

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 18, 1987

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Major Releases

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Consumer Price Index, November 1987

- In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, from the rate of 4.3% reported in October.

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Earnings of Men and Women, 1986

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- Average earnings of women working full-time throughout the year were 66.0% of those of their male counterparts, up from 64.9% in 1985.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act - Part II - Labour Unions, 1985

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- Of the 10.2 million paid workers in Canada, 34.4% were members of labour organizations.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, October 1987

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- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.0% from September 1987.

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- For the first nine months of 1987, property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of \$1.1 billion.

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- Farm debt outstanding increased 3% in 1986 to \$22.9 billion.

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

November 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.4% between October and November to reach a level of 140.4 (1981 = 100). All major component indexes posted increases which ranged from 0.1% to 0.9%. The rise in the housing index accounted for one-third of the overall increase in the CPI, while advances in the food and the transportation indexes each explained about one-fifth of the total rise. The upward movement of the clothing index also exerted a noticeable impact.

In seasonally adjusted terms the all-items index rose by 0.5% following an increase of 0.3% observed in October.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between November 1986 and November 1987, was 4.2%, slightly lower than the 4.3% increase registered in the 12-month period ending in October. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (August to November) was 3.8%, up from the 2.0% rate reported for the three-month period ending in October.

Food

The food index rose by 0.5% in November following an increase of 0.2% observed in October. The latest rise resulted from gains of 0.5% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A large part of the 0.5% increase in the index for food purchased from stores was due to a 1.5% rise in the fresh vegetables index. Significant price increases were noted for the salad type vegetables - tomatoes, celery and lettuce - partly due to persistent adverse weather conditions in the southern growing areas of the United States. Higher prices were also noted for turkey, eggs and bakery products. Some of this upward pressure on food prices was offset by lower fresh fruit prices, notably for apples, bananas and grapefruit,

and price declines for pork, beef, chicken, low-fat milk and sugar.

Over the 12-month period, November 1986 to November 1987, the food index rose by 2.2%, a slight decline from the increase of 2.4% reported in the previous 12-month period. This deceleration was due to a lesser increase in the index for food purchased from stores (1.8% in November compared to 2.0% in October) as the index for food purchased from restaurants rose by 3.3% in both the 12-month periods.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index was up 0.4% in November, the same rate of increase as in October. The latest increase was explained by a 0.4% rise in the housing index, reinforced by increases of 0.5% in the transportation index and 0.9% in the clothing index. The remaining major component indexes contributed marginally.

Within the housing index, the owned principal accommodation component advanced by 0.3% largely due to increases in mortgage interest rates, prices of new homes, and repair costs. The rented accommodation component also advanced by 0.3% as noticeable rent increases were reported for Winnipeg, Victoria, Ottawa and several other cities in Ontario. The rise in the housing index was also due to an increase in the household furnishings and equipment component (1.4%) which resulted largely from the end of "sale" prices reported previously. Additional upward pressure on the housing index came from higher prices for fuel oil.

Much of the 0.5% increase in the transportation index was due to higher prices for new automobiles. The latest rise in auto prices was the net outcome of higher prices on most 1988 models and the termination of some manufacturers' rebates, partly offset by the addition of a number of consumer incentives, including other manufacturers' rebates. Higher prices were also reported for gasoline and selected vehicle maintenance and repair services. A decline in the air transportation

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The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
 (1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Nov. 1987 from	
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
All-items	140.4	139.8	134.7	0.4	4.2
Food	133.0	132.4	130.1	0.5	2.2
All-items excluding food	142.5	141.9	136.0	0.4	4.8
Housing	140.9	140.4	134.7	0.4	4.6
Clothing	126.6	125.5	120.5	0.9	5.1
Transportation	142.0	141.3	135.9	0.5	4.5
Health and personal care	141.7	140.9	135.0	0.6	5.0
Recreation, reading and education	140.2	140.0	133.2	0.1	5.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	186.8	186.5	176.7	0.2	5.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.2	71.5	74.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	332.6				

index owing to "seat sales" and lower seasonal excursion fares on some routes helped to moderate the latest increase in the transportation index.

A sharp 0.9% increase in the clothing index was attributable in nearly equal proportions to a rise of 0.8% in the women's wear index and an increase of 1.1% in the men's wear index. Price increases, mainly for foundation garments, lingerie and hosiery, were responsible for the rise in women's wear prices. In men's wear, the price increases were mainly in footwear, pants and dress shirts. Laundry and dry cleaning charges also rose.

The health and personal care index increased 0.6% largely due to increased charges for hair-cutting and washing services. The recreation, reading and education index edged up by 0.1% mainly due to higher prices for selected newspapers and magazines. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index rose by 0.2% as a result of widespread advances in the prices of beer and whisky served in licensed premises. A fall in cigarette prices reported in several cities slowed the increase in this index.

Goods and Services

The goods index advanced by 0.6% in the latest month compared to 0.4% in October. At the same time the service index rose by 0.2% compared to 0.3% in October. Over the 12-month period, November 1986 to November 1987, the trend in these two indexes was the reverse. The goods index increased by 4.1% compared to 4.4% in October while the service index advanced by 4.5% compared to 4.3% the month before.

City Highlights

Between October and November, increases in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from 0.1% in St. John's and Thunder Bay to 1.2% in Winnipeg. In St. John's, the clothing and the health and personal care indexes fell while the food index registered no change. In Thunder Bay, the food and the clothing indexes fell while lower than average increases were posted by the transportation and the health and personal care indexes. The sharp rise in the Winnipeg index was due to greater than average increases

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noted in its food, housing, transportation, and health and personal care indexes.

Between November 1986 and November 1987, increases in the all-items indexes for cities varied from 3.2% in both St. John's and Thunder Bay to 5.9% in Saskatoon.

Note to Users

The price index for natural gas for Winnipeg has been in error for the past two months. A new rate structure was introduced in September but was incorrectly recorded in the CPI calculation. The index showed a decline in September when an increase should have been shown. This error has now been rectified so that the index level for November is correct. However, the result of this corrective action is that the index is showing an increase of 10.2% in November even though there was a price decrease implemented by the Greater Winnipeg Gas Company between October and November.

The index has had a net decline of 0.7% from August to November, which properly reflects the combined effects of the change in the rate structure and the recent rate decrease.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Higher furniture prices, increased owned accommodation charges and higher electricity costs were among the main upward contributors. Advances in the prices of new (1988 model) cars, vehicle maintenance and repair charges, recreational charges, and in prices for cigarettes and non-prescribed medicines also exerted an upward impact. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in air fares, fuel oil charges, clothing prices and the costs of personal care supplies. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for cured meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, coffee and restaurant meals were offset by declines in the cost of beef, pork, turkey, eggs, sugar, tea and soft drinks. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.3%, mainly reflecting advances in the food, housing and transportation indexes. The advance in the housing component was largely due to increased electricity charges, coupled with higher rental costs and increased household furnishing prices. The transportation index rose as a result of higher prices for 1988 model cars (only partly offset by a decline in air fares). Food prices were up, reflecting higher prices for beef and fresh vegetables. These advances were partially offset by lower prices for pork, chicken, cured meats and fresh fruit. Clothing prices declined overall as did the costs of personal care supplies. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Halifax

Advances in the food, housing and transportation components accounted for the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, increases were observed in the costs of fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The advance in the housing component mainly reflected increased fuel oil charges and higher costs for household furnishings. Higher prices for new (1988 model) cars and increased prices for gasoline explained the rise in the transportation index. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index rose 3.6%.

Saint John

Advances in household furnishings and equipment costs, owned accommodation charges, and food prices (most notably for beef, poultry, eggs, cereal products, fresh vegetables and sugar) largely explained the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Prices for new (1988 model) cars advanced, as did the costs of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and personal care services. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and a decline in gasoline prices and air fares. Prices of selected personal care supplies also declined. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

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Quebec City

Higher prices for fresh produce (particularly for oranges, celery, lettuce and tomatoes), increased owned accommodation charges and higher prices for cars (1988 models) accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for men's and women's wear and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment. Fuel oil prices also advanced, as did the costs of recreational equipment, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Prices for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies declined. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Montreal

Higher shelter charges, particularly for owned accommodation, and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment, combined with higher food prices (notably for fresh vegetables) were among the main contributors in the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Higher clothing prices were also observed, as were advances in the cost of new (1988 model) cars. Also noted were increases in charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

Ottawa

Advances in the housing and transportation indexes explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Within housing, advances were observed for both rented and owned accommodation charges as well as for household furnishings and equipment prices. The rise in the transportation index mainly reflected higher prices for new (1988 model) cars and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Other notable advances were observed in clothing prices and in the cost of newspapers. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. From November 1986 to November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Toronto

Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, coupled with higher clothing prices and advances in the cost of new (1988 model) cars explained most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Gasoline prices were also up, as were the costs of personal care supplies and services. Food prices declined marginally, as lower prices for pork, chicken, milk, fresh fruit and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for turkey, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. Air fares also declined. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index rose 4.9%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose by 0.1%, with most of the upward impact originating from increases in the housing and transportation indexes. Within the housing component, higher charges were observed for household furnishings and equipment and rented and owned accommodation. Fuel oil prices and household operating costs also advanced. The rise in the transportation index was largely the result of higher prices for new (1988 model) cars and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs (only partly offset by a decline in gasoline prices and air fares). A large part of the overall increase was offset by declines in the clothing and food indexes. In food, lower prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, milk, eggs, fresh fruit, soft drinks, coffee and tea were observed. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 1.2%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for gasoline and increased costs for new (1988 model) cars. Higher food prices, particularly for beef and fresh vegetables, also exerted a considerable upward impact. Advances in shelter charges (see note to users) and the prices of household furnishings were also noted. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index rose 4.0%.

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Regina

A sharp rise in the transportation index, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and increased costs for new (1988 model) cars was the main contributing factor in the 0.9% rise in the all-items index. Increased owned accommodation charges and higher prices for women's wear, household textiles and newspapers were also observed. Food prices declined overall, mainly due to lower prices for beef, pork and fresh fruit. From November 1986 to November 1987, the all-items index advanced 5.7%.

Saskatoon

Higher transportation costs, especially for gasoline and for 1988 model cars, coupled with increased housing charges, mainly reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, were among the main contributors in the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Food prices also advanced, particularly for fresh fruit and vegetables. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index rose 5.9%.

Edmonton

Higher food prices (particularly for fresh produce, cereal products, cured and prepared meats, turkey and eggs) explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Rental costs were also up, as were the prices of household textiles and household equipment. Other advances were also observed in the prices of new (1988 model) cars, alcoholic beverages (particularly those served in licensed premises) and in charges for personal care services. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, decreased air fares and a fall in owned accommodation charges. Prices for non-prescribed medicines, furniture and personal care supplies also declined. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from increased owned accommodation charges and higher household furnishings and equipment

costs. New (1988 model) car prices also advanced, as did the costs of personal care services, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages. Food prices rose, on average, as higher prices for beef, eggs, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables more than offset lower prices for pork, poultry and fresh fruit. Lower prices were observed for clothing, gasoline, air transportation, cigarettes and non-prescribed medicines. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Vancouver

Higher food prices (notably for poultry and fresh produce), increased owned accommodation charges and higher prices for household furnishings were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Prices for men's wear also advanced as did the costs of new (1988 model) cars. Prices for selected personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also up. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Victoria

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index was largely the result of higher food prices and increased housing charges. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for chicken and fresh vegetables, as well as increased prices for prepared meats, eggs, bakery products and restaurant meals. The housing index advanced largely as a result of higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Transportation costs were also up, reflecting higher prices for new (1988 model) cars and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs (only partly offset by decreased costs for gasoline, tires and air fares). Other price increases were observed for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, personal care supplies and services, and clothing. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

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Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the November 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Nov. 1987 index	136.9	122.4	137.7	131.0	137.9	139.6	138.8	182.6
% change from Oct. 1987	0.1	0.0	0.4	-2.3	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.2
% change from Nov. 1986	3.2	1.7	4.0	3.4	2.0	4.6	5.7	2.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Nov. 1987 index	133.5	124.1	130.9	120.9	133.4	144.2	145.0	185.4
% change from Oct. 1987	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from Nov. 1986	4.1	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.5	5.8	6.0	4.4
Halifax								
Nov. 1987 index	138.4	123.8	139.2	122.9	139.8	145.4	146.5	193.1
% change from Oct. 1987	1.0	2.1	0.9	-0.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	3.6	3.3	2.9	5.1	2.3	3.6	5.3	7.0
Saint John								
Nov. 1987 index	138.9	131.3	142.3	122.4	135.7	138.2	144.9	186.7
% change from Oct. 1987	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3
% change from Nov. 1986	3.9	3.4	3.5	5.3	3.7	5.5	5.2	4.1
Quebec City								
Nov. 1987 index	142.0	135.4	144.7	128.0	141.7	142.9	131.4	188.5
% change from Oct. 1987	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.2
% change from Nov. 1986	3.6	1.9	3.4	5.3	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.0
Montreal								
Nov. 1987 index	143.1	136.9	145.3	126.7	145.3	141.1	137.0	189.4
% change from Oct. 1987	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
% change from Nov. 1986	4.2	2.9	5.2	5.0	2.6	5.0	5.6	3.6
Ottawa								
Nov. 1987 index	140.9	128.2	144.7	128.1	144.4	143.7	140.6	180.1
% change from Oct. 1987	0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.7	0.2
% change from Nov. 1986	4.1	0.5	4.0	5.7	4.9	6.9	7.1	4.2

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Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Toronto								
Nov. 1987 index	144.3	136.0	147.7	131.0	145.8	145.3	140.8	182.1
% change from Oct. 1987	0.3	-0.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	-0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	4.9	2.4	6.6	5.7	4.2	4.6	4.9	3.6
Thunder Bay								
Nov. 1987 index	138.4	130.0	138.1	122.9	142.8	142.9	138.2	177.3
% change from Oct. 1987	0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	3.2	1.0	2.3	3.6	5.7	3.6	5.1	5.2
Winnipeg								
Nov. 1987 index	138.5	126.1	140.5	124.2	136.0	136.8	145.2	204.1
% change from Oct. 1987	1.2	1.9	0.9	-0.2	3.0	0.9	0.1	0.2
% change from Nov. 1986	4.0	1.5	3.2	4.6	3.9	5.2	6.7	10.7
Regina								
Nov. 1987 index	137.4	123.8	139.8	121.4	132.6	166.6	142.8	183.4
% change from Oct. 1987	0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.1	4.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
% change from Nov. 1986	5.7	2.7	2.6	5.6	9.3	22.4	8.6	7.0
Saskatoon								
Nov. 1987 index	139.0	126.0	140.0	125.0	134.7	171.5	143.3	179.5
% change from Oct. 1987	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
% change from Nov. 1986	5.9	4.0	3.7	5.2	5.6	29.1	6.9	7.1
Edmonton								
Nov. 1987 index	135.7	134.4	126.1	122.5	142.2	141.0	138.9	208.6
% change from Oct. 1987	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
% change from Nov. 1986	5.0	3.3	2.5	5.1	7.0	3.7	6.4	17.5
Calgary								
Nov. 1987 index	134.1	130.9	124.9	118.3	143.4	146.2	138.6	202.4
% change from Oct. 1987	0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	1.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	3.9	1.3	1.5	4.9	5.8	4.7	5.5	16.3
Vancouver								
Nov. 1987 index	135.3	132.1	128.9	124.7	141.8	135.0	146.0	174.3
% change from Oct. 1987	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.7	5.5	3.0	3.5	4.7
Victoria²								
Nov. 1987 index	108.3	109.4	103.1	107.7	108.6	108.4	115.2	127.1
% change from Oct. 1987	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6
% change from Nov. 1986	3.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	6.1	3.5	6.2	4.6

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984=100.

Earnings of Men and Women

1986

For women working full-time throughout the year, 1986 average earnings were \$19,874 or 66.0% of those of their male counterparts (\$30,131) – up from 64.9% in 1985. In 1967, the ratio was 58.4%.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1986 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1987. This report compares 1986 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation and marital status. Also included are data on the earnings contributions of husbands and wives to family income.

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

- The female to male earnings ratio ranged from a low of 62.4% in Nova Scotia to a high of 69.6% in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- The female to male earnings ratio generally declined with age, from 79.7% in the 15 to 24 age group to 64.6% in the 55 to 64 age group.

- Earnings of single (never married) women were 88.4% of those of males compared to 61.2% for married and 75.2% for other categories.

- The female to male earnings ratio ranged from 56.9% for earners with grade eight or less educational attainment to 69.7% for those with post-secondary certificates or diplomas.

It should be noted that 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.

Order *Earnings of Men and Women*, 1986 (13-217, \$10), now available. Contact Kevin Bishop (613-951-2211), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata tape containing 1986 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9778), Household Surveys Division. Microdata tapes are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow the identification of individuals.

Female to Male Earnings Ratios for Full-year, Full-time Earners, by Province for Selected Years

	1986	1985	1984	1982	1981	1979
	%					
Newfoundland	67.3	70.8	71.5	69.2	58.1	61.0
Prince Edward Island	69.6	73.4	80.5	76.4	72.9	73.8
Nova Scotia	62.4	61.7	60.9	63.4	66.4	70.1
New Brunswick	64.8	64.4	64.2	67.2	64.3	61.4
Quebec	69.5	68.3	67.3	67.2	66.8	64.5
Ontario	64.5	62.9	64.2	62.2	63.0	63.5
Manitoba	69.6	68.2	65.9	66.0	64.4	62.4
Saskatchewan	68.7	72.7	69.9	67.0	61.8	68.5
Alberta	65.0	65.1	65.6	62.1	60.7	59.4
British Columbia	63.2	61.6	64.7	62.5	62.2	61.5
Canada	66.0	64.9	65.5	64.0	63.6	63.3

**Corporations and Labour Unions
Returns Act – Part II – Labour
Unions**
1985

In 1985, 34.4% of the 10.2 million paid workers in Canada were members of labour organizations, a decrease from 35.1% in 1984 and below the peak level of 36% in 1983.

Workers in the service industry comprised 33.6% of total union membership in 1985. The second largest representation was the manufacturing industry with 21.3%.

Highlights of the report *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act – Part II – Labour Unions*, 1985, released today include:

- Of the 3.5 million total union membership, 36.8% was in Ontario, followed by Quebec with 27.8% and British Columbia with 12.9%.
- In 1985, women members comprised 36.2% of organized labour, compared to a representation of 16.6% in 1965.
- Women members as a percentage of all union members ranged from a high of 44.7% in Prince Edward Island to a low of 29.3% in Newfoundland. Their representation in the two largest provinces was 34.9% in Ontario and 37.4% in Quebec.
- In 1985, international unions represented 39.6% of total union membership, compared to 45% for national unions and 15.4% for government employees' organizations. Over the past 20 years, the international union membership share has declined by 27.5 percentage points from its peak of 67.1%.

- There were 24,260 collective agreements reported in 1985; international unions held 53.5% while Canadian-based unions held 46.5%.
- Total income from Canadian operations reported by all labour organizations in 1985 amounted to \$654.6 million. International unions accounted for 20.8%, national unions 57.3% and government employees' organizations 21.9%. Over the past two decades, the proportion of Canadian members' dues paid to international unions has decreased from 68.8% to 20.1% in 1985.
- Excess of income over expenditures for all reporting labour organizations was \$97.8 million in 1985, down 22% from 1984. The operating surplus was distributed as follows: international unions, \$56.5 million, national unions, \$32 million and government employees' organizations, \$9.3 million.

Order *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1985 – Part II – Labour Unions* (71-202, \$25), now available. Contact William Krause (613-951-6904), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, October sales of refined petroleum products in Canada totalled 6 783 547 cubic metres (m³), down 2.0% from September. This represents the third decrease in the last four months. But despite the October decline, cumulative sales were still 3.1% above those for the same period last year.
- Results for the four main products were mixed in October. Motor gasoline sales, down 4.6%, posted a third decrease in the last four months while heavy fuel sales (-7.5%) declined for the fourth time this year. Following gains in August and September, diesel fuel sales rose marginally (0.2%) while light fuel oil, up 2.0%, registered a fifth increase in the last six months.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in October rose 2.9% over October 1986 to record a volume of 7 127 300 m³ sold. This represents the ninth increase of this year.

Results for the four main products were mixed in October. Diesel fuel sales, up 11.5%, posted an eighth consecutive gain while heavy fuel sales rose 23.7%, registering the fourth increase in as many months. Motor gasoline sales, down 3.9%, declined for the third time this year. Light fuel sales, down 7.9%, decreased for the third time in as many months.

- On a regional basis, gains in sales of refined petroleum products outnumbered declines by a margin of eight to four in October. The largest increase in volume, at 85 300 m³ (+3.8%) was recorded in Ontario while the greatest decline was experienced in Saskatchewan (-43 400 m³, -12.0%).
- On a cumulative January-October basis, 1987 total sales were up 3.0% over the corresponding period in 1986. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 12.9%, diesel fuel 4.8% and motor gasoline 0.6% while light fuel sales fell 9.2%.

(see table on page 12)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004), available the third week of January. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	July 1987	August 1987	Sept. 1987 ^r	Oct. 1987 ^p	Oct. '87/ Sept. '87
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 791.6	6 551.8	6 920.4	6 783.5	-2.0
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 774.9	2 606.4	2 831.6	2 702.1	-4.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 276.1	1 296.4	1 364.8	1 367.6	0.2
Light Fuel Oil	614.4	503.2	552.9	563.9	2.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	654.1	613.3	692.0	640.0	-7.5
	Oct. 1987 ^p	Oct. 1986	Total Jan.- Oct. 1987	Total Jan.- Oct. 1986	Cum. '87/ Cum. '86
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	7 127.3	6 929.5	66 269.8	64 325.7	3.0
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 801.1	2 914.2	27 633.7	27 463.6	0.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 560.6	1 399.6	13 091.0	12 486.2	4.8
Light Fuel Oil	465.5	505.7	4 804.2	5 290.0	-9.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	614.3	496.6	5 581.4	4 942.0	12.9

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1987

Property and Casualty Insurers

Property and casualty insurers reported an underwriting loss of \$162 million for the third quarter of 1987, a \$61 million increase from the \$101 million underwriting loss reported for the same quarter of 1986. This loss resulted from an increase in claims of 17% to \$2.16 billion while earned premiums increased 13% to \$2.87 billion. Net investment income totalled \$433 million, up \$56 million from the same period of 1986.

For the first nine months of 1987, property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of \$1.1 billion, a significant increase from the \$766 million reported for the same period of 1986.

Investment Funds

Canadian sales of investment funds stood at \$2.83 billion in the third quarter of 1987 compared to \$2.73 billion a year earlier. Net sales, after redemptions, totalled \$121 million in the quarter, compared with \$1.47 billion for the third quarter of 1986 and \$2.25 billion for the second quarter of 1987.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$32.5 billion compared with \$21.9 billion in the third quarter of 1986 and \$30.8 billion in the second quarter of 1987.

(see table on page 14)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834, 3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

Order the Third Quarter 1987 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006), available towards the end of January 1988. Contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions

Third Quarter 1987

	Third Quarter 1987	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
	millions of dollars			%
Trust companies				
Mortgages	53,844	2,046	8,235	18.7
Total assets	88,367	1,854	11,070	14.8
Deposits	78,595	1,318	10,368	15.7
Mortgage companies				
Mortgages	59,865	5,999	13,604	28.8
Total assets	72,689	8,535	18,282	32.6
Deposits	49,853	5,748	18,263	50.5
Financial corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	4,910	228	908	22.5
Consumer	6,279	451	957	18.0
Wholesale financing	3,383	-	276	7.7
Personal loans	811	22	61	8.1
Total assets	18,353	898	2,146	11.4
Finance leasing corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	3,938	119	409	12.3
Total assets	4,910	537	896	22.9
Investment funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	27,733	345	5,851	30.6
Market	32,493	1,642	10,588	48.3
Total portfolio:				
Cost	26,364	229	5,547	30.6
Market	31,124	1,522	10,216	48.9
Property and casualty insurance companies				
Net premiums earned	2,872	106	326	12.8
Underwriting gains	-165	-192	-64	...
Total assets	24,593	840	3,196	15.3

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

- Nil or zero.

Farm Debt Outstanding

December 31, 1986

Farm debt outstanding totalled \$22.9 billion at the end of 1986, 3% above the previous year's level of \$22.1 billion. Since 1980 there has been an increase of 44% in the total farm debt outstanding.

Debt outstanding from provincial government agencies increased 48% to \$3.9 billion in 1986. The Saskatchewan Production Loan Program, a one-time \$1.2 billion program, introduced to provide operating loans at a 6% interest rate, accounted for most of this increase.

Other highlights include:

- Farm debt outstanding decreased in 1986 in all provinces except Newfoundland, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The largest percentage increase was in Saskatchewan while the largest percentage decrease was in New Brunswick.

- Non-mortgage debt outstanding, 51% of total debt, increased 7%. Mortgage debt was down less than 1%.

- Chartered banks continued to hold the largest share (39%) of total farm debt, down from 42% in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Order Supplement III of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, series 87-003), scheduled for release at the end of January. Contact George Beelen (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Farm Debt Outstanding as at December 31, Classified by Lender

	1980	1985	1986	1986/1985
		(\$ millions)		%
Chartered banks	7,199	9,222	9,018	-2.2%
Federal government agencies	3,446	4,691	4,645	-1.0%
Provincial government agencies	1,361	2,635	3,912	48.5%
Credit unions	1,422	2,416	2,501	3.5%
Insurance, trust and loan companies	111	93	95	2.0%
Private individuals and others	2,338	3,072	2,697	-12.2%
Total	15,876	22,129	22,868	3.3%

Data Availability Announcements

Stocks of Frozen Meats

December 1, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of December amounted to 29 373 tonnes, up from 28 977 tonnes last month and 28 766 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the December issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012), scheduled for release January 6. Contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-951-8714), Agriculture Division.

Imports by Commodity

October 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for October 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652- 3678 and 3718.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007), available the second week of January 1988. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Current Economic Indicators, Vol. 3, No. 11,
December 1987. Catalogue number 13-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

Earnings of Men and Women, 1986.
Catalogue number 13-217.
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

**Corporations and Labour Unions Returns
Act: Report for 1985, Part II - Labour
Unions**. Catalogue number 71-202
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

Juristat Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 5, **Policing
Expenditures in Canada**, 1986.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$2/\$10; Other Countries: \$3/\$15).

**Population and Dwelling Counts -
Provinces and Territories - Quebec**, 1986
Census. Catalogue number 92-113
(Canada: \$61; Other Countries: \$71).

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Major Release Dates: December 21 - 23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date(s) of
release

Title

Reference period

December

21	Retail Trade	October 1987
21	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	September 1987
21	Wholesale Trade	October 1987
21-22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1987
21-22	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	October 1987
22	Building Permits	October 1987
22-23	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Third Quarter 1987
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1987
23	Security Transactions with Non-residents	October 1987
23	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1987
