$\left.\begin{array}{l|l|l}\begin{array}{l}\text { Tuesday, June 21, } 1994 \\ \text { For release at 8:30 a.m. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { STATISTICS } \\ \text { CANADA }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { MAJOR RELEASES } & & \\ \hline \text { CANADA }\end{array}\right]$

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## Consultation on the revision of the standard industrial classification

Statistics Canada has begun to revise the 1980 standard industrial classification (1980 SIC). The SIC is Statistics Canada's framework for collecting, compiling and disseminating economic statistics on businesses. This revision is a cooperative effort of the statistical agencies of the United States and Mexico. The three countries have agreed to create a common North American industrial classification system, of which the Canadian SIC will be a part. The three countries have set up coordinating committees to carry out the revision.

Users are invited to comment on the proposed conceptual framework for the new North American industrial classification system. Send proposals for four-digit industries as soon as possible (not later than August 31, 1994) to Shaila Nijhowne (613-9518577, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Director, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8-D8 Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OT6.

The three country's agreement (that describes the conceptual framework), guidelines for making proposals, and background papers are available from Mr. Kim Farrall (613-951-4245, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca), Coordinator, SIC Revision, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8-D2, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

The Dally, June 21, 1994

- End of Release


## MAJOR RELEASES

## International merchandise trade of Canada

April 1994

## Macroeconomic overview

On a balance of payments basis, exports increased by $\$ 804$ million, reaching a record $\$ 17.4$ billion. Strength in exports was generated mainly by robust car and truck sales in the United States.

Imports also grew to record levels (\$16.1 billion), carried by strength in imports of machinery and equipment and in automotive parts, reflecting renewed vigour in domestic production.

Trade balances (total), merchandise and current account


Canada's merchandise trade surplus grew in April, to $\$ 1.2$ billion, from $\$ 866$ million in March.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States reached $\$ 2.3$ billion in April, up $\$ 249$ million. Imports from the United States were up $\$ 570$ million, while exports increased $\$ 819$ million. Deficits remained with all other principal trading areas except Japan. So far this year, $80 \%$ of Canada's exports have been destined for the United States. On the imports side, $73 \%$ came from the United States.

## Commodity detail

Exports are stlll setting records on the strength of auto exports to the United States

Movements among commodity groupings were mixed in April. Most export growth came from the

## Note to users <br> Merchandise trade statistics are provided on both a customs and a balance of payments (BOP) basis at the level of total exports, total imports and trade balance (surplus or deficit) by principal trading area. Detailed commodity and geographic information is presented on a customs basis only. The equivalent BOP commodity data can be obtained from CANSIM. <br> Analysts interested in specific commodity flows or geographic detail are encouraged to use the customs basis data. Those interested in macroeconomic issues should use the BOP data, along with the rest of the current account, which includes service transactions, investment income and transfers. <br> In the first quarter of 1994, Canada's merchandise trade surplus of $\$ 2.4$ billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $\$ 7.1$ billion.

automotive sector, up $\$ 441$ million to a record $\$ 4.6$ billion. This increase reflected healthy demand for autos south of the border and sustained domestic production in Canada.

Export growth was also supported by a $\$ 77$ million increase for machinery and equipment, which reached a record $\$ 3.4$ billion in April. Much of the increase was concentrated in aircraft, engines and parts ( $+\$ 49$ million) and in telecommunications equipment ( $+\$ 24$ million).

The largest offsets to April's export gains came from energy ( $\$ 49$ million) and forestry products (-\$43 million).

A $\$ 91$ million drop in crude petroleum exports exerted great downward pressure on exports of energy products in April, overshadowing increases in natural gas and coal. As for forestry products, nearly all components declined, with lumber exports falling the most (-\$23 million).

Machinery and equipment contribute most to the overall growth in imports

More than three-quarters of the growth in imports was concentrated in the machinery and equipment $(+\$ 167$ million), automotive ( $+\$ 150$ million), and energy ( $+\$ 122$ million) sectors. Collectively, these sectors accounted for $59 \%$ of the value of imports in April.

The increase for machinery and equipment came in large part from communications and related equipment ( $\$ 92$ million) and industrial machinery ( $\$ 69$ million).

A $\$ 169$ million increase in imports of automotive parts accounted for virtually all of the gain in automotive imports; this reflects relatively high production levels among Canadian automakers. imports of vehicles were down marginally, despite a slight increase in Canada's auto sales for April.

Energy product imports advanced by $\$ 122$ million, almost exclusively a result of growth in crude petroleum imports. Canadian production of refined petroleum was correspondingly high in April.

## Underlying trends

## Export trend gains momentum

After a lull in the fall of 1993, the trend for total exports has gained momentum each month since December. This pattern of lull and recovery seems to characterize the movements of most commodity sectors over this period.


The trend for machinery and equipment has been accelerating since the spring of 1993. Contributing significantly to this upswing, exports of aircraft engines and parts have been growing at an increasing rate since the fourth quarter of 1993. This has also been the case with industrial machinery. Trends have picked up as well for office machines and for other equipment and tools; the latter has quadrupled its monthly growth rate since September.

Industrial goods have also contributed significantly to the rise in exports since last fall. Since December, accelerating growth in industrial goods has been largely carried by increases for chemicals, plastics and fertilizers, as well as by metals and alloysparticularly aluminum and nickel.

The trend for energy products has been positive and accelerating since December. This pattern was bolstered mainly by natural gas and, to a lesser extent, by electricity and by refined petroleum and coal products. Exports of these commodities-mostly to the United States-trended strongly upward during the cold months of winter. Declining since the fall of 1993, the trend for crude petroleum seems to be flattening.

The trend for automotive products, negative from November 1993 to January 1994, has since been positive and accelerating. This decline and recovery reflected a cutback in auto production associated with retooling of assembly plants in Ontario. Parts exports have had a stabilizing affect on the trend since November. So far this year, automotive products have accounted for $26 \%$ of Canada's exports.

## Imports from most sectors continue to trend upward

Growth in the import trend, which slowed slightly in December 1993, has been on an upswing since, due largely to surging imports from the United States. This pattern is characteristic of the movements in most commodity groups.

Machinery and equipment imports have contributed most significantly to the increase in the import trend in 1994. Although agricultural machinery and industrial machinery imports have been declining since late 1993, other machinery and equipment imports have more than offset these decreases. The most notable increases have been for communications and related equipment and for other equipment and tools.

## Imports of machinery



Imports of industrial goods and materials have been up for over a year. After slowing somewhat in the fall of 1993, the trend accelerated again in the winter months, recovering most of its lost momentum.

Since September 1993, the growth rate in automotive imports has been positive but decelerating. The rate of growth in car and truck imports has been slowing over this period, despite improved auto sales in 1994; in fact, growth in truck imports has become almost flat in the latest few months. Imports of automotive parts, which declined during the winter and early spring, made a substantial recovery in the latest period as assembly rates in Canada began to increase.

The trend for energy products has been up for four months, after falling through the spring and fall of 1993. The series has been bolstered mainly by strong imports of crude petroleum.

Imports of consumer goods have been falling since December. In recent months, however, the rate of decline has eased considerably. This may indicate a turnaround ahead.

## Price movements

On a customs basis, the price index for total exports rose $2.1 \%$ in April. Higher prices were registered for most commodity groupings, in particular energy products ( $+6.5 \%$ ) and automotive products
( $+2.5 \%$ ). The only downward movement came from prices for other consumer goods ( $-1.8 \%$ ).

The price index for total imports advanced 1.9\% in April. Prices increased in all sectors, the most notable were energy products ( $+3.7 \%$ ), forestry products ( $+3.1 \%$ ) and automotive products ( $+2.4 \%$ ).

Avaliable on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release summarizes the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001, $\$ 18.20 / \$ 182$ ), which will include tables of commodity and country data on a customs basis. Revised data for January 1990 to March 1994 are available on CANSIM.

For more timely receipt of merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available on a quarterly basis in Canada's balance of international payments (67-001, $\$ 30 / \$ 120$ ).

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade of Canada on a customs basis

|  | February 1994 | March 1994 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | February to March 1994 | March to April 1994 | January to April 1993 | January to April 1994 | JanuaryApril 1993 to JanuaryApril 1994 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { April } \\ 1993 \text { to } \\ \text { April } \\ 1994 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change |  | \$ millions |  | \% change |  |
| Exports seasonally adjusted, \$ current | seasonally adjusted, \$ current |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 13,662 | 14,140 | 14,785 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 47,826 | 55,791 | 16.7 | 21.1 |
| Other countries | 2,799 | 3,071 | 2,842 | 9.7 | -7.4 | 12,055 | 11,780 | -2.3 | -3.9 |
| Total | 16,461 | 17,211 | 17,628 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 59,881 | 67,571 | 12.8 | 16.2 |
| Trade by commodity group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agnicultural and fishing products | 1,160 | 1,271 | 1,305 | 9.6 | 2.7 | 4,905 | 5,069 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| Energy products | 1,805 | 1,834 | 1,785 | 1.6 | -2.6 | 6,048 | 7,002 | 15.8 | 21.8 |
| Forestry products | 2,273 | 2,375 | 2,332 | 4.5 | -1.8 | 8,488 | 9,274 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| Industrial goods and materials | 2,917 | 3,046 | 3,039 | 4.4 | -0.2 | 10,366 | 11,864 | 14.4 | 17.3 |
| Machinery and equipment | 3,213 | 3,346 | 3,422 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 10,656 | 13,077 | 22.7 | 27.5 |
| Automotive products | 3,978 | 4,148 | 4,589 | 4.3 | 10.6 | 15,742 | 16,741 | 6.3 | 11.4 |
| Other consumer goods | 436 | 445 | 436 | 2.0 | -2.0 | 1,411 | 1,750 | 24.0 | 23.1 |
| Special transactions trade | 680 | 747 | 719 | 9.8 | -3.7 | 2,265 | 2,793 | 23.3 | 25.3 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 10,061 | 10,433 | 11,057 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 36,023 | 41,478 | 15.1 | 20.1 |
| Other countries | 4,792 | 5,074 | 5,014 | 5.9 | -1.2 | 18,115 | 19,840 | 9.5 | 6.4 |
| Total | 14,853 | 15,506 | 16,071 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 54,137 | 61,318 | 13.3 | 15.4 |
| Trade by commodity group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agnicultural and fishing products | 932 | 979 | 979 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.577 | 3,814 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| Energy products | 532 | 516 | . 639 | -2.9 | 23.7 | 2,478 | 2,203 | -11.1 | -16.9 |
| Forestry products | 130 | 134 | 132 | 2.9 | -1.2 | 513 | 529 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Industrial goods and materials | 2,856 | 2,931 | 2,977 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 9,993 | 11,563 | 15.7 | 17.2 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4,756 | 5,017 | 5,183 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 16,561 | 19,675 | 18.8 | 23.5 |
| Automotive products | 3,438 | 3,679 | 3,830 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 12,855 | 14,544 | 13.1 | 16.8 |
| Other consumer goods | 1,809 | 1,882 | 1,850 | 4.1 | -1.7 | 6,818 | 7,343 | 7.7 | 6.2 |
| Special transactions trade | 401 | 368 | 481 | -8.4 | 30.8 | 1,342 | 1,647 | 22.7 | 42.2 |

## Wholesale trade <br> April 1994 (preliminary)

## Wholesale activity continues to increase

Led by a strong performance from distributors of agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, periodicals and newspapers, newsprint and other products (for survey purposes, these distributors are collectively referred to as wholesalers of "other products") total wholesale merchants' sales rose for the third straight month. April's increase of 0.5\% from March brought total sales (seasonally adjusted) to $\$ 18.5$ billion.

## Wholesale merchants' sales




1 The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

## Six Industry groups post higher sales

In this survey, wholesale merchants are classified into nine industry groups according to type of goods handled. In April six industry groups (accounting for
$50 \%$ of total sales) posted higher sales. Wholesalers of "other products" set the pace with a $3.0 \%$ increase in sales from March, their third consecutive monthly increase.

Representing about $10 \%$ of all wholesale activity, distributors of lumber and building materials also increased sales in April ( $+2.8 \%$ to $\$ 1.7$ billion). This followed weak growth in March. Although exports were down in April, higher wholesale sales may be partly attributable to increased building activity; housing starts in Canada rose substantially in April.

Elsewhere, wholesalers of apparel and dry goods sold 6.3\% more in April than in March. This rise followed five straight months of declines and helped place April's sales for this group above the April 1993 level. Higher sales were also reported in April by: distributors of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies ( $+1.4 \%$ ); wholesalers of motor vehicles ( $+0.4 \%$ ); wholesalers of household goods ( $+0.6 \%$ ).

Food, beverage, drug and tobacco wholesalers recorded a $1.7 \%$ decline in April. This followed a $1.1 \%$ increase in March and declines in February ( $-1.1 \%$ ) and January ( $-1.4 \%$ ).

## Reglonal sales movements vary

Regionally, sales movements were mixed. The largest increases came in British Columbia ( $+1.8 \%$ ), Ontario ( $+0.6 \%$ ) and New Brunswick ( $+4.1 \%$ ). Accounting for approximately $15 \%$ of all sales, British Columbia continued to show strong growth, recording its fourth consecutive monthly increase since December 1993.

## Inventorles

Inventory levels rose for the second month in a row ( $+0.7 \%$ to $\$ 26.9$ billion). The largest increases were by distributors of other products ( $+2.8 \%$ ) and wholesalers of food ( $+2.1 \%$ ).

The inventories to sales ratio remained at 1.45:1 for the second month in a row.

## Unadjusted

Total sales stood $11.8 \%$ higher than a year earlier, led by strong growth in other machinery, equipment and supplies (includes commodities such as computers, office machines, etc.), up $22.5 \%$. Inventory levels stood 4.1\% above levels in April 1993.

Wholesale merchants' Inventorles


Avaliable on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The April 1994 issue of Wholesale trade (63-008, $\$ 16 / \$ 160$ ) will be available the second week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division.

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. ©


1 The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.


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The Dally, June 21, 1994

Wholesale merchants' sales

| Trade group | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1993 \end{gathered}$ | March $1994{ }^{r}$ | April 1994 p | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1993 \\ \text { to April } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1993 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 1994 \text { r } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ 1994 \text { r } \end{gathered}$ | March 1994 r | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { 1994p } \end{aligned}$ | March 1994 to April 1994 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { April } \\ 1993 \text { to } \\ \text { April } \\ 1994 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | unadjusted |  |  |  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products |  |  |  | 4,302 | 4,576 | 4,409 | 2.5 | 4,315 | 4,622 | 4,570 | 4,622 | 4,546 | -1.7 | 5.3 |
| Apparel and dry goods | 408 | 522 | 410 | 0.4 | 428 | 437 | 421 | 420 | 447 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| Household goods | 551 | 585 | 546 | -1.0 | 580 | 558 | 566 | 583 | 586; | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 1,904 | 2,450 | 2,240 | 17.6 | 1,781 | 2,026 | 2,030 | 2,074 | 2,083 | 0.4 | 16.9 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and building materials | 1,638 | 1,565 | 1,736 | 6.0 | 1,597 | 1,701 | 1,666 | 1,677 | 1,723 | 2.8 | 7.9 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 429 | 408 | 472 | 10.1 | 355 | 440 | 431 | 424 | 413 | -2.6 | 16.3 |
| Other machinery, equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26.3 |
| Other products | 2,711 | 3,037 | 3,100 | 14.4 | 2,630 | 2,806 | 2,823 | 2,912 | 2,999 | 3.0 | 14.0 |
| Total, all trades | 16,487 | 19,589 | 18,434 | 11.8 | 16,259 | 17,998 | 18,007 | 18,404 | 18,497 | 0.5 | 13.8 |
| Provinces and territories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prince Edward Island | 36 | 41 | 44 | 24.2 | 40 | 44 | 43 | 46 | 48 | 4.5 | 20.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 345 | 400 | 403 | 16.9 | 343 | 411 | 393 | 412 | 411 | -0.2 | 20.0 |
| New Brunswick | 223 | 235 | 248 | 11.0 | 231 | 245 | 231 | 245 | 255 | 4.1 | 10.5 |
| Quebec | 3,911 | 4,393 | 4,039 | 3.3 | 3,941 | 4,217 | 4,210 | 4,216 | 4,210 | -0.1 | 6.8 |
| Ontario | 6,843 | 8,385 | 7,734 | 13.0 | 6,638 | 7,440 | 7,488 | 7,627 | 7,669 | 0.6 | 15.5 |
| Manitoba | 583 | 620 | 622 | 6.6 | 588 | 596 | 597 | 628 | 619 | -1.4 | 5.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 495 | 550 | 586 | 18.5 | 519 | 550 | 558 | 593 | 600 | 1.1 | 15.5 |
| Alberta | 1,515 | 1,860 | 1,804 | 19.1 | 1,494 | 1,763 | 1,757 | 1,796 | 1,796 | -- | 20.2 |
| British Columbia | 2,360 | 2,916 | 2,768 | 17.3 | 2,268 | 2,531 | 2,534 | 2,633 | 2,679 | 1.8 | 18.1 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 20 | 22 | 22 | 7.7 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 7.2 | 10.1 |

[^0]Whoiesale merchants' inventorles

| Trade group | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1993 \end{gathered}$ | March 1994 | April 1994 p | $\begin{array}{r} \text { April } \\ 1993 \\ \text { to April } \\ 1994 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ 1993 \end{gathered}$ | Jan. 1994 「 | Feb. $1994{ }^{\text {r }}$ | March $1994{ }^{\text {r }}$ | April 1994 | March <br> 1994 <br> to April <br> 1994 | April 1993 to April 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% <br> change | \$ millions |  |  |  |  | \% change |  |
|  | unadjusted |  |  |  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada • seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, beverage, drug and <br> $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllll} & 3,2,3 \\ \text { tobacco products } & 3,276 & 3,185 & 3,449 & 5.3 & 3,308 & 3,336 & 3,236 & 3,358 & 3,430 & 2.1 & 3.7\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel and dry goods |  |  |  | 936 | 1,041 | 1,047 | 11.9 | 931 | 1,063 | 1,062 | 1,047 | 1,055 | 0.7 | 13.3 |
| Household goods | 1,260 | 1,229 | 1,239 | -1.7 | 1,260 | 1,299 | 1,283 | 1,268 | 1,259 | -0.7 | -0.1 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 4,178 | 3,657 | 3,680 | -11.9 | 4,022 | 3,511 | 3,470 | 3,495 | 3,515 | 0.6 | -12.6 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and building materials | 2,831 | 3,055 | 3,042 | 18.4 6.6 | 2,634 | 2,460 | 2,509 | 2,548 | 2,850 | 0.1 -0.9 | 18.1 6.5 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 1,266 | 1,359 | 1,418 | 12.0 | 1,203 | 1,265 | 1,283 | 1,297 | 1,326 | 2.2 | 10.2 |
| Other machinery, equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other products | 3,479 | 3,683 | 3,812 | 9.6 | 3,380 | 3,570 | 3,546 | 3,571 | 3,670 | 2.8 | 8.6 |
| Total, all trades | 26,718 | 27,107 | 27,821 | 4.1 | 25,936 | 26,843 | 26,502 | 26,694 | 26,889 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| ${ }^{7}$ Revised figures. <br> p Preliminary figures. <br> - Amount too small to be expres | ssed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Export and import price indexes <br> April 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes $(1986=100)$ on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes $(1986=100)$ are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Avallable on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The April 1994 issue of Canadian international merchandise trade ( $65-001, \$ 18.20 / \$ 182$ ) will be available the last week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

## Quarterly demographic statistics January to March 1994

Preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories as of April 1, 1994 are now available.

Avaliable on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6516 and 6982.

These estimates will appear in Quarterly demographic statistics (91-002, $\$ 8 / \$ 32$ ) in a few weeks.

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division.

For further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-9512990), Health Statistics Division.

For further information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

## Construction type plywood <br> April 1994

In April, production of construction type plywood totalled 162770 cubic metres, a $5.7 \%$ increase from 153921 cubic metres in April 1993.

For January to April 1994, production totalled 622485 cubic metres, a $0.03 \%$ increase from 622281 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (ievel 1).
The April 1994 issue of Construction type plywood (35-001, $\$ 6 / \$ 60$ ) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

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

## Production, shipments and stocks of sawmilis in British Columbla <br> April 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2911993 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1994, a 2.0\% decrease from 2971442 cubic metres in April 1993.

For January to April 1994, production totalled 12024752 cubic metres, up $2.3 \%$ from 11749947 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

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

The April 1994 issue of Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia ( $35-003, \$ 8 / \$ 80$ ) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

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

## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

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H2Z 1X4
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K1A 0 T6
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[^0]:    $r$ Revised figures.
    p Preliminary figures.

    - Amount too small to be expressed.

