnes but up 8.9% from the year-earlier 257 780 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 4 761 704 tonnes, a 3.3% increase from 4 609 082 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

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

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

March 1993

Canadian firms produced 196 306 cubic metres of waferboard in March 1993, an increase of 20.3% from the 163 204 cubic metres produced in March 1992. Particleboard production reached 110 075 cubic metres in March, up 14.1% from 96 482 cubic metres in March 1992. Production of fibreboard for March 1993 totalled 8 517 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 4.8% from the 8 125 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced in March 1992.

Cumulative waferboard production to the end of March 1993 totalled 558 813 cubic metres, up 25.3% from the 446 114 cubic metres produced the previous year. Cumulative particleboard production totalled 302 075 cubic metres, up 14.7% from the 263 352 cubic metres produced from January to March 1992. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 23 694 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 4.0% from the 22 774 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

March 1993

Canadian firms made 4.71 billion cigarettes in March 1993, a 14.9% increase from the 4.10^r (revised) billion cigarettes made during the same period in 1992. Production from January to March 1993 totalled 12.63 billion cigarettes, up 9.0% from 11.59^r billion cigarettes in 1992.

Domestic sales in March 1993 totalled 2.67 billion cigarettes, an increase of 5.1% over the 2.54 billion cigarettes sold in March 1992. Year-to-date sales for 1993 totalled 6.92 billion cigarettes, down 17.3% from 8.37 billion cigarettes sold the year before. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics

Third and Fourth Quarters of 1991

Preliminary results are available from the For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for the third and fourth quarters of 1991. The survey measures the inter-city commodity movements (distances of 25km or more) of Canadian-domiciled for-hire carriers.

Almost 67 million tonnes of commodities were transported within Canada during the third and fourth quarters of 1991, down from 76 million tonnes in 1990. The 1991 annual tonnage totalled 126 million tonnes, down 15.3% from 1990.

The number of domestic shipments transported during the third and fourth quarters of 1991 was unchanged from 1990. Over 25 million domestic shipments were transported during 1991, down 3.5% from 1990.

Revenue from transporting domestic shipments totalled \$2.3 billion in the third and fourth quarters of 1991, a drop from \$2.5 billion the previous year. Annual 1991 revenues totalled \$4.7 billion, about 5% less than in 1990.

About 24 billion tonne-kilometres were recorded within Canada, compared to 27 billion for the second half of 1990. For 1991, tonne-kilometres totalled 47.7 billion, down from 54.7 billion in 1990.

Data for the third and fourth quarters of 1991 will appear in *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (50-002, \$9.40/\$75), which is scheduled for release in June. Annual data from the

For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey will be published in *Trucking in Canada, 1991* (53-222, \$45), which is scheduled for release at the end of 1993.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■



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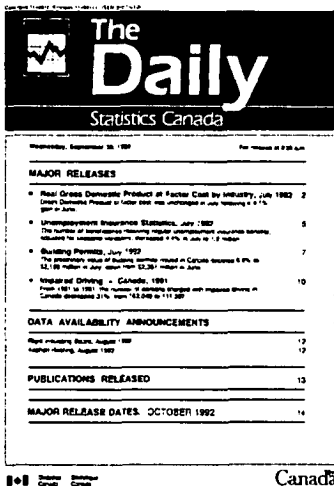
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