## TheDaily



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Major Releases

## Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing

 Industries, December 1987- Canadian manufacturers' shipments, inventories and orders posted record highs in December.
Break and Enter in Canada, 1962-1986
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- Among 17 major cities, the highest rates of break and enter in 1986 occurred in Vancouver, Victoria and Regina.
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, December 1987
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- Despite a decrease of $2.3 \%$ in December, seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in 1987 rose $3.0 \%$ over 1986.
Trusteed Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1987
- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds reached $\$ 138.1$ billion.
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## Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1983-1987
(Seasonally adjusted)



## Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

December 1987
With moderate to strong gains recorded in December, seasonally adjusted shipments, inventories and orders of Canadian manufacturers posted record highs. By the close of 1987, monthly shipments surpassed $\$ 23$ billion for the first time, while inventories were approaching $\$ 35$ billion.

Increases in eight of the last nine months have pushed inventories to a record level. But despite the increasing trend for inventories owned, the ratio of total inventory owned to shipments has fallen to an all-time low. Stronger gains for shipments than for inventories during the last half of 1987 led to this result.

## Highlights

## Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of shipments increased $1.1 \%$ in December to a level of $\$ 23,139$ million. Continuous increases recorded since April 1987 pushed monthly shipments to a new high.
- New orders also reached a record high with an increase of $0.8 \%$ from November. New orders have increased an average of about $1 \%$ per month since March 1987.
(continued on page 4)
- Inventories owned by manufacturers increased $1.0 \%$ to $\$ 34,822$ million in December. Following decreases in the first three months of 1987, increases in eight of the last nine months pushed inventories to a record level in December.
- The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments fell to a record low of $1.50: 1$ for the second time in the last three months. During the first eight months of 1987, the ratio remained relatively stable around 1.57:1, while an average of $1.51: 1$ has been recorded for the last four months of the year.
- The unfilled orders backlog, at $\$ 24,866$ million, increased $0.4 \%$ in December. This increase continued the upward trend experienced since April 1987.
total value of shipments for 1987 was - $\$ 261.7$ billion, $4.7 \%$ higher than the 1986 total. An increase of $2.2 \%$ was recorded between 1985 and 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.
The December 1987 issue of Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries ( $31-001, \$ 16.50 / \$ 165$ ) will be available in about three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information about this release, please contact Peter Hewer (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

## Not Seasonally Adjusted

- Manufacturers shipments in December were estimated at $\$ 21,996$ million, $9.4 \%$ higher than the December 1986 level. The

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries Based on 1983 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks (millions of dollars)

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dec. } \\ 1987 \mathrm{p} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 19875 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1986 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Not adjusted for seasonal variation |  |  |  |
| Shipments - Total | 21,995.8 | 23,097.0 | 23,645.0 | 20,102.0 |
| New orders - Total | 21,644.0 | 23,039.4 | 23,439.5 | 19,828.8 |
| Unfilled orders - Total | 24,221.1 | 24,572.9 | 24,630.5 | 23,529.0 |
| Inventory owned - Total | 34,374.0 | 34,277.6 | 33,974.7 | 32,934.1 |
|  | Adjusted for seasonal variation |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders - Total | $23,238.4$ | 23,047.2 | 22,591.2 | 21,380.1 |
| Unfilled orders - Total | $24,866.3$ | 24,766.8 | 24,617.6 | 24,110.7 |
| Inventory owned - Total | 34,822.0 | 34,485.1 | 34,121.2 | 33,369.3 |
| Ratio of total inventories to shipments | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1.57 |

[^0]
## Break and Enter Offences, Rates per 100,000 Population, Canada, 1962-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, annual catalogue no. 85-205.

## Break and Enter in Canada 1962-1986

Break and enter offences reported to the police increased steadily over a 20 -year period before peaking in 1981 at 1,509 per 100,000 population. The rate then declined $7 \%$ between 1981 and 1985, followed by a slight increase to 1,427 per 100,000 in 1986.

The majority of break and enter incidents involve illegal entry into private dwellings. In 1986, $60 \%$ of the total 365,140 incidents reported to the police involved residences, $28 \%$ involved business premises and $12 \%$ involved boxcars, lockers and unattached garages.

## Highlights

- Residential break and entry resulted in over $\$ 170$ million in claims to insurance companies for property loss and damage.
- In 1986, the highest rates of reported break and enter occurred in the Northwest Territories ( 3,357 ), British Columbia $(2,168)$, the Yukon $(2,074)$ and Manitoba $(1,910)$ while Newfoundland (689) and Prince Edward Island (837) had the lowest rates.
- Among 17 major cities, the highest rates of break and enter in 1986 occurred in Vancouver $(3,218)$, Victoria $(3,166)$ and Regina ( 2,902 ) while St. John's (874), Toronto $(1,031)$ and Fredericton $(1,082)$ had the lowest rates.
- The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey in seven cities found that homes unoccupied for all or part of the day, lowrise apartment buildings and duplexes had the highest rates of break and enter.
- Almost one-half of all break and enter incidents occurred during the daytime. Thirty-seven percent occurred during a weekday and $8 \%$ during a week-end day.
- Thirty-six percent of break and enter victims did not report the incident to the police. Reasons given most frequently for not reporting break and enter to the police were that the incident was "too minor" or "the police couldn't do anything about it".
(continued on page 6)

Along with the increase in break and enter rates over the past 25 years, many important social changes also took place. Trends toward smaller families, an increase in single-parent families and a growth in the number of married women participating in the labour force have meant that many dwellings are unoccupied during the day. In addition, the growing availability of consumer goods makes break and enter a more profitable crime.

The Juristat Bulletin, Break and Enter in Canada, 1962-1986, Vol. 8 No. 1 will be available shortly (85-002, $\$ 2 / \$ 10$ ).

For more detailed information about this release contact Joanne M. Lacroix (613-9516643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, or Lyne BelangerPare (613-951-8292), Communications Division.

## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

December 1987

## Highlights

## Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, December sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres ( $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ ), down $2.3 \%$ from November. This represents the seventh decrease of the year. But despite this decline, cumulative sales for 1987 rose $3.0 \%$ above those in 1986.
- Three of the four main products contributed to the December decline. Motor gasoline sales, down $1.2 \%$, posted their seventh decrease of the year. Light fuel oil sales, down marginally by $0.1 \%$, registered a third consecutive decline while heavy fuel sales dropped $17.6 \%$ following a gain of $6.8 \%$ in November. Following back-to-back declines in October and November, diesel fuel sales rebounded in December, rising $1.7 \%$ over the previous month.


## Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in December decreased 0.7\% from December 1986, recording a volume of 7.3 million $\mathrm{m}^{3}$
sold. This represents their first decrease since January 1987. Results for the main products were mixed. Light fuel sales continued to follow a downward trend, registering a decline of $11.6 \%$. A lower level of imports led to a drop of $17.2 \%$ in sales of heavy fuel oil, the first since June. Motor gasoline and diesel sales maintained their patterns of growth, posting gains of $0.9 \%$ and $6.3 \%$ respectively.
- On an annual basis, 1987 total sales rose $2.8 \%$ over those in 1986. Within this total, heavy fuel climbed $9.8 \%$, diesel fuel and motor gasoline rose $5.3 \%$ and $1.1 \%$ respectively, while light fuel sales fell $10.4 \%$.
(see table on page 8)
Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1987 issue of Refined Petroleum Products (45-004, $\$ 16.50 / \$ 165$ ) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information about this release contact Gerard O'Connor (613-9513562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Dec. '87/ |
| Nov. '87 |  |  |  |  |  |

Adjusted for seasonal variation

| Total, all products | 6910.5 | 6738.0 | 6828.5 | 6673.4 | -2.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main products: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor gasoline | 2833.7 | 2715.6 | 2833.1 | 2799.4 | -1.2 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 1371.0 | 1358.8 | 1338.8 | 1361.8 | 1.7 |
| Light fuel oil | 546.4 | 519.6 | 504.6 | 503.9 | -0.1 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 679.3 | 602.2 | 643.3 | 530.3 | -17.6 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 1987p } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1986 \end{gathered}$ | Total <br> Jan.-Dec. <br> 1986 | Total Jan.-Dec. 1987 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cum. }{ }^{87} 87 \\ \text { Cum. } 86 \end{gathered}$ |

Not adjusted for seasonal variation

| Total, all products | $\mathbf{7 2 5 2 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 0 3 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 9 7 4 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 1 8 2 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main products: | 2864.6 | 2838.9 | 32864.6 | 33226.7 | 1.1 |
| Motor gasoline | 1319.2 | 1241.5 | 14955.5 | 15745.3 | 5.3 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 934.7 | 1057.1 | 7023.2 | 6294.1 | -10.4 |
| Light fuel oil | 688.8 | 832.3 | 6332.4 | 6952.5 | 9.8 |
| Heavy fuel oil |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1976-1987

(1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.
(2) Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.
(3) Includes venture capital investments.

## Trusteed Pension Funds <br> Third Quarter 19871

## Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the third quarter of 1987 was estimated at $\$ 138.1$ billion, up $2.5 \%$ from the previous quarter and $13.7 \%$ from the amount held one year earlier. Year-to-year increases in assets, at the end of the third quarter, have ranged between $13.7 \%$ and $21.2 \%$ since the third quarter of 1977, resulting in an overall growth of just over $400 \%$ during that period. Viewed in constant 1981 dollars (i.e. adjusted to account for inflation), the assets grew by more than $140 \%$ between 1977 and 1987.

[^2]- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two most prominent investment vehicles, accounting for $48 \%$ and $28 \%$ of total assets respectively. The proportion held in bonds has remained relatively stable in recent years, while the percentage invested in stocks is up from a low of $18.8 \%$ in 1979. Mortgage holdings at the end of the third quarter of 1987 represented an all-time low of $5.0 \%$ of the total assets; this proportion has been steadily declining from the $13.4 \%$ high of 1977 and 1978.


## Income and Expenditures

- The total income of these funds in the third quarter of 1987 was estimated at $\$ 5.5$ billion, while total expenditures were $\$ 1.9$ billion. Net cash flow, the difference between income and expenditures, amounted to $\$ 3.6$ billion.
(continued on page 10)
- Income of trusteed pension funds was $9.0 \%$ higher than in the same quarter of the previous year, following increases of $22.3 \%$ and $11.5 \%$ in 1985 and 1986 respectively. The growth in revenue in recent years has been most affected by the income generated by profit on the sale of securities. As a result of gains in the stock market indexes in recent years, third quarter profit on the sale of securities increased a record $265 \%$ between 1984 and 1985 and grew a further $39 \%$ in 1986. Despite a more modest increase of $9.6 \%$ in 1987, these profits continued to constitute over $20 \%$ of the total revenue, relative to a third quarter high of $7.9 \%$ prior to 1985.
- Other sources of revenue included investment income (accounting for $49 \%$ of the total) and contributions by the employers and employees ( $30 \%$ ).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.
The third quarter 1987 issue of Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds (74-001, $\$ 10 / \$ 40$ ) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

## Data Availability Announcements

## Tobacco Products <br> January 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3,954,519,000 cigarettes in January 1988, a $21.0 \%$ decrease from the $5,002,673,000$ cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987.

Domestic sales in January 1988 totalled $2,191,035,000$ cigarettes, a decrease of $17.5 \%$ from the January 1987 amount of $2,656,111,000$ cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.
The January 1988 issue of Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (32-022, $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$ ) will be released the week of February 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning the contents of this release contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## Quarterly Demographic Statistics, Canada, Provinces and Territories July-September 1987

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at October 1, 1987 as well as figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter July-September 1987 are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1 ; immigration, matrices 2,3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4,5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982. These estimates will appear in the publication Quarterly Demographic Statistics, catalogue No. 91-002, in the next few weeks.

For more information, contact either the nearest regional reference centre, or for vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

## Steel Ingots

Week Ending February 13, 1988
Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 13, 1988 totalled 284417 tonnes, a decrease of $0.2 \%$ from the preceding week's total of 285004 tonnes but up $0.4 \%$ from the year-earlier level of 283303 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 1815674 tonnes, an increase of $1.4 \%$ from 1791084 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For further information about this release contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Railroad Rolling Stock Industry 1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261 ) totalled $\$ 1,027.7$ million, down $14.3 \%$ from $\$ 1,199.8$ million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563 and to be released in catalogue 41-251B 3261. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information about this release contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Publications Released

Small Business Profiles Series (61-601 to 61-614) outlined on front page.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vo: 20, No. 2. Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $\$ 8.50 / \$ 85$; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

The Consumer Price Index, January 1988. Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:
\$9.50/\$95).

Profiles - Census Tracts, Winnipeg: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-173 (Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).

Reference - Products and Services, 1986 Census - Final Edition. Catalogue number 99-103E
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16.50).

## How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Toll free service: $1-800-565-7192$

## Quebec

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Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1 X4
Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region
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Local calls: 753-4888
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number given for Ontario residents.

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Yukon and Northern B.C.
Zenith 08913



[^0]:    p Preliminary figures.
    $r$ Revised figures.

[^1]:    p Preliminary figures.
    $r$ Revised.

[^2]:    1 Based on a survey of 223 funds, which constitute approximately $6 \%$ of all trusteed pension funds and hold almost $87 \%$ of the total assets.

