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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Survey on Ageing and Independence
1991

Highlights

Demographics

- Close to one-third of Canada's population, some 7.8 million people, were 45 years of age or older in 1991, with 19% (5.0 million) in the 45-64 age group and 11% (2.8 million) aged 65 or over.

- Women comprised the largest percentage of seniors at 57%. As illustrated by the sex ratio (males per 100 females), the predominance of women among seniors increased with age. In 1991, there were 85 men per 100 women in the age group 65-69 compared to 57 men per 100 women aged 80 or over.

- Approximately 136,000 male seniors and 722,000 female seniors were widowed. Among senior men, recent widowers (less than two years) accounted for 23%, while those who had been widowed over 20 years accounted for about 9% of that population. Among the women, recent widows made up 11% of the senior widowed, while those who had been widowed over 20 years accounted for 21%.

Percentage distribution of widowed Canadians 65 years of age or over by length of time that they had been widowed

	Population* ('000)	Less than 2 years	3-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	More than 20 years
Males	136	23%	18%	24%	22%	9%(Q)
Females	722	11%	14%	23%	29%	21%

** Includes "not stated" number of years widowed.*

Living Arrangements and Housing Characteristics

- Living arrangements affect the well-being and independence of older Canadians. Of persons aged 45-64, close to one in 10 people lived in one-person households. This ratio increased to three in 10 for people 65 or over.

Percentage distribution of Canadians 45 years of age or over by size of household

	45-64		65 or over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Population ('000)	2,474	2,510	1,187	1,577
Household Size				
1 person	4%	7%	7%	24%
2 persons	18%	21%	29%	26%
3 persons	12%	11%	5%	4%
4 persons	9%	7%	(1)	(1)
5 persons or more	6%	5%	(1)	2%(Q)

(Q) Users are cautioned that the sampling variability associated with this estimate is high.
(1) The sampling variability associated with this estimate is too high for the estimate to be released.

Note to Users

In September 1991, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey designed to measure a broad range of characteristics that contribute to the quality of life and independence of today's and tomorrow's seniors. This first national survey on Ageing and Independence was sponsored by Health and Welfare Canada, the Seniors Secretariat, Fitness and Amateur Sport, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Veterans Affairs Canada, Secretary of State, and Communications Canada.

The Survey on Ageing and Independence was administered to a representative sample of approximately 20,000 individuals selected from respondents to the monthly Labour Force Survey. The sample included an equal representation of both tomorrow's seniors (i.e., those 45-64 years of age) and today's seniors (65 years old or over). The survey instruments were designed with the assistance of a group of researchers who are interested in ageing issues and who are collectively known as "CARNET" (the Canadian Aging Research NETwork).

The survey followed a conceptual model based on the premise that independent living in later life is influenced by three major factors: physical and mental well-being, social life, and income. These factors are shaped in turn by life-course experiences such as education and work history. Other characteristics such as age, gender, marital status and area of residence also influence life circumstances.

For all tables presented in this release, the source is the Survey on Ageing and Independence, September 1991, Statistics Canada.

Social Life and Activities

- Approximately two-thirds of the survey population reported reading as a frequent activity. Walking, watching television, and having friends or relatives over were the next most commonly reported activities for both today's and tomorrow's seniors. Close to one in two Canadians aged 45 or over indicated doing these activities often.

Frequent activities* of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	45-64	65 or over
Population ('000)	4,984	2,764
Activity		
Read papers, magazines or books	67%	64%
Go for a walk	51%	49%
Watch television	42%	50%
Have family or friends over	48%	47%
Go to visit friends or relatives	38%	34%
Go to clubs, church or a community centre	31%	39%

* *Activities that respondents reported doing often during a typical month.*

Frequent activities* of Canadians 65 years of age or over

	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 or over
Population ('000)	1,011	770	513	470
Activity				
Read papers, magazines or books	66%	64%	63%	57%
Go for a walk	54%	52%	45%	35%
Watch television	51%	49%	52%	50%
Have family or friends over	52%	49%	40%	38%
Go to visit friends or relatives	37%	38%	32%	24%
Go to clubs, church or a community centre	39%	41%	42%	36%

*Activities that respondents reported doing often during a typical month.

- These activities remained the most frequent for those aged 80 or over, along with going to clubs, church or a community centre.

Health

- The majority of Canadians aged 45 or over perceived their health to be "good" or "excellent", but these positive reportings declined with age. Among those aged 80 or over, 57% reported their health as "good" or "excellent" compared to 84% of those aged 45-49.

Life Experiences

- A significant number of Canadians aged 45 or over reported having experienced major life events, such as the death or serious illness of someone close, during the 12 months prior to the survey. For instance, 20% of those 45-64 indicated a death in the family had occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey compared to 24% for the 80 years or over age group.

- The occurrence of major life events, such as the death or serious illness of someone close, can be a major source of tension. Nearly half of Canadians aged 45 or over experienced a lot of stress due to one or more of such events having occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Presence of stress related to major life events experienced by Canadians 45 years of age or over during the 12 months prior to the survey

	Population who reported major life events ('000)	Percent who reported a lot of stress associated with major life events
45-64	2,482	54%
65 or over	1,574	47%
65-69	551	45%
70-74	450	47%
75-79	296	50%
80 or over	277	49%

- The most common methods by which people 45 years or over coped with stress from the previously-mentioned major life events were, in descending order, "just trying to accept it", "keeping busy", "praying or meditating" and "getting help from friends or relatives".

Methods of coping with stress* of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	45-64	65 or over
Population ('000)	1,328	744
Coping Method		
Just trying to accept it	90%	90%
Keeping busy	86%	81%
Praying or meditating	57%	63%
Getting help from friends or relatives	58%	53%

* *Multiple responses were accepted.*

Retirement, Preparations and Expectations

Questions referring to preparations for retirement were asked of people who had already retired and who were planning for retirement.

- The average age of retirement of retired Canadians aged 45 or over was close to 62 years. Those who had not yet retired stated, on average, that they expected to retire at this same age.

- One in two seniors who retired from full-time work reported having made no active preparation for this event. Forty-one percent of Canadians aged 45-64 also indicated no active preparation for retirement. In contrast, close to one in five Canadians aged 45 or over took six years or more to prepare for retirement.

Number of years of active preparation of Canadians who have retired

	45-64	65 or over
Population* ('000)	471	1,423
No preparation	41%	50%
1-2 years of preparation	25%	20%
3-5 years of preparation	14%	10%
6 or more years of preparation	20%	18%

* *Includes "not stated" to this question.*

- Over 70% of today's seniors believed that their income and investments will be able to satisfy their needs either adequately or very well in the future. Among tomorrow's seniors, 67% believed in the adequacy of their future income, but 21% foresaw income difficulties.

Perception of future income adequacy of Canadians 45 years of age or over

	Population* ('000)	Very well or adequately	Not very well or totally inadequately
45-64	4,984	67%	21%
65 or over	2,764	72%	16%
65-69	1,011	70%	19%
70-74	770	72%	17%
75-79	513	71%	15%
80 or over	470	76%	10%

* *Includes those who reported "not knowing" the adequacy of their future income and the "not stated" responses to this question.*

A micro-data file is available and enables detailed analysis of characteristics and issues related to independent living. A more complete reporting of findings of the survey is scheduled for publication in the Fall of 1992.

For additional information on the survey or the highlights, contact Gilles Montigny (613-951-9731) or Nancy Darcovich (613-951-4585), Household Surveys Division. ■

Estimates of Labour Income

February 1992

Highlights

The February 1992 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $31.5 billion, a 2.9% increase from February 1991.

Seasonally Adjusted - Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries rose 0.3% in February 1992, following a -0.1% change in January.
- Increases in wages and salaries were recorded in provincial administration (2.1%), construction (1.6%), education and related services (1.3%), local administration (1.3%), forestry (1.3%) and trade (0.8%).
- Mines, quarries and oil wells registered a 2.1% drop in wages and salaries in February, following a 1.6% decline in January.
- Wages and salaries rose in most provinces in February, with the strongest growth occurring in Nova Scotia (1.6%), Prince Edward Island (1.2%) and Manitoba (1.0%). The exceptions were the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad and Newfoundland, all virtually unchanged from January 1992.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components - wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- The year-over-year growth in wages and salaries of 2.3% in February 1992 was similar to the change in January 1992 (2.0%) and to the 1991 overall growth (2.2%).
- Accelerations in the year-to-year growth rates in February occurred in manufacturing and trade, but decelerations were noted in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, transportation, communications and other utilities and in federal and local administration.
- New Brunswick (2.6%), Saskatchewan (2.9%), Alberta (3.4%), British Columbia (5.1%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.5%) continued in February to record larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries than the national growth rate (2.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1992 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Cynthia Haggar-Guenette (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	February 1992p	January 1992r	December 1991f	February 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	127.6	129.2	188.6	126.1
Forestry	183.4	182.4	174.7	188.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	671.6	691.9	679.3	669.4
Manufacturing industries	4,997.4	4,971.6	5,025.8	4,955.1
Construction industry	1,484.3	1,471.5	1,569.1	1,558.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,786.2	2,787.3	2,791.6	2,718.9
Trade	3,952.9	3,993.1	4,107.9	3,893.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,599.9	2,602.0	2,624.1	2,514.0
Commercial and personal services	3,924.1	3,923.0	3,988.0	3,794.3
Education and related services	2,668.1	2,601.2	2,578.8	2,519.8
Health and welfare services	2,452.6	2,439.5	2,444.8	2,371.5
Federal administration and other government offices	959.2	947.6	978.6	927.0
Provincial administration	668.2	655.8	659.9	649.1
Local administration	646.4	647.3	660.3	613.1
Total wages and salaries	**28,122.0**	**28,043.4**	**28,471.5**	**27,498.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,361.7	3,411.0	3,336.7	3,084.1
Labour income	**31,483.6**	**31,454.4**	**31,808.3**	**30,582.7**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	229.5	228.2	230.8	226.8
Forestry	202.8	200.2	192.4	208.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	676.3	690.5	701.6	674.0
Manufacturing industries	5,095.7	5,096.6	5,124.1	5,053.3
Construction industry	1,805.5	1,777.8	1,745.0	1,894.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,831.3	2,837.3	2,849.7	2,763.0
Trade	4,066.8	4,033.1	4,031.4	4,005.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,659.4	2,645.4	2,663.0	2,571.6
Commercial and personal services	4,067.5	4,044.0	4,063.1	3,933.2
Education and related services	2,563.2	2,531.2	2,542.0	2,420.3
Health and welfare services	2,476.2	2,467.9	2,458.7	2,394.6
Federal administration and other government offices	982.2	980.3	991.8	949.3
Provincial administration	689.0	675.1	665.4	669.5
Local administration	665.8	657.4	646.4	631.4
Total wages and salaries	**29,003.3**	**28,905.2**	**28,943.2**	**28,421.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,467.0	3,515.8	3,390.2	3,187.7
Labour income	**32,470.3**	**32,421.1**	**32,333.5**	**31,609.2**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

Construction in Canada

1992

Intended capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach $83.9 billion in 1992, a 3.5% increase compared to the preliminary estimate of $81.1 billion in 1991. However, this increase follows a 6.9% decrease between the 1990 actual expenditures and the 1991 preliminary total, the first decline observed since 1983.

Highlights

Building Construction

- Total expenditures on new building construction are expected to rise by 5.3% ($2.9 billion) in 1992, to reach $56.1 billion, the first annual increase of this component since 1989. The anticipated advance in 1992 is mainly attributable to increases in residential building ($4.3 billion, 13.1%) and institutional building ($0.5 billion, 12.2%). These increases are partly offset by expected declines in commercial building (-$1.4 billion, -11.4%) and industrial building (-$0.6 billion, -25.2%).

- The increase in new residential construction is expected mainly in single detached homes ($2.9 billion, 27.5%), in apartments and row housing ($0.7 billion, 15.4%) and in other residential construction ($0.7 billion, 4.2%).

- The expected decrease in commercial building is attributable to a large extent to construction declines in office buildings (-$0.7 billion, -10.4%) and in retail and wholesale stores (-$0.4 billion, -15.8%).

Engineering Construction

- Expenditures on new engineering construction in 1992 are expected to stay unchanged from 1991 at $27.9 billion, after four years of growth. The expected decrease in gas and oil facilities (-$0.7 billion, -7.6%) will offset the anticipated construction increases in electric power ($0.2 billion, 3.3%), waterworks and sewage systems ($0.2 billion, 9.0%) and road, highway and airport runways ($0.2 billion, 3.6%).

Note to Users

These estimates by type of structure for construction supplement the construction data in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1992 (61-205). Totals in that publication may differ from the totals published in this release due to rounding.

- The construction decline anticipated in gas and oil facilities will be due largely to decreases in oil and gas wells (-$0.6 billion, -12.2%) and in oil refinery processing units (-$0.2 billion, -26.2%).

Provincial and Territorial Data

Building Construction

- Expenditures on new building construction in 1992 are expected to increase the most in Ontario ($2.0 billion, 9.2%) and British Columbia ($1.3 billion, 16.8%), mainly due to the anticipated growth in residential construction in these provinces (21.8% and 20.1%, respectively). The largest decline is projected in Quebec (-$1.0 billion, -7.5%), where all major types of building construction are expected to fall significantly, with the exception of institutional building.

Engineering Construction

- Expenditures on new engineering construction are expected to increase the most in Ontario ($0.6 billion, 8.9%), Quebec ($0.4 billion, 7.1%) and Newfoundland ($0.3 billion, 32.6%). In Quebec and Newfoundland, the growth will be driven by increases in only one major type of engineering construction (electric power construction and gas and oil facilities, respectively). In Ontario, the growth will be spread more evenly among major types of engineering construction. The largest decreases are anticipated in Alberta (-$0.5 billion, -7.7%) and British Columbia (-$0.3 billion, -10.4%), largely attributable to construction declines in gas and oil facilities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2849, 2850, 2855-2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1990-1992 (64-201, $39) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

New Construction Work Purchased in Canada, By Province and By Type of Structure

1990-1992[1]

	1990			1991			1992		
	Building	Engineering	Total	Building	Engineering	Total	Building	Engineering	Total
	(millions of dollars)								
Newfoundland	876.8	574.1	1,450.9	863.1	814.3	1,677.4	909.8	1,080.5	1,990.3
Prince Edward Island	200.9	68.1	269.0	207.7	79.9	287.6	213.6	99.1	312.7
Nova Scotia	1,487.6	626.2	2,113.8	1,235.8	831.9	2,067.7	1,225.0	650.4	1,905.4
New Brunswick	1,104.9	620.1	1,725.0	963.6	941.5	1,905.1	985.4	907.6	1,893.0
Quebec	14,033.3	5,389.1	19,422.4	12,725.3	5,479.8	18,205.1	11,765.3	5,869.8	17,635.1
Ontario	26,075.0	6,721.2	32,796.2	22,187.5	6,925.5	29,113.0	24,229.3	7,544.9	31,774.2
Manitoba	1,409.9	1,084.6	2,494.5	1,180.3	1,111.5	2,291.8	1,272.2	1,119.7	2,391.9
Saskatchewan	1,371.8	1,613.3	2,985.1	1,174.3	1,717.1	2,891.4	1,170.5	1,537.5	2,708.0
Alberta	5,333.1	6,671.6	12,004.7	4,435.2	6,381.6	10,816.8	4,736.6	5,889.2	10,625.8
British Columbia	8,306.8	2,959.8	11,266.6	7,929.0	3,299.8	11,228.8	9,267.1	2,956.3	12,223.4
Yukon	102.6	79.6	182.2	119.8	133.6	253.4	107.1	77.0	184.1
Northwest Territories	198.8	251.5	450.3	171.7	158.7	330.4	149.6	127.1	276.7
Canada	**60,501.4**	**26,659.3**	**87,160.7**	**53,193.3**	**27,875.2**	**81,068.5**	**56,061.6**	**27,859.8**	**83,920.8**

	1991/1990			1992/1991		
	Building	Engineering	Total	Building	Engineering	Total
	(percentage change)					
Newfoundland	-1.5	41.8	15.6	5.4	32.6	18.7
Prince Edward Island	-3.3	17.3	6.9	2.8	24.0	8.7
Nova Scotia	-16.9	32.8	-2.2	1.5	-21.8	-7.8
New Brunswick	-12.7	51.8	10.4	2.2	-3.5	-0.6
Quebec	-9.3	1.6	-6.3	-7.5	7.1	-3.1
Ontario	-14.9	3.0	-11.2	9.2	8.9	9.1
Manitoba	-16.2	2.4	-8.1	7.7	0.7	4.4
Saskatchewan	-14.3	6.4	-3.1	-0.3	-10.4	-6.3
Alberta	-16.8	-4.3	-9.9	6.7	-7.7	-1.8
British Columbia	-4.5	11.4	-0.3	16.8	-10.4	8.9
Yukon	16.7	67.7	39.1	-10.6	-42.3	-27.3
Northwest Territories	-13.6	-36.9	-26.6	-12.8	-19.9	-16.3
Canada	**-12.0**	**4.5**	**-6.9**	**5.3**	**0.0**	**3.5**

[1] *Actual expenditures 1990, preliminary actual 1991, intentions 1992.*

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

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset
1990

Highlights

Canada and Provinces

- Capital expenditures on **transportation equipment** decreased 3.2% (-$0.3 billion) from 1989 to 1990, down to $9.1 billion. Significant declines were reported for ships and boats (-$0.2 billion), mainly in Newfoundland; for trucks and vans (-$0.1 billion), largely in Quebec and Ontario; and for buses (-$0.1 billion), to a large extent in Ontario. These decreases were partly offset by an increase for aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts ($0.2 billion), mainly in Ontario.

- Capital expenditures on **general machinery and equipment** decreased 6.1% (-$2.0 billion) in 1990, down to $30.2 billion. The most important declines were observed for processing equipment (-$0.9 billion), largely in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia; for office furniture and machines (-$0.8 billion), mainly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; and for capitalized tooling and other tools (-$0.5 billion), to a large extent in Ontario. In contrast, expenditures increased by $0.4 billion on communication and related systems (mainly in Ontario and Alberta) and by $0.3 billion on pollution abatement and control equipment (largely in British Columbia).

Sectors

Manufacturing

- In the manufacturing sector, capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased 7.5% (-$1.3 billion) in 1990 to $15.7 billion. This followed a 17.6% increase from 1988 to 1989. The decrease in 1990 was mainly attributable to reduced spending on processing equipment (-$0.9 billion, -7.7%) and on capitalized tooling and other tools (-$0.5 billion, -53.3%). In contrast, expenditures on pollution abatement and control equipment increased 62.5%, reaching $0.7 billion in 1990.

Note to Users

The private and public investment survey collects data for 30 different types of machinery and equipment for most sectors of the Canadian economy.

These data are now available for 1990 for 55 industries, which represent 85% of the all-industry total of $49.1 billion, as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1992 (see The Daily, February 27, 1992). Comparable data are also available for 1985-1989.

Advance Estimates for 1991-92

Estimates of capital expenditures on machinery and equipment by type of asset at the Canada level only are now computed for the years 1991 and 1992. See page 12 of today's Daily.

- Expenditures on computer-assisted equipment reached $2.3 billion in 1990, representing 21.5% of total capital expenditures on processing equipment. In 1989, this proportion was slightly lower at 20.1%.

Utilities

- Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment rose 9.1% ($0.5 billion) from 1989 to 1990 in the utilities sector, mainly due to a 10.6% ($0.3 billion) increase for communication and related equipment and a 51.1% ($0.3 billion) increase for aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts.

Trade, Finance, Commercial

- Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased 8.3% (-$1.2 billion) in 1990 in the trade, finance and commercial sector. By comparison, spending had increased 15.6% from 1988 to 1989. Reduced expenditures were particularly significant in 1990 for office furniture (-$0.8 billion, -38.6%), computer hardware and word processors (-$0.3 billion, -7.9%) and non-office furniture (-$0.2 billion, -14.2%).

Institutions and Governments

- Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment in the institutions and government departments sector increased a modest 0.6% in 1990 to reach $4.0 billion. The advance in communication and related equipment ($0.2 billion, 42.3%) offset the declines observed for several assets including scientific, professional and medical devices (-$0.1 billion, -14.1%).

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset, 1990 (uncatalogued, $40 per year, $175 for 5 years) is now available.

For more detailed information on this release or for additional data, please contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590) or Rachelle Pilon (613-951-9333), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ☐

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment[1]
1990 Actual Expenditures

Sectors	Published Total Capital Expenditures Machinery and Equipment	Detail by Asset: Included for 1990	Detail by Asset: To be Obtained in Later Phases
	(millions of dollars)		
Agriculture	1,777	1,777	
Fishing	118		118
Forestry	135	135	
Mining	957	696	261
Construction industry	1,707		1,707
Manufacturing	15,693	15,693	
Utilities	11,208	6,357	
Pipelines			303
Electric Power			4,549
Trade, Finance, Commercial	13,189	13,189	
Institutions	1,415	1,105	
Schools (Municipal and Provincial)			309
Government Departments	2,851	2,851	
Total	**49,050**	**41,803**	**7,247**
Percentage of Published Total	100%	85%	15%

[1] *Totals by sector or industry as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada (catalogue 61-205).*

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, By Type of Asset

1990

	Agriculture, Forestry and Most of Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Trade, Finance and Commercial	Institutions, Govt. Departments	Total
	(millions of dollars)					
Transportation Equipment						
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	213.7	35.6	66.2	4,600.1	204.1	**5,119.7**
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	x	x	230.5	11.3	1.2	**243.5**
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	368.6	90.3	403.7	1,020.7	194.9	**2,078.2**
All-terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	x	0.1	17.1	18.5	x	**39.6**
Rail/Subway/Rapid Transit Rolling Stock and Parts	2.6	19.9	282.3	46.3	–	**351.1**
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	x	x	152.7	5.6	101.1	**270.5**
Aircraft, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	x	0.1	862.1	25.5	x	**897.8**
Other Transportation Equipment	1.6	6.1	25.5	4.2	13.1	**50.5**
Sub-total	593.0	161.4	2,040.1	5,732.2	524.1	**9,050.8**
General Machinery and Equipment						
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	2.7	211.5	94.8	1,210.3	382.2	**1,901.5**
Computer Hardware and Word Processors	17.3	494.6	301.3	3,063.3	993.2	**4,869.7**
Non-office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	0.4	32.0	102.2	1,297.0	239.6	**1,671.2**
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	6.4	99.7	43.0	122.0	686.7	**957.8**
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	12.9	120.6	70.9	44.0	39.2	**287.6**
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	9.2	745.0	7.1	1.9	49.1	**812.3**
Safety and Security Equipment	2.8	20.6	1.7	13.5	36.6	**75.2**
Sanitation Equipment	–	x	x	0.4	12.4	**15.5**
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	27.7	246.2	76.2	137.5	33.2	**520.8**
Heavy Construction Equipment	231.5	36.5	8.2	409.1	99.7	**785.0**
Tractors, Farm Equipment	1,342.7	10.3	3.7	39.5	14.9	**1,411.1**
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	9.4	432.4	36.1	55.9	16.9	**550.7**
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	33.6	x	x	–	–	**34.9**
Industrial Containers	0.6	5.6	x	2.6	x	**12.7**
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	32.6	–	–	–	–	**32.6**
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	10.8	–	–	–	–	**10.8**
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	38.8	152.1	90.1	336.7	11.7	**629.4**
Processing Equipment	208.8	10,517.5	x	190.7	x	**10,928.4**
Communication and Related Equipment	2.9	35.9	3,312.0	110.8	536.9	**3,998.5**
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	23.2	183.3	16.5	222.9	272.5	**718.4**
Sub-total	2,014.3	13,347.6	4,171.7	7,258.3	3,432.7	**30,224.6**
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expense	–	2,183.9	145.4	199.1	–	**2,528.4**
Total	**2,607.3**	**15,692.9**	**6,357.2**	**13,189.6**	**3,956.8**	**41,803.8**

x Confidential, to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.
– Nil or zero.

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, By Type of Asset
1991-1992[1]

	Advance Estimates	
	1991 Preliminary	1992 Forecast
	(millions of dollars)	
Transportation Equipment		
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	4,630.3	4,748.9
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	242.6	248.9
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	1,936.2	1,958.8
All-terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	28.6	29.3
Rail/Subway/Rapid Transit Rolling Stock and Parts	408.3	418.7
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	282.4	289.6
Aircraft, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	1,065.9	1,093.2
Other Transportation Equipment	66.6	68.3
Sub-total	8,660.9	8,882.7
General Machinery and Equipment		
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	2,218.3	2,275.2
Computer Hardware and Word Processors	4,189.1	4,296.4
Non-office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	1,603.0	1,644.0
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	964.6	989.3
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	279.5	286.6
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	478.8	491.0
Safety and Security Equipment	77.2	79.2
Sanitation Equipment	27.8	28.5
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	478.5	490.7
Heavy Construction Equipment	776.4	796.3
Tractors, Farm Equipment	940.0	964.1
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	718.4	736.8
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	39.6	40.6
Industrial Containers	24.1	24.8
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	42.8	43.9
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	13.8	14.1
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	509.4	522.4
Processing Equipment	10,188.1	10,449.0
Communication and Related Equipment	3,369.8	3,456.1
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	604.3	619.8
Sub-total	27,543.5	28,249.0
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expense	2,307.1	2,366.2
Total	38,511.5	39,497.9

[1] *Advanced estimates based on the average asset distribution of the 1988-1990 actual data.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 2, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 2, 1992 totalled 257 780 tonnes, a 5.7% decrease from the preceding week's total of 273 363 tonnes but a 5.9% increase over the year-earlier level of 243 367 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1992 was 4 629 474 tonnes, a 2.9% increase from 4 498 052 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, February 1992.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Labour Force Information, April 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. Friday, May 8, 1992.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.

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