



IN·F·O·M·A·T

A WEEKLY REVIEW

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Friday, October 8, 1993

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OVERVIEW

■ Help-wanted Index Falls to Ten-year Low

The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991=100) continued to follow an irregular pattern in September, falling by 5% to 81.

■ Aggregate Wages and Salaries Post Modest Increase

The amount paid in wages and salaries in July totalled \$29.3 billion, up 0.2% from June and up 2.4% from the year-earlier level of \$28.6 billion.

■ University Enrolment Continues to Increase

Preliminary data for the fall of 1993 indicate that the number of full-time students enrolled at Canadian universities increased by 2.9% to a record high of 585,300.

■ Non parlo né inglese, né française

Because of heavy recent immigration, more residents of Canada are now unable to speak English or French than at any other time in this century.

■ Common-law Unions: More Popular than Ever

According to the 1991 Census, 1.4 million Canadians were living common-law in 1991, an increase of nearly 50% from 1986. Common-law families, however, accounted for only 10% of all families in Canada.

Help-wanted Index Falls to Ten-year Low

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991=100) fell to 81 in September from 85 in August and was below the level of a year ago (84). The Help-wanted Index has behaved erratically since the beginning of the year, rising in May to a high of 95 and falling in September to a low of 81.

Job prospects were discouraging in British Columbia where the index declined to a seven-year low and in the Atlantic region where the index dropped to a nine-year low.

(continued on page 2)

Help-wanted Index, Canada

1991 = 100, seasonally adjusted



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
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Canada

... Help-wanted Index Falls to Ten-year Low Changes in Indexes by Region from August

- British Columbia: down 12% to 78;
- Atlantic region: down 10% to 78;
- Québec: down 8% to 86;
- Prairie region: down 5% to 80;
- Ontario: unchanged at 81.

In September, more help-wanted ads appeared in Québec and in the Prairie region than in September 1992, when the indexes were at 84 and 77, respectively. The current indexes for British Columbia, the Atlantic region and Ontario are below last year's level.

For further information, contact Labour Division at (613) 951-4045.

Aggregate Wages and Salaries Post Modest Increase

Seasonally adjusted wages and salaries, which account for almost 90% of labour income, totalled \$29.3 billion in July, up 0.2% from June. This increase followed large offsetting movements in May (-0.7%) and June (0.8%). The rate of growth, on a year-over-year basis, advanced from 1.9% in May to 2.6% in June, then declined to 2.4% in July.

Most industry groups showed little change in wages and salaries in July. However, noteworthy gains in both finance, insurance and real estate (1.1%) and transportation, communications and other utilities (0.6%) were partially offset by sizeable declines in local administration (-1.2%) and construction (-0.4%).

Increases were recorded in four provinces and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Declines occurred in the remaining provinces, except Québec where wages and salaries remained unchanged. Wages and salaries advanced for the second straight month in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia

Wages and Salaries, July 1993

Seasonally Adjusted

Province/ territory	Wages and Salaries (millions of \$)	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	29,322	0.2	2.4
Newfoundland	379	-1.2	1.3
Prince Edward Island	96	1.2	2.7
Nova Scotia	726	-0.4	0.0
New Brunswick	590	-0.5	1.9
Québec	6,626	0.0	1.2
Ontario	12,312	-0.3	1.7
Manitoba	947	-0.5	0.8
Saskatchewan	756	0.6	1.5
Alberta	2,908	0.6	2.9
British Columbia	3,758	0.4	6.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	166	1.7	0.7

and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Prince Edward Island, the gain followed no change in June.

For further information, order *Estimates of Labour Income* (catalogue number 72-005), or contact Labour Division at (613) 951-4058.

University Enrolment Continues to Increase

Preliminary data for the fall of 1993 indicate that the upward trend that has dominated university enrolment for the last decade is continuing. Compared to 1992, the number of full-time students enrolled at Canadian universities increased by 2.9% in the fall of 1993 to a record high of 585,300.

The preliminary count of part-time students increased as well. In the fall of 1993, 328,500 students enrolled, a rise of 2.3% over 1992. The increase occurred at both the undergraduate (2.2%) and graduate (3.6%) levels.

It is estimated that 149,600 degrees (bachelor's, master's and doctorates) will be granted in 1993, compared with 143,300 in 1992. At the undergraduate level, more women (57%) than men will receive a bachelor's degree.

Preliminary Enrolment in Canadian Universities, Fall 1993

	Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Canada	509,600	284,400	75,730	44,310
Newfoundland	12,800	4,200	900	500
Prince Edward Island	2,800	900	30	10
Nova Scotia	27,800	6,600	2,500	1,800
New Brunswick	19,200	5,100	1,100	700
Québec	119,000	103,500	22,400	21,400
Ontario	206,200	95,700	28,300	12,600
Manitoba	18,100	16,400	2,800	1,300
Saskatchewan	21,700	9,700	1,600	1,200
Alberta	45,500	16,200	6,200	2,400
British Columbia	36,500	26,100	9,900	2,400

For further information, order *Advance Statistics of Education* (catalogue number 81-220) or contact Education, Culture and Tourism Division at (613) 951-1537.

Non parlo né inglese, né francese

Living in a country where one is unable to speak the main languages certainly limits access to services and opportunities. More residents of Canada are now unable to speak English or French than at any other time in this century.

According to the fifth article under the 1991 Census Short Article Series, released last week, 378,000 residents indicated that they spoke neither official language on Census Day in 1991. Excluding children under five years old, there were 309,000 persons who were unable to speak English or French compared to 234,000 in 1981.

In 1991, of those five years of age and over unable to speak either official language, most lived in Ontario (53%), followed by British Columbia (17%) and Québec (16%). In fact, most lived in large urban areas. In Toronto, for example, there were 124,000 persons unable to speak an official language in 1991 compared to 89,000 in 1981. In Vancouver, the number almost doubled, rising from 24,000 in 1981 to 45,000 in 1991 and in Montreal, the number rose from 31,000 to 42,000. People with Chinese, Italian or Portuguese as their mother tongue accounted for more than half (54%) of those in Canada unable to speak English or French.

Population* Unable to Speak English or French

	1981	1991
Canada	234,290	308,535
Newfoundland	350	570
Prince Edward Island	25	75
Nova Scotia	475	750
New Brunswick	310	355
Québec	37,960	48,225
Ontario	125,545	164,395
Manitoba	11,400	9,785
Saskatchewan	5,120	3,800
Alberta	16,910	24,475
British Columbia	31,565	52,695
Yukon	45	30
Northwest Territories	4,585	3,380

* Refers to population 5 years of age and over

In the 1980s, heavy immigration, particularly during the last half of the decade, largely accounted for the increase in those unable to speak English or French.

To obtain a copy of the fifth article under the Census Short Article Series, contact your local Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Copies are free while supplies last.

Common-law Unions: More Popular than Ever

Common-law relationships are clearly on the rise in Canada. According to the last article released under the 1991 Census Short Article Series, 1.4 million Canadians were living common-law in 1991, an increase of nearly 50% from 1986. However, common-law families accounted for only 10% of all families in Canada. By comparison, families headed by a married couple represented 77% of families in 1991, and single-parent families, 13%.

Some provinces had significantly higher increases in the number of common-law unions than the national figure. In Newfoundland, the number increased by almost 100% while growth in New Brunswick and Québec topped 60%. Similarly, the number of common-law unions rose rapidly in the Northwest Territories (80%).

Québec had the largest number of persons living in a common-law union (613,800), followed by Ontario (364,300), British Columbia (171,300) and Alberta (119,900).

Common-law union is primarily the choice of young adults, with those younger than 35 accounting for 60% of all Canadians living in a common-law union in 1991. However, evidence suggests that this type of conjugal arrangement is also gaining popularity among Canadians 35 and over.

To obtain a copy of the sixth and last article under the Census Short Article Series, contact your local Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Copies are free while supplies last.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM OCTOBER 1 TO 7, 1993

Division/title of publication	Period	Catalogue Number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (\$Cdn.)	United States	Other Countries
			\$US		
AGRICULTURE					
Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 7 – September Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada		22-002	12/80	14/96	16/112
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS					
Canada's Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1993	67-001	27.50/110	33/132	38.50/154
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	June 1993	67-002	15.80/158	19/190	22.10/221
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	July 1993	67-002	15.80/158	19/190	22.10/221
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM					
Touriscope: International Travel, National and Provincial Counts	April-June 1993	66-001	38.50/154	46.25/185	54/216
Travel-log, Vol. 12, No. 4	Autumn 1993	87-003	10.50/42	12.50/50	14.75/59
INDUSTRY					
Asphalt Roofing	August 1993	45-001	5/50	6/60	7/70
Cement	August 1993	44-001	5/50	6/60	7/70
Coal and Coke Statistics	July 1993	45-002	10/100	12/120	14/140
Electric Power Statistics	July 1993	57-001	10/100	12/120	14/140
Oil Pipeline Transport	1992	55-201	22	26	31
Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products	August 1993	32-022	5/50	6/60	7/70
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies	July 1993	35-002	10/100	12/120	14/140
Retail Trade	July 1993	63-005	18.20/182	21.80/218	25.50/255
Rigid Insulating Board	August 1993	36-002	5/50	6/60	7/70
The Sugar Situation	August 1993	32-013	5/50	6/60	7/70
Wholesale Trade	July 1993	63-008	14.40/144	17.30/173	20.20/202
INTERNATIONAL TRADE					
Exports by Commodity	July 1993	65-004	55.10/551	66.10/661	77.10/771
Imports by Commodity	July 1993	65-007	55.10/551	66.10/661	77.10/771
Summary of Canadian International Trade	July 1993	65-001	18.20/182	21.80/218	25.50/255
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND ENVIRONMENT					
Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimate	Second Quarter 1993	13-014	25/100	30/120	35/140
National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates	Second Quarter 1993	13-001	25/100	30/120	35/140
PRICES					
Construction Price Statistics	Second Quarter 1993	62-007	18/72	21.50/86	25.25/101

NEW FROM STATISTICS CANADA



The Effect of Transplants on Canada's Auto Industry

In the early 1980s, competition from imports forced North America's Big-three automakers (General Motors, Ford, Chrysler) to rethink their approach to production and marketing. More recently the challenge has also come from transplants (mainly Asian-owned auto assembly plants located in Canada). Since the mid-1980s, Canada's auto industry has felt the effect of transplants as they have become high-volume producers and exporters. Between 1986 and 1992, the share of Canadian passenger car production accounted for by transplants increased from 1% to 27%.

For a detailed look at the effect of transplants on Canada's auto industry, see the feature article "The New Face of Automobile Transplants in Canada" in the July 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (catalogue number 65-001, \$18.20/\$182), now available.

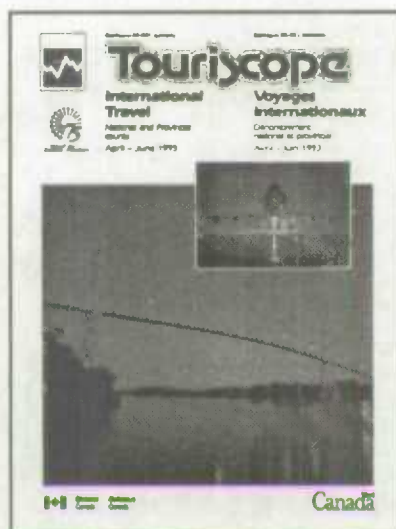
For more information, contact Patrick Adams at (613) 951-6855, International Trade Division.

Travel-log

The Autumn 1993 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

This quarter the feature article is "Canada: A Destination Highly Rated by Japanese Tourists". The issue includes an analysis of international travel trends and the performance of the Travel Price Index in the second quarter of 1993. Also, the Touriscope Indicators for the second quarter of 1993 are listed at the centre of the newsletter.

The Autumn 1993 (Vol. 12, No. 4) issue of *Travel-log* (catalogue number 87-003, \$10.50/\$42) is now available. For more information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron at (613) 951-1673, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



Touriscope: International Travel

A special study in the second quarter 1993 issue of *Touriscope: International Travel* analyzes the characteristics of Canadian travellers who visited the United States in 1991. It is the first time that *Touriscope* has included a special study.

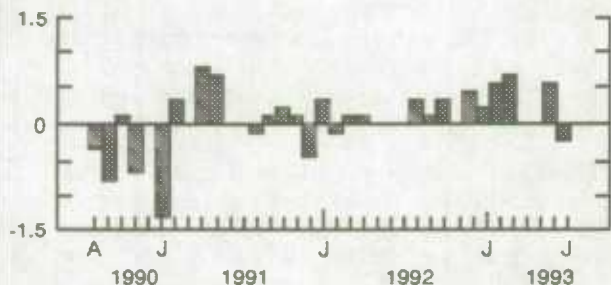
Each quarter, *Touriscope* contains monthly data, in the form of tables and graphs, for the past two years by province of entry. It also reviews recent trends in international travel and gives preliminary estimates of receipts and payments in the travel account for the quarter.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Touriscope: International Travel* (catalogue number 66-001, \$38.50/\$154) is now available. For more information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan at (613) 951-1791, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

CURRENT TRENDS

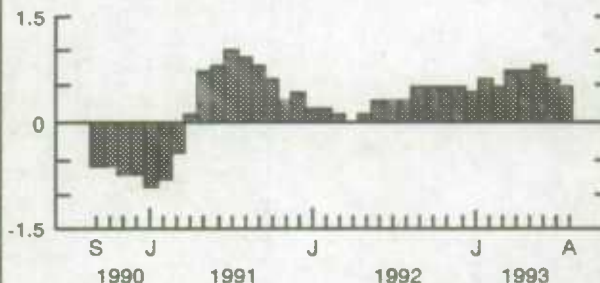
Gross Domestic Product

% change,
previous month



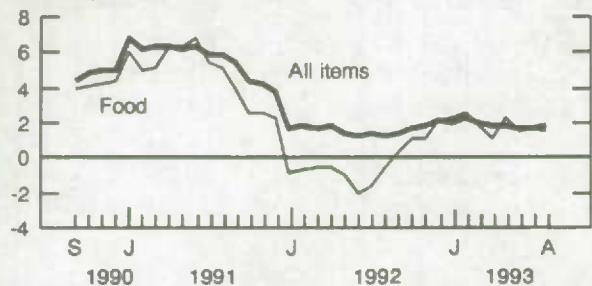
Composite Leading Indicator

% change,
previous month



Consumer Price Index

% change,
previous year



Unemployment Rate

%



Manufacturing

Billions
of dollars



Merchandise Trade

Billions
of dollars



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	516.0	-0.2%	2.7%
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	August	155.7	0.5%	7.1%
Operating Profits of Enterprises (\$ billion)	2nd Quarter	14.0	22.8%	35.9%
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail Trade (\$ billion)	July	16.2	0.9%	4.8%
New Motor Vehicle Sales ('000 units)	July	99.8	7.0%	-3.8%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	August	12.4	-0.1%	1.3%
Unemployment Rate (%)	August	11.3	-0.3	-0.3
Participation Rate (%)	August	65.1	-0.3	-0.5
Labour Income (\$ billion)	July*	33.2	0.2%	2.5%
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	July	561.29	0.3%	1.9%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise Exports (\$ billion)	July	14.9	0.2%	17.2%
Merchandise Imports (\$ billion)	July	13.8	1.1%	11.5%
Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ billion)	July	1.0	-0.12	0.76
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	July	24.8	-1.5%	6.8%
New Orders (\$ billion)	July	24.7	-2.7%	7.1%
Unfilled Orders (\$ billion)	July	24.6	-0.3%	9.8%
Inventory/ Shipments Ratio	July	1.41	0.03	-0.08
Capacity Utilization (%)	2nd Quarter	78.3	-0.2	3.3
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1986 = 100)	August	130.6	0.1%	1.7%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100)	August	112.8	0.6%	3.2%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)	August	113.2	0.4%	5.3%
New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100)	June	136.1	0.2%	1.2%

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

* New this week.

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A Weekly Review

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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Statistics Canada
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Toll free: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-709-772-6433

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North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

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Advisory Services
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Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
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Toll free: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

Ontario

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Statistics Canada
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Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
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M4T 1M4
Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building Lobby
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Local calls: (613) 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please
dial the toll free number for your
province.
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

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MacDonald Building
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Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7
Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6
Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138-4th Avenue Southeast
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6
Local calls: (403) 292-4181
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 440F
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9
Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629