

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 10, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

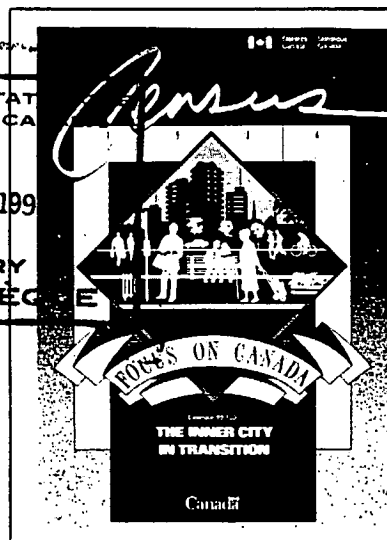
- **Help-wanted Index, December 1989** 2
The preliminary Help-wanted Index declined to 135 in December. All regions contributed to the decline in the national index.
- **Focus on Canada - The Inner City in Transition, 1986 Census** 4
The population of inner cities increased for the first time since 1951 - up 5% between 1981 and 1986.

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Focus on Canada - The Inner City in Transition 1986 Census

Focus on Canada - The Inner City in Transition examines the changing characteristics of residents in inner cities and suburban areas over a 35-year period, using census data from 1951 to 1986. In this study, an inner city is defined as the core of a metropolitan area, including the site of the earliest development of the city, the "central business district", and the surrounding areas of mixed land uses. *The Inner City in Transition* examines the inner cities of 12 metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa-Hull, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Quebec City, Halifax, Saskatoon, Regina, and Saint John.

A shift in the trend of decreasing inner city populations occurred during the 1981-1986 period. Between 1981 and 1986, the inner city populations of all but two of these 12 census metropolitan areas rose. Saskatoon showed the largest increase, with the inner city population rising almost 14% between 1981 and 1986. Toronto followed, with an increase of close to 12% for the same period. Only Montreal and Saint John experienced a decrease in their inner city populations. Montreal's inner city population dropped by less than 1%, while Saint John's decreased by 4%.



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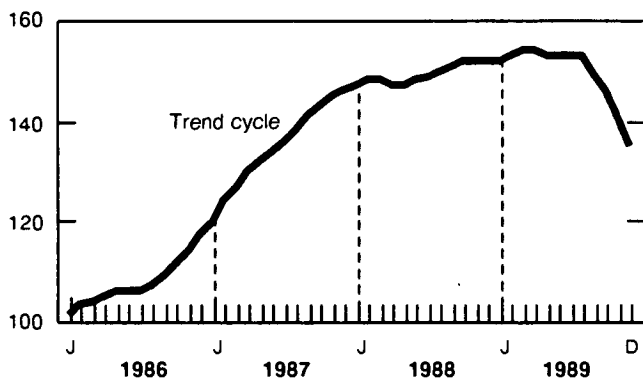
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

December 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights - Trend-cycle Estimates - Preliminary

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) declined for the fourth consecutive month, falling from 153 in August to 135 in December 1989. While all regions contributed to the decline, the decreases were most pronounced in Quebec and in the Atlantic provinces.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, the seasonally adjusted data are smoothed using a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average. However, users who require data which include the month-to-month irregularities may obtain seasonally adjusted data on request.

The reader should note that the three most recent values are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Changes in the weights of the moving average and the addition of more recent observations may change the direction of the trend.

Changes by region:

- After reaching 206 in July, the Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces started to decrease in August, falling to 178 in December 1989.
- The Quebec index remained virtually stable at 176 for the first half of 1989. It started to decrease in July, reaching 140 in December.
- The Ontario Help-wanted Index remained unchanged at 180 between February 1988 and January 1989. Since February 1989 the index has been declining, to 148 in December.
- After reaching 92 in September 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces declined for the third consecutive month, to 83 in December.
- The Help-wanted Index for British Columbia was revised significantly when data for December became available. After showing strong increases during the first half of 1989 (from 114 in January to 130 in June), the index started to decline in September. In December a level of 124 was recorded.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Andre Picard (613-951-4044) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4045).
Labour Division. □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 10), Canada and Regions – Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	195	177	174	89	123
April	154	200	176	170	89	126
May	153	200	176	167	88	129
June	153	205	176	164	88	130
July	153	206	175	162	90	130
August	153	204	174	160	91	130
September	149	198	169	157	92	128
October	146	191	162	154	90	127
November	140	184	152	151	87	125
December	135	178	140	148	83	124

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition

1986 Census

In general, inner-city populations have a high concentration of elderly persons and an under-representation of children when compared with the population in outer metropolitan areas. In 1986, only 9% of inner-city population was under age 15, compared with 20% in the outlying areas. Persons 65 years and over represented 15% of inner-city residents but only 10% of those in outlying areas.

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition focuses on the historical and contemporary differences between inner cities and suburban areas. Information on family composition, education, occupation, income, and housing is presented in the text and illustrated by a variety of maps, charts, and tables.

Highlights include:

- In the inner cities of Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and Regina, more than three-fifths of the households in 1986 were composed of persons living alone, compared with less than one-quarter in the outlying areas.
- In 1986, 22% of families in inner cities were lone-parent families, compared with only 14% in the outlying areas.
- In 1986, immigrants constituted 30% of the inner city population, compared with 22% of the population in outlying areas.

- In 1971, there were only two metropolitan areas (Toronto and Montreal) where the proportion of the inner-city population having some university education was more than one and a half times larger than in the outlying areas. By 1986, this occurred in five metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Edmonton, and Quebec City.
- Between 1970 and 1985, the difference in incomes between inner-city and suburb families widened. In 1970, the median income of inner-city families was 70% of that of families living in outlying areas. By 1985, it had dropped to 62%.
- The rate of homeownership is much lower in inner cities than in outer metropolitan areas. In 1986, only 14% of inner-city dwellings were owner-occupied, compared to 57% of the dwellings in outlying areas.
- The average value of owner-occupied dwellings for inner cities as a whole was \$140,300 in 1986, compared with \$108,300 in the remainder of metropolitan areas.

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition (98-123, \$10) is one of 16 publications in the *Focus on Canada Series*. This series highlights social trends and issues based on information from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition (98-123, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on today's release or about other titles in the *Focus on Canada Series*, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

November 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,516 million in November 1989, up 5.0% over the November 1988 level of \$1,444 million.

Cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1989 totalled \$11,575 million, an increase of 4.4% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Department store sales during November 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from November 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$20.5 million (+ 1.0%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$9.5 million (-1.8%);
- Nova Scotia, \$57.7 million (+ 2.8%);
- New Brunswick, \$37.2 million (+ 0.4%);
- Quebec, \$268.4 million (+ 4.0%);
- Ontario, \$643.7 million (+ 6.3%);
- Manitoba, \$64.5 million (+ 4.0%);
- Saskatchewan, \$43.8 million (+ 0.9%);
- Alberta, \$165.7 million (+ 4.2%);
- British Columbia, \$205.3 million (+ 6.2%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$64.1 million (+ 9.2%);
- Edmonton, \$72.2 million (+ 1.3%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$31.4 million (+ 1.7%);
- Hamilton, \$46.0 million (+ 4.5%);
- Montreal, \$148.1 million (+ 1.6%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$69.8 million (+ 5.4%);
- Quebec City, \$37.0 million (+ 2.6%);
- Toronto, \$246.7 million (+ 3.5%);
- Vancouver, \$115.9 million (+ 5.8%);
- Winnipeg, \$58.7 million (+ 4.0%).

Note to Users:

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of January 22, 1990.

Order the November 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad 613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

November 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in November 1989 was 219 057 tonnes, down 8% from the 237 575 tonnes milled in November 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 7% to 163 058 tonnes in November 1989, from 175 866 tonnes in November 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for November 1989 totalled 123 223 tonnes, down 4% from the 128 254 tonnes crushed in November 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 5% to 48 214 tonnes, from 50 950 tonnes in November 1988. Meal production decreased 3% to 70 823 tonnes, from 72 947 tonnes in November 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 35% to 106 257 tonnes in 1989, from 78 671 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 41% to 19 071 tonnes in November 1989, from 13 447 tonnes in November 1988. Meal production also increased, up 37% to 82 783 tonnes, from 60 420 tonnes in November 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Housing Starts and Completions, October 1989.
Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:
\$16.40/\$164).

Focus on Canada - The Inner City in Transition,
Census 1986.

Catalogue number 98-123
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching
Staff at Canadian Universities, 1989-90 Preliminary.
Catalogue number 81-258P

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

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