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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

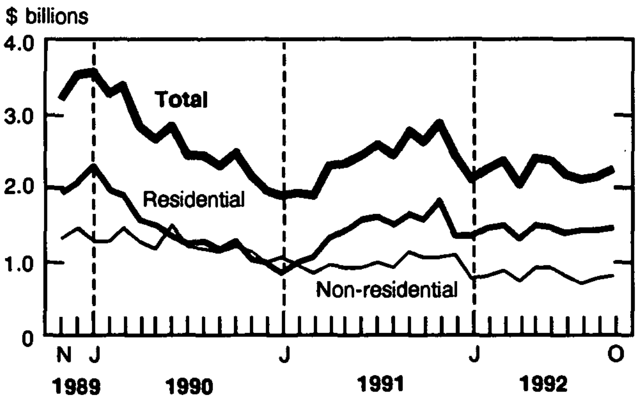
MAJOR RELEASES

Building Permits
October 1992
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $2,260 million in October 1992, up 5.0% from $2,151 million (revised) in September. The non-residential (+5.8%) and residential (+4.6%) sectors were equally responsible for this rise. The British Columbia region, which includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon (+10.4%), the Prairie region (+9.8%) and Ontario (+3.5%) reported important increases in the total value of building permits issued in October.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

Residential Sector

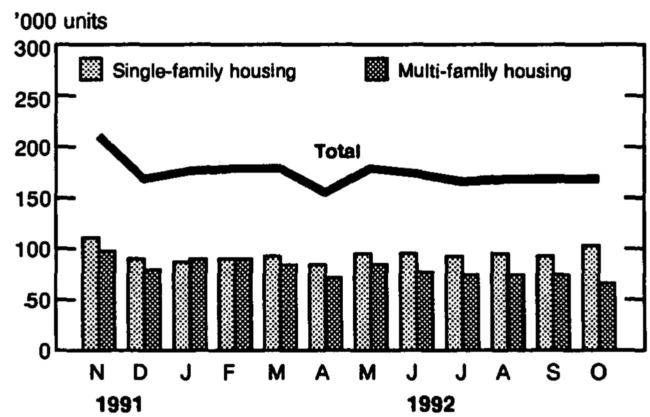
- The preliminary value of residential building permits was up 4.6% to $1,466 million in October 1992, from September's revised level of $1,401 million.

- The British Columbia region (+9.2%) and Quebec (+8.9%) showed the highest increases in the value of residential building permits during October. Only the Atlantic region reported a decrease (-7.8%).

- In the single-family dwelling sector, the value of building permits rose 9.2% to $1,084 million in October. Main contributors to this increase were Quebec (+19.9%), Ontario (+11.9%) and the British Columbia region (+9.6%).
  The multi-family dwelling sector recorded a 5.8% decrease in the value of building permits due to drops in the Atlantic region (-27.5%) and Ontario (-26.6%). These decreases were partially offset by a 26.2% increase in the Prairie region.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized went down 0.8% in October to 167,000 units at an annual rate. The October increase in the single-family dwelling sector (+9.0% to 102,000 units) was more than offset by a large decrease in the multi-family dwelling sector (-12.9% to 65,000 units).

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for November 1992

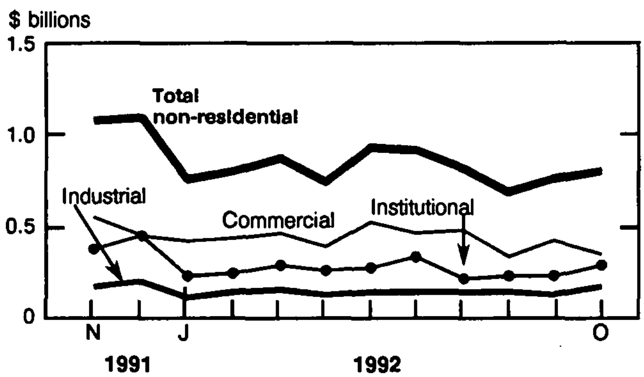
- The advance estimate for November indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada decreased to $1,333 million, down 8.9% from the revised value for October ($1,464 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in November decreased 7.4% to 154,000 units at annual rates, down from the revised 166,000 units reported in October.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits rose 5.8% to $794 million in October, up from $750 million in September 1992.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



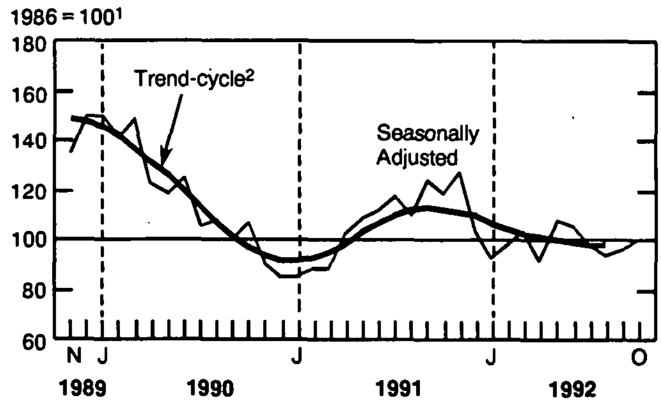
Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

- The main contributors to the increase in non-residential building permits were the Prairie (+21.9%), British Columbia (+13.3%) and Atlantic (+11.2%) regions. Only Quebec reported a decrease (-13.0%).

- The value of building permits for industrial and institutional projects jumped 42.7% and 26.3%, respectively. In the industrial sector, the value of building permits was $167 million in October, up from $117 million in September due to increases in the Prairie region (+160.0%), Quebec (+49.6%) and Ontario (+33.5%).

  As for the third non-residential sector, the value of commercial building permits fell 16.3% to $340 million in October, the second-lowest level since March 1985 (the lowest was $322 million in August 1992). Contributing to this decrease were Quebec (-37.5%) and Ontario (-31.2%).

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.*

Building Permits Indices

- The building permits index short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) continued its downward drift evident since October 1991, decreasing 0.9% in August 1992 to 96.6.

- The non-residential building permits index short-term trend went down 2.1% in August to 79.0. A decrease of 0.4% to 109.5 was also noted in the residential sector index.

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

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

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits
October 1992

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	Oct. 1992p	Sept. 1992r	Oct./Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992/1991	Oct. 1992p	Sept. 1992r	Oct./Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992/1991
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,259,823**	**2,151,411**	**5.0**	**-14.2**	**2,554,837**	**2,442,377**	**4.6**	**-11.8**
Residential	1,465,718	1,400,956	4.6	-7.1	1,571,071	1,532,214	2.5	-4.1
Non-residential	794,105	750,455	5.8	-24.7	983,766	910,163	8.1	-21.8
Industrial	167,490	117,332	42.7	-30.3	215,329	132,654	62.3	-16.9
Commercial	340,274	406,356	-16.3	-19.1	411,442	489,629	-16.0	-26.1
Institutional	286,341	226,767	26.3	-27.3	356,995	287,880	24.0	-19.2
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**121,796**	**124,280**	**-2.0**	**-11.2**	**145,524**	**158,965**	**-8.5**	**-16.8**
Residential	79,367	86,124	-7.8	21.3	84,225	107,893	-21.9	20.6
Non-residential	42,429	38,156	11.2	-40.9	61,299	51,072	20.0	-41.7
Industrial	4,066	4,187	-2.9	-0.9	4,256	2,945	44.5	-13.8
Commercial	25,353	19,651	29.0	18.1	30,873	26,086	18.4	13.4
Institutional	13,010	14,318	-9.1	-71.8	26,170	22,041	18.7	-64.1
Quebec								
Total Construction	**414,348**	**416,055**	**-0.4**	**-19.2**	**484,998**	**522,524**	**-7.2**	**-18.9**
Residential	260,382	239,156	8.9	-14.7	276,379	288,308	-4.1	-13.5
Non-residential	153,966	176,899	-13.0	-25.9	208,619	234,216	-10.9	-25.2
Industrial	30,303	20,254	49.6	-47.6	37,846	21,031	80.0	-41.4
Commercial	67,529	108,054	-37.5	-29.3	103,189	139,100	-25.8	-33.3
Institutional	56,134	48,591	15.5	3.4	67,584	74,085	-8.8	13.6
Ontario								
Total Construction	**792,687**	**765,800**	**3.5**	**-28.5**	**921,991**	**835,752**	**10.3**	**-24.5**
Residential	509,332	498,597	2.2	-26.7	564,910	538,404	4.9	-23.4
Non-residential	283,355	267,203	6.0	-31.4	357,081	297,348	20.1	-26.1
Industrial	88,628	66,407	33.5	-39.6	130,904	69,354	88.7	-19.0
Commercial	90,205	131,121	-31.2	-37.6	100,802	137,570	-26.7	-48.5
Institutional	104,522	69,675	50.0	-14.2	125,375	90,424	38.7	-0.1
Prairies								
Total Construction	**363,506**	**331,172**	**9.8**	**7.6**	**369,728**	**370,334**	**-0.2**	**11.1**
Residential	214,887	209,255	2.7	46.0	214,345	220,850	-2.9	43.7
Non-residential	148,619	121,917	21.9	-22.0	155,383	149,484	3.9	-15.4
Industrial	29,993	11,536	160.0	56.6	28,005	21,268	31.7	89.5
Commercial	62,894	61,329	2.6	-24.0	66,894	67,621	-1.1	-22.2
Institutional	55,732	49,052	13.6	-37.1	60,484	60,595	-0.2	-27.0
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**567,486**	**514,104**	**10.4**	**5.7**	**632,596**	**554,802**	**14.0**	**11.2**
Residential	401,750	367,824	9.2	10.0	431,212	376,759	14.5	19.3
Non-residential	165,736	146,280	13.3	-3.5	201,384	178,043	13.1	-2.9
Industrial	14,500	14,948	-3.0	16.7	14,318	18,056	-20.7	7.0
Commercial	94,293	86,201	9.4	23.4	109,684	119,252	-8.0	18.3
Institutional	56,943	45,131	26.2	-31.3	77,382	40,735	90.0	-23.6

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

■

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

Second Quarter 1992

Highlights

- During the second quarter of 1992, Canadian production of primary energy reached 2 921 petajoules (PJs)[1], up 3% from the second quarter of 1991. Natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) production increased 9% and crude oil 4%, but coal production declined 12% while hydro and nuclear electricity production declined 3%. Natural gas and NGLs accounted for 44% of the second quarter's primary production, crude oil 32%, coal 13% and electricity 11%.

- Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy products for the second quarter of 1992 was marginally higher than the second quarter of 1991, increasing to 1 409 PJs. Within this trade balance, exports increased 7% and imports increased 9%.

  Exports of three of the primary energy forms increased: hydro and nuclear generation by 37%, natural gas and NGLs 19% and crude oil 6%. Coal exports declined 9% during the same period. Imports of both coal and crude oil increased from first quarter of 1991 levels, with coal imports up 27% and crude oil imports up 10%.

- The total amount of energy, both primary and secondary, used for Canadian consumption increased by 9 PJs from the second quarter of 1991, to 1 426 PJs. Per capita domestic consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 66 gigajoules[2], the lowest level for a second quarter since 1987.

- Energy use in all sectors, except the industrial sector, was higher in the second quarter of 1992. The 5% decline in energy use by the industrial sector was mainly due to lower activity in the manufacturing sector.

  Transportation use was up 5%, due to the increased requirement for natural gas as a compressor fuel in the transportation of natural gas through pipelines, airline use of turbo fuels and an increase in the road use of diesel fuel. Residential and farm (+3%) and commercial and government (+1%) energy use were both up, largely due to the colder temperatures in the second quarter which affected most parts of Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The second quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detail information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

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1 Petajoules are a heat-equivalent unit of measure used to compare different fuels. One PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week.

2 One petajoule is equal to 1 000 000 gigajoules.

Supply and Demand of Energy – Canada

Second Quarter 1992

	1991			1992			
	Q II	Year to date	Year 1991	Q II	Year to date	Q II 1992/1991	Year to date
			Petajoules			% change	
Primary							
Production	2 838	5 894	11 789	2 921	6 101	2.9	3.5
Exports	1 188	2 414	4 802	1 286	2 610	8.2	8.1
Imports	353	663	1 611	408	699	15.6	5.4
Availability	1 954	4 374	8 633	1 940	4 398	-0.7	0.5
Total Primary and Secondary							
Exports	1 333	2 702	5 400	1 409	2 877	5.7	6.5
Imports	437	812	1 966	510	883	16.7	8.7
Non-energy use	169	316	666	165	308	-2.4	-2.5
Final demand	1 417	3 218	6 221	1 426	3 243	0.6	0.8
Industrial	483	1 029	2 022	458	981	-5.2	-4.7
Transportation	451	852	1 785	470	898	4.2	5.4
Residential and farm	263	766	1 362	275	786	4.6	2.6
Commercial and government	219	571	1 053	224	577	2.3	1.1

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 2, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 2, 1993 totalled 251 987 tonnes, a 0.9% decrease from the preceding week's total of 254 278 tonnes but up 22.6% from the year-earlier 205 446 tonnes.

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

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 26,1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 26, 1992 totalled 254 278 tonnes, down 8.5% from the preceding week's total of 277 940 tonnes but up 29.5% from the year-earlier 196 391 tonnes. The cumulative total at December 26, 1992 was 13 657 619 tonnes, a 7.2% increase from 12 737 451 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

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

Sugar Sales

December I992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 74 730 tonnes for all types of sugar in December 1992, comprising 63 203 tonnes in domestic sales and 11 527 tonnes in export sales. From January to December 1992, sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 1 039 776 tonnes: 903 602 tonnes in domestic sales and 136 174 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 63 579 tonnes in December 1991, of which 58 111 tonnes were domestic sales and 5 468 tonnes were export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 939 690 tonnes: 863 281 tonnes in domestic sales and 76 409 tonnes in export sales.

The December 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

November 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,767,541 pairs of footwear in November 1992, a decrease of 2.5% from the 1,812,610r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

From January to November 1992, production totalled 20,680,413 pairs of footwear, down 8.6% from the 22,636,891r pairs produced during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The November 1992 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industry Price Indexes, October 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Labour Force Information, December 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. on Friday, January 8, 1993.

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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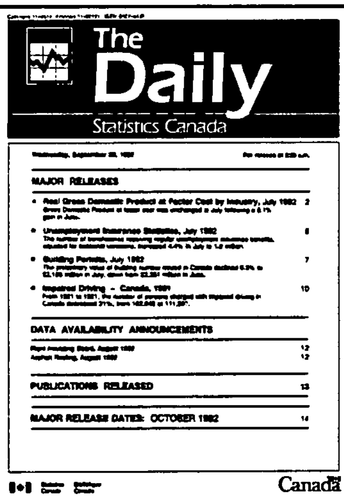
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