



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 28, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

STATISTICS CANADA

STATISTIQUE CANADA

FEB 28 1994

## MAJOR RELEASES

LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

- **Private and Public Investment, 1994 Intentions**

Business and governments plan to spend \$126.3 billion on construction and on machinery and equipment in 1994, a 4.2% increase over 1993 spending of \$121.1 billion. This is the first increase after three consecutive annual declines.

3
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1993 and 1993 Year-end Review**

Seasonally adjusted, payroll employment increased by 8,000 from January 1993, reflecting the slow pace of employment recovery in Canada. The employment growth was concentrated in firms with less than 200 employees.

7
- **Residential Building Permits, January 1994**

Municipalities issued residential building permits at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 174,400 units in January, edging up 0.1% from December's revised rate of 174,300 units.

13
- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, January 1994**

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products increased 5.2% in January 1994, to 7.0 million cubic metres. This followed declines of 1.8% in December and 0.9% in November.

15

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Legal Aid: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 1992/93

16
- Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories, July 1, 1986 to 1993

16

(continued on page 2)



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

---

## **DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded**

---

Family Food Expenditure, 1992	16
Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1993	17
Electric Power Statistics, December 1993	17

---

## **PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

---

18

---

---

## **REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES**

---

19

---

---

## **MAJOR RELEASE DATES: March 1994**

---

20

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

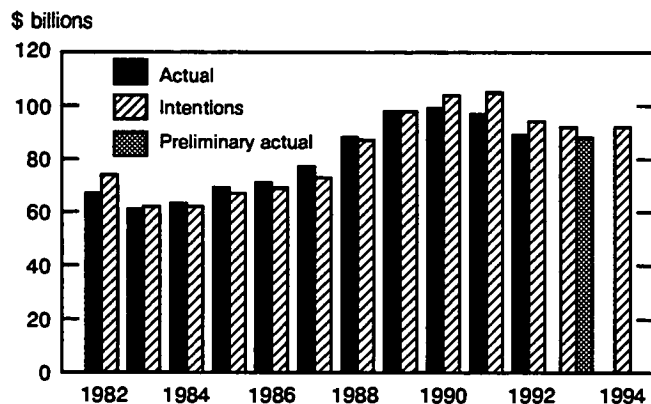
### Private and Public Investment, 1994 Intentions

Business and government plan to spend \$126.3 billion on construction and machinery and equipment in 1994, a 4.2% increase over 1993 spending of \$121.1 billion. This is the first increase after three consecutive annual declines. (Investment in 1993 showed a 0.9% decline from 1992, a reversal from mid-year intentions released in August, when a 1.6% increase was expected.)

Leading the anticipated gain in 1994 is investment in goods-producing industries (+6.3%). The major turnaround is in manufacturing, where capital spending is expected to rise 10.4% to \$15.0 billion—its first increase in five years, but still well below the peak of \$21.2 billion spent in 1989. In Ontario, where manufacturing has been particularly hard hit by the recession, investment is anticipated to rise by \$1.2 billion (+16.6%), part of an overall 8.6% investment increase in the province.

Public investment (comprising government departments, crown corporations, education, and health) expects an increase of 3.9% to \$30.4 billion. But this is incomplete because actual expenditures in 1994 will likely show larger increases due to the Infrastructure Program. Investment plans relating to this program were not available when the intentions were being collected.

#### Capital expenditures excluding housing



#### Note to users

Today's release shows spending intentions for 1994, a preliminary estimate of last year's actual investment, and final figures for 1992. Data in this release are in current dollars. Related price indexes for capital intentions are not yet available.

The panel of businesses is made up of respondents who reported in each of the three reference years. The panel does not include agriculture, fishing and trapping, construction, governments, health and social services, education or housing. "Small" is defined as those respondents never having investments greater than \$25 million, and "large" is defined as those respondents with greater than \$25 million in any one of the reference years.

Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November 1993 and early February 1994, using a sample of 25,000 businesses, governments and institutions.

#### Goods-producing industries

The goods-producing industries (agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction) expect capital spending of \$41.0 billion in 1994, up 6.3% from 1993. The mining, quarrying and oil well industries plan spending of \$9.7 billion (+20.9%), the largest part of this gain coming from planned investment in crude petroleum and natural gas. In manufacturing, outlays are expected to increase 10.4% to \$15.0 billion, with 18 of 22 major groups showing increases.

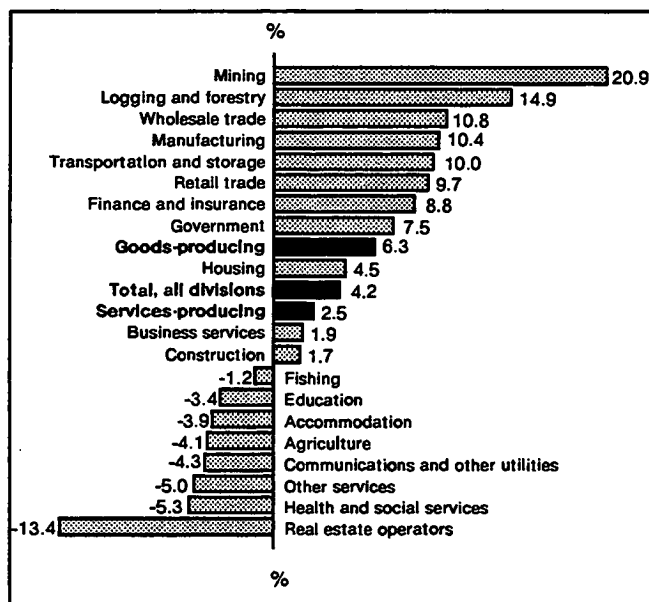
#### Services-producing Industries

Investment in the services-producing industries is expected to be \$50.9 billion, up 2.5% from 1993. The wholesale trade industries plan spending increases of 10.8%, followed closely by the transportation and storage industries (+10.0%) and the retail trade industries (+9.7%). The largest declines are from the real estate operator industries, (-13.4%) and health and social service industries (-5.3%).

#### Housing

Housing investment is expected to reach \$34.4 billion in 1994, up 4.5% over last year. Since reaching a peak in 1989 (\$38.6 billion), investment in housing has been fluctuating. The current increase is led by Ontario (+9.0%). Actual housing expenditures in 1993 were down 2.3% from 1992.

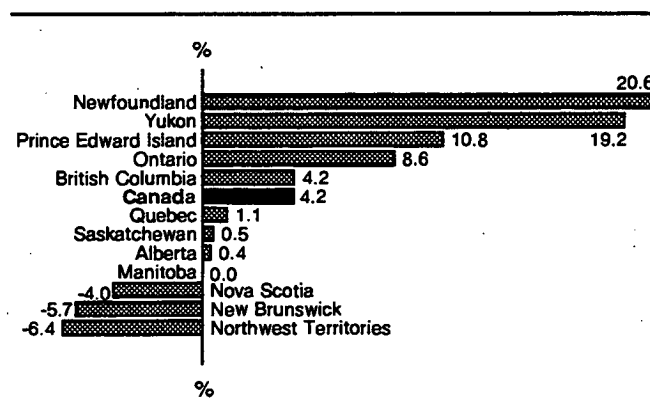
# Percentage change in capital spending intentions, 1993 to 1994



# Investment pattern for a panel of business respondents

The investment pattern for a panel of business respondents indicates that spending strength emanates from small businesses, which expect increases of \$1.8 billion (+ 14.8%). Spending by large businesses is expected to increase in 1994 by \$1.2 billion (+ 3.3%).

# Percentage change in capital spending intentions for the provinces/territories, 1993 to 1994



# Provincial/territorial data

Spending intentions for 1994 are up in most provinces, notably in Newfoundland (+20.6%) as a result of spending on Hibernia, in Prince Edward Island (+10.8%) with the start of the Fixed Link Bridge project, and in Ontario (+8.6%), largely due to an increase in manufacturing—where transportation equipment industries expect a 19.3% increase.

Declines are expected for the Northwest Territories (-6.4%), New Brunswick (-5.7%), and Nova Scotia (-4.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3101-3133.

*Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1994* (61-205, \$33) will be available in March. This publication will include a feature article "Public Investment in Canada". See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

### Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Actual 1992	Preliminary Actual 1993	Intentions 1994	Preliminary Actual 1993 to Intentions 1994	Actual 1992 to Preliminary Actual 1993
	\$ billions			% change	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Housing	33.7	32.9	34.4	4.5	-2.3
Goods-producing industries	37.8	38.6	41.0	6.3	2.1
Services-producing industries	50.7	49.7	50.9	2.5	-2.1
<b>Divisions</b>					
Agriculture	2.7	3.0	2.9	-4.1	12.1
Fishing and trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.2	-1.9
Logging and forestry	0.1	0.2	0.2	14.9	33.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	6.1	8.0	9.7	20.9	31.1
Manufacturing	14.1	13.6	15.0	10.4	-3.9
Construction	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	8.2
Transportation and storage	5.5	5.0	5.5	10.0	-8.6
Communications and other utilities	19.1	17.2	16.5	-4.3	-9.8
Wholesale trade	2.0	1.8	2.0	10.8	-8.2
Retail Trade	2.7	3.0	3.3	9.7	9.6
Finance and insurance	5.0	5.4	5.9	8.8	8.5
Real estate operators	5.1	4.4	3.8	-13.4	-13.5
Business services	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.9	-14.6
Government	12.9	12.9	13.9	7.5	0.4
Educational	3.2	3.2	3.1	-3.4	1.7
Health and social	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.3	5.7
Accommodation, food and beverage	1.2	1.1	1.1	-3.9	-3.6
Other services	3.5	3.9	3.7	-5.0	11.7

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

### Investment pattern for panel of respondents

	Business sector						
	Large			Small			
	\$ millions						
Period of investment <sup>1</sup>							
1992		38,749			11,724		
1993		36,211			11,973		
1994		37,418			13,750		
		number			number		
	\$	up	down	\$	up	down	no change
Year-over-year change							
1992 to 1993	-2,538	251	211	250	4,205	4,374	2,332
1993 to 1994	1,207	269	187	1,776	4,124	3,517	3,270

<sup>1</sup> Actual Expenditures 1992, Preliminary Actual 1993, Intentions 1994.

# Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations<sup>1</sup>

		Capital expenditures			Preliminary Actual 1993 to Intentions 1994	Actual 1992 to Preliminary Actual 1993
		Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total		
Province/territory						
\$ billions						
% change						
Canada	1992	76.4	45.8	122.2		
	1993	74.5	46.6	121.1		
	1994	77.9	48.4	126.3	4.2	0.9
Newfoundland	1992	1.6	0.5	2.1		
	1993	1.9	0.4	2.4		
	1994	2.4	0.5	2.9	20.6	14.0
Prince Edward Island	1992	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1994	0.3	0.2	0.4	10.8	3.2
Nova Scotia	1992	1.9	0.9	2.8		
	1993	1.7	1.1	2.8		
	1994	1.6	1.1	2.7	-4.0	0.0
New Brunswick	1992	1.4	1.1	2.5		
	1993	1.4	0.9	2.3		
	1994	1.4	0.8	2.2	-5.7	-6.7
Quebec	1992	15.9	10.6	26.4		
	1993	16.4	9.8	26.2		
	1994	16.3	10.1	26.4	1.1	-0.9
Ontario	1992	27.3	19.4	46.7		
	1993	22.5	20.7	43.2		
	1994	24.5	22.4	46.9	8.6	-7.4
Manitoba	1992	2.0	1.3	3.3		
	1993	1.9	1.5	3.4		
	1994	1.9	1.5	3.4	0.0	2.4
Saskatchewan	1992	2.3	1.7	4.0		
	1993	2.3	1.5	3.8		
	1994	2.4	1.4	3.8	0.5	-6.4
Alberta	1992	10.9	5.0	15.9		
	1993	12.0	5.2	17.2		
	1994	12.4	4.8	17.2	0.4	8.0
British Columbia	1992	12.4	4.9	17.4		
	1993	13.6	5.3	18.8		
	1994	14.1	5.5	19.6	4.2	8.4
Yukon	1992	0.2	0.0	0.2		
	1993	0.2	0.0	0.2		
	1994	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.2	-24.2
Northwest Territories	1992	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1994	0.3	0.1	0.4	-6.4	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Actual 1992, followed by Preliminary Actual 1993, and then Intentions 1994.

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

## Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1993 (Preliminary) and  
1993 Year-end Review

Seasonally adjusted, payroll employment increased by 8,000 from January 1993, reflecting the slow pace of employment recovery in Canada. The employment growth was concentrated in firms with less than 200 employees.

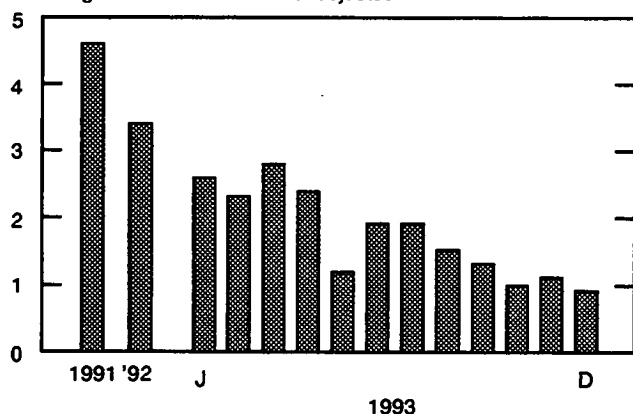
### Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings stood at \$560.51 in December, up 0.9% from December 1992. The year-over-year increases decelerated rapidly throughout 1993, rising at an average rate of 2.4% over the first seven months and only 1.2% over the last five months.

### Average weekly earnings

Year-over-year  
% change

unadjusted



Average weekly earnings actually declined in four major industry groups: public administration (-1.1%), accommodation, food and beverage services (-0.3%), retail trade (-0.2%) and health and social services (-0.1%). Lower average weekly earnings were also observed in more than one-third of the industries covered by the survey.

The year-over-year drop in average weekly earnings in public administration was the result of unpaid leave in provincial administration in some provinces in December.

The decline in average weekly earnings for accommodation, food and beverage services was the result of lower earnings in food and beverage services

### Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.

Year-over-year changes refer to unadjusted data.

(-0.4%) and a shift in employment toward the relatively lower-paying industries.

Average weekly earnings in retail trade fell in December, due in part to a decrease in average hourly earnings. Decreases in average weekly earnings were reported in numerous retail trade industries.

Health and social services, which had employment of 1,111,000 in December, recorded average weekly earnings of \$495.10, a decrease of 0.1% from December 1992. Earnings growth has dropped dramatically from a peak of 8.3% in October 1991 as budgetary restrictions continue to affect the industry. Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings for hospitals rose by a marginal 0.2% in December; earnings in other institutional health and social services actually fell 2.5% after two months of no change.

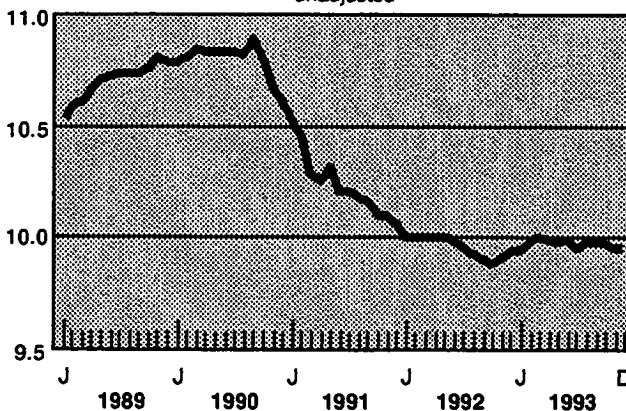
### Employment

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment remained virtually unchanged at 9,945,000 in December. The January to December 1993 increase of only 8,000 employees (+0.1%) reflected the slow employment recovery in Canada.

### Employment

Millions

unadjusted



Although overall employment was little changed in December, employment gains were recorded in manufacturing and in mining, quarrying and oil wells. The recent strengthening of American demand for export-oriented products—such as forestry products and machinery and equipment—was reflected in an employment upturn in the Canadian primary industries during the fourth quarter of 1993.

In contrast, retail trade employment declined for the fourth consecutive month. This decrease followed employment advances in seven of the first eight months in 1993.

Employment in transportation, communication and other utilities continued to weaken in December, the result of downsizing by large companies in communications and utilities, air and railway transportation and related service industries. Employment has declined by 27,000 since January 1993. This level of employment was last observed in February 1987.

### 1993 Year-end review

Average weekly earnings continued to increase in 1993, but by slightly less than the rate of inflation (which was 1.8%) so workers saw no real earnings growth.

Overall payroll employment in Canada last year remained virtually flat following two years of substantial declines. However, employment patterns shifted noticeably in 1993.

Although total payroll employment was virtually unchanged in 1993, there was job growth in small firms (those with fewer than 200 employees).

In 1993, the number of employees paid by the hour increased as the number of salaried workers tumbled.

Overtime hours for hourly paid employees, particularly in manufacturing, increased for the first time since 1988.

### No real growth in average weekly earnings

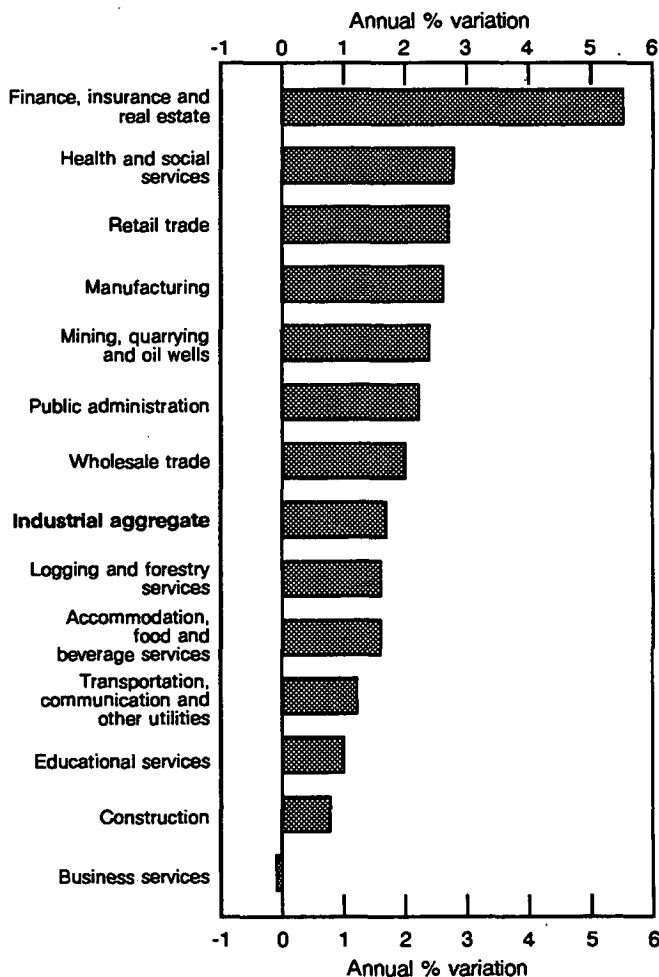
Last year, average weekly earnings increased 1.7% to \$559.24. This gain was slightly lower than the rate of inflation (+1.8%), so workers saw no real growth in earnings. Lower wage settlements, payroll cuts, high unemployment and a shift in employment toward lower-paying industries all contributed to the lower growth rate.

Increases in earnings decelerated from a peak of 5.1% in 1989. In 1993—except for construction, retail trade and finance and insurance—most industrial components showed lower growth rates.

A decrease in earnings in business services in 1993 followed an increase of 5.2% in the previous year. This resulted from a decline in average weekly earnings in accounting and bookkeeping services and in computer and related services as well as from increased employment in employment agencies and personnel suppliers (+28.7%).

In contrast, higher commissions, due in part to increased activity in securities markets, contributed to the strong earnings growth in finance and insurance (+6.9%) in 1993. Strength in earnings in retail trade resulted from increases in both total paid hours (+4.2%) and employment (+2.6%) for employees paid by the hour. Retail sales rose 4.6% in 1993.

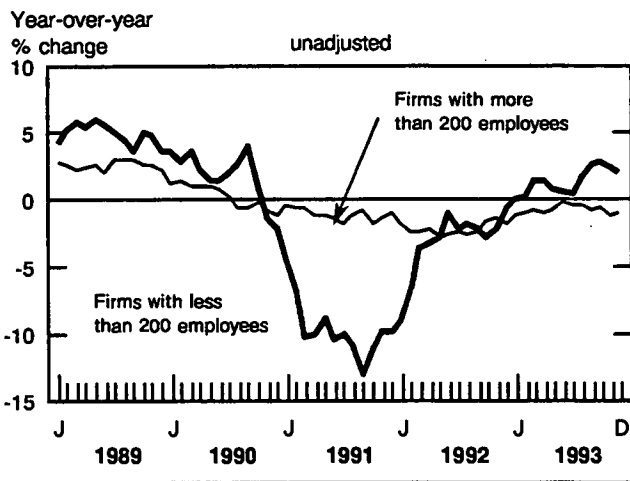
Average weekly earnings, 1992 to 1993



## Employment: small firms outperformed large firms

Average payroll employment in Canada last year was estimated at 9,964,000, only 12,000 more than in 1992. That small gain followed declines of 280,000 in 1992 and 564,000 in 1991. The 1993 level was 6.6% below the pre-recession peak of 10,673,000 recorded in March 1990.

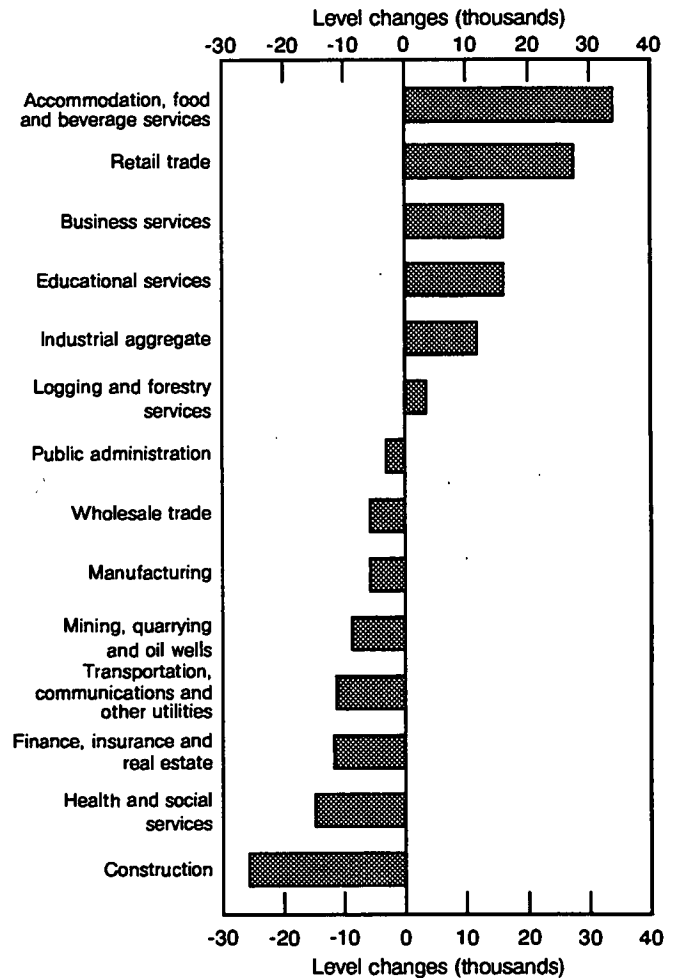
### Employment



Among small firms, employment increased by 58,000 to 4,487,000 last year. Sizeable employment gains were observed in traditionally lower-paying industries—such as accommodation, food and beverage services, retail trade—and within business services in employment agencies and personnel suppliers. These industries have lower average weekly earnings and lower average weekly hours than do all industries. This increase in the number of employees with lower paid hours was also evident in the Labour Force Survey, which indicated that part-time employment rose 4.1% in 1993. Employment gains in these lower-paying industries was also a factor contributing to the small earnings increase in 1993.

In contrast, employment dropped by 46,000 to 5,477,000 among larger firms. This loss was the result of downsizing of large businesses. At 1993 year-end, large firms had 250,000 fewer employees than in March 1990.

## Changes in employment levels, 1992 to 1993



## Salaried job losses continued

Hourly paid employment rose by 64,000 in 1993, reversing two years of decline. However, the number of salaried workers dropped by 66,000 last year, prolonging a slide that began in 1990. Total paid hours followed a similar pattern, rising 1.6% for hourly workers and dropping 1.5% for salaried workers.

Gains in the number of hourly paid workers were concentrated in accommodation, food and beverage services and in retail trade. These industries recorded employment increases for the first time since 1989. The employment level for salaried workers was at its lowest since 1987. Declines were widespread across most major industries affected by payroll cuts and business downsizing, especially in manufacturing, health and social services, and communications and other utilities.

#### **Manufacturing showed signs of recovery**

The employment drop in manufacturing in 1993 (-6,000) was markedly lower than in the previous two years, when the cumulative decline was about 283,000. About 50% of the 83 manufacturing industries actually increased their employment compared with 27 industries in 1992 and only nine in 1991.

Sizeable employment gains in 1993 occurred in motor vehicles including parts and accessories, textile and clothing, printing, publishing and allied industries, plastic and resin and wood product industries. Employment in all these industries had declined in 1992.

In manufacturing, overtime hours in 1993 surged 16.4% relative to a drop of 32% observed over the 1988-1992 period.

#### **Provinces and territories**

Last year, average weekly earnings increased—but at slower rates—in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland, where they rose 3.2% due to activity on the Hibernia project. The Northwest Territories recorded the only drop in average weekly earnings in 1993.

British Columbia reported the largest employment increase (+60,000); Ontario registered the largest decline (-44,000). Elsewhere, there were only small changes in employment levels. British Columbia gained jobs in accommodation, food and beverage services and retail trade. Ontario lost jobs in construction, wholesale trade, real estate operators and insurance agencies, and in transportation, communications and other utilities.

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

Industry data and other labour market indicators 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. □

# Average weekly earnings\*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	November 1993 <sup>r</sup>	December 1993 <sup>p</sup>	November 1993 to December 1993	December 1992	December 1993 <sup>p</sup>	December 1992 to December 1993
	dollars	% change	dollars	% change		
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted			
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>561.77</b>	<b>562.04</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>555.56</b>	<b>560.51</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Logging and forestry	720.08	726.83	0.9	680.83	704.22	3.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	975.85	967.36	-0.9	952.63	969.02	1.7
Manufacturing	676.15	676.30	0.0	662.58	671.62	1.4
Construction	658.11	648.88	-1.4	612.92	624.54	1.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	718.57	721.08	0.3	706.66	720.78	2.0
Trade	409.82	411.52	0.4	410.82	413.19	0.6
Wholesale trade	598.20	606.14	1.3	593.32	607.28	2.4
Retail trade	327.76	326.31	-0.4	333.11	332.52	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	640.58	647.02	1.0	610.54	644.87	5.6
Business services	588.95	596.26	1.2	583.63	596.26	2.2
Education-related services	674.96	674.92	0.0	677.33	682.85	0.8
Health and social services	501.40	498.33	-0.6	495.73	495.10	-0.1
Accommodation, food and beverage services	214.02	216.17	1.0	217.40	216.78	-0.3
Public administration	742.44	727.15	-2.1	742.63	734.59	-1.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>						
Newfoundland	533.50	535.69	0.4	520.35	536.57	3.1
Prince Edward Island	455.50	454.62	-0.2	458.36	458.93	0.1
Nova Scotia	497.12	495.63	-0.3	487.69	495.63	1.6
New Brunswick	503.51	507.48	0.8	502.15	507.48	1.1
Quebec	544.07	538.53	-1.0	546.91	538.53	-1.5
Ontario	594.75	596.73	0.3	582.37	593.77	2.0
Manitoba	495.23	497.05	0.4	495.71	498.87	0.6
Saskatchewan	474.93	476.11	0.2	475.46	479.05	0.8
Alberta	555.78	555.33	-0.1	552.09	553.29	0.2
British Columbia	564.61	566.67	0.4	553.25	566.74	2.4
Yukon	694.42	692.09	-0.3	671.71	692.09	3.0
Northwest Territories	700.36	703.20	0.4	708.16	704.39	-0.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

\* For all employees.

# Number of employees

Industry Group (1980 S.I.C.)	November 1993 <sup>r</sup>	December 1993 <sup>P</sup>	November 1993 to December 1993	December 1992	December 1993 <sup>P</sup>	December 1992 to December 1993
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>9,944</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Logging and forestry	60	60	0.0	52	55	5.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	122	124	1.6	119	120	0.8
Manufacturing	1,586	1,589	0.2	1,542	1,553	0.7
Construction	392	388	-1.0	350	344	-1.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	793	788	-0.6	812	781	-3.8
Trade	1,878	1,883	0.3	1,888	1,910	1.2
Wholesale trade	567	572	0.9	564	561	-0.5
Retail trade	1,311	1,304	-0.5	1,324	1,349	1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	633	635	0.3	654	632	-3.4
Business services	513	519	1.2	478	505	5.6
Education-related services	926	923	-0.3	919	914	-0.5
Health and social services	1,107	1,120	1.2	1,114	1,111	-0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	703	697	-0.9	666	677	1.7
Public administration	712	715	0.4	696	696	0.0
<b>Provinces and territories</b>						
Newfoundland	138	140	1.4	131	135	3.1
Prince Edward Island	39	39	0.0	37	37	0.0
Nova Scotia	282	280	-0.7	275	274	-0.4
New Brunswick	227	228	0.4	215	218	1.4
Quebec	2,415	2,421	0.2	2,319	2,355	1.6
Ontario	3,912	3,919	0.2	3,940	3,888	-1.3
Manitoba	369	368	-0.3	370	365	-1.4
Saskatchewan	298	300	0.7	290	295	1.7
Alberta	959	958	-0.1	952	944	-0.8
British Columbia	1,269	1,270	0.1	1,212	1,261	4.0
Yukon	11	11	0.0	11	11	0.0
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	19	20	5.3

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

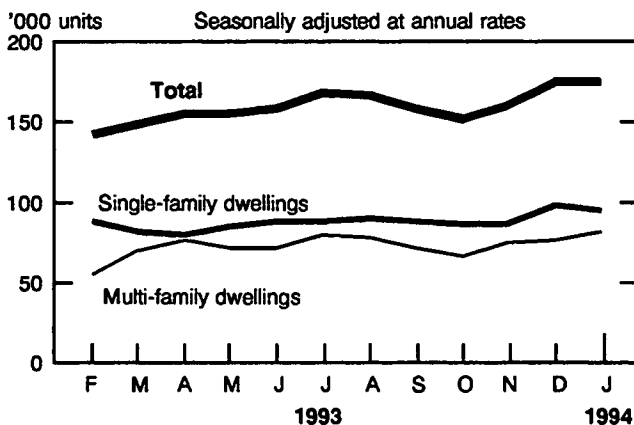
## Residential Building Permits

January 1994 (Advance Estimate)

Municipalities issued residential building permits at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 174,400 units in January, edging up 0.1% from December's revised rate of 174,300 units.

This was the third consecutive monthly increase in residential building intentions, reaching a level not seen since May 1992—when the national estimate of dwelling units authorized reached 176,500 at an annual rate. The multi-family dwelling component (+5.0% to 80,000 units) was entirely responsible for this modest but continued advance.

### Dwelling units authorized

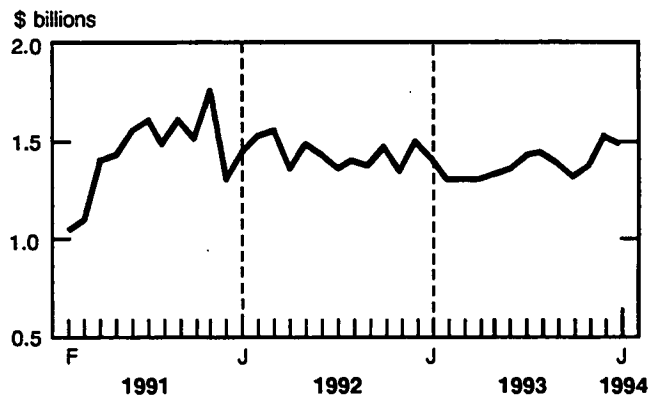


Regionally, the number of authorized dwelling units rose only in Ontario (+16.4%) and British Columbia (+12.9%) due to the strong performance of

the multi-family dwelling sector. The increase in Ontario brought its number of units close to the level of early 1992. All other regions reported decreases in both single-family and multi-family dwelling units.

The value of residential building permits in January decreased to \$1,479 million, off 2.8% from December's revised level of \$1,522 million. The drop in value was evident in both the single-family (-2.3%) and multi-family (-3.8%) components of the residential sector. A decrease of 8.4% in the January average value of multi-family units accounted for the decrease in their total value, even though the total number of units issued increased.

### Value of residential building permits



January's decline in residential value was attributable to the Atlantic (-22.0%) and Prairie (-19.2%) regions. Both regions had recorded unusually high values in December.

## Residential building permits index

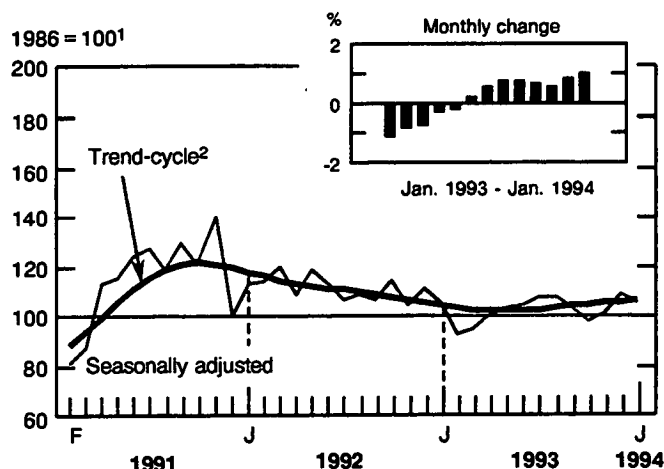
In January 1994, the short-term trend index for residential permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) went up 1.0% to 106.1, continuing the progression started during the second half of 1993. Over the same period, the index grew on average by 0.6% per month.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results from over 90.0% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for January 1994 will be released on March 15.

For further information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

## Residential building permits indexes



<sup>1</sup> This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

<sup>2</sup> The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend.

## Value of residential building permits (advance estimate)

	December 1993 <sup>r</sup>	January 1994 <sup>a</sup>	December 1993 <sup>r</sup> to January 1994 <sup>a</sup>	January 1993 to January 1994 <sup>a</sup>
	\$ thousands		% change	
<b>Canada</b>				
Seasonally adjusted	1,521,608	1,479,234	-2.8	4.9
Unadjusted	903,946	683,039	-24.4	2.9

## Number of dwelling units authorized (advance estimate)

	December 1993 <sup>r</sup>	January 1994 <sup>a</sup>	December 1993 <sup>r</sup> to January 1994 <sup>a</sup>	January 1993 to January 1994 <sup>a</sup>
	units at an annual rate		% change	
<b>Canada</b>				
Seasonally adjusted	174,300	174,400	0.1	5.1
Unadjusted	112,164	81,024	-27.8	4.5

<sup>a</sup> Advance figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

January 1994 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products increased 5.2% in January 1994, to 7.0 million cubic metres. This followed declines of 1.8% in December and 0.9% in November.

Sales volumes for four of the seven product groups (which account for 82% of total sales) increased in January.

Sales of light fuel oil increased 29.2% in January, following decreases in five of the six previous months. Heavy fuel oil sales increased 21.8% in January after an 11.5% decline in December and a 1.1% decline in November. Sales of diesel fuel oil rose 14.0%, following two consecutive monthly decreases.

### Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products increased 6.8% from January 1993, to 6.7 million cubic metres.

Sales of three of the seven product groups (which account for 74% of total sales) increased from January 1993.

The largest sales increases were recorded by light fuel oil (+32.7%) and diesel fuel oil (+20.4%). Sales of light fuel oil are influenced by weather conditions. The increased sales (primarily in Quebec and Ontario) reflected the much colder temperatures in January 1994 compared with the previous year.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

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

The January 1994 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$18.20/\$182), will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Sales of refined petroleum products

	January 1993	October 1993 <sup>r</sup>	November 1993 <sup>r</sup>	December 1993 <sup>r</sup>	January 1994 <sup>p</sup>	December 1993 to January 1994
	thousands of cubic metres				% change	
	seasonally adjusted					
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>6 736.0</b>	<b>6 816.0</b>	<b>6 752.1</b>	<b>6 633.7</b>	<b>6 981.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Motor gasoline	2 790.3	2 868.2	2 877.7	2 886.5	2 907.7	0.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 338.4	1 462.7	1 449.5	1 387.6	1 582.2	14.0
Light fuel oil	458.8	488.6	489.9	479.3	619.1	29.2
Heavy fuel oil	651.9	584.0	577.4	511.0	622.4	21.8
Aviation turbo fuels	378.9	352.3	360.7	380.4	365.9	-3.8
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	328.4	329.2	325.4	311.8	284.3	-8.8
All other refined products	789.3	731.0	671.5	677.1	599.7	-11.4
	January 1992	January 1993	January 1994 <sup>p</sup>	January 1992 to January 1993	January 1993 to January 1994 <sup>p</sup>	
	thousands of cubic metres				% change	
	unadjusted					
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>6 646.8</b>	<b>6 278.1</b>	<b>6 702.1</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	
Motor gasoline	2 558.9	2 441.3	2 576.6	-4.6	5.5	
Diesel fuel oil	1 092.2	1 067.7	1 285.4	-2.2	20.4	
Light fuel oil	920.8	822.8	1 092.1	-10.6	32.7	
Heavy fuel oil	891.3	707.6	678.6	-20.6	-4.1	
Aviation turbo fuels	327.6	324.1	321.2	-1.1	-0.9	
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	333.6	343.3	299.2	2.9	-12.8	
All other refined products	522.4	571.3	449.0	9.4	-21.4	

<sup>1</sup> Materials produced by refineries used as input by the petrochemical industry.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Legal Aid: Resource and Caseload Statistics

1992/93

Legal Aid Plans' expenditures in 1992/93 were \$603.4 million, a 17% increase over the previous year and more than double the \$300.3 million spent in 1988/89. Expenditures in constant dollars have increased 16% over 1991/92 and have risen 71% over 1988/89. Net per capita expenditure was \$20.90 in 1992/93, ranging from \$4.31 in Prince Edward Island to \$29.74 in Ontario.

In 1992/93, nearly 1.2 million written applications for legal aid services were received, an increase of 5% over 1991/92. Since 1989/90, applications have increased an average of 8% per year.

Governments were the major funding source for the Legal Aid Plans in 1992/93, contributing 89% of total revenues. Other sources of revenue were: contributions from the legal profession and societies (2%); from clients (3%); and, from other sources such as publication sales, interest income, Law Foundations and provincial/federal grants (5%).

This report describes legal aid services for the 1992/93 fiscal year. Information is presented on revenues, expenditures, caseloads and personnel involved in the delivery and the administration of legal aid services. A 10-year time series is provided, where possible.

*Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 1992/93* is an uncatalogued report available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

### Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories

July 1, 1986 to 1993

The intercensal (July 1, 1986 to 1991) and postcensal (1992 and 1993) estimates of the number of census families are now available.

Only estimates for the years 1992 and 1993 take into account net undercoverage from the most recent Census.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6513 and 6342.

These intercensal and postcensal estimates of families were distributed by the following characteristics: size and structure (husband-wife and lone-parent); structure and age group of children; age of husband and age of wife; lone-parent families by family size, sex and age group of parent; and lone-parent families by number of persons in families and average family size by sex of parent.

These data will be published in April 1994 in the following publications: *Revised Intercensal Estimates of Population and Families*, July 1, 1971-1991 (91-537) and *Annual Demographic Statistics*, 1993 (91-213).

For information about methodology on estimates of families, contact Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) or Ronald Raby (613-951-9582), and contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320) about other demographic estimates. You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

### Family Food Expenditure

1992

*Family Food Expenditure in Canada* summarizes the results of the 1992 Food Expenditure Survey, which was conducted in the 10 provinces and in Whitehorse and Yellowknife. This was the first national survey of food expenditures since 1986.

The publication presents a synopsis of differences in food expenditure patterns between 1982, 1986 and 1992, and between household groups and areas. It provides, for 1992, detailed dollar expenditures and quantities purchased for over 200 food categories. It also offers an interesting menu of comprehensive data tabulations, presenting selected categories of food expenditures, classified by various household characteristics—such as household income, size and type, and by various geographical areas.

*Family Food Expenditure in Canada, 1992* (62-554, \$50), a unique source of information about the food expenditure patterns of households, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the publication or the range of products available from the Food Expenditure Survey, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643, fax: 613-951-3012), Household Surveys Division. ■

---

## Coal and Coke Statistics

December 1993

Coal production totalled 6 224 kilotonnes in December 1993, up 17.2% from December 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of December 1993 stood at 69 016 kilotonnes, up 5.2% from the previous year.

Exports in December fell to 2 655 kilotonnes, down 4.2% from December 1992; imports decreased 22.3% to 904 kilotonnes. For January to December 1993, exports totalled 28 254 kilotonnes, 0.3% above the previous year.

Coke production in December 1993 decreased to 303 kilotonnes, down 3.8% from December 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The December 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

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

## Electric Power Statistics

December 1993

Net generation of electric energy in December 1993 decreased to 49 019 gigawatt hours (GW.h), down 0.04% from December 1992. Exports in December decreased 1.3% to 2 990 GW.h; imports decreased from 676 GW.h to 290 GW.h.

Electric energy generation by type was as follows in December 1993: hydro 31 312 GW.h (-0.7%), nuclear 8 459 GW.h (+14.7%), and thermal conventional 9 248 GW.h (-8.7%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of December 1993 totalled 511 088 GW.h, up 1.9% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (34 848 GW.h) rose 10.5% and year-to-date imports (7 370 GW.h) rose 13.8% from the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.**

The December 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Family Incomes, Census Families, 1992.

Catalogue number 13-208

(Canada: \$19; United States: US\$23;  
Other Countries: US\$27).

### Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1994.

Catalogue number 44-004

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

### Gas Utilities, November 1993.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States: US\$15.20/  
US\$152; Other Countries: US\$17.80/US\$178).

### Family Food Expenditure in Canada, 1992.

Catalogue number 62-554

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

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.



## How to Order Publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

### Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue Number • Volume Number • Issue Number • your VISA or MasterCard Number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

Or fax your order to us:

1-613-951-1584

For address changes: Please refer to your Customer Account Number.

To order a publication by mail write: Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1993  
For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993  
The unemployment rate for 15-64 is 11.2% in August 1993.
- Form Product Price Index, July 1993  
The Form Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index refers to the price of the form product in July 1993.
- Advanced Statistics of Education, 1993-94  
Since 1985, Statistics Canada has published the Advanced Statistics of Education in a separate publication.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Department Store Sales by Province and Territory, July 1993  
Bankruptcy Statistics, 1993-94  
Agency Communications, 10-day Period Ending August 31, 1993  
Retail and Wholesale Trade, July 1993  
City and County Statistics, July 1993  
City and County Statistics, July 1993  
Canadian Public Opinion, July 1993

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

## Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$120; United States: US\$144; Other Countries: US\$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Editor in chief: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. • Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1994. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

---

## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

---

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. Call or write your nearest Regional Reference Centre for more information.

**Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3M3  
Local calls: (902) 426-5331  
Toll free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

**Québec**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Suite 412, East Tower  
Guy Favreau Complex  
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.  
Montréal, Québec  
H2Z 1X4  
Local calls: (514) 283-5725  
Toll free: 1-800-361-2831  
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

**National Capital Region**

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)  
Statistics Canada  
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6

If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.

Local calls: (613) 951-8116  
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

**Ontario**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4  
Local calls: (416) 973-6586  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

**Manitoba**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Suite 300, MacDonald Building  
344 Edmonton Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3B 3L9  
Local calls: (204) 983-4020  
Toll free: 1-800-661-7828  
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

**Saskatchewan**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Avond Tower, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor  
2002 Victoria Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 0R7  
Local calls: (306) 780-5405  
Toll free: 1-800-667-7164  
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

**Southern Alberta**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
First Street Plaza, Room 401  
138-4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Southeast  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2G 4Z6  
Local calls: (403) 292-6717  
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828  
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

**Alberta and the Northwest Territories**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Park Square  
10001 Bellamy Hill  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 3B6  
Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828  
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

**British Columbia and the Yukon**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Sinclair Centre, Suite 300  
757 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9  
Local calls: (604) 666-3691  
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551  
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

**Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired**

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629



1010160247

The Daily, February 28, 1994

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MARCH 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
<b>March</b>		
1	Financial Flow Accounts	Oct.-Dec. 1993
1	Balance of International Payments	Oct.-Dec. 1993
1	Real Gross Domestic Product By Industry at Factor Cost	December 1993
1	Income and Expenditure Accounts	Oct.-Dec. 1993
2	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1993
3	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Oct.-Dec. 1993
8	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1993
8	Short-term Expectations Survey	
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1994
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1994
10	Help-wanted Index	February 1994
11	Labour Force Survey	February 1994
11	New Housing Price Index	January 1994
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1994
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1994
15	Building Permits	January 1994
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1994
17	Composite Index	February 1994
17	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	February 1994
18	Department Store Sales Advance Release	February 1994
18	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1994
21	Retail Trade	January 1994
22	Canadian International Trade	January 1994
22	Wholesale Trade	January 1994
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	January 1994
25	Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Housing and Disability	
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1994
29	Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index	February 1994
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1994
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1994
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1994
31	Real Gross Domestic Product By Industry at Factor Cost	January 1994
31	MAJOR RELEASE DATES	April 1994

**Note:** Use the command **DATES** to retrieve this schedule from **CANSIM**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.