



# IN·F·O·M·A·T

## A WEEKLY REVIEW

Friday, October 4, 1991

### OVERVIEW

#### ■ Gross Domestic Product Rises in July

Real gross domestic product at factor cost grew 0.2% in July, the same rate as in June.

#### ■ Building Permits Continue to Increase

The value of building permits rose 4.7% in July to \$2,508 million, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. The growth was mainly attributable to the non-residential sector.

#### ■ Growth in Average Weekly Earnings Continues

In July, average weekly earnings in Canadian industry were estimated at \$543.70, a 5.5% increase over a year earlier.

#### ■ Alcoholic Beverages: Sales Down but Revenues Up

Sales of alcoholic beverages totalled 2,512 million litres in 1989/90, down 24 million litres from a year earlier while revenues reached \$9,896 million, up \$311 million.

#### ■ Property Crimes Account for Majority of Criminal Code Offences

Property crimes accounted for the majority (59%) of the total Criminal Code offences reported by police in 1990.

#### ■ Higher Crude Oil Prices Push Up RMPI

The Raw Materials Price Index rose 0.9% in August, largely due to price increases for crude oil.

### Gross Domestic Product Rises in July

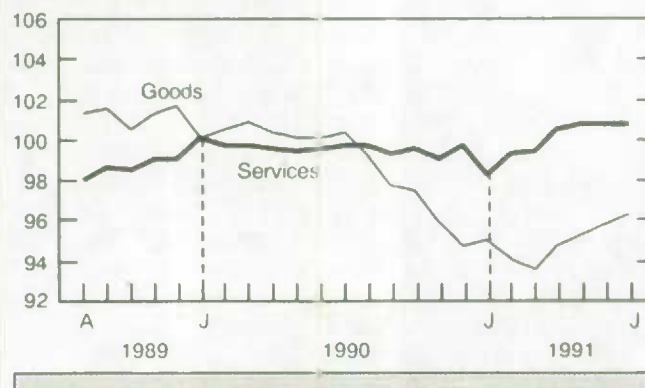
Real gross domestic product at factor cost grew 0.2% in July, the same rate as in June, following strong growth of 1.2% in April and 0.3% in May. Gains recorded in goods-producing industries were offset by a flat output in services-producing industries.

Goods-producing industries were up for the fourth straight month with manufacturing, construction and forestry recording the strongest growth in the sector. In July, manufacturing output rose 1.1% to a level 5.1% above its March 1991 trough. Although gains were widespread, producers of food, primary and fabricated metal products, and wood products accounted for most of them. Food production jumped 2.2% in July, the largest monthly increase since May 1985. Production of fabricated metal products and wood products both increased 3.3%. Residential construction posted a 6.4% gain due to higher activity on single houses and apartments. In contrast, reduced activity on industrial and commercial projects accounted for a 1.8% loss in non-residential construction.

(continued on page 2)

#### Gross Domestic Product Output by Sector

Index (January 1990 = 100)



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### ... Gross Domestic Product Rises in July

Following an increase in May (0.2%) and an exceptional jump in April (1.2%), output of services industries was flat in June and July. Increases for transportation and storage, and wholesale and retail trade were offset by losses in communications, finance, insurance and real estate, and community, business and personal services.

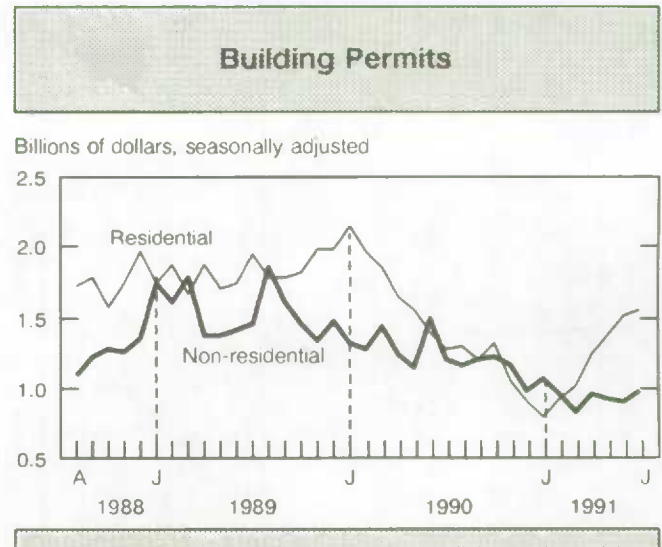
For further information, order *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (catalogue number 15-001), or contact *Industry Measures and Analysis Division* at (613) 951-9164. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 6.)

### Building Permits Continue to Increase

Following a 3.5% increase in June, the value of building permits jumped 4.7% in July to \$2,508 million, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. The growth was mainly attributable to the commercial and institutional sectors.

The value of non-residential permits was up 9.8% in July to reach \$975 million, up from \$889 million registered in June. Increases were recorded in two of the three components. The value of building permits in the institutional and commercial sectors jumped 22.1% and 13.7%, respectively, while the value of building permits in the industrial sector dropped 26.3% to reach \$108 million.

The value of residential building permits climbed 1.7% in July to a level of \$1,533 million. An increase of 12.1% in the multi-family dwelling sector was offset by a drop of 2.2% in the single-family dwelling sector.

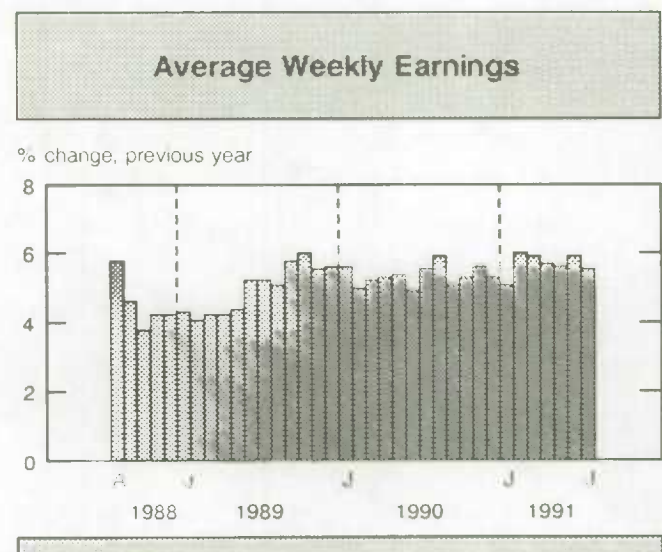


For further information, order *Building Permits* (catalogue number 64-001) or contact *Investment and Capital Stock Division* at (613) 951-2585.

### Growth in Average Weekly Earnings Continues

In July, average weekly earnings in Canadian industry were estimated at \$543.70, a 5.5% increase over a year earlier. The yearly earnings growth rate was higher compared to the average year-over-year gains for 1990 (5.3%) and 1989 (5.0%).

There was a sharp difference in the record of goods-producing industries compared to that of services. For the former, the average year-to-year growth in earnings for January to July 1991 was 5.1%, compared to a hike of 5.8% over the same period in 1990. Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all contributed to the slower gain. In service-producing industries, earnings grew by 6.6% from January to July 1991, compared to a growth of 5.5% over the same period in 1990. All service-producing industries, except for trade, commercial services and public administration, contributed to this increase.



(continued on page 3)



### ... Growth in Average Weekly Earnings Continues

In service-producing industries, employees paid by the hour worked an average of 28.8 hours per week at \$11.97 per hour while employees in the goods-producing industries worked an average of 37.9 hours per week at \$15.91 per hour.

All 10 provinces registered year-over-year declines in employment, ranging from 8.8% for Ontario, followed closely by Manitoba (8.1%) and Quebec (6.9%), to 0.4% in Prince Edward Island. Gains were reported for Yukon (6.2%) and the Northwest Territories (0.2%).

#### Note to Users

Due to recent labour disputes, the response rates for the preliminary estimates for July 1991 were lower than usual and the period available for data validation was reduced. Users are advised to exercise caution in interpreting the preliminary estimates for July.

### Average Weekly Earnings, July 1991

Province/Territory	Industrial Aggregate (dollars)	Year-over year % change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>543.70</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Newfoundland	510.20	4.5
Prince Edward Island	424.75	1.9
Nova Scotia	494.47	7.4
New Brunswick	493.56	6.6
Quebec	529.85	5.1
Ontario	569.51	5.4
Manitoba	484.72	4.9
Saskatchewan	471.00	5.3
Alberta	546.47	6.2
British Columbia	546.89	6.9
Yukon	634.52	6.5
Northwest Territories	748.23	6.2

For further information, order *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue number 72-002) or contact Labour Division at (613) 951-4090.

### Alcoholic Beverages: Sales Down but Revenues Up

In 1989/90, sales of alcoholic beverages totalled 2,512 million litres, down 1% a year earlier. The value of alcoholic beverages sold reached \$9,896 million, up 3% over the fiscal year 1988/89.

For the second consecutive year, lower sales were recorded for all three types of alcoholic beverages: spirits, wines and beer. Sales of Canadian spirits dropped 5% to 118 million litres while sales of imported spirits remained at

34 million litres. Wine sales totalled 246 million litres, down 4% from 1988/89, led mainly by a decline in wine-based coolers. Sales of Canadian wines fell 8% while imported wines rose 1%. Beer sales declined by 7 million litres to 2,114 million litres. Canadian beer sales fell 2% but there was a sharp rise in the sale of imported beer (62%).

The net profit of provincial liquor authorities amounted to \$2,386 million, an increase of \$103 million, or 5%, over 1988/89.

For further information, contact Public Institutions Division at (613) 951-1834.

### Property Crimes Account for Majority of Criminal Code Offences

Property crimes accounted for the majority (59%) of the total Criminal Code offences reported by police in 1990. Despite an increase of 7%, the property crime rate of 5,870 remained below the peak rate of 5,967 reached in 1982 but represented the first annual increase since 1987. Offences responsible for this rise included higher levels of credit-card frauds (+29%), break and enter of business premises and residences (+12% and +6% respectively) and motor vehicle thefts (+12%). Youths aged 12-17 accounted for just over 20% of all persons charged with Criminal Code offences; two-thirds of these youths were charged with property crime offences.

Other criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) represented nearly one-third of total Criminal Code

### Crime Statistics for Canada 1990 Final

	Number of Actual Offences <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
Crimes of violence	269,440	1,013
Property crimes	1,561,465	5,870
Other crimes	804,705	3,025
<b>Criminal Code (total)</b>	<b>2,635,610</b>	<b>9,907</b>

<sup>1</sup> Actual offences are those reported or known to the police  
<sup>2</sup> Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population

offences. Arsons increased 18% in 1990, mischief charges rose by 11% and weapons offences were up 5%.

(continued on page 4)

### ... Property Crimes Account for Majority of Criminal Code Offences

Violent crimes increased for the 13th consecutive year to 269,440. Robberies and non-sexual assaults both increased by 8% while sexual assaults rose 3% and homicides fell 1.2%.

All provinces experienced increases in their crime rates with British Columbia recording the highest crime rate at 14,981 offences per 100,000

population, followed by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The lowest crime rates were found in the Atlantic region, with Newfoundland the lowest at 6,062.

For further information, order *Canadian Crime Statistics* (catalogue number 85-205) or contact *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics* at (613) 951-9023.

### Higher Crude Oil Prices Push Up RMPI

The Raw Materials Price Index (1986=100) was up 0.9% in August, to 103.7. The rise was attributed to the mineral fuels index. Prices fell in five of the RMPI's seven components while two registered increases. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased by 0.7%.

Mineral fuels, which account for approximately one-third of the RMPI index, rose 4.4% in August. The major contributor to this increase was a 4.6% jump in the prices of crude mineral oil.

Non-ferrous metal products posted the largest price decrease (1.7%), reaching 93.8, their lowest

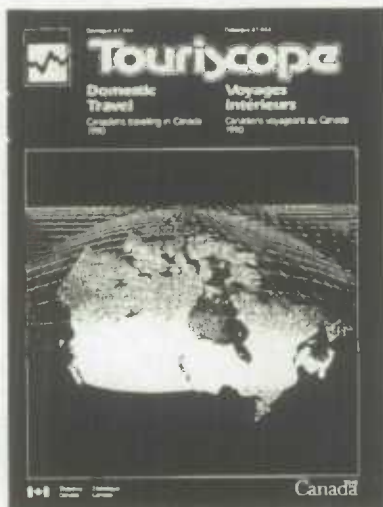
level since 1989. Precious metals prices fell 3.8% during the month and prices for concentrates of copper declined 1.0%.

Prices of vegetable products decreased 0.3%. Increases in wheat prices (5.3%) and in corn prices (8.1%) were offset by a 13.9% drop for unrefined sugar.

In August, the animal and animal products index decreased by 0.8% largely because of the fifth consecutive drop (2.6%) in the cattle for slaughter index and the 3.9 decrease in the calves for slaughter index.

For further information contact *Prices Division* at (613) 951-9607.

## NEW FROM STATISTICS CANADA



### 1990 Domestic Travel - Touriscope

The 1990 issue of *Domestic Travel* presents a selection of statistical data on travel by Canadians within Canada. It features national and provincial data for the years 1980 to 1990.

The first part of the publication consists of highlights and charts covering the main trends. The second part contains 28 statistical tables grouped in five units of measurement: person-trips, person-nights, persons, household-trips and expenditures. The tables include traveller characteristics (sex, age, income, educational attainment, occupation, etc.), travel characteristics (origin, destination, purpose, duration, distance, mode of transportation, accommodation, etc.) and activities participated in (such as sightseeing, visiting parks, golfing, skiing, etc.).

The 1990 edition of *Domestic Travel* (87-504, \$35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Chadwick (613-951-1673), *Education, Culture and Tourism Division*.



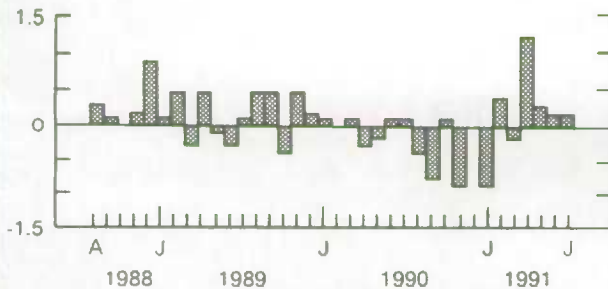
# PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM SEPT. 27 TO OCT. 3rd 1991

Division/title	Period	Catalogue Number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (\$Cdn.)	United States	Other Countries
				\$US	
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Livestock Report	July 1991	23-008	16.50/66	19.75/79	23/92
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS</b>					
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	July 1991	67-002	15.80/158	19/190	22.10/221
<b>EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM</b>					
Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 6: The Elementary-Secondary Teaching Force	September 1991	81-002	4.90/49	5.90/59	6.90/69
Touriscope: Domestic Travel, Canadians Travelling in Canada	1990	87-504	35	42	49
<b>INDUSTRY</b>					
Asphalt Roofing	August 1991	45-001	5/50	6/60	7/70
Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly	July 1991	32-011	5/50	6/60	7/70
Construction Type Plywood	July 1991	35-001	5/50	6/60	7/70
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	August 1991	36-004	5/50	6/60	7/70
Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1991	63-002	14.40/144	17.30/173	20.20/202
Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1991	63-004	2.70/27	3.20/32	3.80/38
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	August 1991	44-004	5/50	6/60	7/70
Oils and Fats	July 1991	32-006	5/50	6/60	7/70
Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances	August 1991	43-010	5/50	6/60	7/70
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies	July 1991	35-002	10/100	12/120	14/140
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	July 1991	35-003	7.10/71	8.50/85	9.90/99
Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products)	August 1991	36-002	5/50	6/60	7/70
The Sugar Situation	August 1991	32-013	5/50	6/60	7/70
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>					
Summary of Canadian International Trade	July 1991	65-001	18.20/182	21.80/218	25.50/255
<b>PRICES</b>					
Industry Price Indexes	July 1991	62-011	18.20/182	21.80/218	25.50/255
<b>SERVICES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>					
Service Bulletin Science Statistics: Vol. 15, No. 7 - Software Research and Development in Canadian Industry	1989	88-001	7.10/71	8.50/85	9.90/99
Telephone Statistics	July 1991	56-002	8.30/83	10/100	11.60/116

## CURRENT TRENDS

### Gross Domestic Product

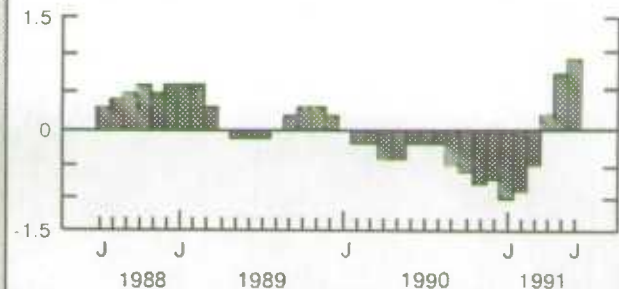
% change,  
previous month



Real GDP at factor cost grew 0.2% in July, the same rate as in June.

### Composite Leading Indicator

% change,  
previous month



The Composite Leading Indicator rose 0.9% in June, accelerating from 0.7% in May and 0.2% in April.

### Consumer Price Index

% change,  
previous year



The all-items CPI for Canada edged up 0.1% between July and August. A sharp decline in the food index offset increases for housing, clothing and transportation.

### Unemployment Rate

%



The unemployment rate moved up a notch to 10.6 in August.

### Manufacturing

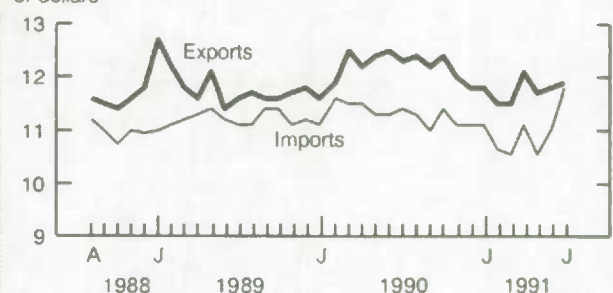
Billions  
of dollars



Shipments decreased 0.3% following four consecutive monthly increases. Unfilled orders continued to fall in July.

### Merchandise Trade

Billions  
of dollars



Imports increased by 7.0% in July to \$11.8 billion but exports only edged up 0.1% to \$11.9 billion, reducing the trade balance to an 11-year low of \$63 million.

**Note:** All series are seasonally adjusted except the consumer price index.

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

	Period	Level	Change Previous Period	Change Previous Year
<b>GENERAL</b>				
Gross Domestic Product (\$ billion, 1986)	July*	506	0.2%	-0.7%
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	June	139.0	0.9%	-3.4%
Profits of Industrial Corporations (\$ billion)	2nd Quarter	11.8	0.0%	-26.7%
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail Trade (\$ billion)	July	15.1	0.0%	-5.3%
New Motor Vehicle Sales ('000 units)	July	118.8	0.8%	3.9%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Employment (millions)	August	12.3	-0.2%	-1.8%
Unemployment Rate (%)	August	10.6	0.1	2.2
Participation Rate (%)	August	66.4	-0.1	-0.6
Labour Income (\$ billion)	June	32.3	0.1%	3.4%
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	July*	543.70	0.1%	5.5%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise Exports (\$ billion)	July	11.9	0.1%	-3.7%
Merchandise Imports (\$ billion)	July	11.8	7.0%	3.4%
Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ billion)	July	0.06	-0.76	-0.86
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billion)	July	23.4	-0.3%	-5.2%
New Orders (\$ billion)	July	22.9	-2.2%	-7.4%
Unfilled Orders (\$ billion)	July	24.1	-2.3%	-11.6%
Inventory/ Shipments Ratio	July	1.53	0.00	0.00
Capacity Utilization (%)	2nd Quarter	71.3	1.2	-5.6
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1986 = 100)	August	126.9	0.1%	5.8%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100)	August	107.9	0.4%	-1.3%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)	August	103.7	0.9%	-5.1%
New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100)	July	131.4	0.2%	-7.9%

**Note:** All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of average weekly earnings and the price indexes.

\* New this week.

## I·N·F·O·M·A·T

### A Weekly Review

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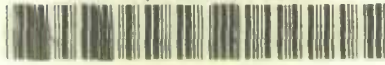
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