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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 31, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: April 1992 — 11

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
January 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost inched forward 0.1% in January following a 0.5% drop in December and a flat November. Output in January was 1.3% above that of a year earlier but 0.7% below its recent peak in July 1991. In January, services output rose 0.1%, the fourth consecutive monthly gain, to a level 2.5% above January 1991. Goods production advanced 0.1% following declines in the previous three months, but was still 1.0% below its level of a year earlier.

Services-producing Industries

The growth in services slowed from 0.4% in October and 0.3% in November to 0.1% in each of December and January. Finance, insurance and real estate, and transportation and storage accounted for most of the dollar increases. Declines in community, business and personal services in the business sector and a drop in services in the non-business sector partly offset the gains.

January and December gains of 0.6% left finance, insurance and real estate output 6.9% above its January 1991 trough. A 1.3% advance in trust, other finance and real estate accounted for most of the dollar gains. An increase in RRSP contribution limits was accompanied by higher activity by investment companies, especially related to mutual funds. These gains, however, were partly offset by lower stock exchange and security broker activity. Advances by insurance companies and banks and credit unions also contributed to the gain, but these were partly offset by a further decline in royalties.

After declining 1.0% in December, transportation and storage advanced 0.7%. Transportation services rose 0.7% as gains in railway and water transport were only partly offset by declines led by air transport. Higher carloadings of wheat, coal and lumber paced rail transport to a 3.4% gain. Higher pipeline throughput of crude oil and increased storage by grain elevators contributed to the strength.

Retail trade advanced 0.4% in January. Motor vehicle dealers led the gain as nine of 18 store types recorded higher sales. Department stores and retailers of women's clothing posted the largest losses. Wholesale trade advanced 0.1% as gains by six of 11 store types were led by lumber dealers. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment and motor vehicles recorded the largest declines.

Community, business and personal services dropped 0.4% to its lowest level since November 1988. Personal and household services led the decline, falling 2.3%. Declines in health, amusement and accommodation and food services also contributed to the weakness. A 0.3% gain in business services, especially by business professionals, partly offset the losses.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.1% advance in goods production in January followed average monthly declines of 0.9% in October, November and December. Manufacturing accounted for most of the dollar gains, but forestry (2.4%), utilities (0.2%) and agriculture (0.1%) also contributed to the strength. The largest dollar losses were recorded by construction and mining.

Manufacturing output rose 0.7% following declines of 2.0% in December, 0.6% in November and 1.4% in October. Output in January was 0.6% below its level of a year earlier. Producers of paper, transportation equipment and wood products accounted for most of the dollar gains in January as eight of 21 major groups recorded higher output. Producers of electrical and electronic equipment posted the largest loss.

Production of paper and allied products rebounded 5.8% following an 8.3% plunge in December. Pulp and paper production returned to more normal levels as output rose 7.0% after a record 9.7% decline in December.

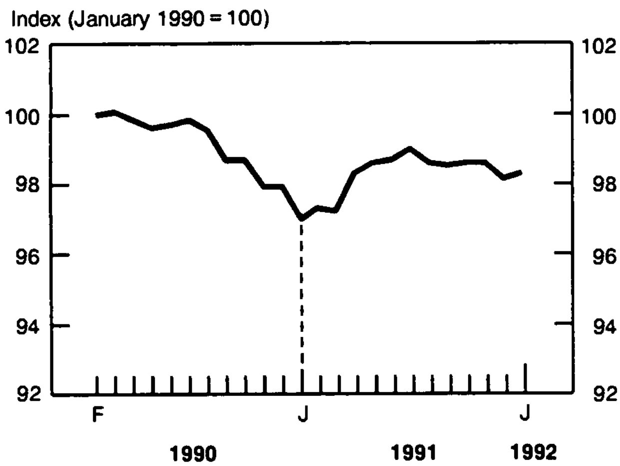
Transportation equipment output jumped 2.8% following a marginal 0.3% gain in December. Stampings and engines led motor vehicle parts production, increasing 3.3%. Motor vehicle assemblers and manufacturers of aircraft and railroad rolling stock contributed to the strength.

Production of wood products rose 4.8%. Sawmill operators accounted for most of the dollar gains, as they increased output 7.4% in response to improved conditions in international markets.

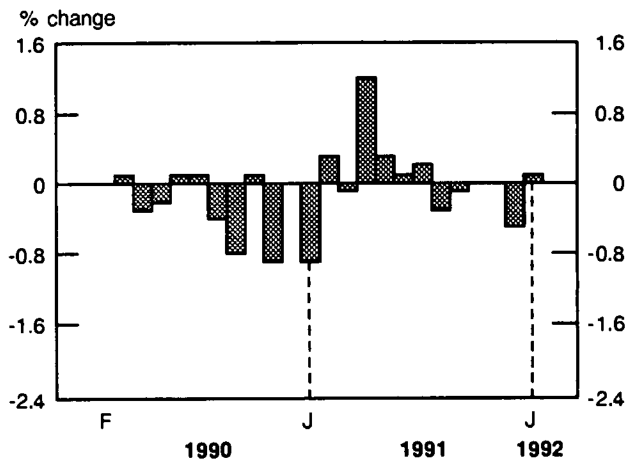
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

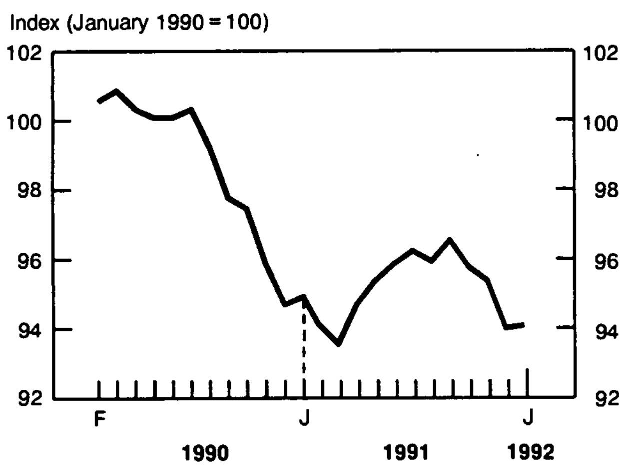
Total Economy



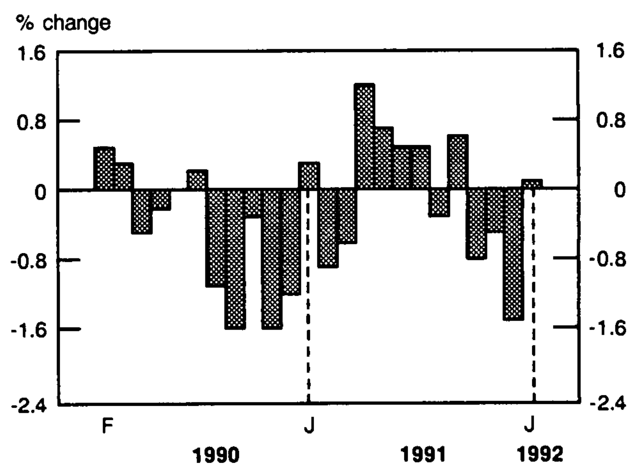
Total Economy



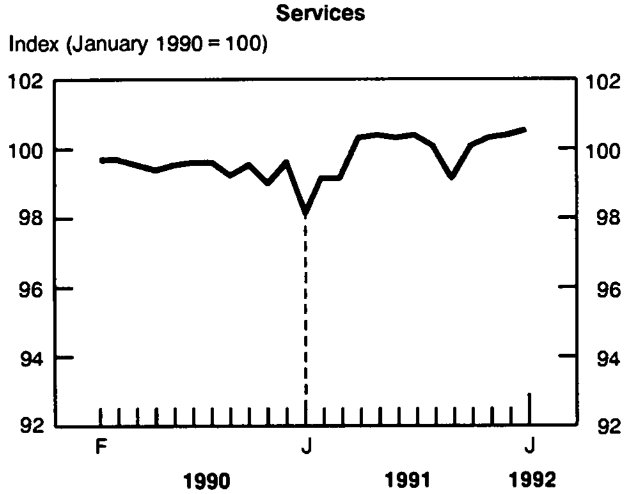
Goods



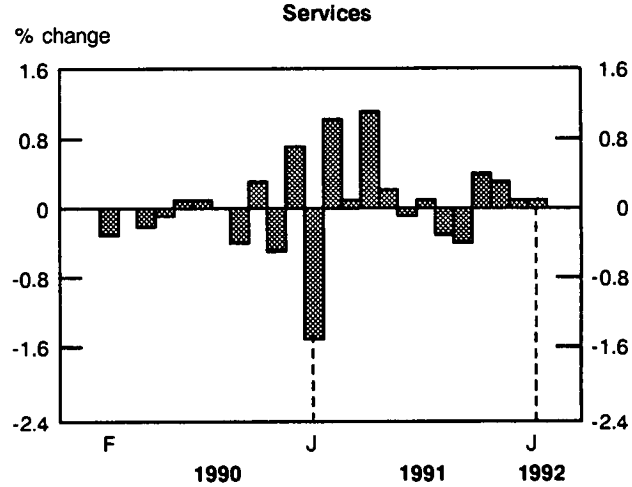
Goods



Services



Services



Producers of electrical and electronic products pared output 2.3%, the third consecutive monthly decline. Manufacturers of electronic equipment and office, store and business machines accounted for most of the dollar losses, reducing their output 4.4% and 2.5%, respectively.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, gains led by machinery and fabricated metals were partly offset by losses led by primary metals and non-metallic mineral products.

Construction output fell 0.7%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Lower activity on singles led residential construction down 2.6%. Higher activity on public works projects paced non-residential construction to a 1.8% gain. Engineering construction fell 0.7%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline.

Following a 0.9% drop in December, mining output dropped a further 1.1% to its lowest level since February 1990. Crude oil and natural gas accounted for most of the dollar decline, dropping 1.9%. Elsewhere, declines led by other metal mining were partly offset by increases led by potash and gold mining.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The January 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in April.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1991				1992
	January	October	November	December	January
Total Economy	**495,772.4**	**503,705.6**	**503,754.5**	**501,483.9**	**502,193.7**
Business Sector:	**404,961.8**	**412,446.2**	**412,208.3**	**409,917.4**	**410,740.5**
Goods:	**167,378.4**	**168,867.8**	**168,052.5**	**165,547.9**	**165,787.2**
Agriculture	11,568.6	11,488.3	11,526.7	11,513.5	11,521.2
Fishing and Trapping	896.8	845.0	818.5	855.8	824.4
Logging Industry	2,408.3	2,584.7	2,570.3	2,495.9	2,554.8
Mining Industries	20,220.6	19,782.5	19,778.2	19,599.0	19,389.6
Manufacturing Industries	84,144.4	85,241.2	84,726.8	83,048.4	83,658.0
Construction Industries	31,562.3	32,389.5	32,120.6	31,650.0	31,416.0
Other Utility Industries	16,577.4	16,536.6	16,511.4	16,385.3	16,423.2
Services:	**237,583.4**	**243,578.4**	**244,155.8**	**244,369.5**	**244,953.3**
Transportation and Storage	21,546.9	21,498.0	21,682.7	21,469.0	21,625.2
Communication Industries	18,878.1	19,595.8	19,493.8	19,531.0	19,542.0
Wholesale Trade	24,538.5	27,121.8	27,205.9	27,137.4	27,152.4
Retail Trade	28,392.2	29,086.1	29,424.6	29,465.5	29,569.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,846.5	85,316.7	85,355.0	85,884.4	86,400.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,381.2	60,960.0	60,993.8	60,882.2	60,664.5
Non-business Sector:	**90,810.6**	**91,259.4**	**91,546.2**	**91,566.5**	**91,453.2**
Goods:	**937.4**	**912.2**	**931.4**	**929.0**	**919.2**
Services:	**89,873.2**	**90,347.2**	**90,614.8**	**90,637.5**	**90,534.0**
Government Service Industry	33,453.7	33,673.3	33,945.8	34,017.8	34,100.4
Community and Personal Services	53,065.6	53,400.3	53,445.9	53,426.7	53,295.6
Other Services	3,353.9	3,273.6	3,223.1	3,193.0	3,138.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	168,315.8	169,780.0	168,983.9	166,476.9	166,706.4
Services-producing Industries	327,456.6	333,925.6	334,770.6	335,007.0	335,487.3
Industrial Production	121,879.8	122,472.5	121,947.8	119,961.7	120,390.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,442.2	40,049.7	40,230.4	39,370.8	39,710.4
Durable Manufacturing	43,702.2	45,191.5	44,496.4	43,677.6	43,947.6

■

Building Permits

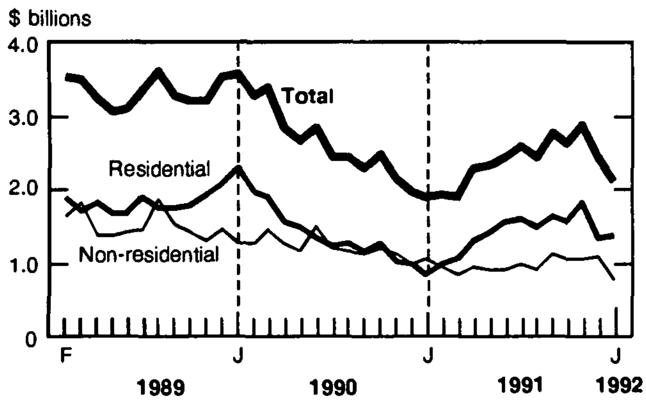
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
January 1992

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 12.1% in January to $2,128 million, down from $2,422 million in December 1991. This decline was entirely attributable to the non-residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



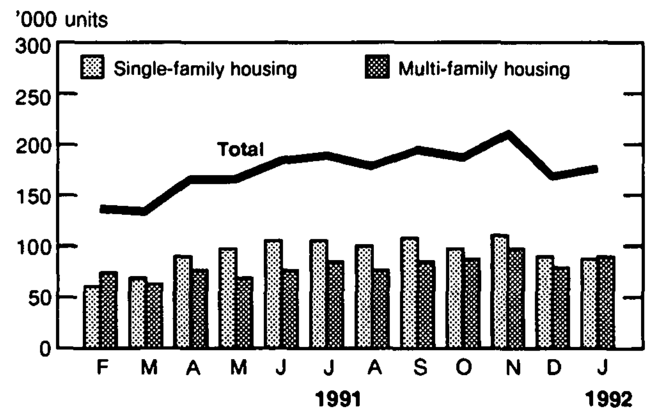
Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 2.7% in January to $1,368 million, up from $1,332 million in December 1991.
- The value of building permits increased 2.0% in the single-family dwelling sector to $904 million and jumped 20.4% in the multi-family dwelling sector to $464 million.
- All regions except for Quebec (-15.3%) reported increases of at least 6.8% in the value of residential building permits in January.
- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in January was up 5.1% to 176,000 units at an annual rate. The number of multiple-dwelling units (+14.8% to 90,000 units) exceeded the number of single-dwelling units (-3.4% to 86,000 units) for the first time since February 1991.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for February 1992

- The advance estimate for February indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,445 million, up 6.2% from the revised value[1] for January ($1,361 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in February showed a 1.9% increase to 178,000 units at annual rates, from the revised level of 175,000 units reported in January.

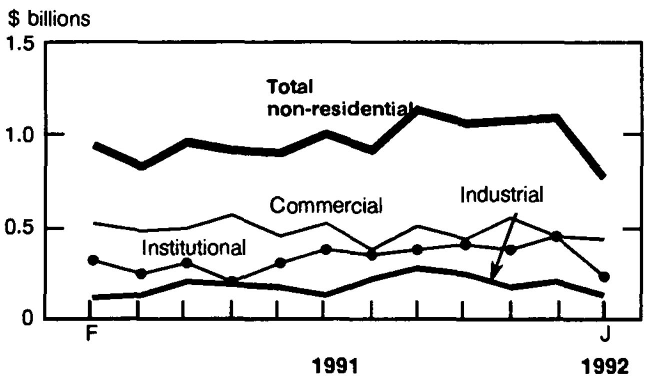
[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for February results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including January.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits was down 30.3% in January to a level of $760 million, from $1,090 million in December 1991. This was the largest decline reported since August 1982, when a drop of 34.8% was recorded in the value of non-residential projects.

- The institutional (-49.6% to $226 million) and industrial (-42.6% to $112 million) sectors were mainly responsible for the large decline reported in the total value of non-residential building permits. All regions contributed to the declines recorded in these two sectors, with the exception of institutional projects in Quebec (+47.6%). With regard to the commercial sector, the value of building permits decreased by 5.5% to a level of $422 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

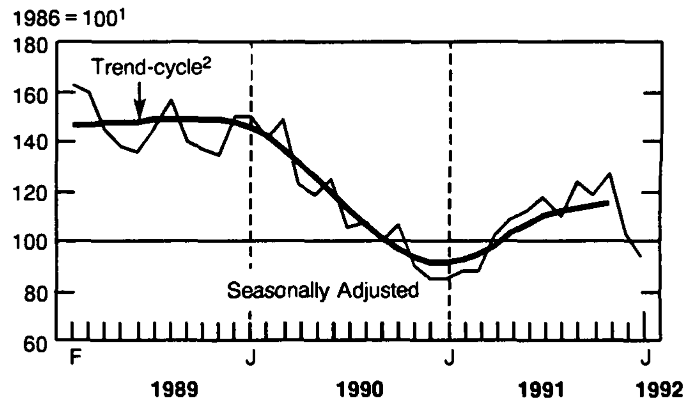
- All regions reported declines in the value of non-residential building permits in January.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) increased by a modest 0.4% in November 1991 to 114.2. After a fast progression at the beginning of 1991, the short-term trend seems to be stabilizing.

- The residential trend index increased 0.8% in November 1991 to 122.9, while the non-residential trend index reported its first decrease since April 1991 (-0.3%) to a level of 102.5.

Building Permits Indices



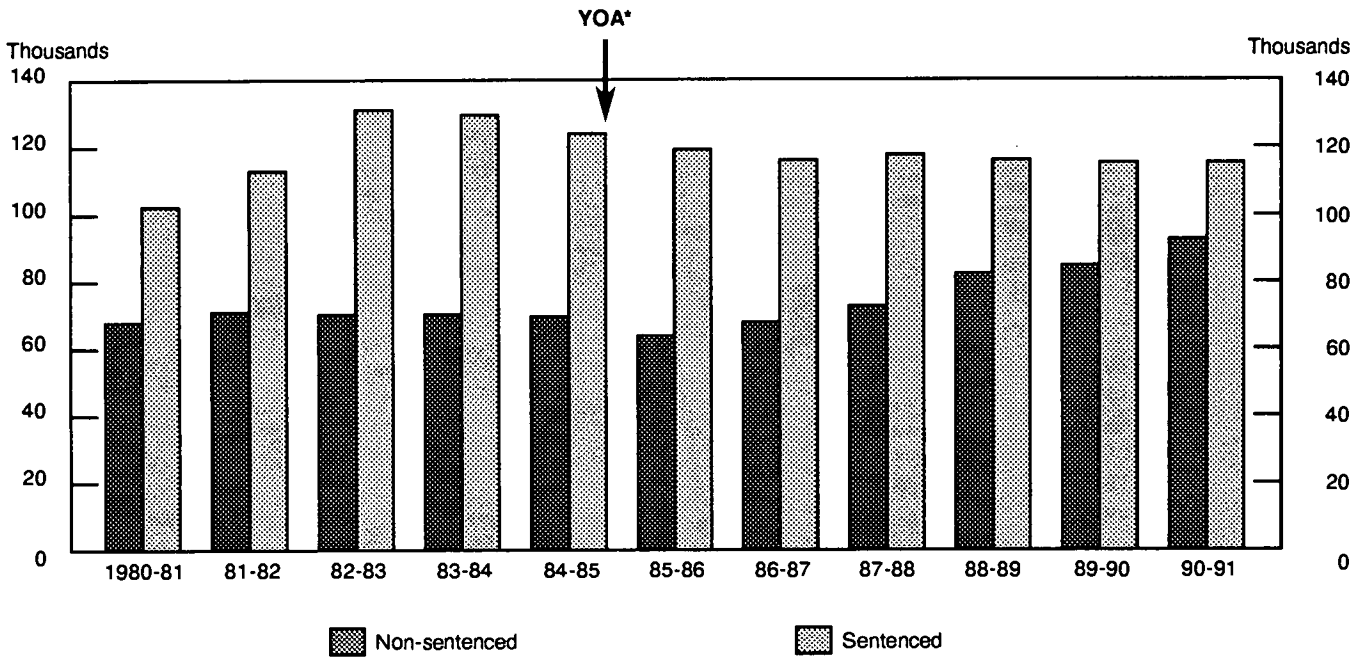
[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the third week of April.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Total Admissions to Provincial Custody, 1980-81 to 1990-91



* *The maximum age provisions of the Young Offenders Act (YOA) came into effect April 1, 1985.*

Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions – Provinces and Territories

1980-81 to 1990-91

Highlights

- Total admissions to provincial and territorial custodial facilities increased 22% from 1980-81 to 1990-91. Both sentenced and non-sentenced admissions contributed to this increase. From 1980-81 to 1990-91, sentenced admissions increased by 12,120 (12%), while non-sentenced admissions increased at three times that rate (36%).

- From 1986-87 to 1990-91, the rate of admission to custody per 10,000 adults charged with violent crimes increased 27%. The admission rate for drug offences increased 33%, while the property offence admission rate increased 11%.

- Sentence length distributions have shifted. From 1985-86 to 1990-91, admissions to custody for terms of less than 14 days decreased 13%, while admissions to terms between three and six months increased 24%.

- Estimated institutional workload increased 9% from 1985-86 to 1990-91. This rise was largely attributable to increased sentence lengths.

- Admissions to custody for persons aged 18 to 24 years decreased 34% from 1982-83 to 1990-91. During the same period the number of admissions aged 25-39 years increased 25%.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions – Provinces and Territories, Vol. 12, No. 9 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

University Finance Trend Analysis

1980-81 to 1989-90

Highlights

- Total gross university spending rose 110.7% or an average of 8.6% per year over the 10-year period. In 1989-90, this spending represented 18% of total spending on education.

- University expenditures expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) remained at around 1.4% during the 10-year period under review.

- University general operating expenditures on a full-time equivalent student basis rose by an average of 4.4% a year during the past decade, increasing to $10,039 in 1989-90. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose at an annual average rate of 5.5%.

- The provincial governments' contribution to general operating income increased much less sharply than tuition fees. From 1980-81 to 1989-90, provincial grants increased at an annual average rate of 7.6%, while tuition fees increased at an average annual rate of 10.9%.

- The proportion of sponsored research funds coming from the federal government has fallen by 5.8 percentage points since 1982-83, to 52.8% in 1989-90, while the provincial governments' share increased from 17.7% to 20.6% during the same period.

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1980-81 to 1989-90 (81-260, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1509) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Gypsum Products

February 1992

Manufacturers shipped 15 979 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1992, up 25.1% from the 12 778 thousand square metres shipped in February 1991 but down 5.5% from the 16 916 thousand square metres shipped in January 1992.

Year-to-date shipments were 32 895 thousand square metres, a 23.9% increase from the January to February 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Cement

February 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 328 051 tonnes of cement in February 1992, a 12.5% decrease from the 375 059 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a 10.8% increase from the 295 997 tonnes shipped in January 1992.

January to Febuary 1992 shipments totalled 624 048 tonnes, down 8.1% from the 679 341 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The February 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

January 1992

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1992 increased to 50 071 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 69.5% to 2 389 GWh, but imports decreased from 750 GWh to 609 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Statement of Farming Income and Expenses

1990

Final provincial estimates of 1990 farming income and expenses from the Farm Tax Data Base are now available. Detailed data by type and size of farms are also available.

For further information on these statistics or on concepts, definitions and methods used, contact Mario Ménard (613-951-2446), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Business Services

1987-1989

Data on business services for 1987-1989 are now available.

Business Services, 1987-89 (62-232, $30) will be released by the end of April.

For information concerning this publication, please contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Construction Price Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1989.
Catalogue number 81-222
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1980-81 to 1989-90.
Catalogue number 81-260
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions - Provinces and Territories. Vol. 12, No. 9.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

Indicators of Science and Technology, 1990.
Catalogue number 88-002, Vol. 2, No. 4
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: APRIL 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1992
7	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1992
8	Help-wanted Index	March 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1992
9	New Housing Price Index	February 1992
10	Labour Force Survey	March 1992
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1992
10	Farm Product Price Index	February 1992
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1992
16	The Consumer Price Index	March 1992
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	March 1992
16	Sales of Natural Gas	February 1992
21	Retail Trade	February 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	February 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1992
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1992
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1992
28	Population and Dwelling Counts	1991 Census
29	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1992
29	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1992
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1992
29	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31	
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1992
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1992
30	Building Permits	February 1992
30	Major Release Dates	May 1992

The May 1992 release schedule will be published on April 30, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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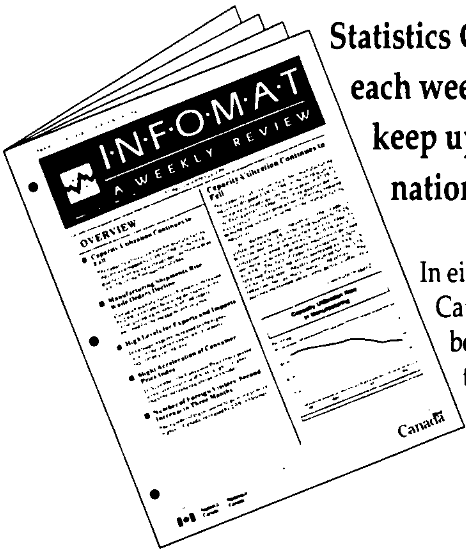

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