



IN·F·O·M·A·T

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Friday, October 30, 1992

OVERVIEW

■ Little Change in the Number of UI Beneficiaries

In August, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits remained practically unchanged at 1.2 million.

■ Drop in Manufacturing and Construction Affects Provincial Economic Activity

In 1991, the concentration of the recession in manufacturing and construction affected the distribution of activity across the country.

■ Industrial Product Prices Record Moderate Advance

In September, the Industrial Product Price Index was up for the fifth straight month, this time by 0.5%.

■ Raw Material Prices Rebound

The Raw Materials Price Index rose 1.9% in September, resuming a six-month upward trend that was interrupted in August.

■ Provincial Government Deficit Expected to Edge Down in 1992-93

In 1992-93, provincial and territorial government expenditures are expected to exceed revenues by \$21.2 billion, a drop of \$1.0 billion from the estimated record deficit of \$22.2 billion registered in 1991-92.

■ Operating Expenses for Policing Services Up Marginally in 1991

Total operating expenses for all federal, provincial and municipal policing services were \$5.3 billion in 1991, an increase of almost 1% from 1990.

Little Change in the Number of UI Beneficiaries

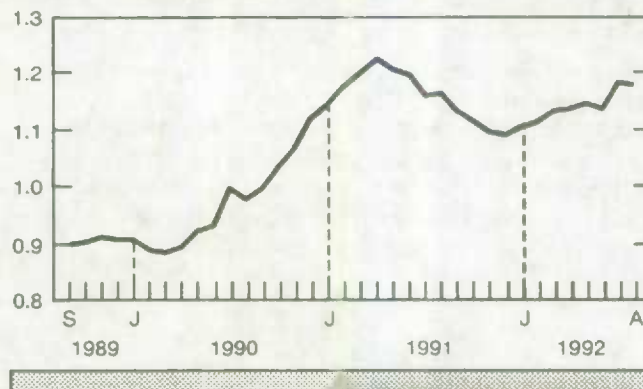
After an increase of 4.1% in July, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits remained practically unchanged in August at 1.2 million persons. The number of beneficiaries was 1.4% above the level of August 1991.

The strongest increases in the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits were recorded in Newfoundland and Ontario. In Newfoundland, the number of beneficiaries has risen every month since January, except in June when it fell by 4.3%. For Ontario, this was the ninth consecutive monthly increase. The steepest declines were registered in Saskatchewan and Québec.

(continued on page 2)

U.I. Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

Millions, seasonally adjusted



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... Little Change in the Number of UI Beneficiaries

Total benefit payments amounted to \$1,333 million in August, 2.5% more than the previous month and up 7.7% from August 1991. After an increase of 2.3% in July, the number of benefit weeks advanced 2.0% in August to 5.2 million.

For further information, order *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (catalogue number 73-001) or contact Labour Division at (613) 951-4039.

U.I. Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits August 1992, Seasonally Adjusted

Province/Territory	Total (000)	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	1,179	-0.3	1.4
Newfoundland	74	3.4	3.6
Prince Edward Island	13	0.5	2.3
Nova Scotia	54	0.1	-1.9
New Brunswick	58	-0.8	-1.1
Québec	372	-1.7	-0.8
Ontario	341	1.1	6.4
Manitoba	31	0.8	-7.2
Saskatchewan	25	-3.6	1.4
Alberta	79	-0.8	3.5
British Columbia	128	-0.9	-3.0
Yukon	2	0.6	-7.2
Northwest Territories	2	0.0	19.1

Drop in Manufacturing and Construction Affects Provincial Economic Activity

In 1991, at the Canada level, the value of gross domestic product at factor cost fell 1.1% after slipping 0.2% in 1990. Goods producers bore the brunt of the cutbacks, with output tumbling 3.9% after a 2.5% decline in 1990. Production of services inched ahead but the rate of growth has decelerated, from 4.5% in 1988 to 3.0% in 1989, to 1.1% in 1990 and to 0.4% in 1991.

Cutbacks by manufacturers were by far the largest contributor to the drop in goods production. Manufacturing output fell 6.6% in 1991, after dropping 5.1% in 1990. Sharp declines in Central Canada, Manitoba and British Columbia, where manufacturing accounts for at least 40% of goods production, caused a disproportionate drop in output in these provinces.

In the construction sector, output fell 4.4% after advancing 0.6% in 1990. Residential and non-residential construction declined substantially in most provinces, but cutbacks in supplying industries such as logging and manufacturers of wood products were concentrated in British Columbia, and to some extent in Ontario, Québec and New Brunswick.

Note to Users

All goods-producing industries and more than half of the services-producing industries are covered in the provincial estimates of gross domestic product by industry.

The slowdown in services was mainly attributable to widespread declines in community, business, and personal services. Cutbacks by 10 of 13 industry groups led a 3.4% decrease in community, business, and personal services. Prior to the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), output rose 1.8% in that sector and only four groups recorded lower production. An 11.3% drop in hotel and restaurant services accounted for about two-thirds of the 1991 drop.

For further information, order *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (catalogue number 15-203) or contact Industry Measures and Analysis Division at (613) 951-3621.



Industrial Product Prices Record Moderate Advance

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) rose 0.5% in September to a level of 109.8, marking its fifth straight monthly increase. On a year-over-year basis, the IPPI advanced 2.1% with the highest index gains in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (11.7%); autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (5.8%); meat, fish, and dairy products (2.6%); primary metal products (1.8%); and paper and paper products (1.5%).

In September, prices increased in 14 major groups of products, fell in two and remained unchanged in five. The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index advanced 1.2% due to the increase in exports as the value of the U.S. dollar rose against the Canadian dollar.

Other notable increases were in the indexes for paper and paper products (0.9%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (2.5%) and primary metal products (0.8%).

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

Raw Material Prices Rebound

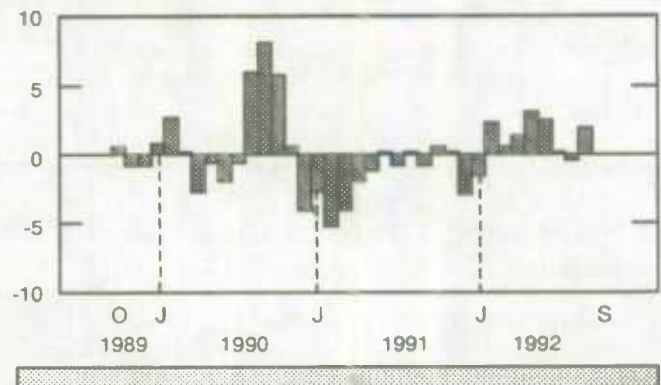
After six monthly increases extending from February to July, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) slipped 0.4% in August but rebounded in September, by 1.9% to 109.8. In comparison to September 1991, the RMPI rose 7.9% as six of the seven components recorded increases. The overall gain was led by the wood (17.1%) and mineral fuels (10.2%) indexes.

In September, a 3.4% jump in crude oil prices pushed the mineral fuels price index up 3.3%. This index represents almost one-third of the RMPI. The vegetable products index, which accounts for 10% of the total index, posted its first monthly increase (3.9%) after three declines in a row. The wood index was up 2.9%, primarily because of a 3.7% increase in log and bolt prices, and the non-ferrous metals index rose 2.0%, reflecting higher prices for gold, zinc and copper concentrates.

The animal and animal products index recorded its fourth consecutive monthly decrease, dropping 1.1% in September. This decline reflected lower prices for fish (-6.2%) and hogs for slaughter (-1.6%).

Raw Materials Price Index

% change, previous month



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

Provincial Government Deficit Expected to Edge Down in 1992-93

Provincial and territorial government revenues in 1992-93 are expected to reach \$150.0 billion, an increase of 6.0% over 1991-92, while expenditures are estimated to total \$171.2 billion, 4.5% higher than the 1991-92 revised estimates. The resulting \$21.2 billion deficit will be \$1.0 billion lower than the record deficit of \$22.2 billion posted in 1991-92.

The estimates are based on the 1992 provincial budgets and other financial statements and do not include revisions made subsequent to these budget statements. Included in these estimates are data for

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, comparable governmental data as well as national aggregates that are consistent over time. But for these reasons, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in individual government financial statements.

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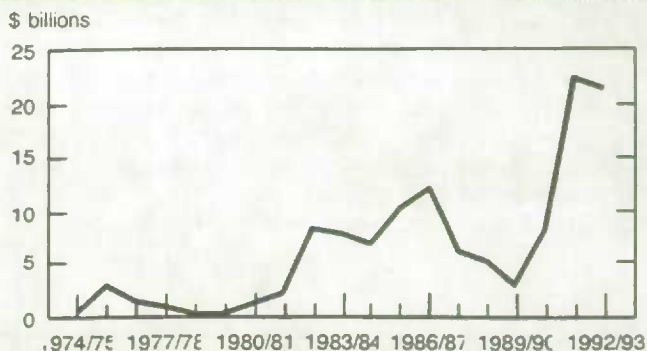
... Provincial Government Deficit Expected to Edge Down in 1992-93

departments, agencies, boards and commissions but revenues and expenditures of government business enterprises are excluded.

Most of the major revenue sources are estimated to show increases in 1992-93. Personal income taxes are expected to total \$39.6 billion, an increase of 2.8% over 1991-92, while corporate income taxes are estimated to bring in \$5.2 billion to the governments, a rise of 6.1%. General sales tax revenue is expected to increase by 4.0% in 1992-93, following a 3.2% gain in the previous year. Transfers from other levels of government, which were up by 0.3% in 1991-92, are expected to rise by 11.0% to \$29.6 billion in 1992-93.

Six of the nine major functional expenditure groups are estimated to increase in 1992-93 but the rate of growth is estimated to be lower than in the previous year. For health expenditure (\$46.0 billion), growth is expected to slow from 8.5% in 1991-92 to 4.7% in 1992-93. Education spending is expected to increase by 3.9% to \$32.0 billion in 1992-93, after a gain of 8.1% in the previous year.

Provincial and Territorial Government Deficit



Expenditures on social services (\$31.3 billion) are expected to slow from 19.1% in 1991-92 to 9.7% in 1992-93.

For further information, contact Public Institutions Division at (613) 951-8510.

Operating Expenses for Policing Services Up Marginally in 1991

According to a survey conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, total operating expenses for all federal, provincial and municipal policing services were \$5.3 billion in 1991, an increase of almost 1% from 1990. But from 1986 to 1991, expenditures rose 40%, a real increase of 14% after adjusting for price increases as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Other highlights of the report include:

- The per capita cost of policing services in Canada in 1991 was \$196, down from \$197 in 1990.
- In 1991, salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 82% of total policing expenditures.

- Municipal policing costs reached slightly more than \$3 billion or 56% of all policing costs in 1991, while provincial policing costs totalled \$1.5 billion (29%), and federal policing costs totalled \$504 million (9%).
- Women represented 21% of total personnel: 7% of police officers and 64% of other personnel. The proportion of female officers has risen from 2% in 1980 to 4% in 1985 and to 7% in 1991.

For further information, order the Juristat Service Bulletin: *Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada, 1991, Vol. 12, No. 20* (catalogue number 85-002) or contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at (613) 951-9023.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM OCTOBER 23 TO 29, 1992

Division/title	Period	Catalogue Number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (\$Cdn.)	United States	Other Countries
			\$US		
AGRICULTURE					
Fruit and Vegetable Production	October 1992	22-003	18/72	21.50/86	25.25/101
The Dairy Review	August 1992	23-001	12.20/122	14.60/146	17.10/171
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR HEALTH INFORMATION					
Health Reports, Vol. 4, No. 2	1992	82-003	26/104	31.25/125	36.50/146
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS					
Juristat Service Bulletin: Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada, Vol. 12, No. 20	1991	85-002	3.60/90	4.30/108	5/126
Policing in Canada	1990	85-523	48	58	67
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM					
Education in Canada, A Statistical Review	1990-91	81-229	50	60	70
Focus on Culture, Vol. 4, No. 3	Autumn 1992	87-004	6.25/25	7.50/30	8.75/35
Travel-log: Employment in the Tourism Industry	Autumn 1992	87-003	10.50/42	12.50/50	14.75/59
INDUSTRY					
Construction Type Plywood	August 1992	35-001	5/50	6/60	7/70
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	September 1992	36-004	5/50	6/60	7/70
Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1992	63-002	14.40/144	17.30/173	20.20/202
Electric Power Statistics, Vol. 1	1991 Actual - 1992-2001 Forecast	57-204	27	32	38
Gas Utilities - Transport and Distribution Systems	1991	57-205	27	32	38
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	September 1992	44-004	5/50	6/60	7/70
New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1992	63-007	14.40/144	17.30/173	20.20/202
Oil Pipeline Transport	July 1992	55-001	10/100	12/120	14/140
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island)	August 1992	35-002	10/100	12/120	14/140
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	August 1992	35-003	7.10/71	8.50/85	9.90/99
INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS					
Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry	1984-1991	15-203	35	42	49
SERVICES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Scientific and Technological Activities of Provincial Governments, Vol. 16, No. 8	1985-86 to 1991-92	88-001	7.10/71	8.50/85	9.90/99
TRANSPORTATION					
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 24, No. 10	October 1992	51-004	9.30/93	11.20/112	13/130
Railway Operating Statistics	July 1992	52-003	10.50/105	12.60/126	14.70/147
Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey; and For-Hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics, Vol. 8, No. 7	First Quarter, 1992				
	1990	50-002	9.40/75	11.50/90	13.15/105

NEW FROM STATISTICS CANADA

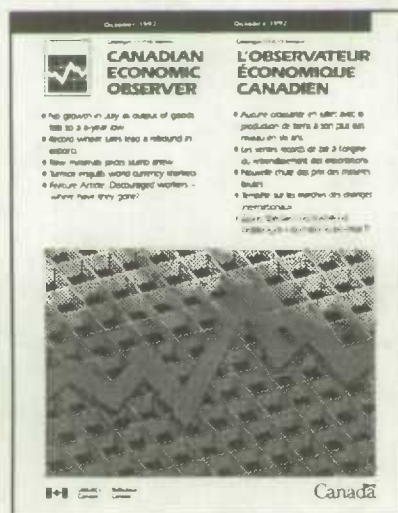
Travel-log

The Autumn issue of Travel-log, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

How did employment in the tourism industry perform over the period 1984-1991? According to an article in this issue, the number of employees expanded at a faster rate in the tourism industry than in all other industries between 1984 and 1990. On the other hand, tourism employment also dropped more steeply in 1991.

Also included in this issue of Travel-log: a look at the results of the Canadian Travel Survey for the first quarter of 1992 and Touriscope Indicators for the second quarter of 1992.

The Autumn 1992 issue of Travel-log, Vol. 11, No. 4 (catalogue number 87-003, \$10.50/\$42) is now available. For further information, call Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



Canadian Economic Observer

The October issue of Canadian Economic Observer, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in September and a feature article on discouraged workers. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer, October 1992 (catalogue number 11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

New... Trade Data on CD-ROM

Revised monthly Canadian merchandise trade data for 1990 and 1991 are now available on one CD-ROM, facilitating storage and access to a large trade data bank. The built-in software, TIERS, enables the user to retrieve, aggregate, rank, sort, save and print.

Exports to the eight-digit level and imports to the 10-digit level are listed separately for 200 countries and over 20,000 commodities. Data selection criteria include commodity, country, Canadian province, U.S. state, year and trade type (domestic exports, re-exports, imports). Each selection displays value, quantity, month and commodity description HS 2-10.

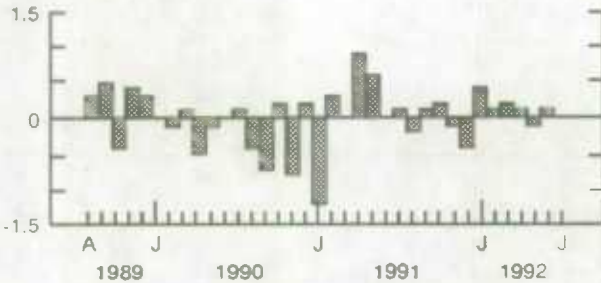
Integrated into this CD-ROM is the HS-6 LOOK function, which offers a means to search the required description of a commodity, or the corresponding Harmonized System code, without reference to an external directory.

The 1990-91 Canadian Merchandise Trade Statistics CD-ROM is now available at the introductory price of \$1,250 (\$750 for educational institutions). These prices are subject to a limited-use product license agreement. For more information, call the International Trade Division (613-951-9647), fax (613-951-0117) or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

CURRENT TRENDS

Gross Domestic Product

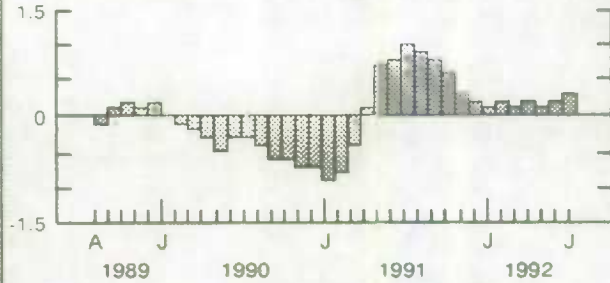
% change,
previous month



Gross domestic product at factor cost was unchanged in July as a 0.4% increase in services output was completely offset by a 0.7% drop in goods production.

Composite Leading Indicator

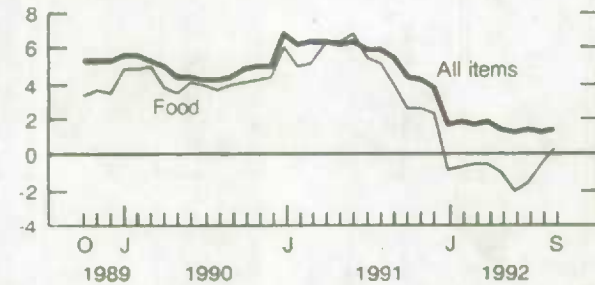
% change,
previous month



Growth in the composite leading indicator rose from 0.2% in June to 0.3% in July, largely because of gains in both house sales and housing starts.

Consumer Price Index

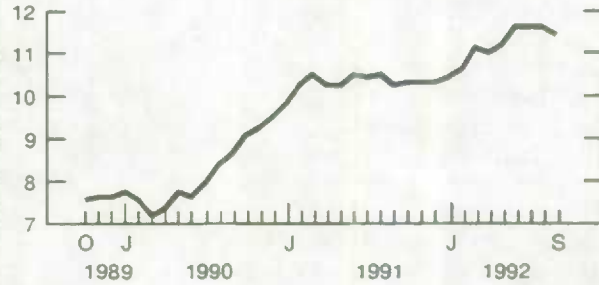
% change,
previous year



The year-over-year increase in the all-items CPI stood at 1.3% in September. The food index showed an increase of 0.2%, ending the eight-month series of declines.

Unemployment Rate

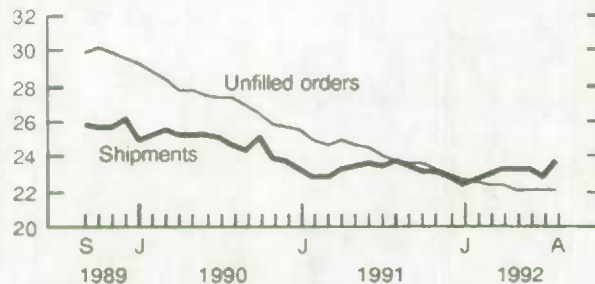
%



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 11.4% in September after staying at 11.6% for the previous three months.

Manufacturing

Billions
of dollars



Canadian manufacturers' shipments jumped 4.1% in August to \$23.7 billion and unfilled orders were unchanged at \$21.9 billion.

Merchandise Trade

Billions
of dollars



In August, exports were up 0.7% to \$13.0 billion after increasing 1.3% in July. Imports fell by 0.4% for the second straight month to \$12.2 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)	July	501.8	0.0%	0.4%
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	July	145.7	0.3%	4.1%
Operating Profits of Enterprises (\$ billion)	2nd Quarter	9.7	-8.5%	-17.8%
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail Trade (\$ billion)	August	15.5	0.5%	2.6%
New Motor Vehicle Sales ('000 units)	August	102.2	-1.1%	-0.7%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	September	12.2	0.1%	-1.1%
Unemployment Rate (%)	September	11.4	-0.2	1.2
Participation Rate (%)	September	65.3	-0.2	-0.8
Labour Income (\$ billion)	July	32.4	0.3%	2.3%
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	August*	551.21	0.0%	3.2%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise Exports (\$ billion)	August	13.0	0.7%	5.3%
Merchandise Imports (\$ billion)	August	12.2	-0.4%	5.9%
Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ billion)	August	0.80	0.15	-0.02
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	August	23.7	4.1%	0.6%
New Orders (\$ billion)	August	23.7	4.5%	1.6%
Unfilled Orders (\$ billion)	August	21.9	0.0%	-7.4%
Inventory/ Shipments Ratio	August	1.44	-0.05	-0.06
Capacity Utilization (%)	2nd Quarter	73.4	0.6	0.1
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1986 = 100)	September	128.3	-0.1%	1.3%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100)	September*	109.8	0.5%	2.1%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)	September*	109.8	1.9%	7.9%
New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100)	August	134.7	0.0%	0.2%

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

* New this week.

KEY RELEASE CALENDAR: November 1992*

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
2 Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, August Business Conditions Survey: Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October	3 Short-term Expectations Survey Household Facilities and Equipment, 1992	4 Help-wanted Index, October	5	6 Labour Force Survey, October
9 New Motor Vehicle Sales, September Estimates of Labour Income, August	10 Farm Product Price Index, September Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, September	11	12 New Housing Price Index, September	13
16 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September Department Store Sales - Advance Release, October	17 Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, September First Release of the 1991 Census of Agriculture - Population Data	18 Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade, September	19 Consumer Price Index, October Sales of Natural Gas, September	20
23 Retail Trade, September	24 Farm Cash Receipts, January-September Farm Net Income, 1991 Farm Debt Outstanding, December 31, 1991	25 Department Store Sales and Stocks, September Wholesale Trade, September Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September Canada's International Transactions in Securities, September	26 Employment, Earnings and Hours, September Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third Quarter Industrial Product Price Index, October Raw Materials Price Index, October	27 International Travel Account, Third Quarter Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 8 - November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada
30 National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product), July-September Canada's Balance of International Payments, July-September Financial Flow Accounts, July-September Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, September				

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

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613) 951-1187
Editor: Louise Larouche (613) 951-1197

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