



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 5, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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Years of Ans
Excellence d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

- Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, October 1992** 3
 Growth picked up to 0.5% in October, after gains of 0.4% in both August and September.
- Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1992** 5
 Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings were \$554.65 in October 1992, up 3.3% from October 1991. Industrial aggregate employment was virtually unchanged from September.
- Charitable Donations, 1991** 10
 In 1991, approximately 5.4 million donors contributed \$3.1 billion. The amount of contributions increased by \$207 million, a 7% increase from 1990.

(continued on page 2)



Logo Reflects "75 Years of Excellence"

Statistics Canada marks 75 years of existence in 1993. In celebration of this special event, a logo representing our 75th anniversary will be included on our publications throughout the year.

As you can see, the logo has 75 dots, each representing one year of the Agency's existence. The spiral form illustrates the Agency's evolution, from 1918 to the celebration of our 75th anniversary. The movement of the dots towards the outside describes our expansion – in our activities as well as on the international scene.

Indeed, the international recognition Statistics Canada receives for its work – whether it be quality data, new methodology or help provided to other statistical offices – grows every year.

Since 1918, Statistics Canada's mandate has been to collect, analyze and publish statistical information on the economic, social and general conditions of Canada and its citizens. The slogan, "75 Years of

Excellence", reflects our tradition of providing the information Canadians need and is also a commitment for tomorrow.

Questions about Statistics Canada's 75th anniversary should be addressed to Sylvie Blais (613-951-1107), Communications Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

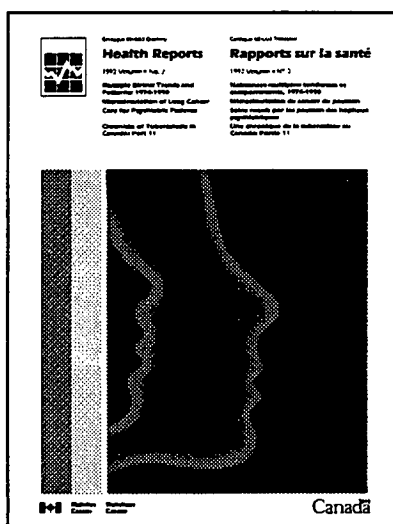
- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, November 1992** 12
Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in November decreased 0.6% from October 1992.
- **Health Reports, Third Quarter 1992** 13
Part II of a statistical chronicle of tuberculosis in Canada analyses current patterns and recent trends in tuberculosis incidence and examines strategies needed to overcome the disease.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Health Reports Third Quarter 1992

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports* features an article that examines trends and patterns of multiple births in Canada. It also presents two papers: one describes the first large-scale Canadian effort to analyze stage-specific lung cancer data, while the other describes the first community-wide level-of-care assessment of mentally disabled persons in a variety of non-hospital settings. In addition, "A Statistical Chronicle of Tuberculosis in Canada: Part II – Risk Today and Control", takes a look at the people most vulnerable to contracting tuberculosis in Canada.

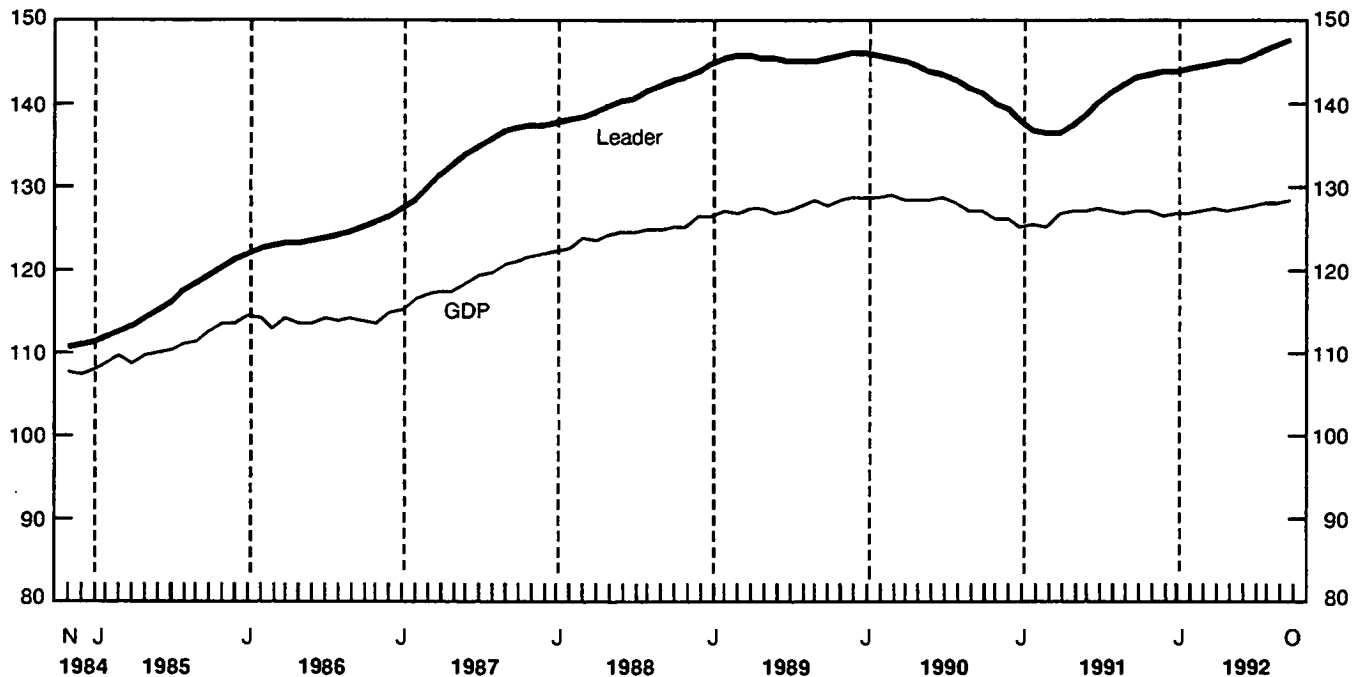
The third quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (82-003, \$26/\$104) is now available. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. Turn to page 13 of today's *Daily* for highlights.

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

October 1992

The composite index posted 0.5% growth in October, the best in over a year. Growth had been led by housing earlier in the year, but growth is now evident in most of the indicators of final demand. Seven of the 10 components rose in October, while two were virtually unchanged. The stock market index was the only component to decline in October. The unsmoothed index increased by 0.4%, its fifth consecutive gain.

Housing and furniture and appliance sales continued to benefit from lower interest rates. The housing index grew by 1.0% in October, while furniture and appliance purchases rose by 0.6%. Sales of furniture and appliances have risen by 7% since May 1992, while demand for other durable goods has been strengthening since June. The recent growth in employment and incomes

accompanied a second straight increase in demand for services, after steady drops since December 1991.

The indicators of manufacturing demand continued to record modest increases, at a time of a rebound in auto production and strong export demand for investment and forestry products. New orders for durable goods were up for the third month in a row, gaining 0.3% in October, after oscillating between increases and decreases earlier in the year. The ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods rose by 0.01 points for the third straight month. The average workweek was unchanged, however, a measure of the weakness of labour demand.

The U.S. leading indicator was little changed for the second consecutive month. The unsmoothed index, however, rose for the first time in three months, partly due to a rally in building permits. Subsequently in November, retail sales recorded a fifth straight monthly increase as consumer confidence improved and inflation stayed low.

The financial market indicators remained mixed. The stock market index fell 0.6%, the same as in September. Conversely, the money supply accelerated to 0.8% growth in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available the week of January 18-22. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	August	September	October	September	October
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	0.4	0.4	0.5	147.0	147.8
Unsmoothed	0.7	0.5	0.4	148.9	149.5
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.3	0.3	0.6	1,035.9 ⁴	1,042.6 ⁴
Other durable goods sales	0.4	0.4	0.2	3,560 ⁴	3,568 ⁴
Housing index¹	0.9	1.3	1.0	134.8	136.1
Manufacturing					
New orders - durables	0.7	0.5	0.3	9,034.3 ⁴	9,057.8 ⁴
Shipment to inventory ratio - finished goods ²	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.40	1.41
Average workweek (hours)	0.3	0.0	0.0	38.3	38.3
Business and personal services					
employment (thousands)	0.0	0.4	0.6	1,738	1,749
United States composite leading					
index (1967 = 100)	0.2	0.0	0.0	204.6	204.7
TSE300 stock price					
index (1975 = 1000)	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	3,389	3,369
Money supply (M1) (\$1981)³	0.3	0.6	0.8	24,846⁴	25,048⁴

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Millions of 1981 dollars.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

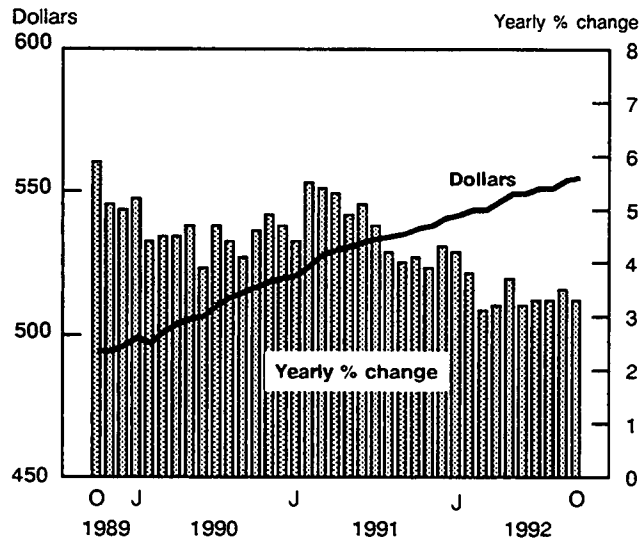
October 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Growth in industrial aggregate¹ average weekly earnings² continued to abate in October. Employees averaged weekly earnings of \$554.65 in October, an increase of 2.4% since the beginning of 1992. This compares to earnings growth of 3.3% for the same period in 1991.

SEPH Average Weekly Earnings, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, October 1992



- Compared to September, industrial aggregate average weekly earnings increased 0.15%. Finance, insurance and real estate (1.2%) and trade (1.1%) recorded growth rates in excess of the industrial aggregate.

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.

Note to Users

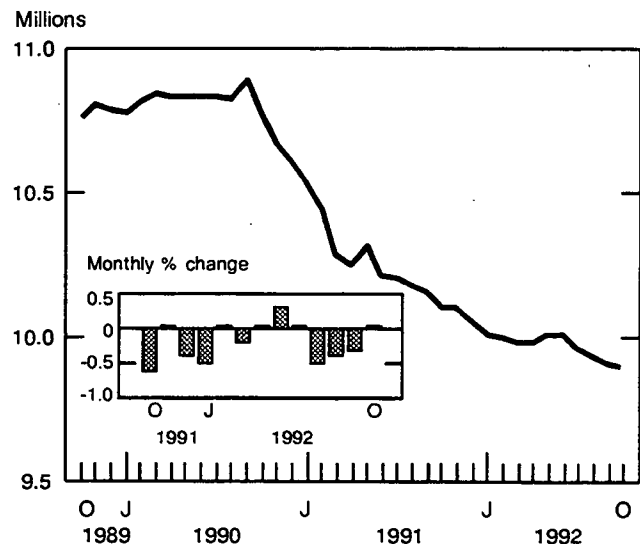
The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), introduced in 1983, delivers current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific SEPH variable, showing the percentage of industries that depicted increases for that variable. For example, between September 1991 and September 1992, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 246,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 131 experienced employment declines while 83 experienced increases. The diffusion index for September 1992 was therefore $83/214 = 0.39$.

Fixed-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces/territories and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the current average earnings series.

- Canada industrial aggregate payroll employment was 9,894,000 in October. The level of payroll employment was virtually unchanged from September following three months of decline. The only provinces to record increased employment were British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

SEPH Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, October 1992

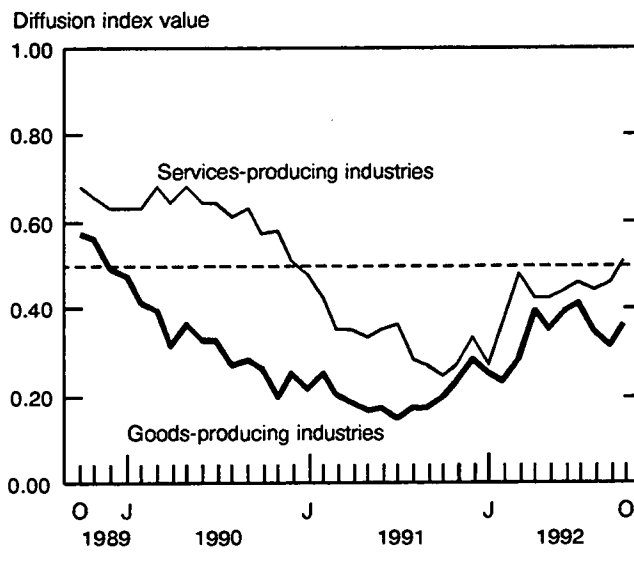


- At the Canada level, declining employment in transportation, communication and other utilities was offset by growth in educational services and in public administration.
- Durable goods manufacturing employment was down (-11,000), mainly due to a temporary layoff in the motor vehicle industries in Ontario.
- After six consecutive months of no change, seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for hourly employees were reduced slightly to 30.4 hours.

Unadjusted Data

- The year-over-year change in employment for the industrial aggregate remained negative (-1.7%); however, it was the smallest decline in nearly two years.
- Employment growth is becoming more widespread across industries in the economy; the industrial aggregate employment diffusion index was 0.44 in October.
- For the first time in 22 months, more than half of the service-producing industries recorded year-over-year employment growth. The October employment diffusion index was 0.51 for service-producing industries.

Diffusion Index of Employment, All Employees Canada, October 1992



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$28.50/\$285) and by special tabulation.

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

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change from previous month, Canada
October 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	October 1992 ^P	September 1992 ^r	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992
	Thousands					
Industrial aggregate	9,894	9,898	9,925	9,960	10,006	10,007
	-4	-27	-35	-46	-1	30
Goods-producing industries	2,297	2,306	2,314	2,326	2,338	2,351
	-9	-8	-12	-12	-12	5
Logging and forestry	55	55	55	57	56	56
	0	-1	-1	1	0	1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	125	124	126	128	130	131
	1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2
Manufacturing	1,566	1,573	1,571	1,580	1,574	1,595
	-7	2	-9	6	-22	-10
Construction	415	415	424	422	428	426
	0	-9	3	-6	2	10
Service-producing industries	7,599	7,594	7,620	7,642	7,672	7,658
	5	-26	-22	-29	14	24
Transportation, communication and other utilities	810	815	826	825	827	817
	-5	-11	1	-2	9	7
Wholesale trade	574	574	573	585	587	581
	0	1	-12	-2	7	1
Retail trade	1,281	1,273	1,277	1,277	1,289	1,291
	7	-4	0	-13	-2	-4
Finance, insurance and real estate	651	652	658	659	669	665
	-1	-6	-2	-9	4	6
Business services	499	497	493	492	494	489
	1	4	1	-2	5	4
Education related services	916	910	904	893	897	905
	6	6	12	-4	-8	-9
Health and social services	1,127	1,125	1,136	1,144	1,143	1,138
	1	-10	-8	1	5	5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	662	663	688	678	672	673
	-1	-25	10	6	-2	3
Miscellaneous services	502	501	512	517	515	520
	0	-11	-5	1	-5	7
Public administration	723	718	709	712	717	710
	6	8	-3	-5	7	-4
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	137	137	135	136	138	138
	0	2	-1	-2	0	-2
Prince Edward Island	39	39	39	38	38	39
	0	0	1	0	-1	0
Nova Scotia	279	278	276	280	282	283
	1	2	-3	-3	-1	-1
New Brunswick	223	226	226	225	225	226
	-3	0	1	0	-1	2
Quebec	2,411	2,395	2,400	2,404	2,426	2,436
	16	-6	-4	-22	-10	3
Ontario	3,951	3,954	3,987	4,022	4,037	4,008
	-3	-33	-36	-14	29	2
Manitoba	373	375	374	374	373	374
	-2	2	0	0	-1	0
Saskatchewan	295	296	295	297	299	300
	-1	2	-3	-1	-1	0
Alberta	961	966	965	966	972	973
	-5	1	-1	-6	-1	4
British Columbia	1,205	1,195	1,189	1,192	1,190	1,199
	10	6	-3	2	-9	-3
Yukon	12	12	12	11	11	11
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	20	20	20	20	20	20
	0	0	0	-1	0	0

^P Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and HoursSeasonally adjusted estimates and change from previous month, Canada
October 1992

Industry Group - Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	October 1992 ^P	September 1992 ^r	August 1992	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992
	Dollars					
Industrial aggregate	554.65 0.85	553.80 2.46	551.34 0.35	550.99 2.15	548.84 -0.46	549.30 3.46
Goods-producing industries	686.58 0.33	686.25 0.68	685.57 1.93	683.64 1.69	681.95 -4.61	686.56 5.71
Logging and forestry	711.05 -0.03	711.08 4.11	706.97 4.96	702.01 -3.74	705.75 -6.46	712.21 16.78
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	946.53 -0.69	947.22 14.48	932.74 8.27	924.47 -5.01	929.48 -7.94	937.42 5.70
Manufacturing	659.43 0.08	659.35 -0.31	659.66 1.43	658.23 2.87	655.36 -0.74	656.10 3.58
Construction	637.24 0.18	637.06 -3.02	640.08 1.81	638.27 2.24	636.03 -18.99	655.02 25.98
Service-producing industries	514.98 1.44	513.54 3.00	510.54 0.03	510.51 2.13	508.38 1.92	506.46 1.86
Transportation, communication and other utilities	713.90 0.20	713.70 6.71	706.99 3.12	703.87 1.93	701.94 -2.43	704.37 -0.15
Wholesale trade	592.78 3.49	589.29 5.52	583.77 2.13	581.64 4.24	577.40 -4.19	581.59 3.33
Retail trade	322.61 3.31	319.30 0.48	318.82 -1.78	320.60 0.69	319.91 3.43	316.48 -3.66
Finance, insurance and real estate	606.56 7.39	599.17 10.53	588.64 -3.83	592.47 1.48	590.99 1.45	589.54 1.48
Business services	584.04 -1.71	585.75 -2.00	587.75 1.12	586.63 -4.90	591.53 1.40	590.13 8.35
Education related services	669.02 -0.66	669.68 -9.68	679.36 -4.20	683.56 4.60	678.96 5.86	673.10 5.14
Health and social services	495.67 0.48	495.19 6.26	488.93 2.88	486.05 4.94	481.11 1.66	479.45 1.38
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.37 0.24	215.13 2.39	212.74 0.90	211.84 0.24	211.60 1.14	210.46 -1.30
Miscellaneous services	374.27 4.51	369.76 10.33	359.43 2.22	357.21 -0.29	357.50 0.49	357.01 -1.73
Public administration	729.67 -2.18	731.85 0.02	731.83 -2.39	734.22 10.01	724.21 -1.18	725.39 6.50
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	518.50 -1.50	520.00 5.05	514.95 5.84	509.11 1.42	507.69 0.41	507.28 0.14
Prince Edward Island	447.30 -0.47	447.77 1.45	446.32 0.21	446.11 -0.33	446.44 1.50	444.94 3.40
Nova Scotia	493.87 -1.06	494.93 -5.82	500.75 5.10	495.65 3.92	491.73 1.10	490.63 1.39
New Brunswick	502.03 6.19	495.84 5.74	490.10 -3.27	493.37 3.10	490.27 -3.21	493.48 -1.02
Quebec	546.05 1.35	544.70 4.06	540.64 1.18	539.46 0.99	538.47 2.10	536.37 5.94
Ontario	584.13 1.06	583.07 2.20	580.87 2.11	578.76 1.27	577.49 -2.06	579.55 4.21
Manitoba	490.85 3.91	486.94 -0.85	487.79 -1.38	489.17 0.91	488.26 1.63	486.63 1.31
Saskatchewan	469.89 0.06	469.83 -2.26	472.09 -0.98	473.07 -0.59	473.66 0.65	473.01 0.19
Alberta	550.15 -0.75	550.90 2.64	548.26 1.73	546.53 3.27	543.26 2.71	540.55 -4.50
British Columbia	550.62 1.00	549.62 3.80	545.82 -3.30	549.12 2.28	546.84 -0.51	547.35 2.59
Yukon	696.99 14.05	682.94 22.68	660.26 -13.65	673.91 -8.99	682.90 5.38	677.52 7.10
Northwest Territories	720.56 -0.82	721.38 8.93	712.45 1.22	711.23 4.84	706.39 -0.65	707.04 -4.34

^P Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.

* For all employees.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

October 1992

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees, Unadjusted					
	October 1992 ^P	September 1992 ^r	October 1991	September 1991	October 1992/1991	September 1992/1991
	Thousands				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	10,094	10,070	10,273	10,316	-1.7	-2.4
Goods-producing industries	2,379	2,415	2,481	2,527	-4.1	-4.4
Logging and forestry	61	66	63	66	-2.1	-0.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	126	127	141	146	-10.8	-13.4
Manufacturing	1,587	1,611	1,651	1,679	-3.9	-4.0
Construction	465	471	489	498	-5.1	-5.3
Service-producing industries	7,715	7,655	7,792	7,789	-1.0	-1.7
Transportation communication and other utilities	825	835	831	846	-0.7	-1.3
Wholesale trade	582	578	578	589	0.6	-1.8
Retail trade	1,302	1,280	1,350	1,334	-3.6	-4.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	658	656	680	681	-3.3	-3.7
Business services	510	505	511	517	-0.2	-2.3
Education related service	969	901	962	897	0.7	0.5
Health and social services	1,128	1,132	1,109	1,123	1.7	0.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	664	682	678	696	-2.1	-2.0
Miscellaneous services	506	505	524	525	-3.5	-3.7
Public administration	712	719	703	718	1.2	0.2
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	140	143	145	148	-3.3	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	40	42	39	40	2.6	5.0
Nova Scotia	285	287	288	293	-1.2	-1.9
New Brunswick	230	237	238	242	-3.4	-2.1
Quebec	2,449	2,436	2,503	2,541	-2.2	-4.1
Ontario	4,014	4,000	4,118	4,116	-2.5	-2.8
Manitoba	381	384	379	376	0.7	2.3
Saskatchewan	304	305	304	300	-0.2	1.4
Alberta	978	983	989	996	-1.1	-1.3
British Columbia	1,242	1,219	1,238	1,231	0.3	-0.9
Yukon	12	13	11	12	6.3	8.4
Northwest Territories	20	21	21	21	-2.1	-0.5
	Average weekly earnings*, Unadjusted					
	Dollars				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	556.04	555.55	538.53	536.56	3.3	3.5
Goods-producing industries	691.74	688.77	672.51	667.53	2.9	3.2
Logging and forestry	714.09	696.04	681.57	674.60	4.8	3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	951.18	944.46	921.99	910.59	3.2	3.7
Manufacturing	662.78	660.80	641.09	636.12	3.4	3.9
Construction	651.29	650.00	644.94	643.18	1.0	1.1
Service-producing industries	514.19	513.53	495.86	494.07	3.7	3.9
Transportation communication and other utilities	716.25	709.66	698.08	683.63	2.6	3.8
Wholesale trade	592.55	584.23	565.98	560.25	4.7	4.3
Retail trade	322.89	322.14	316.96	322.47	1.9	-0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	603.51	598.47	564.45	563.67	6.9	6.2
Business services	584.04	585.75	570.74	565.95	2.3	3.5
Education related service	650.37	678.14	635.82	660.73	2.3	2.6
Health and social services	493.80	491.09	478.23	472.78	3.3	3.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	218.54	217.72	210.39	206.50	3.9	5.4
Miscellaneous services	375.69	370.69	363.82	362.29	3.3	2.3
Public administration	732.10	727.84	708.31	691.08	3.4	5.3
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	518.73	519.90	504.88	502.12	2.7	3.5
Prince Edward Island	450.33	447.28	435.49	428.38	3.4	4.4
Nova Scotia	493.87	494.93	480.80	475.88	2.7	4.0
New Brunswick	502.03	495.84	485.00	482.28	3.5	2.8
Quebec	546.05	544.70	525.05	522.86	4.0	4.2
Ontario	585.09	584.66	563.98	561.29	3.7	4.2
Manitoba	492.51	486.58	485.41	478.67	1.5	1.7
Saskatchewan	472.29	473.24	471.47	472.40	0.2	0.2
Alberta	551.72	554.08	539.38	537.64	2.3	3.1
British Columbia	553.09	554.91	539.68	543.12	2.5	2.2
Yukon	696.99	682.94	665.20	649.00	4.8	5.2
Northwest Territories	720.56	721.38	734.32	726.29	-1.9	-0.7

^P Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^{*} For all employees, including overtime.

Charitable Donations

1991

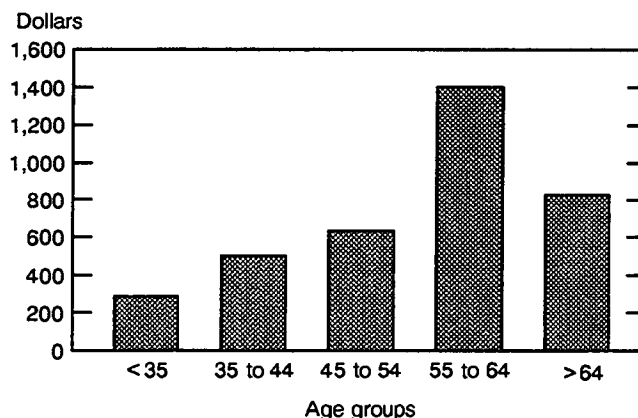
Highlights

- In 1991, approximately 5.4 million donors contributed \$3.1 billion to charitable organizations. The number of donors was up by 156,740 or 2.9% from 1990. The amount of contributions increased by \$207 million, a 7% increase from 1990. While the number of contributors increased marginally, the amount of the contributors' donations rose substantially.
- The average charitable donation was \$567 in 1991 compared to \$545 in 1990. However, half of the contributors in 1991 gave the median amount (\$130) or less. The higher average amount is explained by a small number of Canadians who contributed very large amounts, thus inflating the average; the median amount is unaffected by these high contributions.
- The median donation by Canadians in 1991 was \$130, an increase of 8% from 1990.
- The average age of Canadian donors rose from 47 years in 1990 to 48 in 1991. The average age of donors ranged from a low of 39 in the Northwest Territories to a high of 51 in Saskatchewan.

Average Donations by Age Group

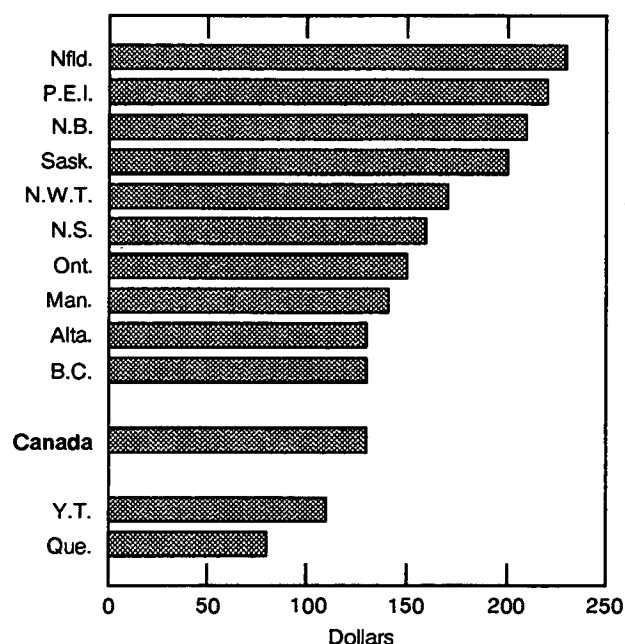
- The age group with the highest average donation was the 55- to 64-year-old category. In Canada, 55- to 64-year-olds contributed an average of \$1,400 to charities in 1991 (see the accompanying chart). By comparison, Canadians younger than 35, the category which gave the least, contributed an average of only \$280. The age group with the second highest average donation in Canada was the over-64 age bracket. Members of this group gave an average of \$830 in 1991.
- The highest average charitable donation among the provinces and territories was in the Northwest Territories, where 55- to 64-year-old taxpayers contributed an average of \$2,000 in 1991.

Average Donation by Age Group for Canada



- The lowest average charitable contribution among the provinces and territories was reported in Quebec, where taxpayers under 35 years of age donated an average of \$150 in 1991.

Median Amount of Charitable Donations for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories



Charitable Donations by Province/territory

- Newfoundlanders once again had the highest median contribution (\$230) for all of Canada. The median donation in Newfoundland was \$100 greater than the national median, and nearly three times as much as the lowest provincial median donation, which was in Quebec (\$80). The provincial medians for some of the more populous provinces, such as British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta, were largely unchanged from 1990 (see the accompanying chart).
- Taxfilers in Prince Edward Island recorded the highest growth in contributions (\$1.8 million or 12%). At the same time, however, the number of contributors rose by only 0.5%, the third lowest growth rate in the country.

- The province with the smallest growth in the total number of contributors was Saskatchewan (0.2%). Residents of Saskatchewan also experienced the smallest increase in the amount of contributions (2.6%).
- For the third consecutive year, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island had the highest percentage of contributors as a proportion of the province's total number of taxfilers (in both provinces, 34% of taxfilers made charitable donations in 1991).

The 1991 Charitable Donors Database is now available. This database provides information on contributions made by Canadians where an income tax receipt was provided. These data are provided for Canada, the provinces/territories and almost 24,000 postal areas.

For further information concerning this release, please contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

November 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres in November 1992, a decrease of 0.6% from October 1992.
- Three of the four main products registered sales increases in November. Gains were recorded for heavy fuel oil (5.9%), motor gasoline (0.6%) and diesel fuel oil (0.3%). "All other refined products" (petro-chemical feedstocks, turbo fuels, asphalt, etc.) decreased 6.3% and light fuel oil decreased 3.3%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.5% from November 1991, to 6.5 million cubic metres. All four main products registered increases: light fuel oil (14.3%), heavy fuel oil (12.3%), motor gasoline (3.1%) and diesel fuel oil (2.5%).
- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the 11-month period amounted to 73.1 million cubic metres, up 1.2% over the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales increased 3.4%, light fuel oil 3.2% and motor gasoline 1.3%; year-to-date diesel fuel oil sales were down 0.02%.

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

The November 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	August 1992 ^r	September 1992 ^r	October 1992 ^r	November 1992 ^p	November 1992/ October 1992
Seasonally Adjusted					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	6 597.6	6 532.0	6 682.6	6 640.2	-0.6
Motor Gasoline	2 720.5	2 815.0	2 790.3	2 807.5	0.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 293.7	1 309.2	1 321.1	1 325.3	0.3
Light Fuel Oil	517.3	478.1	531.5	514.1	-3.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	671.6	554.8	667.7	707.3	5.9
All Other Refined Products	1 394.5	1 374.9	1 372.0	1 286.0	-6.3
Total					
	November 1991	November 1992 ^p	January- November 1991	January- November 1992 ^p	Cumulative 1992/1991
Unadjusted					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	6 313.9	6 537.5	72 196.1	73 056.8	1.2
Motor Gasoline	2 606.9	2 687.8	30 093.8	30 491.5	1.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 282.8	1 314.9	14 631.6	14 628.0	-0.0
Light Fuel Oil	488.1	558.0	4 947.6	5 107.4	3.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	696.3	782.1	7 160.4	7 404.0	3.4
All Other Refined Products	1 239.8	1 194.7	15 362.7	15 425.9	0.4

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Health Reports

Third Quarter 1992

Highlights

Multiple Births: Trends and Patterns in Canada 1974-1990

This paper examines Canadian trends and patterns in multiple births in relation to total confinements (pregnancies which lasted more than 28 weeks), singleton births, maternal age, number of previous births, number of weeks from conception to delivery, and birth weight.

- In Canada, the overall prevalence of multiple births, which had been declining since the early 1950s, started to increase in the early 1980s in all age groups except women under age 20.
- Twin births constitute the vast majority of multiple live births in Canada, accounting for about 2% of all live births and 98% of all multiple births. The rate for twin births increased from 913 per 100,000 confinements in 1974 to 1,059 per 100,000 in 1990, an increase of 16%. For the same period, the rate for triplet births more than doubled, increasing from 8.3 to 19.7 per 100,000 confinements.
- The multiple birth rate is somewhat higher in Ontario than in other regions of Canada. Between 1983 and 1990, the triplet birth rate in Ontario more than doubled, from 8.7 per 100,000 confinements to 24.0 per 100,000 confinements. In absolute numbers, however, the figures are small and represent an increase from 13 sets of triplets in 1983 to 36 sets in 1990.
- Factors that may be associated with the recent increase in multiple birth rates in Canada include the tendency of women to postpone childbirth until their 30s and the use of fertility drugs and other techniques of assisted conception.
- Multiple births tend to have lower gestational ages and lower birth weights than singleton births and, as a result, require increased amounts of maternal and child medical and health care.

The Development of Staging Data for Use in the Microsimulation of Lung Cancer

This paper describes the first large-scale Canadian effort to analyze lung cancer data which have been desegregated according to the stage which the cancer has reached at the time of diagnosis. Age-sex-specific lung cancer incidence data from the 1984 National Cancer Incidence Reporting System were combined with Alberta staging data to obtain the estimates needed for development of a health microsimulation model at Statistics Canada.

- The chance of being diagnosed with lung cancer is significantly higher for males than females. For both sexes, the incidence rate for all types of lung cancer increases with age, peaking at a late age. In 1984, the rate peaked at age 75-79 for males, when it was 607 cases per 100,000 males. At age 75-79, the rate for females was 135.
- Lung cancer can be a silent disease, and tends to spread early without symptoms. Most types of lung cancer, especially in males, are considerably more likely to be diagnosed at the final stage than at an earlier stage.

A Statistical Chronicle of Tuberculosis in Canada: Part II. Risk Today and Control

Part I of the statistical chronicle was published in the previous issue of *Health Reports* (Vol. 4, No. 2). It reviewed a 50-year period in tuberculosis control, from the era of sanatorium treatment to the present. Part II analyses current patterns and recent trends in tuberculosis incidence and examines strategies needed to overcome the disease.

- Tuberculosis has become an uncommon disease among the general population of Canada. Many countries, however, are reporting a resurgence of tuberculosis, compounded by an increasing incidence of drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis.
- In Canada, a small number of high-risk population groups account for the majority of cases of tuberculosis. In 1988-1990, persons born outside Canada accounted for almost half of all reported cases, compared with 20% in the early 1970s. The majority (60%) of the cases in the foreign-born in recent years occurred among those born in Asia.

-
- Relatively high tuberculosis incidence rates prevail among native Indians and the Inuit. During 1983-89, their rates were about nine times the Canadian average.
 - Poor socio-economic conditions are strongly correlated with tuberculosis incidence. Single, unemployed, older men living in poverty in major cities are at an elevated risk for developing tuberculosis.
 - Internationally, rising tuberculosis incidence rates have in part been attributed to high tuberculosis rates among patients with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). So far, there is no evidence in Canada that the overall tuberculosis rates have been substantially affected by the AIDS epidemic.
 - Tuberculosis is 99% curable and 95% preventable, yet it remains a major cause of death in the world.
 - A challenge in the fight against tuberculosis is to maintain and indeed strengthen control programs – programs directed at identifying people at high risk of infection, at preventing disease from occurring in these people, at improving methods of diagnosis and at treating those with the disease.
- The third quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (82-003, \$26/\$104) is now available. See "How to order Publications".
- For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Grain Marketing Situation Report

November 1992

The situation report for November 1992 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and markets.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

November 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 722 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1992, an increase of 18.1% compared to 2304 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1991.

From January to November 1992, shipments amounted to 29 150 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 32 373 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, a decrease of 10.0%.

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

The November 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Asphalt Roofing

November 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 788 672 metric bundles in November 1992, a decrease of 2.1% from the 1 826 854 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

From January to November 1992, shipments totalled 37 759 304 metric bundles, up 4.5% from 36 133 619 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The November 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

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

Cement

November 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 699 358 tonnes of cement in November 1992, a decrease of 6.5% from the 747 992 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 25.6% from the 939 644 tonnes shipped in October 1992.

From January to November 1992, shipments totalled 8 166 240 tonnes, down 8.8% from the 8 953 753 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

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

The November 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. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

November 1992

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 33,500 kitchen appliances in November 1992, down 58.6% from 80,911 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 15,864 units in November 1992, a decrease of 30.2% from 22,724^r (revised) units reported the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances at the end of November 1992 amounted to 642,704 units, compared to 799,269 units a year earlier.

The November 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Leisure and Personal Services

1988-1990

Data on leisure and personal services for 1988-1990 are now available.

Leisure and Personal Services, 1988-1990 (63-233, \$30) will be released shortly.

For further information, please contact Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Building Board Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled \$124.8 million, up 7.4% from \$116.2 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, \$68).

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics, December 1992.
Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$21/\$42; United States: US\$25/US\$50;
Other Countries: US\$29.50/US\$59).

The Sugar Situation, November 1992.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Pack of Processed Peas, 1992.

Catalogue number 32-235

(Canada: \$13; United States: US\$16;
Other Countries: US\$18).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third Quarter 1992.

Catalogue number 61-008

(Canada: \$23/\$92; United States: US\$27.50/US\$110;
Other Countries: US\$32.25/US\$129).

Health Reports, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1992.

Catalogue number 82-003

(Canada: \$26/\$104; United States: US\$31.25/
US\$125; Other Countries: US\$36.50/US\$146).

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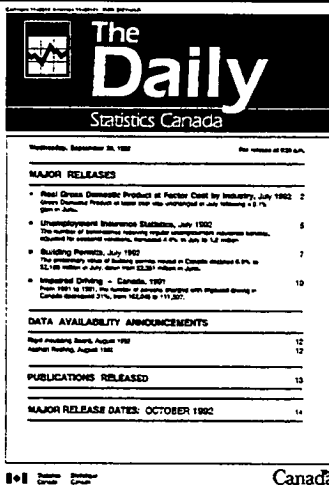
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Statistics Canada

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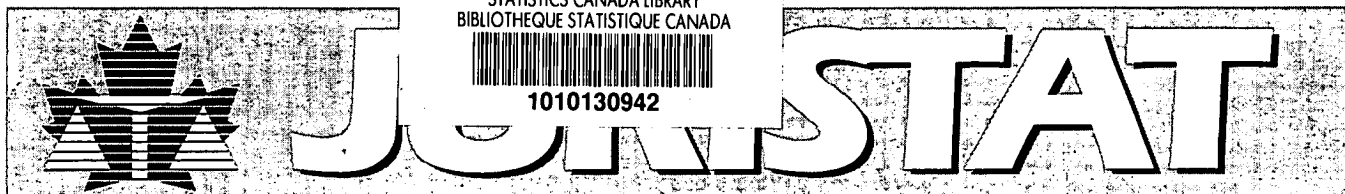
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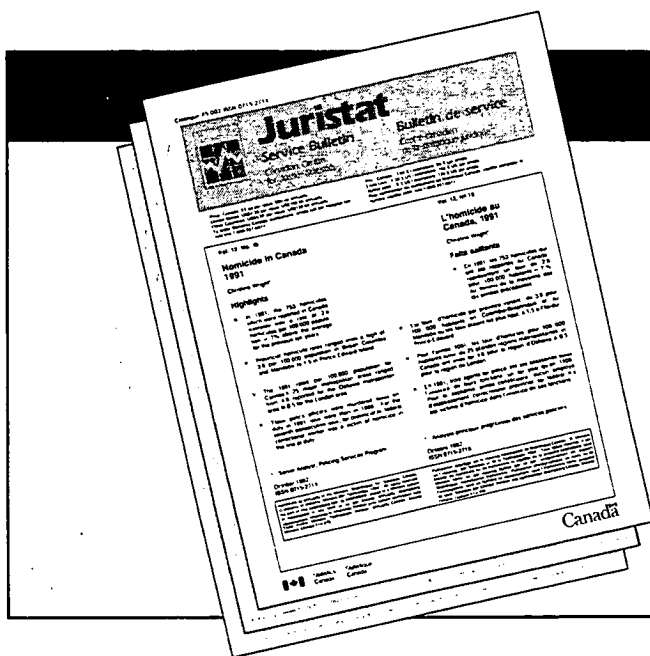
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