



IN·F·O·M·A·T

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Friday, August 14, 1992

OVERVIEW

■ Sales of New Motor Vehicles Decline Further

Sales of new motor vehicles (in seasonally adjusted figures) fell for the second month in a row in June, this time by 0.9%. The overall decline was mainly attributable to weaker sales of imported passenger cars.

■ New Housing Prices Increase Slowly

The New Housing Price Index for Canada edged up for the fourth straight month in June, this time by 0.2%.

■ Unemployment Rate Unchanged

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July stayed at 11.6%, unchanged from June.

■ Farm Product Prices Up for the Fifth Time this Year

In June, the Farm Product Price Index was up 0.5% from May. Farm product prices rose every month this year, except in April.

■ International Migrants Attracted to Ontario

Ontario attracted the highest number of international migrants in 1990-91.

■ Trying to Quit Smoking? You're not Alone!

Four out of 10 smokers attempt to quit smoking during the course of a year.

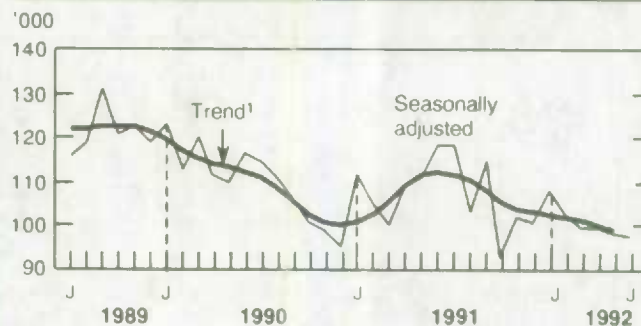
Sales of New Motor Vehicles Decline Further

Seasonally adjusted sales of new motor vehicles totalled 97,000 units in June. Sales dropped 1.1% in May and fell a further 0.9% in June. This was a continuation of the downward trend observed since July 1991. Total sales for the first six months of 1992 amounted to 604,000 units, 7.7% lower than in the same period last year, and for the month of June alone, sales of new motor vehicles were 17.4% lower than in June 1991.

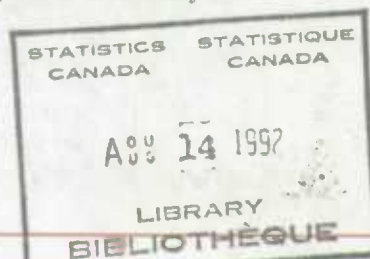
Car sales decreased for the second straight month, falling 1.5% in June to 64,000 units, while sales of commercial vehicles rose marginally for the second consecutive month, this time by 0.4%, to a level of 33,000 units. Since January 1992, 399,000 new cars have been sold, a drop of 10.9% compared to the same period in 1991. Sales of trucks, vans and buses totalled 205,000 units for the first half of 1992, a decline of 0.8% compared to 1991.

(continued on page 2)

Sales of New Motor Vehicles,
Canada, in Units



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

... Sales of New Motor Vehicles Decline Further

June's decline was mainly attributable to weaker sales of imported passenger cars. After decreasing 1.0% in April and 1.6% in May, sales of imported passenger cars dropped 3.7% in June to a level of 24,000 units. Sales of North-American built cars dipped 0.2% to 40,000 units, a smaller decline than the 1.9% fall recorded in May.

For further information, order *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (catalogue number 63-007) or contact Industry Division at (613) 951-9824.

New Housing Prices Increase Slowly

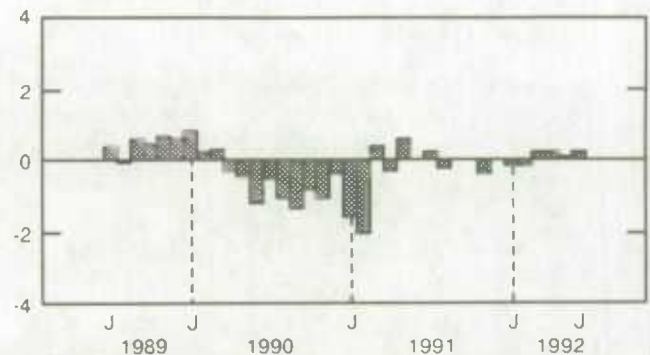
The New Housing Price Index for Canada (NHPI, 1986=100) stood at 134.5 in June. The index showed little change between June 1991 and February 1992. It advanced slowly in March and April, up 0.2%, then edged up 0.1% in May and increased a further 0.2% in June. The NHPI stood 0.1% higher in June 1992 than a year earlier. This year-over-year gain reflected the almost offsetting impacts of declines in cities such as Toronto (-4.4%), Hamilton (-4.3%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.7%), and of increases in cities such as Vancouver (8.9%), Regina (6.2%) and Victoria (4.1%).

In June, eight of the 20 cities included in the Canada composite index recorded increases while five posted declines and seven remained unchanged. Ottawa-Hull and Sudbury-Thunder Bay recorded the steepest monthly increases in new housing prices, rising 0.9%, followed by Vancouver (0.7%) and Victoria (0.5%). The largest decrease was registered in Kitchener-Waterloo (-0.4%).

After a 0.1% decline in May, the House Only Index was up 0.2% in June to 124.8. The Land Only Index continued to increase but at a slower pace, from 0.7% in April to 0.3% in May and 0.2% in June, to a level of 163.2.

New Housing Price Index

% change, previous month



The analytical index for June stood at 140.2, up 0.1% from the May level of 140.0. (Please note that this index will no longer be produced.)

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (catalogue number 62-007), or contact Prices Division at (613) 951-9607.

Unemployment Rate Unchanged

In July, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged at 11.6%. Even though employment fell 0.2%, so too did the participation rate, by 0.2 points.

The seasonally adjusted employment estimate was 12,208,000, down 29,000. Full-time employment fell by 129,000 (-1.3%), but part-time employment increased by 100,000 (5.0%). Most of the change was accounted for by youths (persons aged 15 to 24 years): their full-time employment was down 100,000 and their part-time employment was up 67,000. The employment to population ratio for youths, at 52.6, has been falling since January 1992.

In July, the estimate of unemployment was virtually unchanged at 1,606,000. A decline in the unemployment rate among men offset an increase in the unemployment rate among women. The participation rate (calculated as the number of persons working or looking for work as a percentage of all persons 15 years of age and over) declined 0.2 to 65.6, following increases in the previous two months.

The unemployment rate was highest among male youths at 21.8%, followed by female youths (16.1%), then male adults (10.3%), with the lowest rate (9.7%) found among female adults. The unemployment rate among youths as a whole

(continued on page 3)

... Unemployment Rate Unchanged

improved 0.3 percentage points to 19.1%, as their participation rate fell by 1.3 points to 65.1. For adults both the unemployment and participation rate edged up 0.1 points.

Among the provinces, the unemployment rate remained higher than the national average among all the Atlantic provinces and Québec. The unemployment rate rose in all provinces except New Brunswick, British Columbia and Ontario.

For further information, order *The Labour Force* (catalogue number 71-001), or contact Household Surveys Division at (613) 951-4720. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 7.)

Note to Users

The Guide to Labour Force Survey Data is available. The Guide discusses relevant concepts and terminology, explores the survey questionnaire on an item-by-item basis, provides a summary of available data, and briefly covers methodology. Also included is a new labour force survey dictionary that provides detailed definitions of survey terms and variables.

PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVES

Labour Force Survey Results, July 1992

	Labour Force		Employment		Unemployment	
	'000	% change, previous month	'000	% change, previous month	'000	Rate (%)
Canada	13,814	-0.2	12,208	-0.2	1,606	11.6
Newfoundland	239	1.3	188	0.0	51	21.3
Prince Edward Island	64	-3.0	52	-3.8	12	18.7
Nova Scotia	421	1.0	359	-0.6	62	14.7
New Brunswick	332	-0.9	290	-0.3	42	12.7
Québec	3,396	0.6	2,954	0.5	442	13.0
Ontario	5,279	-0.5	4,699	-0.5	580	11.0
Manitoba	533	0.2	478	-0.6	55	10.3
Saskatchewan	477	0.6	437	0.5	40	8.4
Alberta	1,374	-0.2	1,241	-0.3	133	9.7
British Columbia	1,689	-0.5	1,503	-0.1	186	11.0

Farm Product Prices Up for the Fifth Time this Year

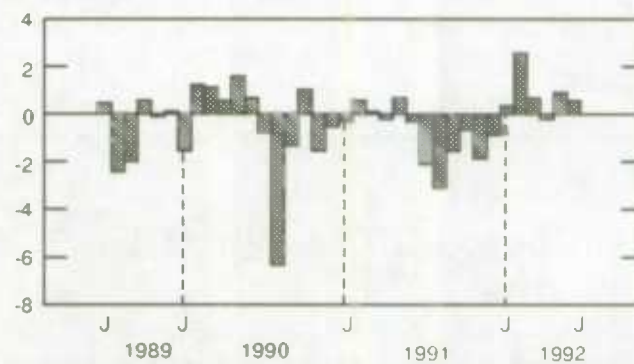
The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) in June stood at 96.8, up 0.5% from the May's revised figure of 96.3. Despite the increases in recent months, the index remains at low levels not seen since 1980, due mainly to low initial prices for wheat and barley set by the Canadian Wheat Board.

The crops index was up 0.3% to 89.5. The increase in the oilseeds and the potatoes indices, up 2.7% and 0.2% respectively, more than compensated for a 0.3% decrease in the cereals index.

The crops index remained 9.6% below the level seen last year, although this was an improvement from the -10.2% it recorded last month. The low levels registered this year were largely due to the cereals index remaining approximately 17.0% below the year-earlier level in each of the past six months.

Farm Product Price Index

% change, previous month



(continued on page 4)

... Farm Product Prices Up for the Fifth Time this Year

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.6% to 101.3, with increases in the indices for hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products and decreases in the indices for cattle and calves. The hogs index increased 8.9% in June, following the normal seasonal trend, but it remained 12.1% lower than the level seen last year.

For further information, order Farm Product Price Index (catalogue number 62-003), or contact Agriculture Division at (613) 951-3155.

The Farm Product Price Index

June 1992

	Crops		Livestock and Animal Products	
	% change from		% change from	
	May 1992	June 1991	May 1992	June 1991
Canada	0.3	-9.6	0.6	-3.0
Newfoundland	10.7	18.1	-0.4	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	-11.3	-19.2	1.0	-3.9
Nova Scotia	-0.1	10.8	1.4	-2.6
New Brunswick	-0.7	-9.3	2.2	-4.2
Québec	1.1	6.8	2.5	-2.5
Ontario	-0.5	3.6	0.1	-2.8
Manitoba	-0.8	-14.4	1.9	-3.2
Saskatchewan	0.8	-20.2	-0.6	-7.5
Alberta	1.1	-14.3	-1.0	-1.9
British Columbia	-0.9	10.2	0.5	-2.1

International Migrants Attracted to Ontario

The migration data provide an opportunity to review and analyze the annual migratory behaviour of Canadians.

Here are a few highlights:

- Ontario attracted the most international migrants (115,000) in 1990-91, followed by Québec (46,000) and British Columbia (29,000).
- Eighty-one percent of the international migrants to British Columbia moved to Vancouver, 69% of international migrants to Québec moved to Montréal and 47% of international migrants to Ontario moved to Toronto.
- Compared to 1989-1990 levels, total migration (interprovincial, intraprovincial and international) in 1990-91 fell 7.9%, whereas migration within Canada (interprovincial and intraprovincial only) dropped 11.3%.

- Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland reported the highest losses in population due to outward migration in 1990-91. But these provinces lost fewer residents than in 1989-1990: Saskatchewan lost 40% fewer residents, Manitoba lost 45% fewer residents and Newfoundland, 81%.
- Metropolitan Toronto, Île-de-Montréal and Greater Vancouver attracted the highest number of migrants in 1990-91. However, these three census divisions also lost the most residents during the period. Only Greater Vancouver had a positive net migration figure (21,000). Metropolitan Toronto had a net migration flow of -12,000, while Île-de-Montréal's was -13,000.

For further information contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division at (613) 951-9720.

Trying to Quit Smoking? You're not Alone!

According to the March 1990 Survey of Smoking Patterns:

- Four out of 10 smokers (42%) of the study population attempted to quit smoking in the year preceding the study. This percentage did

not vary much by gender or by foreign-born/native-born status. The high percentage likely reflected the combined impact of smoking prevention programs, increased taxation on cigarettes, and smoking restrictions in the workplace and in public places.

(continued on page 5)

... Trying to Quit Smoking? You're not Alone!

- The prevalence of smoking was lower among foreign-born (16%) than among native-born (25%) Canadians. In addition, foreign-born smokers smoked fewer cigarettes a day – 53% of foreign-born Canadians smoked from 11 to 25 cigarettes per day, whereas 65% of native-born Canadians smoked the same amount.
- There was considerable variation in smoking rates by ethnicity. About 59% of Aboriginals smoked regularly, followed by the French and Ukrainian populations, which had smoking rates of 26%. Asian Canadians had the lowest smoking rates at 11%.

For more information, order *Health Reports* (catalogue number 82-003) or contact the Canadian Centre for Health Information at (613) 951-1746.

NEW FROM STATISTICS CANADA



Health Reports

The latest issue of *Health Reports* features analytical articles about the association between place of birth and the smoking behaviour of Canadians and about trends in hospital care for psychiatric patients aged 65 and over. An overview of selected health surveys that have been conducted in Canada since 1985 is featured as well.

Highlights

- Foreign-born Canadians smoke fewer cigarettes a day, with less tar, than do native-born Canadians.
- Hospital separation rates for seniors with psychiatric disorders increased by 22% for men and 21% for women between 1980 and 1989.

Also presented in this issue are highlights of birth and marriage data, statistical indicators of residential care facilities and a summary of the proceedings from the workshop on record linkage methodology.

The first quarter 1992, Vol. 4, No. 1, *Health Reports* (catalogue number 82-003) is now available. For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613) 951-1746, Canadian Centre for Health Information.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM AUGUST 7 TO AUGUST 13, 1992

Division/title	Period	Catalogue Number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (\$Cdn.)	United States	Other Countries
			\$US		
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS					
Canada's Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1992	67-001	27.50/110	33/132	38.50/154
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	May 1992	67-002	15.80/158	19/190	22.10/221
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR HEALTH INFORMATION					
Health Reports, Vol.4, No.1	First Quarter 1992	82-003	26/104	31.25/125	36.50/146
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM					
Culture Service Bulletin: Government Expenditures on Culture, Vol.15, No.1	1989-1990	87-001	4.90/29	5.90/35	6.90/41
Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities	1991-1992 Supplementary	81-258S	22	26	31
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS					
Labour Force Information	July 1992	71-001P	6.30/63	7.60/76	8.80/88
INDUSTRY					
Cement	June 1992	44-001	5/50	6/60	7/70
Coal and Coke Statistics	May 1992	45-002	10/100	12/120	14/140
Electric Power Statistics	May 1992	57-001	10/100	12/120	14/140
Footwear Statistics	June 1992	33-002	5/50	6/60	7/70
Gas Utilities	March 1992	55-002	12.70/127	15.20/152	17.80/178
Gas Utilities	April 1992	55-002	12.70/127	15.20/152	17.80/178
Gypsum Products	June 1992	44-003	5/50	6/60	7/70
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	June 1992	46-002	5.60/56	6.70/67	7.80/78
Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing	June 1992	41-011	5/50	6/60	7/70
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	June 1992	25-001	6.10/61	7.30/73	8.50/85
Retail Trade	May 1992	63-005	18.20/182	21.80/218	25.50/255
Rigid Insulating Board	June 1992	36-002	5/50	6/60	7/70
Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products	Quarter Ended June 1992	25-002	4.75/19	5.75/23	6.75/27
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	June 1992	43-003	5/50	6/60	7/70
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	June 1992	41-006	5/50	6/60	7/70
INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS					
Gross Domestic Product by Industry	May 1992	15-001	12.70/127	15.20/152	17.80/178
INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STOCK					
Building Permits	May 1992	64-001	22.10/221	26.50/265	30.90/309
LABOUR					
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1992	73-001	14.70/147	17.60/176	20.60/206
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND ENVIRONMENT					
Financial Flow Accounts - Quarterly Estimates	First Quarter 1992	13-014	12.50/50	15/60	17.50/70
National Income and Expenditure Accounts - Quarterly Estimates	First Quarter 1992	13-001	20/80	24/96	28/112
SERVICES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Service Industries Service Bulletin: Business Services Preliminary Estimates, Vol.4, No.4	1990	63-015	7.20/43	8.65/52	10/60
TRANSPORTATION					
Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports	July-September 1991	51-005	30.50/122	36.50/146	42.75/171
Railway Operating Statistics	March 1992	52-003	10.50/105	12.60/126	14.70/147

CURRENT TRENDS

Gross Domestic Product

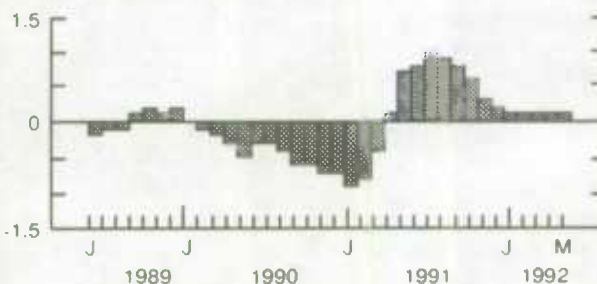
% change,
previous month



Real gross domestic product at factor declined 0.1% in May after four consecutive monthly gains.

Composite Leading Indicator

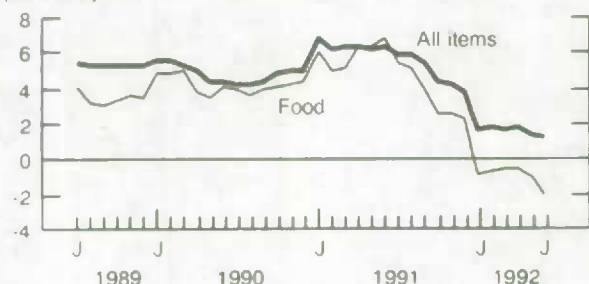
% change,
previous month



The composite leading indicator posted a fifth straight increase of 0.1% in May.

Consumer Price Index

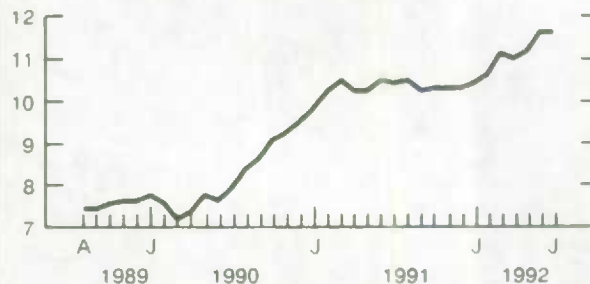
% change,
previous year



In June, the year-over-year increase in the all-items CPI stood at 1.1%, while the food index declined by 2.2%.

Unemployment Rate

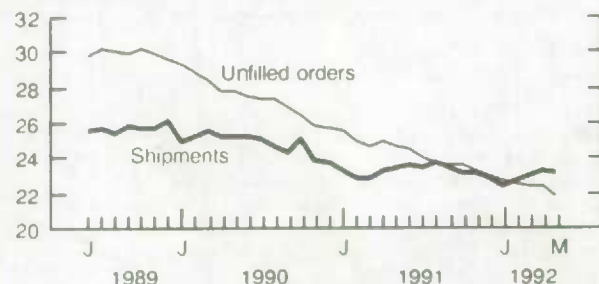
%



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July stayed at 11.6%, unchanged from June.

Manufacturing

Billions
of dollars



Canadian manufacturers' shipments dropped 0.5% in May to \$23.0 billion. Unfilled orders fell by 2.3% to \$21.7 billion.

Merchandise Trade

Billions
of dollars



In May, the seasonally adjusted value of imports decreased by \$440 million while that of exports rose by \$100 million.

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



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LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

	Period	Level	Change Previous Period	Change Previous Year
GENERAL				
Gross Domestic Product (\$ billion, 1986)	May	505.6	-0.1%	0.2%
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	May	144.5	0.1%	5.2%
Operating Profits of Enterprises (\$ billion)	1st Quarter	10.4	5.1%	-11.9%
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail Trade (\$ billion)	May	15.1	-0.7%	-1.1%
New Motor Vehicle Sales ('000 units)	June*	97.3	-0.9%	-17.4%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	July*	12.2	-0.2%	-1.2%
Unemployment Rate (%)	July*	11.6	0.0	1.6
Participation Rate (%)	July*	65.6	-0.2	-0.8
Labour Income (\$ billion)	May	32.4	0.4%	2.9%
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	April	545.85	0.4%	3.2%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise Exports (\$ billion)	May	12.9	0.8%	10.1%
Merchandise Imports (\$ billion)	May	11.7	-3.6%	6.4%
Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ billion)	May	1.2	0.54	0.49
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	May	23.0	-0.5%	-1.6%
New Orders (\$ billion)	May	22.5	-2.4%	-2.3%
Unfilled Orders (\$ billion)	May	21.7	-2.3%	-11.4%
Inventory/ Shipments Ratio	May	1.49	0.01	-0.07
Capacity Utilization (%)	1st Quarter	69.8	-0.5	-0.4
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1986 = 100)	June	128.1	0.2%	1.1%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100)	June	108.7	0.0%	0.2%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)	June	108.5	2.2%	5.1%
New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100)	June*	134.5	0.2%	0.1%

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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