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MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1990** 3
Intended investment on new fixed assets for 1990 is currently estimated to be \$142.9 billion or 6.4% over the preliminary estimate for actual expenditures in 1989.
- **Security Transactions with Non-residents, May 1990** 7
In May 1990, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by a record \$2.2 billion, an abrupt reversal from their previous month's net investment of \$2.5 billion.
- **Building Permits, May 1990** 9
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada was down 9.4% in May to \$2,611.6 million, from \$2,883.6 million in April.

(Continued on page 2)

Juristat Bulletin: Drug Possession Offences in Canada

Drug possession offences comprised almost two-thirds of all drug offences between 1980 and 1989. In 1989, there were 58,459 illicit drug possession offences reported by the police, a rate of 165 offences for every 100,000 people in Canada. This represents a 32% decline from the 1980 rate of 243 possession offences per 100,000 population.

The cannabis possession offence rate declined by 50% during the past decade, from 225 per 100,000 population in 1980 to 111 per 100,000 population in 1989. This decline was not steady, occurring mostly between 1981 and 1983. Cocaine possession offences constitute an increasing minority of possession offences in Canada. In 1989, the cocaine possession offence rate of 27 per 100,000 was nine times higher than the 1980 rate of almost three offences per 100,000.

Among the provinces, British Columbia generally reported the highest possession offence rate over the past decade (309 per 100,000 population in 1989). Quebec consistently reported the lowest possession offence rate throughout the 1980s (71 per 100,000 population in 1989).

In all provinces except Quebec and Manitoba, cannabis possession offences comprised over one-half of the total possession offences reported in 1989. In Quebec, almost 40% of offences involved cocaine. In Manitoba, 58% of reported offences involved drugs other than cannabis or cocaine.

Juristat Service Bulletin - Drug Possession Offences in Canada (Vol.10, No.11, \$3.70) released today, examines trends in drug possession offences across Canada during the 1980s.

For more information on this Juristat bulletin, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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Travel-log - Touriscope

Summer 1990 Issue

The Summer issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter is now available.

The feature article reveals how Canadians are opting for getaway holidays, one of the fastest growing travel market segments.

This release also includes a look at Florida, the number one destination in terms of nights spent outside the country by Canadians; a profile of the teacher travel market; Mid-Atlantic region visitors to Canada; households past, present and future; and travel and the disabled.

The Summer issue of *Travel-log - Touriscope* (87-003, \$10.50/\$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment in Canada

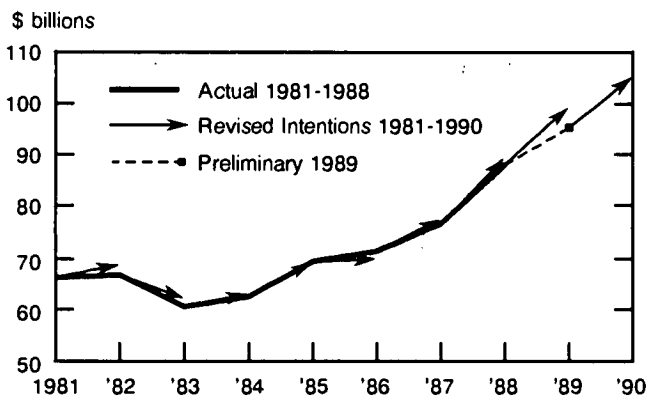
Revised Intentions 1990

Intended investment on new fixed assets for 1990 is currently estimated to be \$142.9 billion or 6.4% over the preliminary estimate for actual expenditures in 1989 (\$134.3 billion). The growth consists of increased spending on construction (4.4%) and on machinery and equipment (9.8%).

The current estimate is down 0.9% from an earlier survey of investment intentions released in March. There are downward revisions in four sectors: forestry (7.5%), housing (6.6%), manufacturing (4.4%) and agriculture/fishing (1.0%). But these were largely offset by upward revisions in finance (5.4%), government (4.1%), commercial services (4.1%), trade (3.0%) and utilities (1.9%).

Chart 1

Revised Capital Expenditures Excluding Expenditures on Housing



Highlights of spending intentions for 1990, compared with the preliminary estimate for actual expenditures in 1989, are as follows:

Note to Users

Revised spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between the end of April and the beginning of July. They replace the first intentions, which were based on a survey conducted between November and early February.

Past differences between revised intentions and actual expenditures are shown in the accompanying chart 1. Over the period 1981-1988, revised intentions overestimated actual expenditures in all years except for 1985 and 1986, when actual expenditures were higher.

Business Sector

- In the business sector, intended spending is \$86.2 billion, an increase of 9.7% over 1989.
- Increases for mining (up to \$7.8 billion from \$7.3 billion in 1989) were accounted for by a 14.6% (\$0.7 billion) increase in petroleum and gas wells. Gold mines registered the sharpest decline.
- In manufacturing, investment is now expected to increase by 6.1% (up to \$21.5 billion from \$20.3 billion in 1989). Contributors to this increase are primary metals and chemical and chemical products industries. Transportation equipment and paper and allied industries lead those industries which show declines. The revised capital spending estimates are lower than the first round of expressed intentions (11.0% increase over 1989) due to decreases in primary metals and food and beverages.
- An estimate of \$24.3 billion for utilities represents an increase of 20.1% over 1989 expenditures. Over half of the \$4.1 billion increase is in electric power.
- The trade, finance and commercial industries plan to spend \$26.8 billion in 1990, up 6.9% over 1989. The leading contributors are the commercial services group, followed by banks and wholesale trade.

Government and Institutions

- An anticipated 12.9% increase in planned capital spending by all levels of government (up to \$14.5 billion in 1990 from \$12.8 billion in 1989) is mainly accounted for by municipal governments, which plan a spending increase of 18.1% to \$6.8 billion.
- Planned investments by the institutions group, as a whole, are expected to increase by 13.2% to \$4.8 billion in 1990 from \$4.3 billion in 1989. This increase is accounted for by the plans of hospitals, universities and schools.

1990 Revised Investment Intentions Compared to 1989

Chart 2

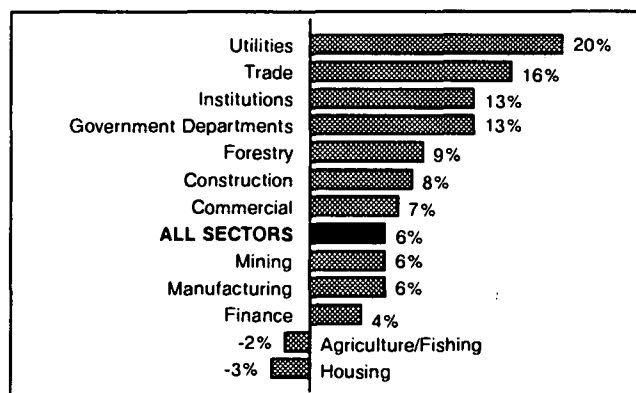
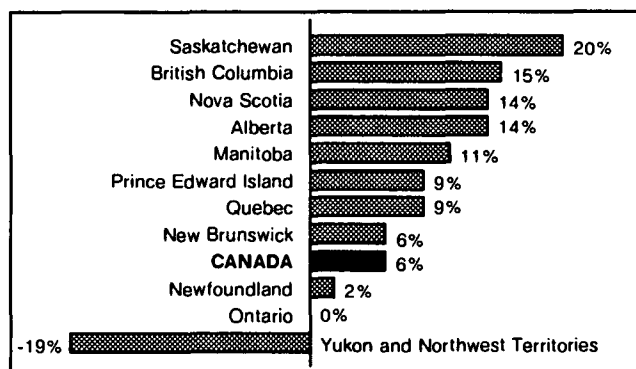


Chart 3



Housing

- The \$37.4 billion for residential construction represents a 3.3% decrease from 1989 expenditures. This is much weaker than the original estimate of a 3.6% increase over 1989.

Provincial Comparisons of Public and Private Investment

On a regional basis, the growth rate in planned capital expenditures is highest for Saskatchewan, with a 20.1% increase over 1989 (see chart 3). All other provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland, Ontario and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, exceed the national average increase of 6.4%.

Ontario registered the highest downward revision (4.1%) from the earlier 1990 intentions. Decreases are also reported in Newfoundland (2.8%), Saskatchewan (1.2%), the Yukon and Northwest Territories (1.0%) and Quebec (0.4%). Increases over the 1990 intentions ranged from 8.3% reported for New Brunswick to 0.9% in British Columbia.

Additional statistics for provinces by industry or according to private and public categories are available on CANSIM: matrices 1190-1230 by 4's (1190, 1194 ... 1230) and 1066-1079. These matrices now include revised intentions for 1990, the preliminary actual for 1989 and actual expenditures for earlier years.

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1990 (61-206, \$30) will be available mid-August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589) or John Foley (613-951-2591 or 613-951-9815), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional Reference Centres may also be contacted. □

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total Capital Expenditures			Revised Intentions 1990/ Intentions 1990	Revised Intentions 1990/ Preliminary 1989
	1989 Preliminary	1990 Intentions	1990 Revised Intentions		
	(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	3,284	3,253	3,221	-1.0	-1.9
Forestry	273	323	299	-7.5	9.4
Mining	7,307	7,751	7,769	0.2	6.3
Construction	2,100	2,238	2,277	1.8	8.4
Manufacturing	20,302	22,530	21,540	-4.4	6.1
Utilities	20,246	23,869	24,316	1.9	20.1
Trade	3,330	3,746	3,859	3.0	15.9
Finance	11,147	11,015	11,609	5.4	4.1
Commercial	10,596	10,881	11,327	4.1	6.9
Sub-total Business	78,585	85,606	86,217	0.7	9.7
Institutions	4,270	4,726	4,835	2.3	13.2
Government departments	12,810	13,896	14,465	4.1	12.9
Sub-total Social	17,080	18,622	19,300	3.6	13.0
Housing	38,682	40,057	37,413	-6.6	-3.3
Canada Total	134,347	144,285	142,930	-0.9	6.4

Summary of Provinces and Territories 1989 to 1990¹

No.	Item		Capital Expenditures			Revised Intentions 1990/ Intentions 1990	Revised Intentions 1990/ Preliminary 1989
			Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total		
			(Millions of Dollars)			% change	
Atlantic Region:							
1	Newfoundland	1989	1,346	720	2,066		
		1990	1,534	634	2,168		
		1990	1,469	637	2,106	-2.8	1.9
2	Prince Edward Island	1989	286	119	405		
		1990	302	119	421		
		1990	305	137	442	5.0	9.1
3	Nova Scotia	1989	2,057	1,337	3,394		
		1990	2,168	1,425	3,593		
		1990	2,249	1,629	3,878	7.9	14.2
4	New Brunswick	1989	1,740	1,148	2,888		
		1990	1,838	992	2,830		
		1990	1,851	1,213	3,064	8.3	6.1
5	Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1989	5,430	3,323	8,753		
		1990	5,843	3,169	9,012		
		1990	5,874	3,616	9,490	5.3	8.4
6	Quebec	1989	18,698	10,858	29,556		
		1990	19,351	12,874	32,225		
		1990	19,812	12,287	32,099	-0.4	8.6
7	Ontario	1989	34,534	20,836	55,370		
		1990	35,016	22,520	57,536		
		1990	32,738	22,439	55,177	-4.1	-0.4
Prairie Region:							
8	Manitoba	1989	2,772	1,349	4,121		
		1990	3,078	1,422	4,500		
		1990	3,095	1,460	4,555	1.2	10.5
9	Saskatchewan	1989	2,863	1,475	4,338		
		1990	3,400	1,873	5,273		
		1990	3,427	1,783	5,210	-1.2	20.1
10	Alberta	1989	10,103	5,180	15,283		
		1990	11,500	5,362	16,862		
		1990	11,965	5,406	17,371	3.0	13.6
11	Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1989	15,739	8,004	23,743		
		1990	17,978	8,656	26,635		
		1990	18,487	8,649	27,136	1.9	14.3
12	British Columbia	1989	10,194	5,536	15,730		
		1990	11,681	6,225	17,906		
		1990	11,656	6,411	18,067	0.9	14.8
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1989	933	262	1,195		
		1990	686	286	972		
		1990	750	213	963	-1.0	-19.5
14	Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1989	85,527	48,820	134,347		
		1990	90,554	53,731	144,285		
		1990	89,317	53,613	142,930	-0.9	6.4

¹ Preliminary actual 1989, followed by Intentions 1990, and then Revised Intentions 1990.

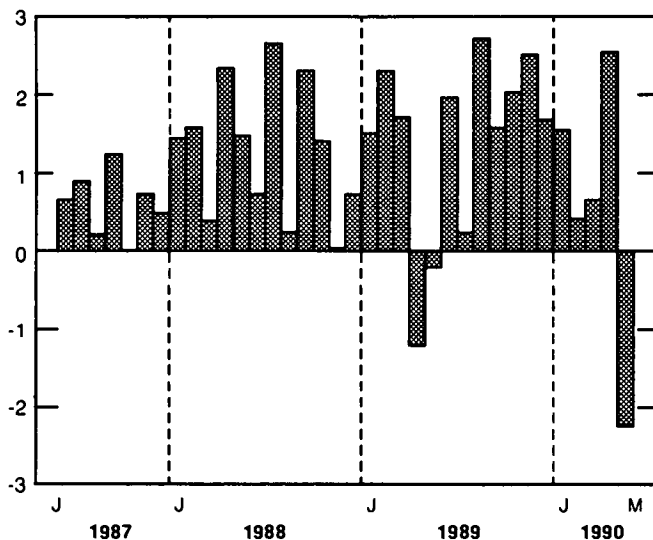
NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

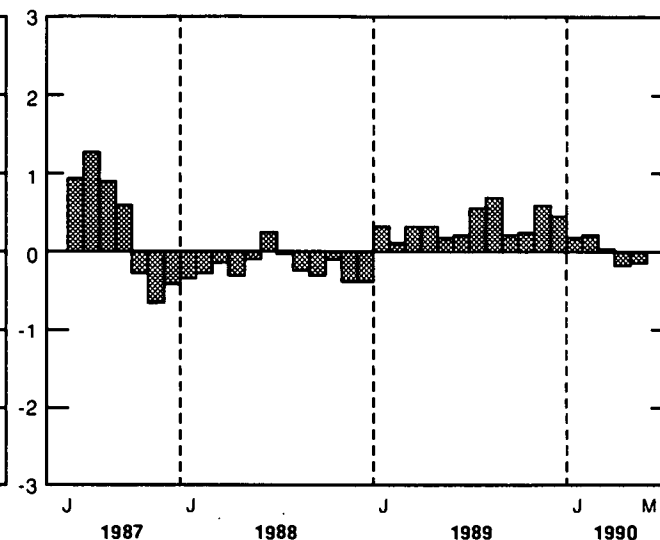
Canadian Bonds

\$ Billions



Canadian Stocks

\$ Billions



Security Transactions with Non-residents

May 1990

Canadian Securities

In May 1990, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by a record \$2.2 billion, an abrupt reversal from their previous month's net investment of \$2.5 billion. The net disinvestment in the current month was entirely driven by trading in the secondary market, with foreign investment in net new issues virtually nil.

In the secondary market, the net disinvestment of \$2.3 billion by non-residents in May followed four months of erratic but smaller movements totalling a \$710 million net investment. In May, the reduction was widespread geographically. The gross value of trading, which continued to be largely in federal government issues, reached an unprecedented level of \$24 billion.

Foreign investment in net new issues was negligible in May, the result of both lower new issues and higher retirements compared to the previous month. New placements of \$1.6 billion were

mainly represented by a few large placements in the U.S. market by the provinces and their enterprises. These were offset by an equivalent \$1.6 billion of retirements, notably maturing domestic issues of the federal government.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks declined by \$129 million in May, a second consecutive reduction in contrast to continuous foreign net investments since December 1988. Again, the net disinvestment was widespread geographically. After declining since the beginning of this year, Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, rose sharply in May, recording a 7.2% increase.

Foreign Securities

Residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by \$400 million in May, the second substantial monthly reduction since May 1989. Net selling occurred in both U.S. stocks (\$344 million) and overseas stocks (\$56 million). The gross value of stock turnover rose sharply to \$6.0 billion, second only to the record in October 1987. Residents were net sellers of \$285 million of foreign bonds in May, reversing net purchases of \$785 million in April 1990.

The May 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15.80/\$158) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities				Foreign Securities			
	Bonds		Stocks	Total	Bonds	Stocks	Total	
	Outstanding bonds	New issues ¹						
\$ millions								
1989								
December	1,004	670	1,674	457	2,130	-20	-6	-27
1990								
January	608	943	1,551	162	1,713	-639	-94	-733
February	-89	499	410	224	634	552	43	595
March	-413	1,054	641	21	661	346	-46	300
April	604	1,939	2,544	-166	2,378	-785	135	-650
May	-2,287	47	-2,240	-129	-2,369	285	400	685
January to May								
1989	1,515	2,672	4,186	1,175	5,361	-431	540	109
1990	-1,574	4,482	2,908	102	3,010	-247	418	171

¹ Net of retirements.

Building Permits

May 1990

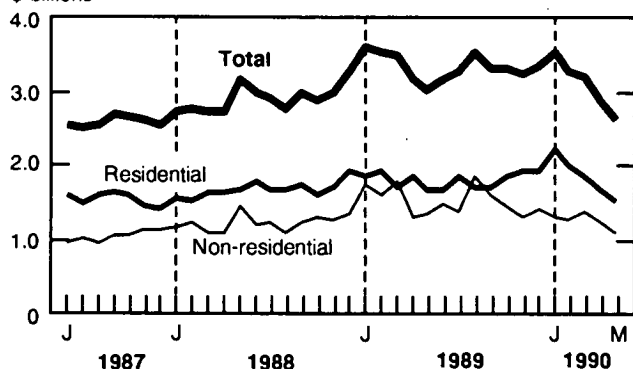
Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada was down 9.4% in May to \$2,611.6 million, from \$2,883.6 million in April. Once again, both construction sectors (residential and non-residential) were responsible for the decrease.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

\$ billions



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Residential Sector

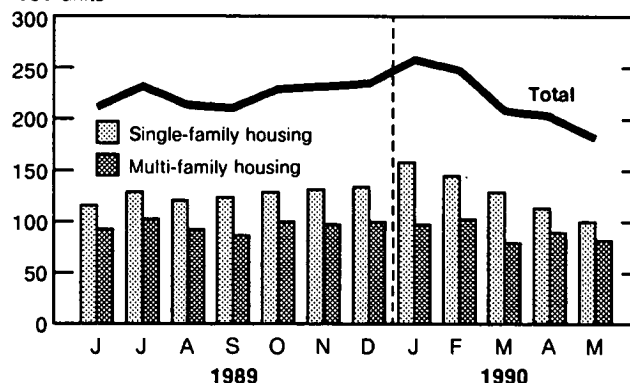
- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 8.1% in May to \$1,525.1 million, from \$1,659.8 million in April.
- The single-family dwelling sector decreased 8.5% to \$1,041.9 million, while the multi-family dwelling sector fell 7.4% to \$483.2 million.
- Losses in the value of residential building permits were reported in all regions in May.

- The number of dwelling units authorized in May dropped 10.3% to 181,092 units at an annual rate (98,880 single-detached and 82,212 multiple dwellings) from the 201,924 units authorized in April.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

'000 units



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits declined 11.2% in May to \$1,086.5 million, from \$1,223.8 million in April.
- Decreases were registered in the industrial sector, which fell 21.4% to \$198.3 million, and the institutional sector, which dropped 41.1% to \$195.5 million. The commercial sector increased 8.3% to \$692.7 million.
- On a regional basis, British Columbia was the only region to report a gain in the value of non-residential building permits in May.

Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

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 which can obscure the short-term trend.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2585), for analysis information or Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 21, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 21, 1990 totalled 262 440 tonnes, an increase of 4.2% over the preceding week's total of 251 936 tonnes, but down 12.3% from the year-earlier level of 299 366 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 8 007 524 tonnes, a decrease of 9.8% from 8 881 216 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

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

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.2% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 4.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 1.2% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.3% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

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

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Cable Television, 1989.
Catalogue number 56-205**

(Canada: \$26.00; United States: US\$31.00; Other Countries: US\$36.00).

**Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), May 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007**

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551.00; United States: US\$66.10/US\$661.00; Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771.00).

**Juristat, Vol. 10, No. 11 – Drug Possession
Offences in Canada, 1989.**

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$3.90/\$78.00; United States: US\$4.70/US\$94.00; Other Countries: US\$5.45/US\$109.00).

**Travel-log – Touriscope, Summer issue, 1990.
Catalogue number 87-003**

(Canada: \$10.50/\$42.00; United States: US\$12.50/US\$50.00; Other Countries: US\$14.75/US\$59.00).

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