



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 30, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1990**  
 Non-residential construction prices in Canada rose 1.7% in the second quarter of 1990, the largest quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1989. 2
- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, July 1990**  
 Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products increased 4.2% over June 1990. 3
- **Youth Crime in Canada, 1986-1988**  
 During the 1986 to 1988 period, an average of 173,000 youths (12 to 17 years old) were apprehended by the police each year. 5

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Second Quarter 1990

Non-residential construction prices in Canada rose 1.7% to 127.5 in the second quarter of 1990, the largest quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1989. The year-over-year increase of 4.2% showed a slight decline from the previous quarter. This compares with an annual increase of 7.5% in the second quarter of 1989.

Prices in Halifax rose 1.5% in the second quarter and 3.3% over the same period one year ago. The value of construction starts in the Atlantic provinces increased approximately 50% during the first six months of 1990 compared to the same period in 1989. However this figure was greatly influenced by two large projects, one in Cape Breton and one in Moncton.

Montreal showed an increase of 1.7% over the first quarter of 1990. The three previous quarters had figures of 0.4%, 0.5% and 0.3%. The number of hours worked in the greater Montreal area by the construction trades (commercial and residential) for the first three months increased 3.3% over the same period one year ago (Commission de la construction du Quebec) and on May 20, 1990 the Quebec Minister of Labour imposed a three-year decree on construction wages, thereby bringing stability to the pricing policies of construction estimators.

Price increases in Toronto (1.9%) and Ottawa (1.5%) in the second quarter were reportedly influenced by strikes by several construction trades. As these labour negotiations were not completely settled until July, the full potential effect of the labour increases may only show in the third quarter.

In Toronto, some prices in the non-residential market are showing signs of weakening, but some contractors continue to use current price levels when preparing tenders.

Construction activity in Alberta has flattened out and this is reflected in modest increases in Edmonton (0.9%) and Calgary (0.9%). The postponement or cancellation of some previously proposed multi-million dollar resource industry projects has caused some concern in the construction industry and may contribute to a softening in construction prices in the near future.

Although prices in Vancouver only rose 0.7% in the second quarter, construction activity continues to be moderately strong and indications are it will remain so over the next couple of years.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.**

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

For further information regarding this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1990  
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
Quarterly Indexes								
<b>1989</b>								
Second Quarter	109.1	115.8	119.9	127.5	116.5	116.8	116.6	122.4
Third Quarter	109.8	116.2	120.1	128.4	119.0	119.6	118.2	123.3
Fourth Quarter	110.0	116.8	121.4	129.3	120.1	120.9	119.8	124.3
<b>1990</b>								
First Quarter	111.0	117.3	123.0	130.3	122.1	122.9	122.1	125.4
Second Quarter	112.7	119.3	124.8	132.8	123.2	124.0	122.9	127.5
Percentage Change								
Fourth/Third Quarter 1989	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8
First Quarter 1990/ Fourth Quarter 1989	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9
Second/First Quarter 1990	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.7
Second Quarter 1990/1989	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.2	5.8	6.2	5.4	4.2

### Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

July 1990

#### Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted preliminary estimates of July sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.2 million cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>), an increase of 4.2% from June, following the 3.5% drop registered in the previous month. All four major products contributed to this July increase.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.9% from July 1989, reaching 7.2 million cubic metres. Motor gasoline, diesel fuel and heavy fuel oil

sales were all up over July 1989 (1.3%, 1.8% and 12.7%, respectively).

- Total product sales for 1990 now lag 0.8% behind volumes recorded in the first seven months of 1989. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales have grown 10.6%, while sales of light fuel oil, motor gasoline and diesel fuel have declined 1.0%, 0.8% and 3.0% respectively.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.**

The July 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

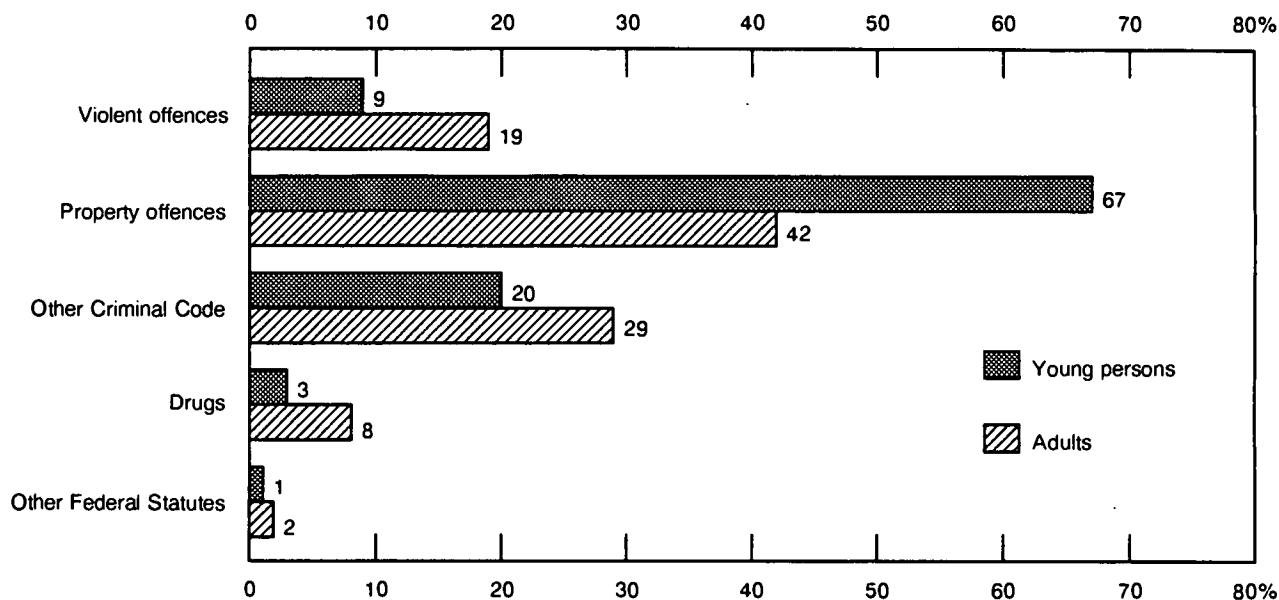
For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**

	April 1990	May <sup>r</sup> 1990	June <sup>r</sup> 1990	July <sup>p</sup> 1990	July 1990/ June 1990
<b>Adjusted for Seasonal Variation</b>					
(thousands of cubic metres)					%
<b>Total, All Products</b>	<b>7 123.1</b>	<b>7 196.0</b>	<b>6 946.4</b>	<b>7 237.8</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 851.4	2 929.5	2 833.6	2 916.7	+ 2.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 290.8	1 371.9	1 363.0	1 409.0	+ 3.4
Light Fuel Oil	584.1	570.4	617.8	623.5	+ 0.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	972.5	910.1	773.9	873.2	+ 12.8
<b>Total</b>					
	July 1989	July 1990	January- July 1989	January- July 1990	Cumulative 1990/1989
<b>Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation</b>					
(thousands of cubic metres)					%
<b>Total, All Products</b>	<b>6 982.3</b>	<b>7 185.8</b>	<b>48 613.4</b>	<b>48 238.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 153.2	3 195.2	19 706.4	19 551.3	-0.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 393.4	1 419.1	9 583.4	9 299.0	-3.0
Light Fuel Oil	148.4	189.5	4 123.9	4 084.3	-1.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	650.3	732.7	5 293.2	5 854.9	+ 10.6

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>r</sup> Revised.

Percentage of Young Persons and Adults Charged by the Police, by Type of Offence, Canada, (average 1986-1988<sup>1</sup>)



<sup>1</sup> Data are from the U.C.R survey and exclude traffic offences, provincial statutes, municipal by-laws and the YOA.

## Youth Crime in Canada 1986-1988

During the 1986 to 1988 period, an average of 173,000 youths (12 to 17 years old) were apprehended by the police each year. Of these, 65% were charged by the police and 35% were dealt with "unofficially".

During those three years, approximately two-thirds of the youths charged by the police under the *Criminal Code* and other Federal Statutes in Canada were charged with property crimes. Approximately 31% were charged with theft of \$1,000 and under, 23% for breaking and entering and the remainder for theft of a motor vehicle (5%), possession of stolen goods (4%), fraud (2%) and theft over \$1,000 (1%).

Although the majority (84% on average) of youths charged by police were male, the number of female youths charged increased at a slightly greater rate than male youths during this time. Specifically, the increase in the number of females charged with violent offences was 11% higher than for males.

Of those persons charged, 67% of young persons were charged in connection with property crimes as

compared to 42% of adults. Conversely, for the remaining offence categories, the proportion of adults charged was greater than for youths.

Among the 10 provinces, the number of *Criminal Code* and other Federal Statute offences per 10,000 youths, on average, increased by 2% between 1986 and 1988. Overall the rates were higher among the Western than the Eastern provinces. The two jurisdictions that registered the highest increases in their rates over the three years were Prince Edward Island (36%) and Alberta (27%).

Of the most significant dispositions handed down by Youth Courts, 19% of young persons found guilty were sentenced to secure or open custody, 16% to a fine, 52% were given a probation order and 6% a community service order, 5% were given an absolute discharge and 2% received an "other" sentence.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 12, *Youth Crime in Canada, 1986-1988* (85-002, \$3.90/\$78) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023) or the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6648). ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Rigid Insulating Board

July 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 007 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1990, a decrease of 25.4% compared to 4 029 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1989.

For January to July 1990, year-to-date shipments amounted to 21 295 (revised figures) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 24 563 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 13.3%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).**

The July 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

### Electric Power Statistics

June 1990

#### Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in June 1990 decreased to 33 296 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 4.9% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 37.5% to 1 266 GWh, while imports climbed from 652 GWh to 1 843 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 234 318 GWh, down 5.4% from the previous year. Exports, at 6 217 GWh, were down 46.2%, while imports, at 11 548 GWh, were up 133.5%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.**

The June 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Leisure and Personal Services

Preliminary Estimates 1988

In 1988, total revenue for selected leisure and personal service industries increased approximately 18%, more than doubling the previous year's growth. The acceleration in growth was broadly-based among the industry groups; small businesses (earnings below \$2 million) contributed about three-quarters of the overall increase in revenue.

Preliminary 1988 revenue estimates for the leisure and personal service industries are now available in the Volume 2, Number 3 issue of the *Service Industry Bulletin* (63-015, \$7.20/\$43). See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact S. Beyer (613-951-3492), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

### Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals

1987-88

In 1987-88, community college spending reached \$3.7 billion, public vocational schools spent \$107 million and paramedical training expenses in hospitals totalled \$78 million. Community college expenditures made up 0.7% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), virtually unchanged from the previous few years.

Community college spending rose 7.5% in 1987-88. However, vocational school expenditures dropped 37% as a number of schools in this category became part of the community college system in 1987-88.

Salaries and benefits made up approximately two-thirds of total expenditures in community colleges and in vocational schools.

The *Education Statistics Bulletin*, Vol. 12, No. 4, *Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals*, 1987-88 (81-002, \$4.90/\$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products,**  
Quarter Ended June 30, 1990.

**Catalogue number 35-006**

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27.00; United States:  
US\$8.00/US\$32.00; Other Countries:  
US\$9.50/US\$38.00).

**Production, Sales and Stocks of Major  
Appliances, July 1990.**

**Catalogue number 43-010**

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States:  
US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries:  
US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

**Gypsum Products, July 1990.**

**Catalogue number 44-003**

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States:  
US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries:  
US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

**Service Industry Bulletin - Leisure and Personal  
Services, Preliminary Estimates 1988.**

**Catalogue number 63-015**

(Canada: \$7.20/\$43.00; United States:  
US\$8.65/US\$52.00; Other Countries:  
US\$10.00/US\$60.00).

**Education Statistics Bulletin - Financial  
Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational  
Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals,  
1987-1988.**

**Catalogue number 81-002**

(Canada: \$4.90/\$49.00; United States:  
US\$5.90/US\$59.00; Other Countries:  
US\$6.90/69.00).

**Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 12, Youth  
Crime in Canada, 1986-1988.**

**Catalogue number 85-002**

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

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### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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

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