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Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1991 are estimated to be \$140.3 billion, a small increase of 2.8% above \$136.4 billion in 1990.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1990** 6
Unemployment insurance benefits paid in 1990 totalled \$13.2 billion, up 14.4% from 1989.
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1990** 8
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$523.41, up 5.4% over a year earlier.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment

Intentions 1991

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1991 are estimated to be \$140.3 billion, a small increase of 2.8% over the preliminary estimate for actual expenditures in 1990 (\$136.4 billion). However, it follows a 0.2% increase in 1990 over 1989. Investment in 1991 is anticipated to increase 1.7% on construction and 4.8% on machinery and equipment. The current 1990 estimate implies a downward revision of 5.5 percentage points from the survey of investment intentions released in March 1990.

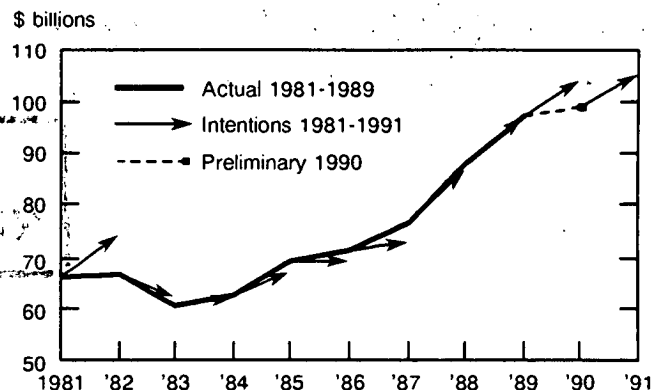
Note to Users:

Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November and early February.

Past differences between intentions and actual capital spending are shown in Chart 1. Over the period 1981 to 1989, intentions underestimated actual expenditures with the exception of 1982 and 1983 which overestimated the realized expenditures.

Chart 1

Capital Expenditures Excluding Expenditures on Housing



The driving force behind 1991 investment intentions comes from the energy industries, most notably from electric power, petroleum, and gas pipelines. They account for \$5.1 billion of increased expenditures. Without this increase, overall 1991 intentions would show a decrease of 1.0% from the 1990 estimates of actual expenditures.

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total Capital Expenditures				
	1989 Actual	1990 Preliminary	1991 Intentions	Preliminary 1990 vs. Actual 1989	Intentions 1991 vs. Preliminary 1990
	(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	3,280	2,896	2,813	-11.7	-2.9
Forestry	283	257	241	-9.0	-6.4
Mining	7,373	7,262	8,716	-1.5	20.0
Construction	2,070	2,056	2,025	-0.7	-1.5
Manufacturing	21,174	20,209	19,704	-4.6	-2.5
Utilities	19,692	22,410	26,069	13.8	16.3
Trade	3,445	3,357	3,454	-2.6	2.9
Finance	11,219	11,130	10,015	-0.8	-10.0
Commercial	11,960	10,813	11,517	-9.6	6.5
Sub-total Business	80,496	80,390	84,554	-0.1	5.2
Institutions	4,467	4,937	5,338	10.5	8.1
Government departments	12,759	13,942	15,553	9.3	11.6
Sub-total Social	17,226	18,879	20,891	9.6	10.7
Housing	38,338	37,120	34,807	-3.2	-6.2
Grand Total	136,060	136,389	140,252	0.2	2.8

1991 Investment Intentions Compared to 1990

Chart 2

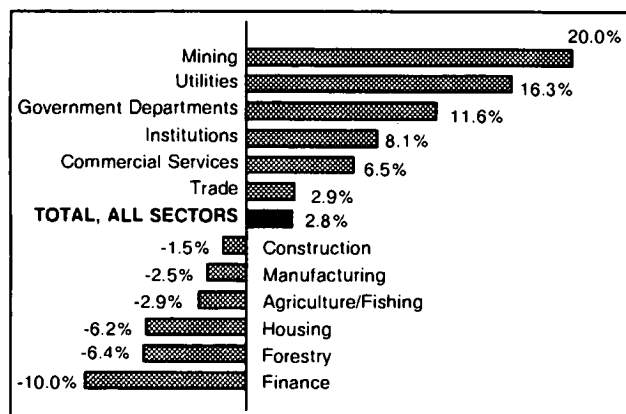
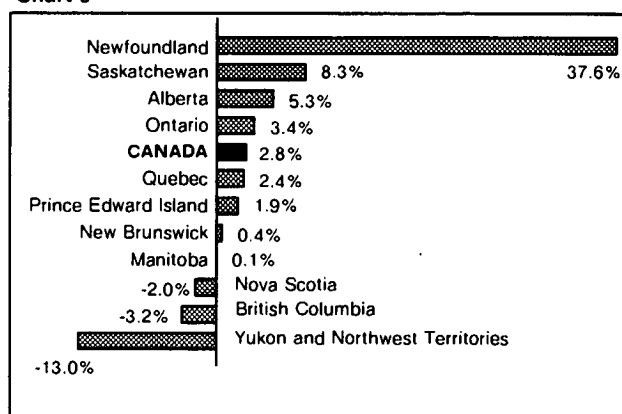


Chart 3



In 1991, petroleum and mining industries expect to increase capital spending 20.0%; utilities, 16.3%; governments, 11.6%; and institutions, 8.1%. These increases are expected to be largely offset by declines in finance (-10.0%); housing (-6.2%); and manufacturing (-2.5%) (Chart 2).

Highlights

Business Sector

- The business sector expects capital spending of \$84.6 billion in 1991, an increase of \$4.2 billion or 5.2% over 1990.
- An expected decline of \$0.5 billion in investment in manufacturing is widespread, with decreases reported in 12 of the 20 major groups. The decline might have been greater were it not for spending deferred from 1990, estimated at about 7% of the drop in 1990 expenditures. Chemicals and transportation lead those industries which report expected increases for 1991.

- The decline of 1.2% in the trade, finance and commercial services group, down to \$25.0 billion in 1991 from \$25.3 billion in 1990 was due to a 10% decline (\$1.1 billion) in finance. It was nearly offset by gains of 2.9% (\$0.1 billion) in the trade sector and 6.5% (\$0.7 billion) in the commercial sector.

Government and Institutions

- All levels of government expect to increase capital spending in 1991, with municipal governments leading the way at \$7.6 billion, up 15.4% over 1990. Provincial government departments plan to spend \$4.8 billion, up 7.9%, and federal government departments \$3.2 billion, up 8.4%.
- The institutions group expects an increase of 8.1% (up to \$5.3 billion) in 1991, due to increases by universities, municipal schools, and provincial hospitals.

Housing

- The 1991 spending estimate of \$34.8 billion for residential construction represents a sharp decline of \$2.3 billion (-6.2%) from 1990 levels, continuing the fall from a 1989 high of \$38.3 billion.

Provincial Comparisons of Private and Public Investment

- Newfoundland leads the provinces with an expected increase of 37.6% in capital spending for 1991. Significant growth is also expected for Saskatchewan and Alberta, 8.3% and 5.3%, respectively. Declines are expected for the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-13.0%), British Columbia (-3.2%) and Nova Scotia (-2.0%) (Chart 3).

Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents

A new analytical table is provided for the first time on capital investment in the business sector. The highlights are as follows:

- The investment pattern for a panel of large businesses shows increased spending of \$2.9 billion in 1991. In contrast, small businesses have decreased spending expectations by \$0.4 billion.
- For the business sector, respondents new to the survey in 1991 account for \$2.2 billion of proposed capital expenditures.

Additional statistics for the provinces, by industry or according to private or public categories, can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230, 1272-1296 and 1303-1327.

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1991 (61-205, \$30) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted.

□

Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents Reporting for 1989-1991¹ (Business Sector)

	Large				Small			
	(Millions of Dollars)							
Period of Investment								
1989	43,636				15,630			
1990	46,950				14,298			
1991	49,862				13,865			
	Number				Number			
	\$	Up	Down	No Change	\$	Up	Down	No Change
Year-over-year Change								
1990/1989	3,314	365	271	—	-1,332	3,200	4,091	1,062
1991/1990	2,912	341	295	—	-433	3,137	3,380	1,836
	Published		New ² Respondents		Regular Respondents			
	(Millions of Dollars)							
Total Business Investment								
1989	80,497				79,648			
1990	80,392				79,595			
1991	84,555				82,367			

¹ Actual expenditures 1989, preliminary actual 1990, intentions 1991.

² New respondents are those which have responded to the survey for the first time.

Summary of Provinces and Territories

1989 to 1991¹

(Millions of Dollars)

		Capital Expenditures			
Item No.		Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total	
Atlantic Region:					
1	Newfoundland	1989	1,404	696	2,100
		1990	1,419	543	1,962
		1991	2,077	624	2,701
2	Prince Edward Island	1989	295	113	408
		1990	292	138	430
		1991	309	130	439
3	Nova Scotia	1989	2,004	1,469	3,473
		1990	2,236	1,248	3,484
		1991	2,210	1,204	3,414
4	New Brunswick	1989	1,581	1,251	2,832
		1990	1,744	986	2,730
		1991	1,798	942	2,740
5	Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1989	5,284	3,528	8,812
		1990	5,691	2,916	8,607
		1991	6,395	2,900	9,295
6	Quebec	1989	18,122	11,426	29,548
		1990	18,875	11,447	30,322
		1991	19,502	11,566	31,068
7	Ontario	1989	35,181	22,026	57,207
		1990	32,148	21,111	53,259
		1991	32,366	22,713	55,079
Prairie Region:					
8	Manitoba	1989	2,403	1,348	3,751
		1990	2,569	1,335	3,904
		1991	2,528	1,380	3,908
9	Saskatchewan	1989	2,738	1,513	4,251
		1990	3,026	1,616	4,642
		1991	3,212	1,818	5,030
10	Alberta	1989	10,461	4,947	15,408
		1990	11,745	5,254	16,999
		1991	12,146	5,758	17,904
11	Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1989	15,602	7,808	23,410
		1990	17,340	8,205	25,545
		1991	17,886	8,957	26,843
12	British Columbia	1989	10,253	5,672	15,925
		1990	11,483	6,229	17,712
		1991	10,949	6,199	17,148
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1989	905	254	1,159
		1990	736	207	943
		1991	610	211	821
14	Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1989	85,346	50,714	136,060
		1990	86,274	50,115	136,389
		1991	87,707	52,545	140,252

¹ Actual 1989, followed by Preliminary Actual 1990, and then Intentions 1991.

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

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

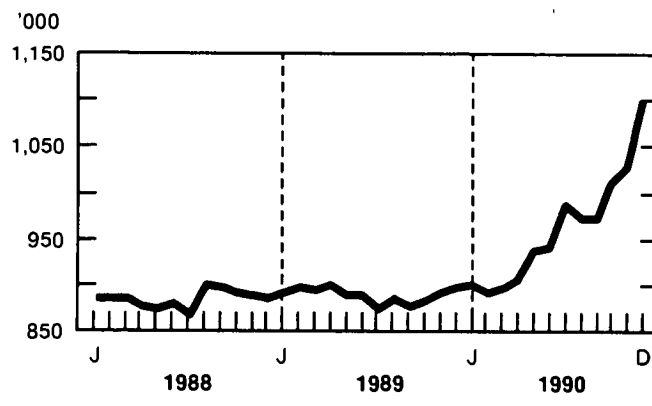
December 1990

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended December 15, 1990, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,102,000, up 6.3% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between November and December, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased in all provinces and territories. The changes were as follows:

	% Changes
• Ontario	10.2
• British Columbia	6.1
• Alberta	5.2
• New Brunswick	4.8
• Quebec	4.5
• Saskatchewan	4.0
• Newfoundland	3.7
• Manitoba	3.5
• Prince Edward Island	2.1
• Northwest Territories	1.5
• Yukon	1.0
• Nova Scotia	0.8

- Total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 1.4% between November and December 1990 to \$1,217 million. The number of benefit weeks also declined by 1.4%, to 5.1 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In December 1990, the number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,312,000, increasing 19.2% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 24.9% to 754,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 12.2% to 557,000.
- Benefits paid during December totalled \$1,175 million², up 16.3% from December 1989. For the year 1990, \$13,189 million was paid to beneficiaries, up 14.4% from 1989. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 7.1% to \$231.18, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 6.8% to 57.1 million.

The reader should note that claims data for the month of December were not available at the time of the release.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

The December 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147), containing data for October, November and December 1990, will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	December 1990	November 1990	October 1990	December 1989	December 1990/ November 1990
Seasonally Adjusted					% change
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,216,850	1,233,860	1,193,743	1,034,554	-1.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,072	5,144	4,983	4,645	-1.4
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	1,102^P	1,036^P	1,010^r	898	6.3
	December 1990	November 1990	October 1990	December 1989	December 1990/ December 1989
Unadjusted					% change
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,175,203	1,058,620	1,061,827	1,010,677	16.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,916	4,556	4,609	4,453	10.4
Average weekly benefit (\$)	239.04	232.38	230.36	226.98	5.3
Claims received (000)	..	460	390	333	..
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,312 ^P	1,123 ^P	996 ^r	1,101	19.2
Regular benefits	1,134 ^P	961 ^P	851 ^r	938	21.0
January to December					1990/1989
	1990		1989		% change
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	13,189,396		11,528,036		14.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	57,053		53,399		6.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	231.18		215.88		7.1
Claims received (000)	..		3,215		..
Beneficiaries -					
Year-to-date average (000)	1,118^P		1,030		8.5

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

.. Figures not available.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1990 (Unadjusted)

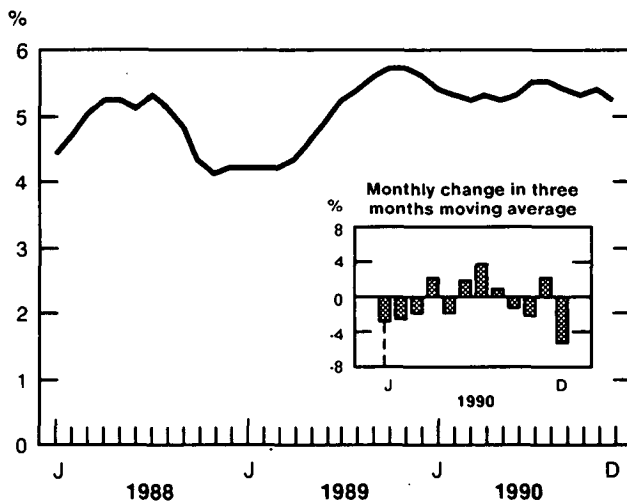
Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$523.41 in December 1990, virtually unchanged (0.1%) from November. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased by 5.4%² (\$26.82) from December 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,815,000, down 272,000 (-2.7%) from the November 1990 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the twelfth consecutive month and was down 3.4% from December 1989.

Three months moving average of the year-over-year percent change in average weekly earnings

Industrial Aggregate - Canada



National Highlights

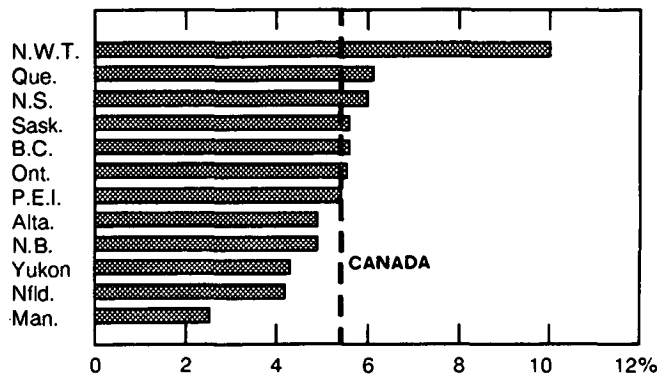
Average Weekly Earnings

- In December, the year-over-year growth in earnings in the goods-producing industries was 6.0%. For 1990, the annual growth in average earnings was 5.8%, compared with the 1989 annual average of 5.4%.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings December 1989 - December 1990



- Earnings in construction (6.9%) and in forestry (8.1%) registered the highest year-over-year growth in goods-producing industries.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in service-producing industries was 5.8% in December, equalling the 1990 average growth. In comparison, the 1989 growth in average earnings was 4.8%.
- The 1990 average growth in earnings for non-commercial services³ (5.8%) accelerated sharply relative to the annual average in 1989 (3.6%).
- Earnings in commercial services have shown a steady deceleration since October 1989.

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries has declined for 13 consecutive months and was down 9.7% from December 1989. The decline in manufacturing accounted for more than 80% of this drop.
- Employment in the service-producing industries dropped in December for the sixth consecutive month on a year-over-year basis.

- Commercial services³ showed a year-over-year decrease in employment (-5.5%) for the eleventh consecutive month. Services to business management, personal services and accommodation and food services contributed to the December decline.
- Non-commercial services³ showed the strongest employment growth (1.7%) of all industries. Both education and related services and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In December 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 30.8, down from 31.1 a year ago.
- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.2, while in the service-producing industries the average was 28.0. This compares with average weekly hours of 37.5 in the goods-producing and 28.0 in the service-producing industries in December 1989.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$13.08, up 5.0% from a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at \$15.65 in the goods-producing and \$11.57 in the service-producing industries.

³ Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.

⁴ Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In December 1990, year-over-year declines in employment were noted in all provinces except for Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- The largest year-over-year decreases in employment were recorded in Ontario (-5.0%), Quebec (-3.6%), the Yukon (-4.5%) and the Northwest Territories (-3.7%).
- In December, Nova Scotia (6.0%), Quebec (6.1%), Ontario (5.5%), Saskatchewan (5.6%), British Columbia (5.6%) and the Northwest Territories (10.0%) had higher year-over-year growth in earnings than the Canada industrial aggregate (5.4%).
- Year-to-date growth in earnings in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed an acceleration compared to their respective 1989 annual averages.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from the *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1990

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	December 1990 ^p	November 1990 ^r	December 1989	December 1990/1989	January- December 1990/1989	January- December 1989/1988
	thousands				year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	9,815.2	10,087.3	10,155.3	-3.3	-1.8	2.3
Goods-producing industries	2,263.6	2,361.0	2,505.8	-9.7	-6.9	1.6
Forestry	43.9	51.1	51.1	-14.2	-11.8	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	144.7	146.1	143.2	1.1	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,656.2	1,694.6	1,851.2	-10.5	-7.3	0.8
Construction	418.9	469.2	460.4	-9.0	-6.2	6.6
Service-producing industries	7,551.5	7,726.3	7,649.5	-1.3	0.0	2.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	848.3	854.8	855.8	-0.9	0.9	3.4
Trade	1,846.4	1,859.6	1,891.5	-2.4	-0.2	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	654.9	661.6	646.1	1.4	0.7	0.4
Community, business and personal services	3,511.1	3,654.9	3,573.6	-1.7	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	690.9	695.4	682.6	1.2	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	138.9	145.5	139.1	-0.2	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	35.2	37.1	34.6	1.8	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	289.2	298.0	292.8	-1.2	-0.7	4.9
New Brunswick	212.3	221.0	217.1	-2.2	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,383.9	2,446.3	2,473.7	-3.6	-2.9	1.0
Ontario	3,979.3	4,091.0	4,190.2	-5.0	-2.9	2.3
Manitoba	382.2	389.8	376.8	1.4	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	289.8	302.2	298.1	-2.8	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	959.6	978.3	966.1	-0.7	0.8	3.6
British Columbia	1,116.2	1,148.9	1,137.1	-1.8	1.6	4.5
Yukon	9.6	9.9	10.1	-4.5	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	18.8	19.3	19.5	-3.7	-2.6	2.1

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

* All employees.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

December 1990

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	December 1990 ^p	November 1990 ^r	December 1989	December 1990/1989	January- December 1990/1989	January- December 1989/1988
	dollars			year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	523.41	523.12	496.59	5.4	5.3	5.0
Goods-producing industries	635.20	646.85	599.16	6.0	5.8	5.4
Forestry	682.10	700.12	631.13	8.1	3.2	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	879.82	887.43	836.83	5.1	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	614.36	620.51	582.74	5.4	5.5	5.1
Construction	628.17	661.27	587.74	6.9	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	489.89	485.31	462.99	5.8	5.8	4.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	653.89	663.34	625.41	4.6	4.2	4.1
Trade	385.38	380.76	367.07	5.0	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	544.17	540.84	538.97	1.0	1.5	4.2
Community, business and personal services	453.96	445.54	426.19	6.5	6.9	4.9
Public administration	698.99	702.16	645.94	8.2	7.4	4.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	493.69	493.21	474.04	4.1	3.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	436.21	427.99	413.97	5.4	4.8	5.6
Nova Scotia	471.26	469.71	444.46	6.0	6.0	3.6
New Brunswick	475.97	471.40	453.75	4.9	4.7	5.1
Quebec	513.97	514.89	484.51	6.1	6.2	4.2
Ontario	546.21	545.40	517.88	5.5	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	466.24	464.88	454.90	2.5	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	457.42	454.67	433.30	5.6	4.7	3.5
Alberta	514.80	516.01	490.68	4.9	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	531.02	531.38	502.98	5.6	5.0	5.4
Yukon	614.65	615.94	589.22	4.3	4.5	5.2
Northwest Territories	733.64	735.89	667.13	10.0	6.4	6.9

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

* All employees.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1989/90 Revised Estimates and 1990/91 Estimates for
Manitoba

On a Financial Management System basis, 1990/91 Manitoba government expenditures total \$6,268 million, an increase of 3.8% over the 1989/90 amount of \$6,041 million, while revenues total \$6,047 million or 1.4% higher than the previous fiscal-year estimate of \$5,961 million. These statistics are based on Manitoba's budget of October 24, 1990. Similar statistics for the other provinces and territories were released on September 21, 1990.

The Canada total revenue and expenditure estimates for provincial and territorial governments have been updated to include Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751, 2758, 2763.

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820), or Terry Moore (613-951-8561), Public Institutions Division.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to Public Accounts data is available for each province and territory.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Family Incomes, Census Families, 1989.

Catalogue number 13-208

(Canada: \$19.00; United States: US\$23.00; Other Countries: US\$27.00).

Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1990.

Catalogue number 21-001

(Canada: \$11.00/\$44.00; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53.00; Other Countries: US\$15.50/US\$62.00).

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