



IN·F·O·M·A·T

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Friday, January 31, 1992

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

OVERVIEW

■ Growth in Average Weekly Earnings Slows

Average weekly earnings in Canadian industries were \$549.15 in November, up 5.0% from the same period in 1990.

■ Downward Trend in UI Beneficiaries Continues

The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits fell by 1.7% to 1,081,000 in November.

■ Industrial Product Prices Increase Marginally

The Industrial Product Price Index crept up 0.1% in December and recouped the 0.1% loss posted in November.

■ Raw Materials Prices Decline

In December, the Raw Materials Price Index declined 1.6%, mainly due to a large drop in the prices of mineral fuels.

■ Residential and Commercial Break-ins Rise

In 1990, more than 200,000 homes and almost 120,000 businesses were broken into in Canada.

This issue also includes information on earnings of men and women.

Growth in Average Weekly Earnings Slows

In November, average weekly earnings in Canadian industries were \$549.15, a 5.0% increase over a year earlier. This was lower than the average year-over-year growth rate recorded in 1990 (5.3%) but equal to the rate for 1989 (5.0%).

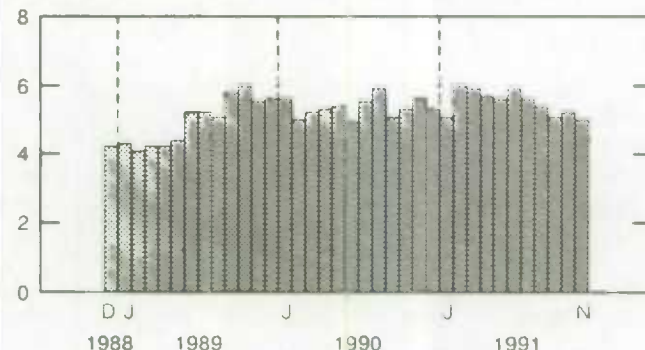
In the goods-producing industries, the average growth in earnings for January to November 1991 was 4.6%, compared to 5.8% for the same period in 1990. Manufacturing and construction contributed to the slower growth in earnings.

In service-producing industries, earnings growth was 6.5%, accelerating from an average annual growth rate of 5.8% in 1990. Non-commercial services, finance and transportation, communication and other utilities contributed to this strength.

(continued on page 2)

Average Weekly Earnings

% change, previous year



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

... Growth in Average Weekly Earnings Slows

In commercial services, the average growth in earnings for January to November 1991 was 4.1%, compared to 7.8% for the same period in 1990. Services to business management and accommodation and food services were largely responsible for the slower growth in earnings in commercial services.

Five provinces posted year-over-year growth rates exceeding the national average in November, compared to six in October. Average weekly earnings ranged from \$428.61 in Prince Edward Island to \$764.87 in the Northwest Territories.

In goods-producing industries, employees paid by the hour worked an average of 38.2 hours per week, slightly lower than the average for November 1990 (38.5). This decrease was mainly due to declines in the non-durable goods manufacturing and construction industries.

Average Weekly Earnings, November 1991

Unadjusted Data

Province/Territory	Industrial Aggregate (dollars)	Year-over-year % change
Canada	549.15	5.0
Newfoundland	512.66	3.9
Prince Edward Island	428.61	0.1
Nova Scotia	491.70	4.7
New Brunswick	497.49	5.5
Quebec	536.61	4.2
Ontario	575.90	5.6
Manitoba	484.87	4.3
Saskatchewan	482.14	6.0
Alberta	549.92	6.6
British Columbia	551.60	3.8
Yukon	659.02	7.0
Northwest Territories	764.87	3.9

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

Downward Trend in UI Beneficiaries Continues

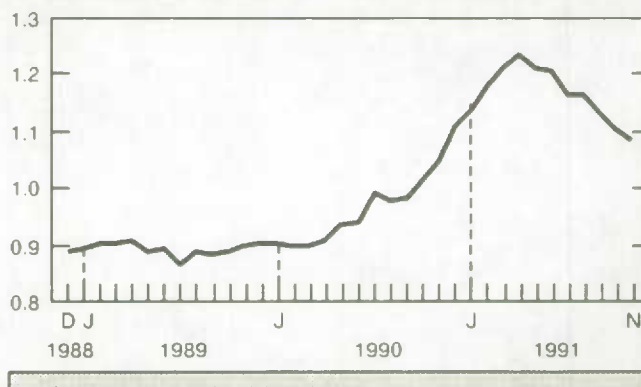
In November, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits was down 1.7% from the level recorded in October. This represents the seventh consecutive monthly decline. However, since January 1991, 3.5 million claims for unemployment insurance benefits have been received, up 6.0% over the same period in 1990.

Benefit payments totalled \$1,602 million in November, 3.4% more than a month earlier and up 29.8% over November 1990. The number of benefit weeks decreased 1.9% to 5.8 million, following a 1.2% gain in October.

The most important decline in the number of beneficiaries occurred in the Yukon (-9.4%), after posting no change in October. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries was down 3.3% and 3.0%, respectively, followed by Ontario (-1.8%), Quebec (-1.6%), the Northwest Territories (-1.4%) and Nova Scotia (-1.1%). In Saskatchewan, the number of beneficiaries rose 1.5% following a 1.4% increase in October. There was little change in the other provinces.

U.I. Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

Millions, seasonally adjusted



Industrial Product Prices Increase Marginally

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) edged up 0.1% to 107.6 in December. However, the year-over-year decrease remained at November's level of -3.1%, which was the largest decline posted in 35 years.

Prices advanced in eight of the 21 major groups of products, fell in seven and remained unchanged in six. Increases in the indexes for fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products and lumber, sawmill and other wood products were partially offset by price decreases for petroleum and coal products. A 1.0% increase in the value of the U.S. dollar also had an upward effect on prices of exports denominated in U.S. currency. The autos, trucks and other transport equipment index was mainly affected by this increase and registered a 0.3% gain.

Higher prices for wheat flour (4.0%), refined sugar (2.3%) and miscellaneous food products (0.5%) pushed the fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous

food products index up 0.5% in December. Following a 1.1% increase in November, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index posted a 0.4% rise in December. This increase reflected higher prices for softwood lumber and ties (1.1%).

The index for petroleum and coal products recorded a 1.1% fall due to lower prices for gasoline and other petroleum products. This index posted the steepest year-over-year decrease between December 1991 and December 1990, down 23.6%. After no change in November, the primary metal products index dipped 0.1% in December, resuming its downward trend which began in October 1990.

The paper and paper products index remained unchanged in December following 14 straight monthly declines. A 1.5% gain in the pulp index was offset by a 0.5% decrease in the newsprint and other paper stock index.

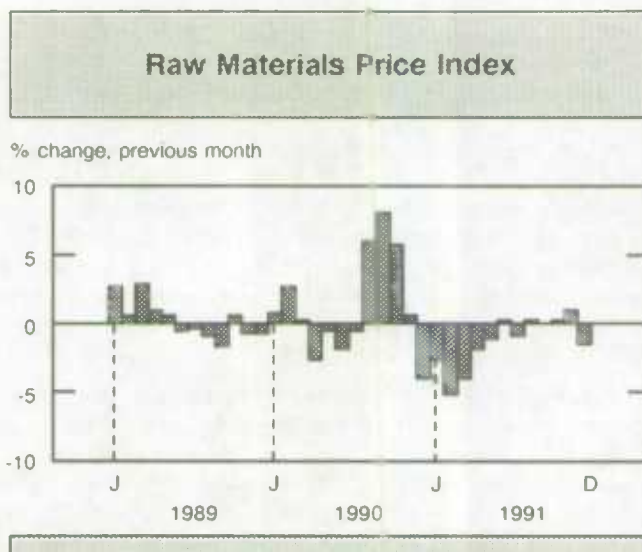
For further information, order *Industry Price Indexes* (catalogue number 62-011) or contact Prices Division at (613) 951-9607.

Raw Materials Prices Decline

In December, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 1.6% to a level of 101.3, the seventh decrease of the year. The major contributors to this decrease were the mineral fuels component and the non-ferrous metals price index. The RMPI was down 15.7% from December 1990, maintaining the negative year-to-year rate of change for the tenth straight month.

Lower prices for crude oils (-6.0%) pushed the mineral fuels price index down 5.5%, the first decline in the index following four straight monthly increases. After increasing 1.3% in November, the non-ferrous metals index was down 2.7% in December reflecting lower prices for copper concentrates (-7.8%).

The vegetable products index gained 2.1%, largely due to a 7.8% increase in prices of unrefined sugar and a 4.9% rise in grain prices. Increases in prices for logs and bolts (2.9%) pushed the wood index up 1.9% in December. The gain was partly offset by a 0.2% slip of softwood pulpwood prices and a 0.4% fall of hardwood pulpwood prices.



The animal and animal products index advanced 0.4%, partly offsetting a 0.8% decline in November. There was little change in the other indexes.

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

Residential and Commercial Break-ins Rise

In 1990, there were 215,361 residential break-ins, an increase of 7.2% from 1989. But the number of break and enters per 1,000 households declined gradually in Canada, from 26.3 in 1980 to 22.4 in 1990, a decrease of almost 15%. However, the number of commercial break-ins totalled 117,082 in 1990, up 18.2% from 1980.

The estimated property loss and damage from residential break-ins was more than \$400 million in 1990, based on claims submitted to insurance companies. Radios and televisions were the items most often stolen.

Quebec posted the highest rate of residential break and enters per 1,000 households (27.8), while the Atlantic provinces had the lowest rates, ranging from 9.1 for Prince Edward Island to 16.9 for New Brunswick. For commercial break-ins, about 70% of these crimes occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

Cities with populations from 100,000 to 249,999 had the highest rate of residential break-ins, while cities with populations exceeding 500,000 had the highest rate of commercial break and enters.

More than 80% of those charged with break and enters were aged 12 to 25 and about one-third of those charged were young offenders (aged 12 to 17).

For further information, order *The Juristat Bulletin - Break and Enter in Canada* (Catalogue number 85-002) or contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at (613) 951-9023.

Number of Break and Enter Offences by Type - 1990

	Residential	Commercial
Canada	215,361	117,082
Newfoundland	2,224	1,497
Prince Edward Island	408	383
Nova Scotia	5,363	2,770
New Brunswick	3,897	2,283
Quebec	70,506	30,770
Ontario	61,435	40,135
Manitoba	9,879	4,388
Saskatchewan	8,100	3,998
Alberta	19,718	11,893
British Columbia	32,698	17,705
Yukon	285	225
Northwest Territories	848	797

Earnings of Men and Women

In 1990, the average earnings of women who worked full-time all year were \$24,923, while their male counterparts earned \$36,863. Compared with 10 years ago, the earnings of women increased 5.0% versus no change for men. The ratio of female to male earnings showed little movement between 1986 and 1989. However, in 1990 the ratio was 67.6%, up from 65.8% in 1989.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1990 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1991. This report compares 1990 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation, and marital status.

Highlights from the report based on data for full-year, full-time workers include:

- The earnings of females relative to those of males ranged from a low of 65.8% in New Brunswick to a high of 80.0% in Prince Edward Island.
- The female to male earnings ratio declined with increasing age. For the 15 to 24 age group, female earnings were 87.6% of male earnings and for the 45 to 54 age group, female earnings were 61.9% of male earnings.

Note to users

Highlights from the report are based on data for full-year, full-time workers. There is no simple explanation for differences in earnings by sex for full-year, full-time workers. Other important variables such as years of labour market experience, annual hours worked and educational attainment would have to be considered simultaneously to isolate the effect of gender alone.

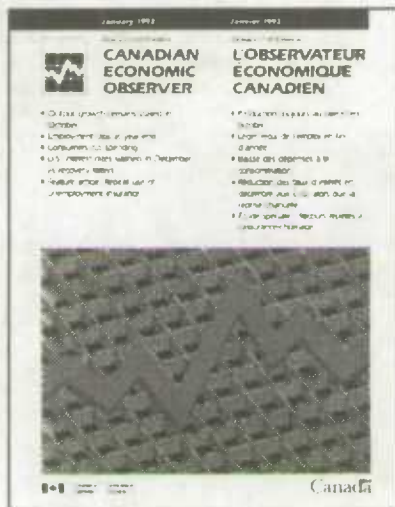
- There were substantial differences in the female/male earnings ratio by marital status. Married women working full-time all year earned 62.6% of male earnings compared with 89.8% for single (never married) women.
- Females with eight years or less of schooling earned 62.4% of the corresponding male earnings, while the earnings of females with a university degree were 72.8% of those of similarly educated males.

For further information, order *Earnings of Men and Women* (catalogue number 13-217) or contact Household Surveys Division at (613) 951-9775.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM JANUARY 24 TO 30, 1992

Division/title	Period	Catalogue Number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (\$Cdn.)	United States	Other Countries
				\$US	
AGRICULTURE					
Fruit and Vegetables Production	December 1991	22-003	18/72	21.50/86	25.25/101
The Dairy Review	November 1991	23-001	12.20/122	14.60/146	17.10/171
DEMOGRAPHY					
Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas	June 1, 1991	91-211	17	20	24
HEALTH					
Health Reports, Vol. 3, No. 3		82-003	26/104	31.25/125	36.50/146
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS					
Earnings of Men and Women	1990	13-217	25	30	35
INDUSTRY					
Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly	November 1991	32-011	5/50	6/60	7/70
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	December 1991	36-004	5/50	6/60	7/70
Electric Lamps	December 1991	43-009	5/50	6/60	7/70
Gas Utilities, Transport and Distribution Systems	1990	57-205	27	32	38
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	December 1991	44-004	5/50	6/60	7/70
Monthly Production of Soft Drinks	December 1991	32-001	2.70/27	3.20/32	3.80/38
Primary Iron and Steel	November 1991	41-001	5/50	6/60	7/70
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies	November 1991	35-002	10/100	12/120	14/140
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	November 1991	35-003	7.10/71	8.50/85	9.90/99
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply- Demand in Canada	1991 - II	57-003	31.75/127	38/152	44.50/178
Refined Petroleum Products	October 1991	45-004	18.20/182	21.80/218	25.50/255
The Sugar Situation	December 1991	32-013	5/50	6/60	7/70
JUSTICE					
Juristat - Break and Enter in Canada		85-002	3.60/90	4.30/108	5/126
SERVICES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Service Industries Service Bulletin - Specialty Advertising Distributors	1985-89	63-015	7.20/43	8.65/52	10/60
Telephone Statistics	November 1991	56-002	8.30/83	10/100	11.60/116
SOCIAL SURVEY METHODS					
Survey Methodology	December 1991	12-001	35	42	49
TRANSPORTATION					
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	January-March 1991	51-002	24.25/97	29/116	34/136

NEW FROM STATISTICS CANADA



The Canadian Economic Observer

The January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The January issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in December, and a feature article on repeat use of the unemployment insurance program. A statistical summary contains many tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. For more information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.



Small Business Profiles

The 1991 edition of *Small Business Profiles* is now available. It provides detailed information on key financial indicators such as operating and financial ratios, balance sheet information, total number of businesses, and employment data for 680 industry groups for the 1989 taxation year. Industry profiles are also available by province and territory.

The 1991 edition, fifth in a series on small business in Canada, is sponsored jointly by Statistics Canada, by Industry, Science and Technology Canada, and by the provincial and territorial governments. Previous editions covered 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987. The 1987 *Small Business Profiles* contained only 107 selected industries.

The 1991 *Small Business Profiles*, a tool that will enable small businesses to compare their financial performance against the competition, is a non-catalogued product. Special tabulations (pre-packaged or customized) can be purchased by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre. Individual modules of *Small Business Profiles* (i.e., one province, one industry) are available at \$8 each.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3751), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.



Health Reports

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports* features analytical articles examining trends in cesarean section deliveries in Canada and in mortality and hospitalization for peptic ulcers. This issue also studies the availability of psychiatric services in Canada and presents a new method of measuring hospital productivity that combines inpatient and outpatient services.

The National Task Force on Health Information advises that "capacities to link data elements are of crucial importance for health information development". *Health Reports* examines how linkage of health records can be better exploited for statistical purposes.

Also included are highlights on nursing in Canada, residential care facilities, and preliminary annual hospital data.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (82-003, \$26/\$104) is now available. For more information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

CURRENT TRENDS

Gross Domestic Product

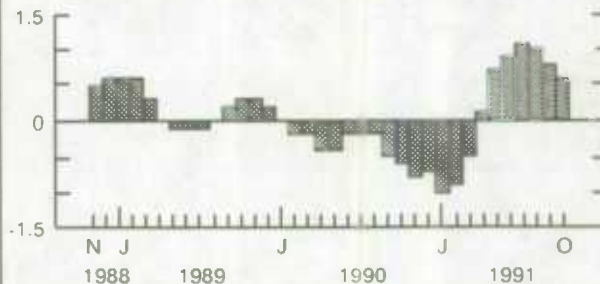
% change,
previous month



GDP at factor cost edged up 0.1% in October. Service-producing industries posted a 0.3% increase but goods-producing industries fell 0.2%.

Composite Leading Indicator

% change,
previous month



The composite leading indicator continued to advance in October, rising 0.6%, the seventh straight monthly increase.

Consumer Price Index

% change,
previous year



In December, the year-over-year increase in the all-items CPI stood at 3.8%, the lowest rate posted since July 1988, while the food index advanced 2.2%.

Unemployment Rate

%



In December, the unemployment rate remained at 10.3 for the third consecutive month.

Manufacturing

Billions
of dollars



Canadian manufacturers' shipments rose 0.6% to \$23.1 billion in November, but unfilled orders were down 0.3% to \$24.0 billion, resuming the pattern of monthly declines evident since April 1989.

Merchandise Trade

Billions
of dollars



Both exports and imports posted declines in November. Exports fell 1.5% to \$11.6 billion while imports dropped 2.8% to \$11.3 billion.

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

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

	Period	Level	Change Previous Period	Change Previous Year
GENERAL				
Gross Domestic Product (\$ billion, 1986)	October	505	0.1%	0.2%
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	October	143.5	0.6%	1.2%
Profits of Industrial Corporations (\$ billion)	3rd Quarter	13.0	10.0%	-22.2%
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail Trade (\$ billion)	November	14.8	0.7%	-6.0%
New Motor Vehicle Sales ('000 units)	November	101.3	9.6%	2.6%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	December	12.3	-0.2%	-1.0%
Unemployment Rate (%)	December	10.3	0.0	1.0
Participation Rate (%)	December	65.8	-0.2	-0.9
Labour Income (\$ billion)	October	32.8	0.4%	3.7%
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	November*	549.15	-0.3%	5.0%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise Exports (\$ billion)	November	11.6	-1.5%	-3.3%
Merchandise Imports (\$ billion)	November	11.3	-2.8%	1.9%
Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ billion)	November	0.29	0.15	-0.61
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	November	23.1	0.6%	-2.5%
New Orders (\$ billion)	November	23.1	0.2%	-0.2%
Unfilled Orders (\$ billion)	November	24.0	-0.3%	-8.1%
Inventory/ Shipments Ratio	November	1.49	-0.01	-0.11
Capacity Utilization (%)	3rd Quarter	72.0	1.4	-6.4
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1986 = 100)	December	126.4	-0.5%	3.8%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100)	December*	107.6	0.1%	-3.1%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)	December*	101.3	-1.6%	-15.7%
New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100)	November	133.9	-0.4%	-3.5%

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

Published by the Communications Division Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613) 951-1116

Editor: Louise Larouche (613) 951-1197

R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6.

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada: \$2.50 per issue, \$125.00 per year; United States: US\$3.00 per issue, US\$150.00 per year; Other Countries: US\$3.50 per issue, US\$175.00. Canadian customers please remember to add 7% GST. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. To order by telephone dial: 1-800-267-6677 within Canada or 613-951-7277 from all other countries.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1992. 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 Chief, Author Services, Publications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

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.



KEY RELEASE CALENDAR: FEBRUARY 1992*

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3 Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, November	4 Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, January	5 Help-wanted Index, January	6 Estimates of Labour Income, November Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1991	7 Labour Force Survey, January
10 New Motor Vehicle Sales, December	11 New Housing Price Index, December Farm Product Price Index, December Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, December	12	13 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December	14 Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, December
17	18	19 Sales of Natural Gas, December	20 Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade, December Farm Cash Receipts, January-December	21 Consumer Price Index, January Retail Trade, December
24 Department Store Sales and Stocks, December Wholesale Trade, December	25 Canada's International Transactions in Securities, December	26 Industrial Product Price Index, January Raw Materials Price Index, January Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December	27 Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions, 1992 Employment, Earnings and Hours, December Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises, Fourth Quarter 1991 International Travel Account, Fourth Quarter 1991	28 Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product), Fourth Quarter 1991 Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1991 Financial Flow Accounts, Fourth Quarter, 1991 Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, December

* Release dates for International Trade, the Consumer Price Index and the Labour Force Survey are fixed; dates for other data series may change.

I·N·F·O·M·A·T

A Weekly Review

Published by the Communications Division Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613) 951-1116

Editor: Louise Larouche (613) 951-1197

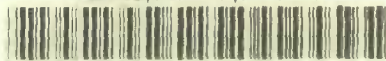
R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada: \$2.50 per issue, \$125.00 per year; United States: US\$3.00 per issue, US\$150.00 per year; Other Countries: US\$3.50 per issue, US\$175.00. Canadian customers please remember to add 7% GST. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. To order by telephone dial: 1-800-267-6677 within Canada or 613-951-7277 from all other countries.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1992. 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 Chief, Author Services, Publications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

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.

Statistics Canada Library
Bibliothèque Statistique Canada



1010083510