



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 5, 1994

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Canada's international investment position, 1993**

At the end of 1993, the book value of Canada's net liability position stood at \$313 billion. This represented an increase of \$20 billion or 7% from 1992, well below the rate of growth of almost 10% that prevailed in each of the previous three years.

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- **National balance sheet accounts, 1993**

National wealth, defined as the value of the economy's tangible assets, was \$2.6 trillion at the end of 1993.

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- **Residential building permits advance estimate, February 1994**

Municipalities issued residential building permits at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 159,000 units in February, down 7.2% from January's revised level of 171,300 units.

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Canada's  
International  
Investment  
Position  
1993

Bilan des  
Investissements  
Internationaux  
du Canada  
1993



IN 5-5

Canada

### Canada's international investment position 1993

International investment, both in Canada and abroad, constitutes one of the cornerstones of Canada's economy. Statistics on international investment profile the following: Canadian investment abroad by geographic area, industry and type; foreign investment trends in a wide range of Canadian industries by selected countries; series on portfolio investment instruments, including stocks, bonds and money market paper; and, investment income received and paid abroad. *Canada's International Investment Position, 1993* includes annual data from 1983 onward. For historical data, refer to *Canada's International Investment Position, Historical Statistics, 1926-1992* (67-202).

*Canada's International Investment Position, 1993* (67-202, \$50) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Canada's international investment position

1993 (preliminary)

At the end of 1993, the book value of Canada's net liability position stood at \$313 billion. This represented an increase of \$20 billion or 7% from 1992, well below the rate of growth of almost 10% that prevailed in each of the previous three years.

Canada's net liability with non-residents represented 44% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), up from 43% in 1992. The increase in the ratio was more moderate than in the preceding three years, when Canada's net external liability advanced at a faster pace than the GDP.

The United States continued to be the largest foreign net investor in Canada at \$138 billion. Japan at \$55 billion and the United Kingdom at \$51 billion were also major net investors in Canada.

Canada's external liabilities totalled \$588 billion, against external assets of \$275 billion. The \$51 billion increase in liabilities outpaced that of assets by \$20 billion. In relative terms, however, assets advanced faster than liabilities, 13% against 10%.

Foreign holdings of Canadian bonds amounted to \$266 billion, accounting for as much as 45% of Canada's external liabilities. This ratio of bonds to total liabilities was at its highest since the early 1930s.

U.S. investors continued to be the major foreign holders of Canadian bonds at the end of 1993, with 42% of all externally held Canadian bonds, up from 37% at the end of 1992. Japanese residents reduced their holdings in 1993, the first net sell-off since 1976. Their holdings at the end of 1993 were a significant 17% of all externally held Canadian bonds. This reduction was more than offset by further investment from Europe, especially the United Kingdom, whose share increased from 8% to 9% of all Canadian externally held bonds.

The provinces and their enterprises owed 44% of all externally held Canadian bonds. This was up from 42% in 1992 as the provinces continued to tap extensively the foreign bond market.

Government of Canada bonds represented 27% of foreign holdings of Canadian bonds, lower than the record 30% share at 1990 year-end. The decrease was in relative terms only, as non-residents continued to invest heavily in federal bonds in the 1990s.

Of the total Canadian bonds held by non-residents, some 43% were denominated in Canadian dollars at the end of 1993, down from a peak of 48% at the end of 1991. This relative decline was picked up by bonds denominated in U.S. dollars, whose share climbed to 44% at the end of 1993, reflecting both net new issues and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. Canadian bonds denominated in Japanese yen and in Swiss francs represented 4% each of the total, whereas various other currencies (including the German mark) amounted to 5% at the end of 1993.

Canadian governments and their enterprises owed 77% of all externally held Canadian bonds. These bonds comprised the bulk of their liabilities of \$264 billion to non-residents at the end of 1993.

Foreign direct investment in Canada, at \$146 billion, constituted 25% of Canada's external liabilities, the second largest form of foreign investment in Canada after bonds. This was a net \$7 billion addition over 1992 and was largely financed by capital from abroad.

External assets were led by Canadian direct investment abroad, which amounted to \$115 billion or 42% of all external assets at the end of 1993. Direct investment was largely in the United States, which accounted for 56% of Canadian direct investment; the U.S. share has been steadily decreasing since 1984, when it stood at 69%. Canadian enterprises have been diversifying their investment in other countries, notably in the United Kingdom (11%) and in Pacific Rim countries (9%).

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign stocks and bonds, which has been rising rapidly over the last 10 years, represented as much as 24% of Canada's external assets at the end of 1993, up from 23% in 1992. The sharp build-up of these holdings in 1993 was led by Canadian mutual funds with investments in Asian markets.

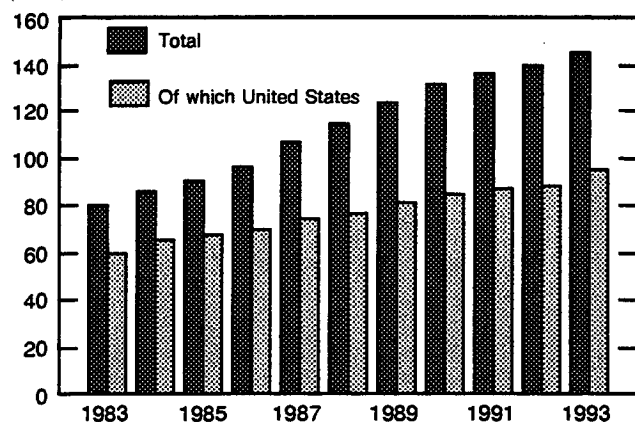
At the end of 1993, some 25% of the Canadian portfolio investment abroad was in countries other than the United States, up from only 14% 10 years ago.

Continuing the downward trend started in the fall of 1991, the Canadian dollar declined against the U.S. dollar to touch 74.16 U.S. cents in late December 1993, its lowest level since 1987. During 1993, the Canadian dollar also depreciated against the Japanese yen, but strengthened against other major currencies.

## Canada's international liabilities

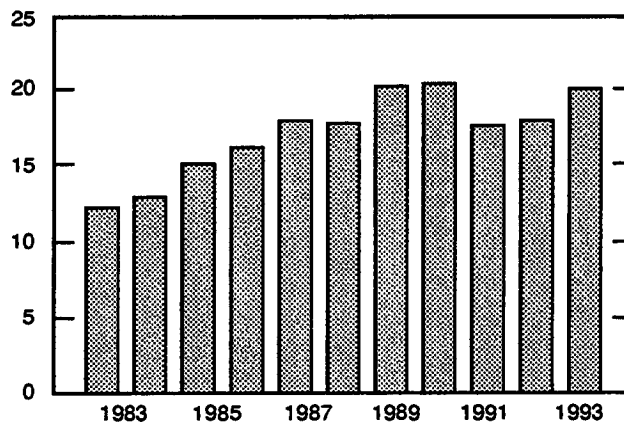
### Foreign direct investment in Canada

\$ billions



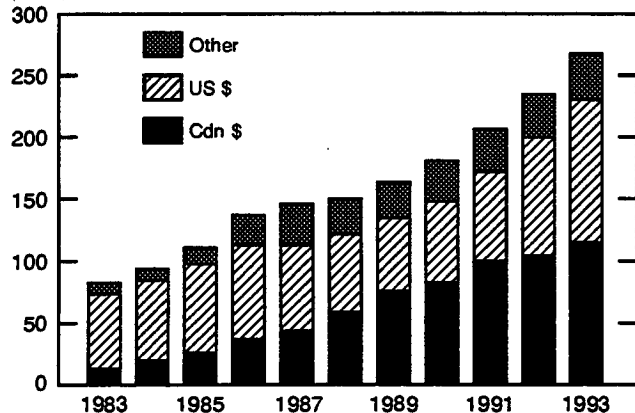
### Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian stocks

\$ billions



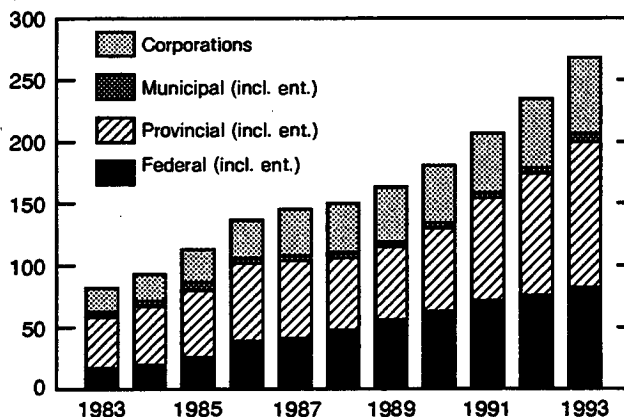
### Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds, by currency of issue

\$ billions



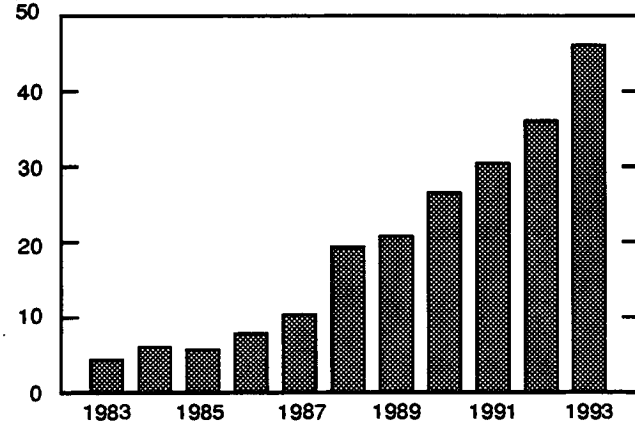
### Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds, by sector

\$ billions



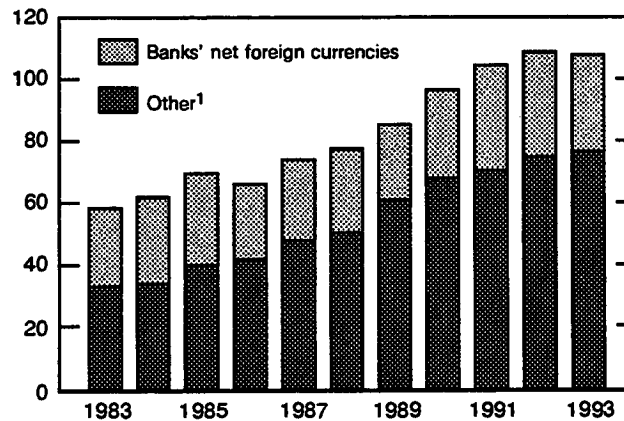
### Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian money market instruments

\$ billions



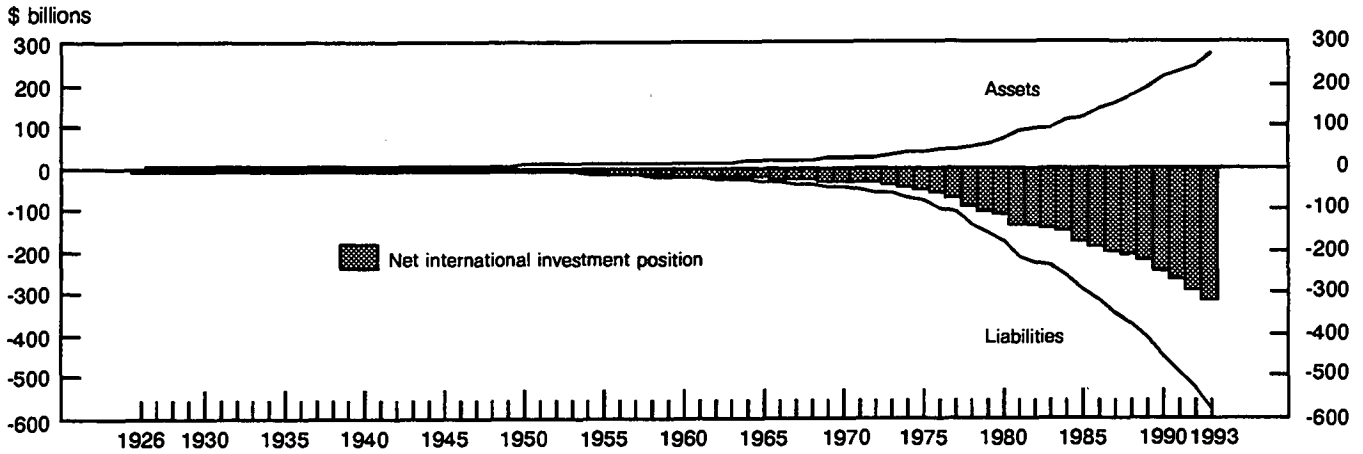
### Other Canadian liabilities

\$ billions



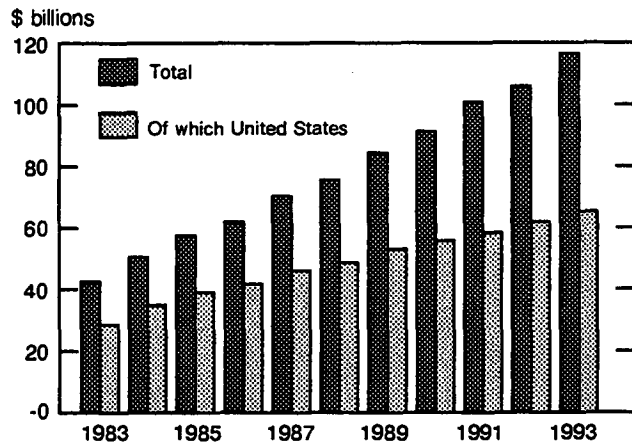
<sup>1</sup> Other debt and other liabilities.

### Canada's international investment position

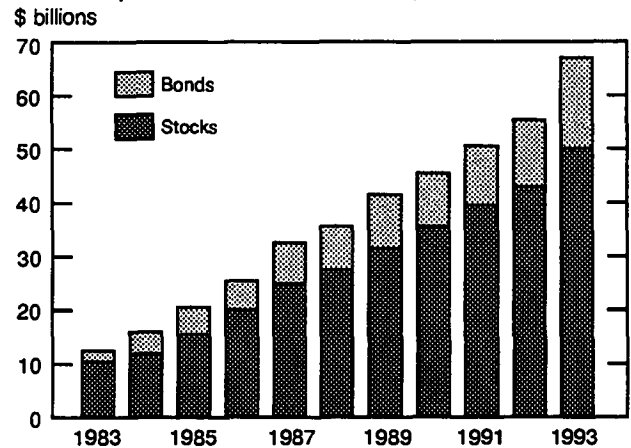


### Canada's international assets

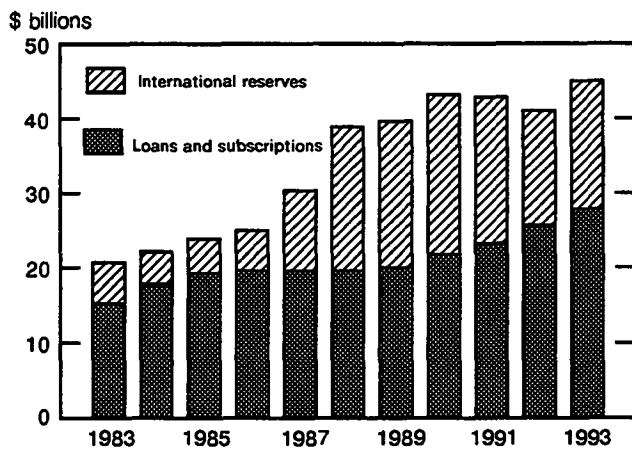
#### Canadian direct investment abroad



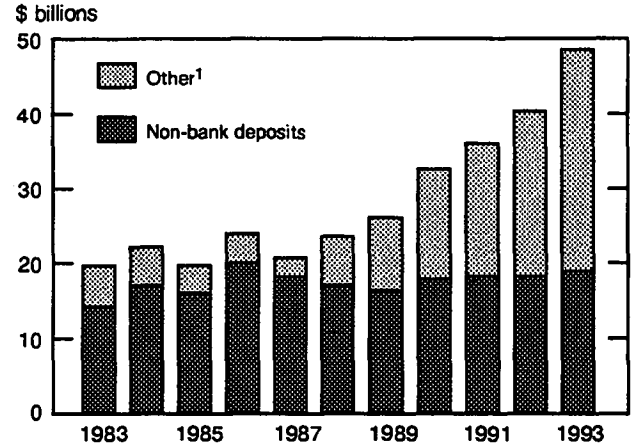
#### Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities



#### Government of Canada's assets abroad



#### Other Canadian assets abroad



<sup>1</sup> Other claims, allowances and other debt.

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Available on CANSIM: matrices 4180-4193.

*Canada's International Investment Position, 1993* (67-202, \$50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division. ■

## National balance sheet accounts

1993 (preliminary)

National wealth, defined as the value of the economy's tangible assets, was \$2.6 trillion at the end of 1993. Reproducible assets (such as buildings, roads, dams, machinery and equipment) totalled \$2.0 trillion and land surrounding structures accounted for the remainder. National wealth as currently defined excludes natural resources such as subsoil metal and mineral assets, freestanding timber and public land. Of the \$2.6 trillion of national wealth, \$0.3 trillion was accounted for by non-resident claims and the remainder, \$2.3 trillion, represented Canada's net worth (see Chart 1).

Total assets on the national balance sheet—the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets—amounted to just under \$6.5 trillion at the end of 1993, about nine times GDP (see Chart 2). National net worth (total assets less liabilities) grew at an annual rate of 3%, up from 2% in 1992 (see Chart 3). Net worth amounted to \$79,900 on a per capita basis, up from \$78,200 at the end of 1992.

### Monetary conditions and credit market summary

Interest rates declined generally across the maturity spectrum during 1993 to reach levels not seen in 30 years. The easing of monetary conditions occurred against a backdrop of a relatively stable Canadian dollar for the first seven months of the year. However, the pattern of narrowing of short-term interest rate differentials between Canada and the United States, combined with uncertainty about the outcome of the October election and renewed concerns about government debt and deficits late in the year, contributed to volatility in the domestic currency in the August to December period. The dollar stabilized by year-end and interest rates closed at considerably lower levels than at the outset. The Bank Rate fell more than three full percentage points in the 12 months, to a level of just over 4% by year-end 1993.

For 1993 as a whole, there was a firming in the demand for funds, which reflected stronger economic growth during the year. The demand for funds on financial markets recovered to the pre-recession level of 1989. This turnaround was led by non-financial private corporations. Credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgages, loans, short-term paper and bonds) of domestic non-financial sectors totalled \$1.6 trillion by year-end 1993. The ratio of such debt to GDP

#### Note to users

*In keeping with the national accounts policy on revisions, the national balance sheet accounts preliminary release includes estimates for 1993 with no revisions to data for prior years. Revisions to Canada's international investment position, reported on pages 3-6 in today's Daily, are not incorporated at this time. Revised balance sheet data for 1993 and earlier periods will be available in the fall of 1994.*

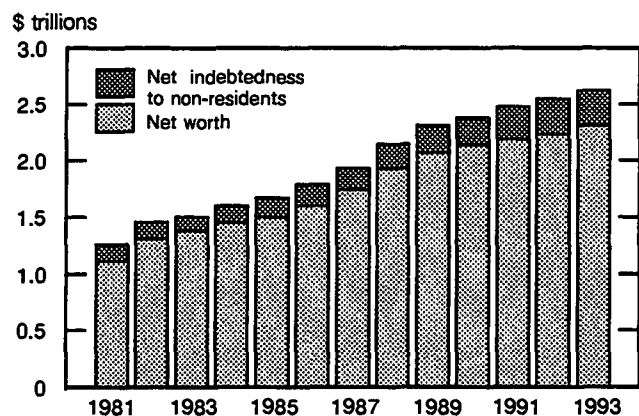
rose to 221%, up from 214% in 1992 (see Chart 4), as the debt outstanding of domestic non-financial sectors grew by about 7% (see Chart 5). Some of the more important developments during the year were the following: the federal government and non-financial private corporations both sharply increased their demand for funds; share issues continued to be a major financing vehicle of corporations as stock markets benefited from considerable investor demand for corporate stocks and equity mutual funds; and, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar accounted for some of the increase in indebtedness of Canadian sectors, with an impact on foreign currency denominated issues.

### Non-financial corporate sector

Non-financial private corporations accounted for \$364 billion of credit market debt by year-end 1993. This amounted to a growth rate of about 5%, considerably above the increase of 2% for 1992 (see Chart 6). For the year as a whole, financial activity returned to levels more consistent with the period prior to 1990. This represented a substantial rise over the depressed level of financing of recent years, and was in line with growth in business fixed capital formation. Corporations returned to the short-term paper market in 1993, but, in general, shorter-term debt was replaced with long-term debt and equity. Equity issues strengthened substantially in 1993, accounting for half of all funds raised, leaving the debt to equity ratio largely unchanged (see Chart 7).

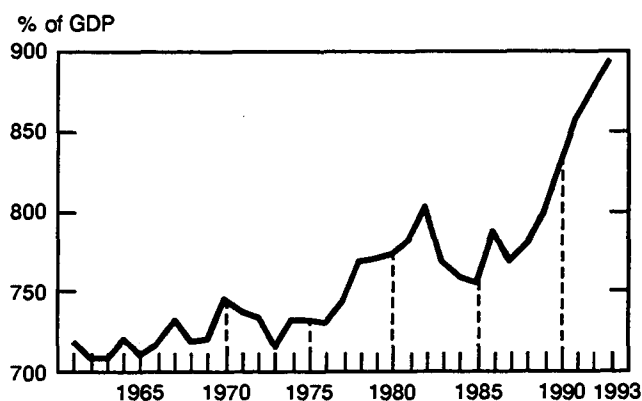
The debt of non-financial government business enterprises reached \$97 billion at the end of 1993, an increase of less than 2%. This compared to 6% for 1992, and represented a continuation of the downward trend from 1990, when growth was 11%. Restructuring in a few entities has, in all likelihood, contributed to the weakness in the demand for borrowed funds.

**Chart 1**  
**Composition of national wealth**



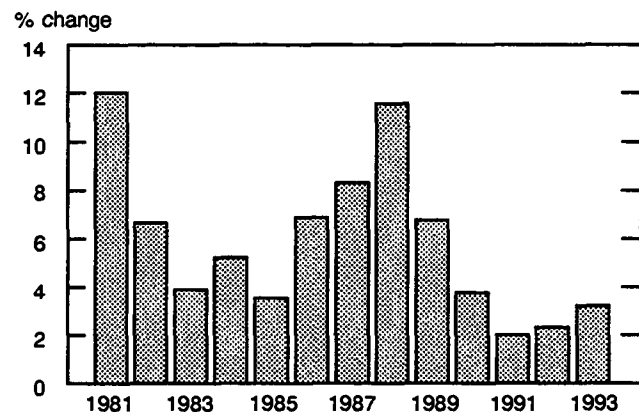
Note: National balance sheet.

**Chart 2**  
**National assets**



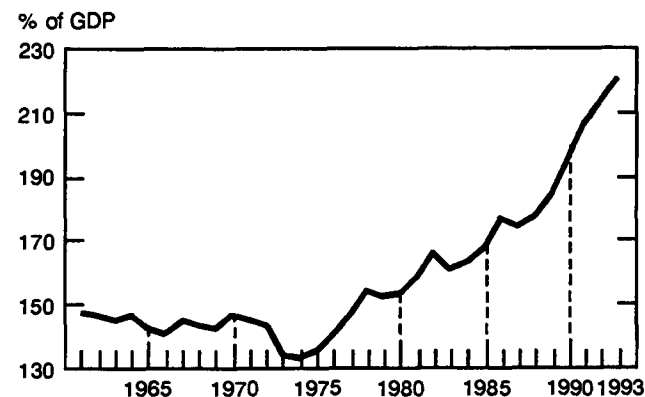
Note: Total assets on the National Balance Sheet.

**Chart 3**  
**National net worth (in current dollars)**



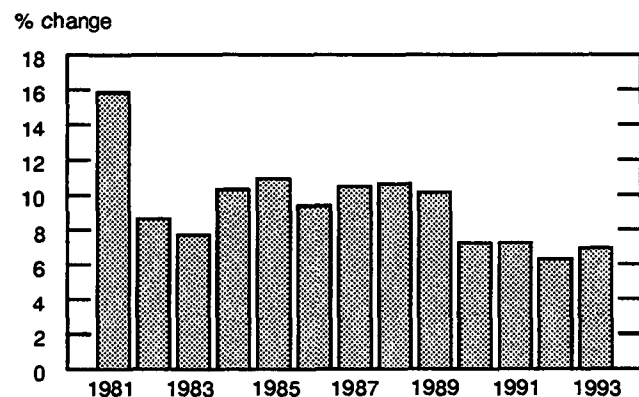
Note: National balance sheet.

**Chart 4**  
**Non-financial sector debt**



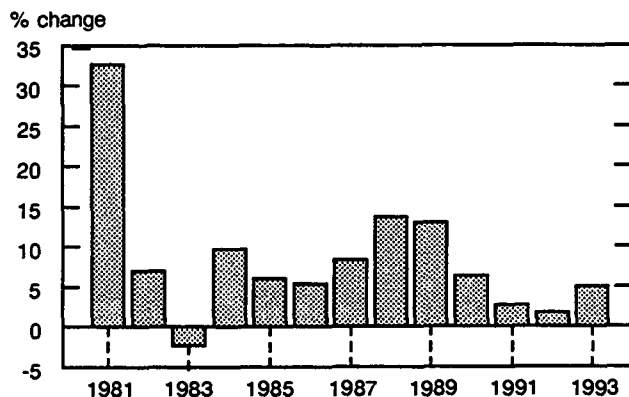
Note: Credit market debt.

**Chart 5**  
**Non-financial sector debt**



Note: Credit market debt.

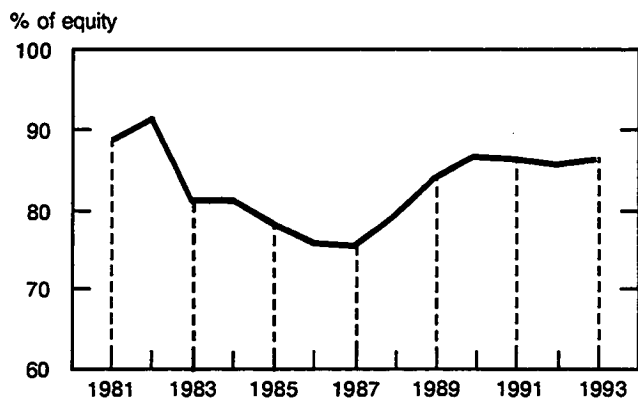
**Chart 6**  
**Debt of non-financial private corporations**



Note: Credit market debt.

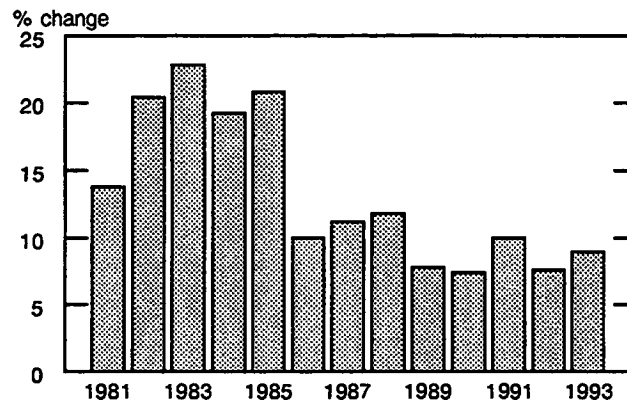


**Chart 7**  
**Debt of non-financial private corporations**



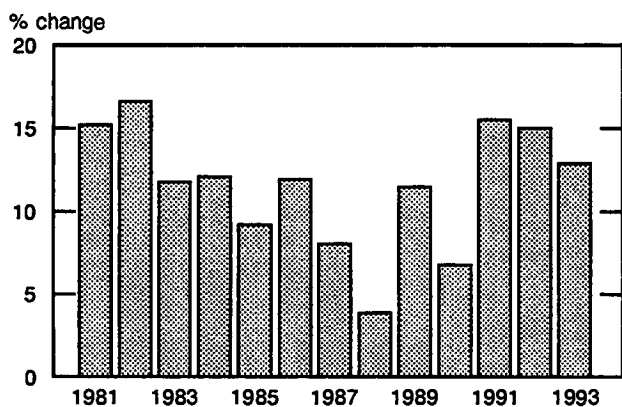
Note: Credit market debt.

**Chart 8**  
**Federal government debt**



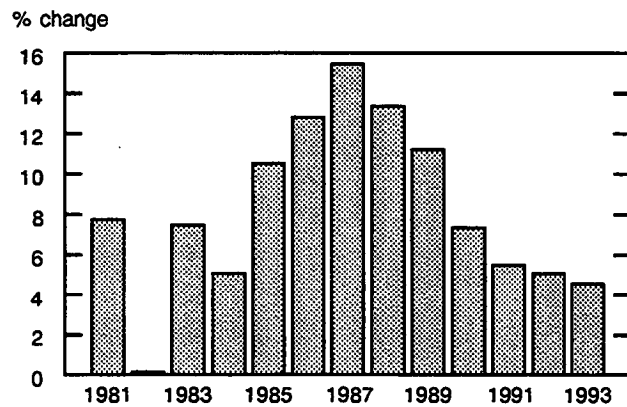
Note: Credit market debt.

**Chart 9**  
**Debt of other levels of government**



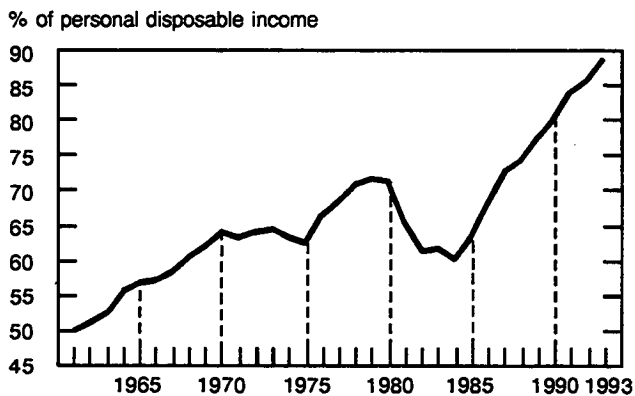
Note: Credit market debt.

**Chart 10**  
**Personal sector debt**



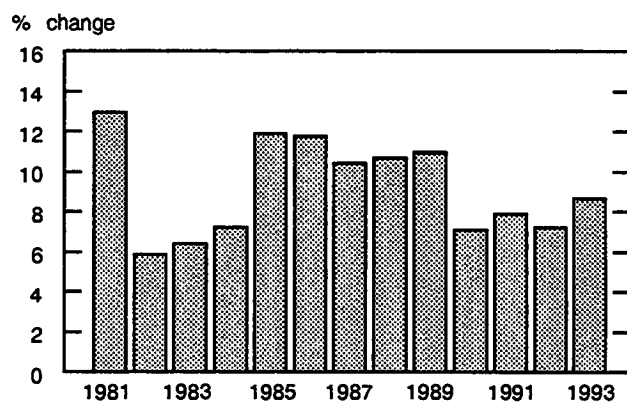
Note: Credit market debt.

**Chart 11**  
**Personal debt**



Note: Consumer credit and mortgage debt.

**Chart 12**  
**Financial assets of financial institutions**



## Government sector

The federal government's credit market debt rose to \$406 billion by the end of 1993, as the growth in indebtedness accelerated (see Chart 8). For 1993, one-third more funds were raised on financial markets than for 1992, as the annual deficit advanced from \$26 to \$30 billion on a national accounts basis. Debt raised on financial markets continued to grow at a faster pace than GDP, reaching 56% of this aggregate, up from 53% at the end of 1992. On a national accounts basis (excluding the public service super-annuation account), total liabilities of the federal government were \$437 billion at the end of 1993; net debt, which equals total liabilities less financial assets, stood at \$370 billion. Borrowings in the year were in the form of issues of money market instruments and marketable bonds, as Canada Savings Bonds were repaid on a net basis.

Other levels of government—provincial and local governments and hospitals—accounted for \$245 billion of credit market debt at year-end 1993, or 34% of GDP. This represented an annual growth of 13%, compared to 15% in 1992 (see Chart 9). Borrowing by other levels of government stood above the level for the previous year. This took place even with lower provincial and local government deficits in 1993. The bulk of the funds that the provincial government sector raised in 1993 came through issues of long-term debt.

## Personal sector

Credit market debt of the personal sector reached \$482 billion at the end of 1993, growing about 5%. This rate of increase was similar to that of 1991-92, but still relatively weak compared with the 11% growth of 1989 (see Chart 10). The declines in mortgage rates over the year appeared to have little stimulative effect on mortgage demand. Overall, mortgage borrowing for the year was lower than in 1992, as total net new funds raised in this instrument was about 70% of the 1992 level; slower growth in the year reflected activity in the resale housing market offset by weakness in new residential construction. In contrast, consumer borrowing was up substantially over 1991 and 1992 (in which debt was repaid, on balance), while remaining below its 1989 pre-recession level. This development was in line with increases in expenditure on consumer durable goods. This uneven growth in household debt outpaced gains in after-tax income, with the result that the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income moved up to 89.0% (21.3 per-

centage points representing consumer debt and 67.7 percentage points representing mortgage debt), a historical high (see Chart 11).

Total assets of the personal sector grew at a slightly faster pace than in 1992. Growth of financial assets continued to outpace growth of tangible assets. Shares (including all types of mutual fund shares), as well as life insurance and pensions, accounted for most of the increase in financial assets. Growth in these two asset categories was made up of net investments as well as substantial capital gains in the funds. Net worth grew more rapidly than debt, as the debt to net worth ratio edged down to 21.8% for 1993, from 22.0% at year-end 1992.

## Financial institutions

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by financial institutions (the intermediation ratio) rose marginally in 1993. In aggregate, these institutions increased financial assets 9%, compared to 7% for 1992 (see Chart 12). The growth of mutual funds was considerably above this average, in excess of 55%. The assets of life insurance and segregated funds of life insurance (largely longer-term, retirement-oriented investment assets) rose by 10%, compared to 11% for trustee pension plans. Asset growth of chartered banks was 13%, up from 1992, principally reflecting acquisitions of assets of other deposit-taking institutions. Not surprisingly, assets of near-banks were sharply lower by year-end 1993, largely the result of difficulties in the trust companies sector as well as the takeovers in the year.

## Non-residents

Liabilities of domestic sectors held as assets by non-residents totalled \$637 billion by year-end 1993. Of this amount, \$118 billion was in the form of provincial government direct plus guaranteed bonds, as foreigners made net purchases of \$15 billion. Non-residents also held a significant proportion of federal government securities at the end of 1993. The sector's share of federal short-term paper and bonds combined has grown steadily over the last eight years and, at year-end 1993, stood at 26%—well over the 11% registered at year-end 1985.

The strength of domestic investment funds in recent years was reflected by the rise in Canadian investment in foreign securities. As a result, the ratio of foreign securities held by residents to Canadian securities held by non-residents rose again in 1993, but remained in the 20% range.

With Canada's external assets at \$324 billion, Canada's net indebtedness (net investment position) with non-residents was \$313 billion at the end of 1993; this level represented a slowing in the growth rate compared to the last few years. The nation's net debt to the rest of the world rose marginally, expressed relative to GDP. At the end of 1993, Canada's net indebtedness position stood at 32% of U.S. net foreign indebtedness; this compares with 40% for 1990.

An analytical document containing all 1993 data and numerous charts (\$50) is available from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete balance sheet data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer (\$300). The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date (\$60).

To purchase any of these products, call the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer. □

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.**

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer.

**National balance sheet accounts, principal aggregates: per capita estimates**

	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993	1983 to 1993	1992 to 1993
	dollars					% change	
National assets	126,100	199,100	206,400	213,900	223,400	77.2	4.4
National wealth	59,300	85,700	87,100	88,800	90,700	53.0	2.1
National net worth	53,700	76,700	77,300	78,200	79,900	48.8	2.2
Household debt*							
Consumer credit	1,900	3,500	3,500	3,400	3,600	89.5	5.9
Mortgages	5,000	9,600	10,300	11,000	11,400	128.0	3.6
Total	6,800	13,100	13,800	14,400	15,000	120.6	4.2
Government debt*							
Federal	5,400	11,300	12,200	13,000	14,000	159.3	7.7
Provincial	2,400	4,500	5,200	6,100	6,900	187.5	13.1
Local	1,100	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,500	36.4	7.1
Total	8,800	17,000	18,800	20,500	22,400	154.5	9.3

\* Credit market debt.

## National balance sheet accounts: principal aggregates and ratios

	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993	1983 to 1993	1992 to 1993
	\$ billions					% change	
National wealth	1,517.1	2,395.6	2,462.6	2,537.8	2,623.8	73.0	3.4
Total credit market debt*	676.7	1,308.1	1,402.7	1,490.4	1,592.7	135.4	6.9
Persons and unincorporated businesses							
Net worth	1,097.3	1,874.9	1,990.2	2,094.8	2,213.3	101.7	5.7
Consumer credit	47.8	97.6	98.9	98.0	103.6	116.5	5.7
Mortgage debt	127.1	269.0	290.5	314.7	329.7	159.4	4.8
Other debt	28.3	49.1	49.0	48.0	48.5	71.7	1.1
Total debt	203.2	415.8	438.5	460.7	481.8	137.1	4.6
Non-financial private corporations							
Equity	226.6	385.3	396.3	405.4	422.5	86.5	4.2
Debt	183.6	332.5	340.8	346.1	364.0	98.2	5.1
Non-financial government business enterprises							
Debt	61.9	82.1	89.1	94.8	96.5	55.8	1.9
Federal government							
Debt	138.1	314.6	345.8	372.0	405.5	193.6	9.0
Other levels of government							
Debt	89.1	163.2	188.5	216.8	244.9	174.7	12.9
GDP	420.5	670.7	680.6	696.5	721.0	71.5	3.5
Personal disposable income (PDI)	284.5	458.8	463.8	480.4	487.0	71.2	1.4
<b>Ratios</b>							
National wealth / GDP	360.8	357.2	361.8	364.4	363.9	0.9	-0.1
Total credit market							
Debt / GDP	160.9	195.0	206.1	214.0	220.9	37.3	3.2
Debt / wealth	44.6	54.6	57.0	58.7	60.7	36.1	3.4
Persons and unincorporated business							
Net worth / PDI	385.7	408.7	429.1	436.0	454.1	17.8	4.2
Consumer credit / PDI	16.8	21.3	21.3	20.4	21.3	26.5	4.3
Mortgage credit / PDI	44.7	58.6	62.6	65.5	67.7	51.5	3.4
Total debt / GDP	48.3	62.0	64.4	66.1	66.8	38.3	1.0
Total debt / net worth	18.5	22.2	22.0	22.0	21.8	17.5	-1.0
Non-financial private corporations							
Debt / equity	81.0	86.3	86.0	85.4	86.1	6.3	0.9
Debt / GDP	43.7	49.6	50.1	49.7	50.5	15.6	1.6
Non-financial government business enterprises							
Debt / GDP	14.7	12.2	13.1	13.6	13.4	-9.1	-1.6
Federal government							
Debt / GDP	32.8	46.9	50.8	53.4	56.2	71.3	5.3
Other levels of government							
Debt / GDP	21.2	24.3	27.7	31.1	34.0	60.2	9.1

\* Credit market debt is used in all references to debt on this table.

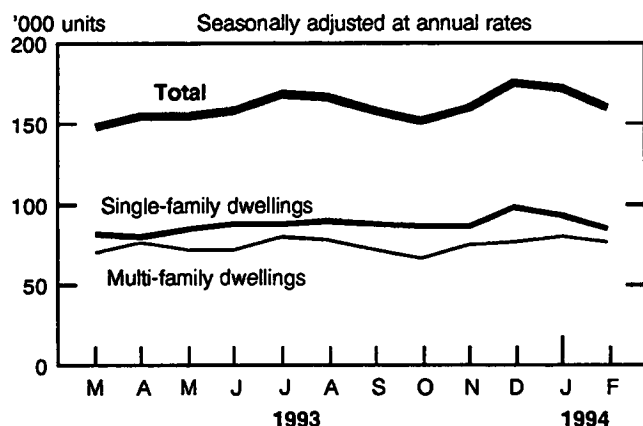
## Residential building permits advance estimate

February 1994

Municipalities issued residential building permits at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 159,000 units in February, down 7.2% from January's revised level of 171,300 units. Despite this second consecutive monthly decline, the cumulative number of dwelling units authorized in 1994 (January and February) was up 7.2% from the same period last year.

The single-family (-9.1% to 83,600 units) and multi-family (-4.9% to 75,400 units) dwelling components both contributed to the overall decrease in February.

### Dwelling units authorized



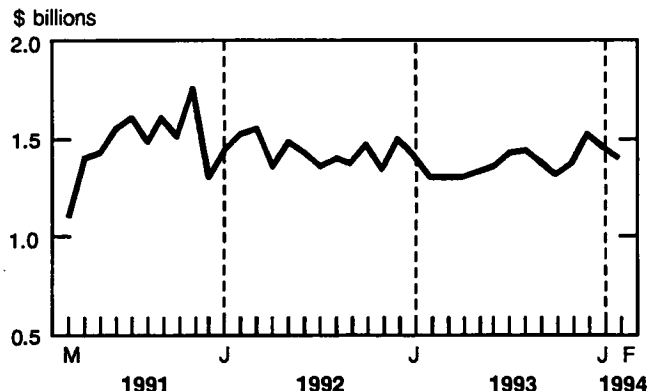
Regionally, the number of authorized dwelling units rose only in British Columbia, where the strong performance in the multi-family dwelling component led to an increase of 20.9% to 58,800 units at an annual rate, a level not seen since June 1981. In contrast, Ontario recorded a 32.4% drop in residential building intentions, reflecting a drop in both residential dwelling components. The level of dwelling units reported in Ontario (39,500 units), however, was comparable to the February 1993 level.

### Note to users

*The residential building permits advance estimate is being discontinued as of this release. Instead, beginning with the May release of the March data, the preliminary estimate of both residential and non-residential building permits will appear two weeks earlier than was possible in the past. This gain in timeliness is due to new collection techniques in the Survey Operations Division and the regional offices.*

The value of residential building permits in February decreased to \$1,395 million, off 4.1% from January's revised level of \$1,455 million. This latest value was slightly higher than the \$1,369 million average for 1993, and continued its modest upward trend. The drop in value was attributed to the single-family component (-6.8% to \$943 million) of the residential sector. The overall value of the multi-family dwelling component went up 2.0%, particularly due to strong growth in British Columbia (+50.5%) and the Prairies (+39.5%).

### Value of residential building permits



February's decline in residential value was attributable to Ontario (-21.5%) and to a lesser extent, to the Prairies (-9.6%). In Ontario, both components of the residential sector were down while the Prairies recorded a decrease only in the single-family dwelling component (-15.3%).

## Residential building permits index

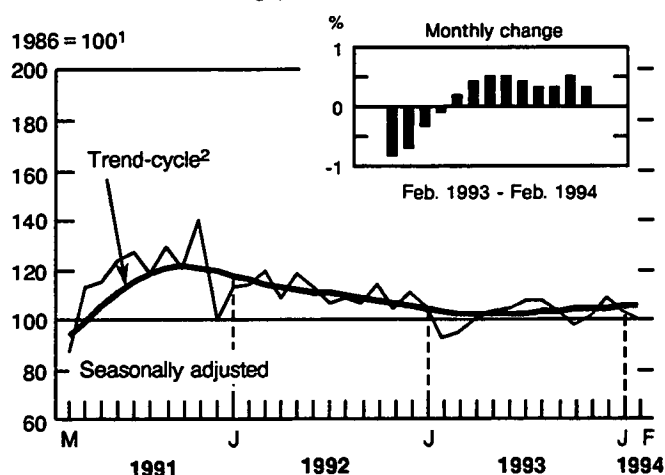
In February 1994, the short-term trend index for residential permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) rose 0.3% to 104.5, continuing the advance that began during the second half of 1993. Over the same period, the short-term trend grew on average by 0.4% 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 February 1994 will be released on April 18.

For further information on this release, 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)

	January 1994 <sup>r</sup>	February 1994 <sup>a</sup>	January 1994 <sup>r</sup> to February 1994 <sup>a</sup>	February 1993 to February 1994 <sup>a</sup>
	\$ thousands		% change	
<b>Canada</b>				
Seasonally adjusted	1,455,413	1,395,417	-4.1	6.9
Unadjusted	673,192	883,490	31.2	5.2

## Number of dwelling units authorized (advance estimate)

	January 1994 <sup>r</sup>	February 1994 <sup>a</sup>	January 1994 <sup>r</sup> to February 1994 <sup>a</sup>	February 1993 to February 1994 <sup>a</sup>
	units at an annual rate		% change	
<b>Canada</b>				
Seasonally adjusted	171,300	159,000	-7.2	12.0
Unadjusted	79,800	107,300	34.4	8.9

<sup>a</sup> Advance figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Canada's Aboriginal population by census subdivision and census metropolitan areas

1991 Census

*Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivisions and Census Metropolitan Areas* is available today. This publication provides data from the 1991 Census of Population on Aboriginal ancestry, Indian registration and Indian band membership. It contains two tables: one presents data for Canada, the provinces, the territories and census subdivisions; the other presents data for census metropolitan areas.

*Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivisions and Census Metropolitan Areas* (94-326, \$25) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

### Crushing statistics

February 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 167 thousand tonnes of canola in February 1994, a 13% decrease from January 1994 but a 5% increase from February 1993 (160 thousand tonnes). Canola crushings for the current crop year (from August 1, 1993 to July 31, 1994) continued at a record 1.3 million tonnes, despite the recent decline.

Canola oil and meal production reflected the decreased crush. Canola oil output totalled 69 thousand tonnes while canola meal production totalled 102 thousand tonnes. Oil stocks declined marginally in February, to 35 thousand tonnes, from the crop-year high of 36 thousand tonnes in January. Canola meal stocks were at their highest level for the crop year in February, but this level was the lowest since February 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1994 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

### Electric storage batteries

February 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 195,507 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in February 1994, a 63.9% jump from 119,319 batteries in February 1993.

For January to February 1994, shipments totalled 342,516 batteries, up 55.9% from 219,713 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The February 1994 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

### Specified domestic electrical appliances

February 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 37,290 kitchen appliances in February 1994.

At the end of February 1994, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 71,811 units.

The February 1994 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Gas Utilities, December 1993.**

**Catalogue number 55-002**

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

**Canada's International Investment Position, 1993.**

**Catalogue number 67-202**

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

**Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census  
Subdivisions and Census Metropolitan Areas,  
1991 Census.**

**Catalogue number 94-326**

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30;  
Other Countries: US\$35).

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.

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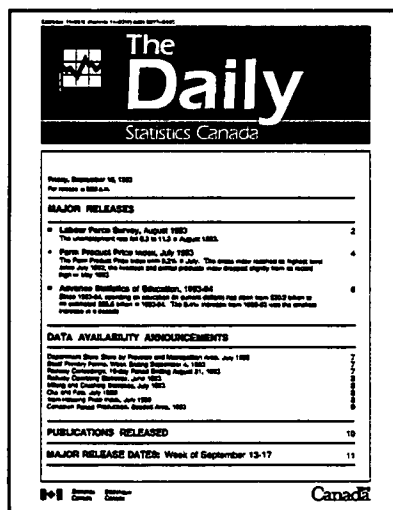
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### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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

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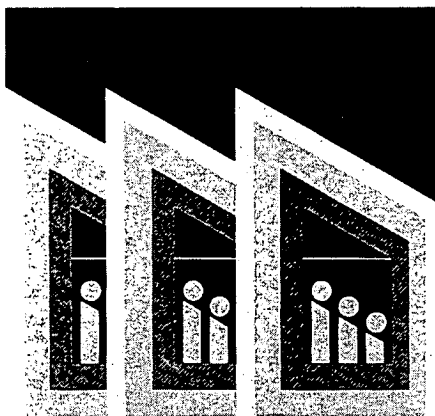
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Catalogue 11-526 Occasional  
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- **energy-saving light bulbs**
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