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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Private and Public Investment, Intentions 1992** 2

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1992 are estimated to be \$131.2 billion, an increase of 3.6% over \$126.6 billion in 1991.
- **Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Fourth Quarter 1991** 6

In the fourth quarter of 1991, operating profits of Canadian financial and non-financial enterprises decreased by 18% to \$10.3 billion
- **International Travel Account, Fourth Quarter and Annual 1991** 9

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's international travel account deficit reached \$2.0 billion during the fourth quarter of 1991. The preliminary annual estimate shows a record deficit of \$7.1 billion.
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1991** 11

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$550.42, up 5.2% over a year earlier.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending February 22, 1992 14

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MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment

Intentions 1992

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1992 are estimated to be \$131.2 billion, an increase of 3.6% over the estimate for actual expenditures in 1991 (\$126.6 billion), which in turn was 7.0% below 1990 investment expenditures. (The 1991 estimate is 9.7 percentage points below the corresponding intentions released one year ago.) Construction and machinery and equipment investment expenditures are expected to increase at about the same rate in 1992, 3.5% and 3.7%, respectively.

The main sources of growth in 1992 investment intentions are in housing (up \$4.3 billion) and in governments (up \$1.0 billion). While utilities indicate a notable increase (up \$1.3 billion or 5.5%) within the business sector, the business sector as a whole will decline by \$1.2 billion (-1.5%). This compares to a 1991 over 1990 decline for the business sector of \$4.9 billion (-6.1%).

Highlights

Business Sector

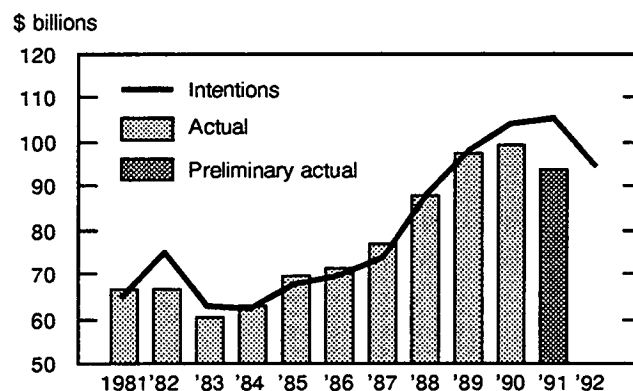
- The business sector expects capital spending of \$74.1 billion in 1992, a decrease of 1.5% from 1991.
- Petroleum and mining expenditures are expected to drop to \$6.7 billion (-12.2%), with the largest part of the decline originating in the petroleum and gas industry.
- The primary metals and petroleum and coal products industries will be the largest contributors to a reduction down to \$16.2 billion (-4.2%) in manufacturing.
- The financial industries are expected to decline to a level of \$7.8 billion (-15.0%).
- Utilities are expected to increase spending to a level of \$25.5 billion, with the electric power and urban transit industries leading the way.

Note to Users

Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November and early February. All values are expressed in current dollars. Past differences between intentions and actual capital spending are shown in Chart 1.

Chart 1

Capital Expenditures Excluding Expenditures on Housing



Government and Institutions

- Increased government spending will be led by more spending at the federal (up 19.2%, to \$3.7 billion) and municipal (up 9.2%, to \$6.7 billion) levels.
- The institutions group expects an increase of 7.1% (up to \$5.2 billion) in 1992, due to investment expenditure increases in schools and hospitals.

Housing

- The 1992 spending estimate of \$37.2 billion for residential construction represents a sharp rise of 13.2% from 1991 levels. This follows a decline in the 1991 spending estimate of almost the same magnitude (\$4.1 billion).

Provincial Data

- As seen in Chart 3, six of the 12 provinces and territories are expected to experience growth in 1992, although nine will perform below the Canada average.

1992 Investment Intentions Compared to 1991

Chart 2

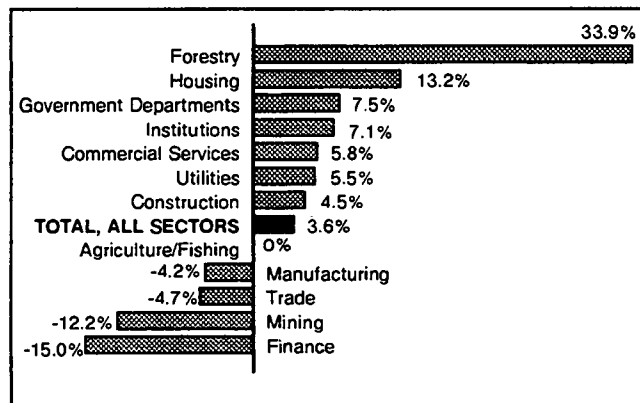
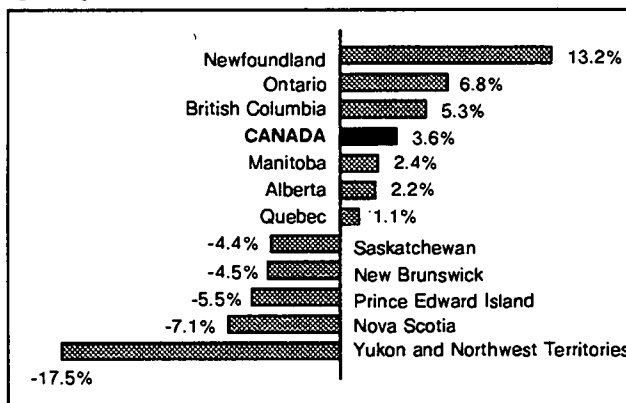


Chart 3



Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents

- The investment pattern for a panel of large businesses shows decreased spending of \$2.9 billion in 1992. In contrast, small businesses have increased spending expectations by \$0.1 billion.

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 1992 (61-205, \$30) will be available by 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.

Total Business Investment

Period of Investment	Published	New ² Respondents	Regular Respondents
	millions of dollars		
1990	80,164	673	79,491
1991	75,244	471	74,773
1992	74,079	1,202	72,877

² New Respondents are largely made up of new projects.

Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents Reporting for 1990-1992 ¹							
Business Sector							
Period of Investment	Large			Small			
	millions of dollars						
	45,492			14,852			
	45,624			12,100			
	42,701			12,231			
Year-over-year Change	\$	Number		\$	Number		
		Up	Down		Up	Down	No Change
	1990/1990	133	248	319	-2,753	2,861	4,705
1992/1991	-2,923	251	316	131	3,466	3,276	2,180

¹ Actual expenditures 1990, preliminary actual 1991, intentions 1992.

Summary of Provinces and Territories

1990 to 1992¹

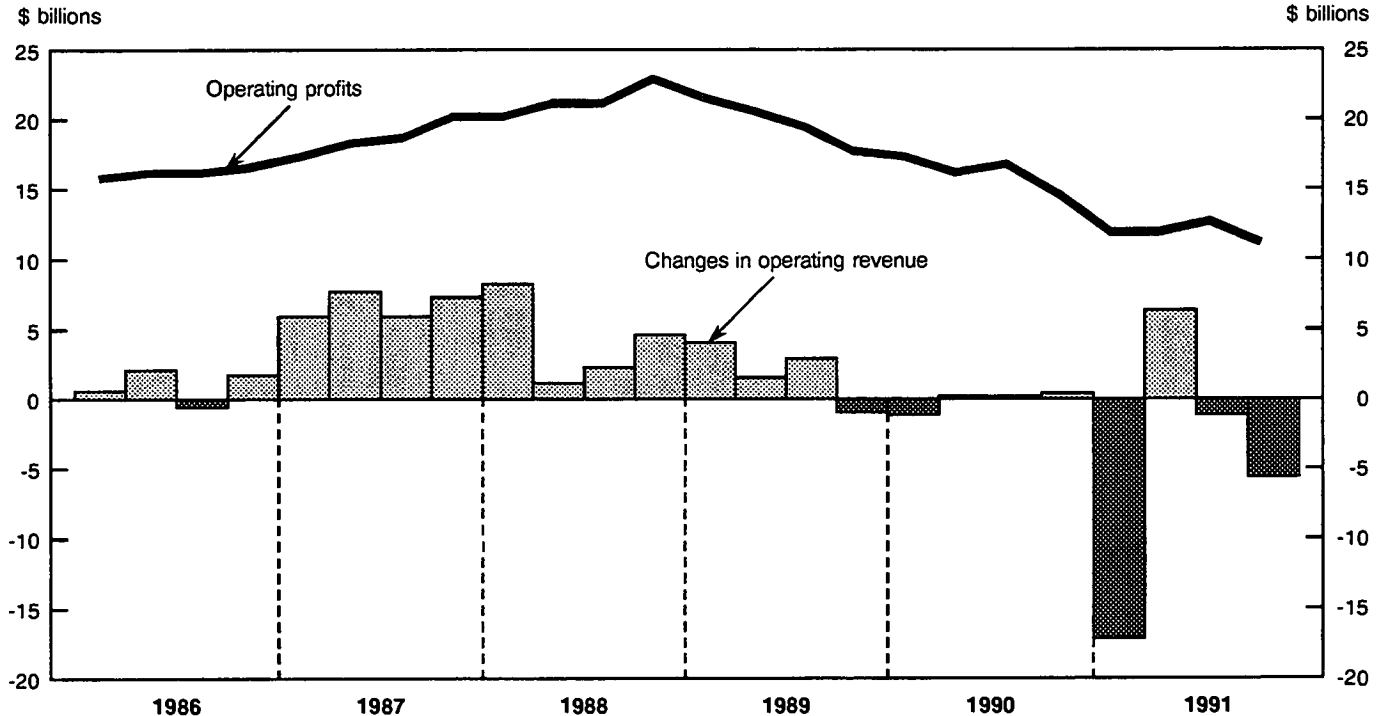
(Millions of Dollars)

			Capital Expenditures		
Item No.			Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Atlantic Region:					
1	Newfoundland	1990	1,451	581	2,032
		1991	1,678	547	2,225
		1992	1,990	529	2,519
2	Prince Edward Island	1990	269	117	386
		1991	288	157	445
		1992	313	108	420
3	Nova Scotia	1990	2,114	1,263	3,376
		1991	2,068	1,112	3,180
		1992	1,905	1,050	2,955
4	New Brunswick	1990	1,725	997	2,722
		1991	1,905	717	2,623
		1992	1,893	612	2,505
5	Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1990	5,559	2,957	8,516
		1991	5,939	2,534	8,472
		1992	6,101	2,298	8,399
6	Quebec	1990	19,422	11,000	30,422
		1991	18,205	9,553	27,758
		1992	17,636	10,415	28,050
7	Ontario	1990	32,797	21,020	53,817
		1991	29,113	20,356	49,469
		1992	31,775	21,050	52,825
Prairie Region:					
8	Manitoba	1990	2,494	1,301	3,795
		1991	2,292	1,226	3,518
		1992	2,392	1,209	3,601
9	Saskatchewan	1990	2,985	1,580	4,565
		1991	2,892	1,720	4,611
		1992	2,708	1,700	4,408
10	Alberta	1990	12,004	5,056	17,060
		1991	10,816	4,730	15,546
		1992	10,626	5,265	15,891
11	Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1990	17,484	7,936	25,420
		1991	16,000	7,676	23,675
		1992	15,726	8,174	23,900
12	British Columbia	1990	11,266	5,935	17,202
		1991	11,229	5,285	16,514
		1992	12,223	5,160	17,383
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1990	633	201	834
		1991	584	164	747
		1992	461	156	617
14	Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1990	87,160	49,050	136,210
		1991	81,069	45,566	126,635
		1992	83,921	47,253	131,174

¹ Actual 1990, followed by Preliminary Actual 1991, and then Intentions 1992.

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

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Fourth Quarter 1991

Profits Summary (Seasonally adjusted)

In the fourth quarter of 1991, operating profits of Canadian financial and non-financial enterprises decreased by 18% to \$10.3 billion following an increase of 6.5% in the previous quarter. This was the ninth decrease since the peak of \$22.9 billion recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Operating profits in the financial and non-financial industries followed opposite trends in the fourth quarter. The operating profits of non-financial industries decreased by \$3.0 billion to \$6.2 billion. Declines were reported in 16 of the 22 industries, the largest of which were noted in chemicals, chemical products and textiles, motor vehicles, parts and tires, wood and paper, petroleum and natural gas, and transportation. A significant portion of the decline in operating profits was attributable to higher

expenditures for restructuring operations and to provisions for severance allowances and pension costs.

Operating profits in the financial industries increased 22% to \$4.2 billion. The industries with the most significant fourth quarter operating profit increases were chartered banks and property and casualty insurers. The largest profit decline was for trust companies.

Industry Highlights

Non-financial Industries

Chemicals, Chemical Products and Textiles: Operating profits decreased from \$968 million to \$413 million in the fourth quarter. On average, profits were \$865 million in the first three quarters of 1991 and more than \$1.1 billion since the high recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Following two consecutive quarterly increases, operating profits dropped 50% to \$527 million in the fourth quarter.

Wood and Paper: Operating losses more than doubled from \$361 million to \$792 million in the fourth quarter. Average losses for the four previous quarters were about \$170 million. Revenue continued to decline from the third quarter level of \$12.3 billion, down to \$11.9 billion.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits decreased 31% to \$885 million in the fourth quarter, compared with \$1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1991 and \$2.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1990.

Transportation: The transportation industry reported a major decline in operating profits for the fourth quarter. Profits fell to \$23 million from an average of \$440 million over the first three quarters of 1991.

Financial industries:

Chartered Banks: Operating profits increased \$863 million to \$2.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991. Quarterly operating profits averaged \$1.2 billion throughout the 1988-1991 period.

Trust Companies: Operating profits fell from \$93 million in the third quarter of 1991 to a loss of \$43 million in the fourth quarter. An increase in the provision for losses was the main reason for the decline. Profits have decreased since the first quarter of 1991, when they were \$208 million.

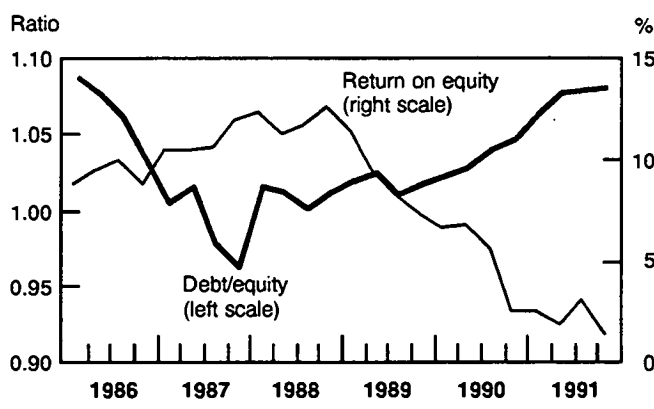
Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits increased \$75 million in the fourth quarter of 1991 to \$267 million, following a decrease of \$133 million in the previous quarter. The fourth quarter level is in line with the quarterly average of \$300 million reported throughout the 1988-1991 period.

Financial ratios – Financial and Non-financial Enterprises

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, dropped to its lowest level (-0.3%) in the 1980-1991 period. This followed an increase to 3.0% in the third quarter. The lowest rate recorded during the 1981-82 recession was 5.7% in the second quarter of 1982.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose slightly from 1.08 in the third quarter to 1.09 in the fourth quarter.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Summary for 1991

Annual operating profits fell 28% to \$46.6 billion in 1991, from \$64.7 billion in 1990. This is the third consecutive annual decline since profits reached \$85.3 billion in 1988.

Operating revenues decreased 4.9% to \$1,102 billion from \$1,159 billion in 1990 and \$1,158 billion in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3860-3869, 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, \$23/\$92) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1991

	4th Quarter 1991	3rd Quarter 1991	2nd Quarter 1991	1st Quarter 1991
(\$Billions)				
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	82.1	79.2	78.6	80.1
Accounts Receivable	132.4	134.1	133.5	129.6
Inventories	127.8	129.3	131.1	132.1
Investments	415.0	408.4	400.0	397.1
Loans	610.7	605.8	600.3	596.0
Capital Assets	446.6	451.1	449.2	446.4
All Other Assets	149.7	148.7	146.1	143.1
Total Assets	1,964.3	1,956.6	1,938.8	1,924.4
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	579.9	569.7	569.2	567.4
Accounts Payable	169.9	167.5	162.6	160.7
Borrowing	465.3	468.1	465.5	462.7
All Other Liabilities	321.0	316.6	309.0	298.5
Total Liabilities	1,536.1	1,521.9	1,506.3	1,489.3
Share Capital	217.8	213.4	210.1	207.4
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	210.4	221.3	222.4	227.8
Total Equity	428.2	434.7	432.5	435.2

Seasonally Adjusted

Income Statement

Operating Revenue	271.9	278.3	279.3	272.9
Operating Profit	10.3	12.6	11.8	11.8
Profit before extraordinary gains	-0.3	3.3	2.1	2.7
Net Profit	-0.4	3.3	2.0	2.7

International Travel Account

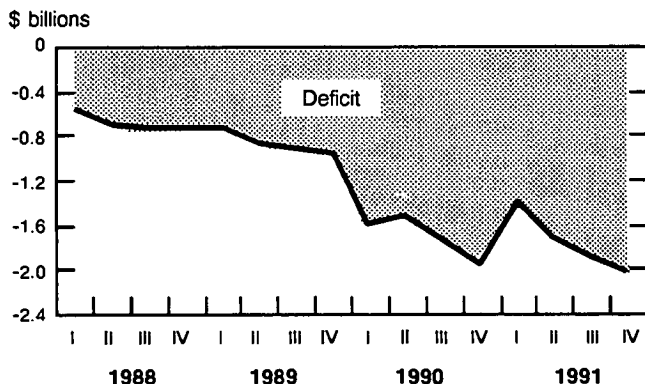
Fourth Quarter and Annual 1991
(Preliminary Estimates)

Fourth Quarter 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends, show that international travel transactions produced a seasonally adjusted deficit of \$2,031 million during the fourth quarter of 1991, the highest quarterly deficit ever attained in current dollars. The balance deterioration reflected higher Canadian foreign expenditures (+3.0%) and lower receipts from non-residents (-1.1%).

Travel Account Balance
(seasonally adjusted)



Highlights

- Receipts from the United States decreased 0.5% compared with the preceding quarter to \$1,125 million, while receipts from all other countries decreased 1.8% to \$802 million.

- Total payments continued to rise, as expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States increased 2.5% from the previous quarter to \$2,678 million and payments to all other countries rose 4.0% to \$1,281 million.

Unadjusted Data

- Canada's international travel account in current dollars showed a deficit of \$1,862 million during the fourth quarter of 1991. The travel balance deteriorated with the United States, registering the largest deficit ever for the period (-\$1,330 million). Meanwhile, the travel balance with all other countries improved compared to the same quarter of 1990, to reach -\$532 million.

Annual 1991

Highlights

- Both total payments and total receipts reached record levels in 1991. However, the strong rise in expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States caused the international travel account deficit to expand by 3.3% to a record \$7,070 million.
- Expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States increased 11.4% in 1991 to a record level of \$10,100 million. Meanwhile, payments to all other countries dropped 9.9% to \$4,700 million.
- In 1991, receipts from the United States increased 3.4% to \$4,518 million and receipts from all other countries rose 4.7% to \$3,212 million.

The October-December 1991 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$38.50/\$154) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments

(Millions of \$)

	1990P					1991P				
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total
	Seasonally Adjusted*									
United States										
Receipts	1,076	1,088	1,091	1,113	4,368	1,126	1,136	1,131	1,125	4,518
Payments	2,151	2,095	2,274	2,543	9,063	2,278	2,533	2,612	2,678	10,100
Balance	-1,074	-1,007	-1,183	-1,431	-4,695	-1,151	-1,397	-1,481	-1,552	-5,582
All other countries										
Receipts	750	774	762	783	3,069	796	797	817	802	3,212
Payments	1,268	1,299	1,323	1,327	5,218	1,054	1,133	1,232	1,281	4,700
Balance	-518	-525	-561	-545	-2,149	-259	-336	-414	-479	-1,488
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,826	1,862	1,853	1,896	7,437	1,922	1,933	1,948	1,927	7,730
Payments	3,419	3,395	3,597	3,871	14,281	3,332	3,665	3,844	3,959	14,800
Balance	-1,592	-1,532	-1,744	-1,975	-6,844	-1,410	-1,733	-1,896	-2,031	-7,070
	1990P					1991P				
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total
	Unadjusted									
United States										
Receipts	514	1,083	2,040	731	4,368	540	1,129	2,111	738	4,518
Payments	2,493	2,326	2,280	1,964	9,063	2,632	2,795	2,605	2,068	10,100
Balance	-1,979	-1,243	-240	-1,233	-4,695	-2,092	-1,666	-494	-1,330	-5,582
All other countries										
Receipts	366	847	1,328	528	3,069	388	865	1,419	540	3,212
Payments	1,393	1,211	1,507	1,107	5,218	1,160	1,059	1,409	1,072	4,700
Balance	-1,027	-364	-179	-579	-2,149	-772	-194	10	-532	-1,488
Total, all countries										
Receipts	880	1,930	3,368	1,259	7,437	928	1,994	3,530	1,278	7,730
Payments	3,886	3,537	3,787	3,071	14,281	3,792	3,854	4,014	3,140	14,800
Balance	-3,006	-1,607	-419	-1,812	-6,844	-2,864	-1,860	-484	-1,862	-7,070

* Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

P Preliminary figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

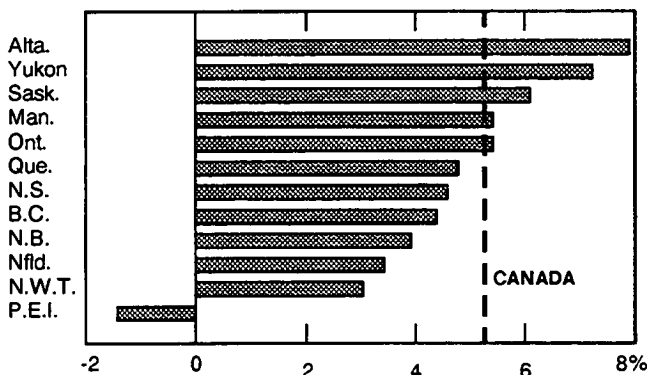
December 1991
(Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In December, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$550.42, up 0.2% from November. Earnings increased 5.2%² (\$27.42) compared to December 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,135,000, down 2.2% from the November 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 24th consecutive month.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings December 1990 – December 1991



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to December period was 4.7% compared to a growth of 5.7% for the same period in 1990. Manufacturing and construction contributed to the slower growth in earnings.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries averaged 6.4% from January to December 1991 compared to 5.8%

over the same period in 1990. Non-commercial services, finance and transportation, communication and other utilities contributed to this strength.

- In commercial services³, the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to December period was 4.0% compared to 7.5% for the same period in 1990. Services to business management and accommodation and food services were primarily responsible for the slower growth this year.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 25 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, led by declines in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing.
- In construction, employment dropped 14.4% from December 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of 1990. The year-over-year declines were widespread with only the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan showing gains.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 18th consecutive month and was down 5.7% from December 1990.
- Wholesale trade (-11.5%) and retail trade (-9.9%) have shown year-over-year employment declines for 12 and 18 months, respectively.
- Services to business management (-10.2%) and accommodation and food services (-13.7%) were the major contributors to the December employment decline in commercial services³ (-11.2%). Commercial services has shown year-over-year employment declines since February of 1990.

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.

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.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In December 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 30.6, down from 30.8 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since November 1989.
- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 36.7, compared to 37.0 in December 1990. This decrease was due in part to declines in paid hours in the non-durable goods manufacturing, construction and forestry industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$13.74 in December 1991, up 5.2% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at \$16.21 in the goods-producing and at \$12.38 in the service-producing industries.

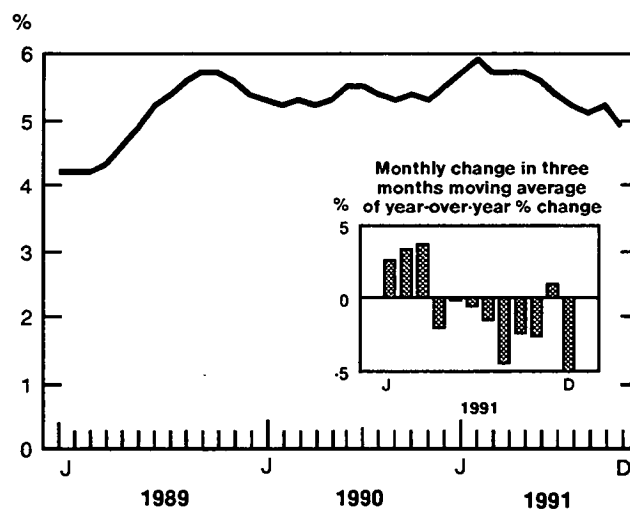
Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In December 1991, the Yukon (+9.6%), the Northwest Territories (+4.4%) and Prince Edward Island (+2.3%) showed year-over-year increases in employment. Of the remaining provinces, the largest decreases were noted in Quebec (-8.9%), Alberta (-8.4%), Ontario (-6.8%) and Nova Scotia (-6.4%).
- In December, Alberta (+7.9), Yukon (+7.2%) and Saskatchewan (+6.1) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings.

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

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings

Industrial Aggregate - Canada



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

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1991 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	December 1991 P	November 1991 r	December 1990	December 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	9,135.0	9,336.6	9,782.9	-6.6	-1.8	2.3
Goods-producing industries	2,032.1	2,096.7	2,253.4	-9.8	-7.0	1.6
Forestry	44.6	49.4	45.7	-2.4	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	138.0	139.9	144.9	-4.8	-2.4	-3.6
Manufacturing	1,497.4	1,522.0	1,651.2	-9.3	-7.3	0.8
Construction	352.2	385.4	411.6	-14.4	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	7,102.9	7,239.9	7,529.5	-5.7	-0.0	2.5
Transportation, communication & other utilities	819.1	829.2	845.5	-3.1	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,647.8	1,659.6	1,837.9	-10.3	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	619.3	630.4	647.5	-4.4	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,319.5	3,420.7	3,505.9	-5.3	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	697.4	700.0	692.7	0.7	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	133.7	139.3	137.9	-3.1	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	35.9	37.6	35.2	2.3	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	268.2	276.9	286.4	-6.3	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	211.8	221.0	212.1	-0.1	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,165.6	2,240.8	2,376.0	-8.9	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,692.6	3,726.6	3,961.6	-6.8	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	359.8	366.9	382.6	-6.0	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	286.8	292.8	289.3	-0.9	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	875.9	897.9	955.7	-8.4	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,074.7	1,106.2	1,117.8	-3.9	1.6	4.5
Yukon	10.5	10.8	9.6	9.6	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.5	19.9	18.7	4.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	550.42	549.13	523.00	5.2	5.3	5.0
Goods-producing industries	662.43	670.85	633.36	4.6	5.8	5.4
Forestry	665.73	702.31	688.17	-3.3	3.3	6.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	930.76	932.66	877.21	6.1	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	645.98	650.50	612.65	5.4	5.5	5.2
Construction	626.80	652.08	624.53	0.4	6.6	6.4
Service-producing industries	518.38	513.88	489.97	5.8	5.8	4.8
Transportation, communication & other utilities	704.67	703.40	650.56	8.3	4.2	4.1
Trade	394.70	391.47	386.38	2.2	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	563.39	564.34	543.62	3.6	1.5	4.1
Community, business & personal services	484.46	477.51	454.11	6.7	6.9	4.9
Public administration	713.30	711.89	700.12	1.9	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	510.60	513.09	493.71	3.4	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	429.58	428.40	435.70	-1.4	4.7	5.7
Nova Scotia	492.30	493.57	470.80	4.6	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	495.45	495.92	476.81	3.9	4.7	5.1
Quebec	539.30	537.66	514.64	4.8	6.2	4.1
Ontario	574.01	574.63	544.83	5.4	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	491.97	486.35	466.69	5.4	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	486.24	481.99	458.11	6.1	4.7	3.6
Alberta	555.77	550.83	514.98	7.9	5.2	4.7
British Columbia	553.66	551.87	530.47	4.4	4.9	5.4
Yukon	662.19	659.49	617.94	7.2	4.5	5.3
Northwest Territories	756.46	765.94	734.32	3.0	6.3	6.9

P preliminary estimates.

r revised estimates.

* for all employees.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 22, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 22, 1992, totalled 248 892 tonnes, a decrease of 11.2% from the preceding week's total of

279 824 tonnes and down 12.2% from the year-earlier level of 283 381 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 1 958 346 tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% from 1 968 394 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

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

**The
Daily**

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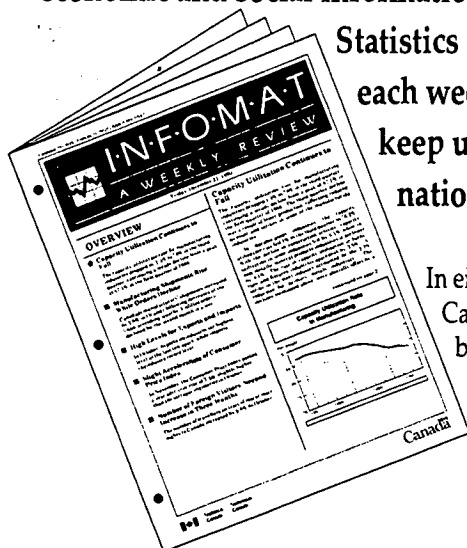


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