



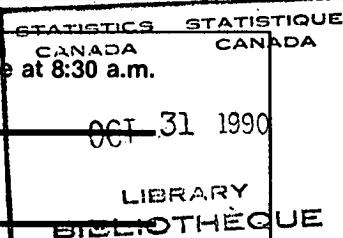
The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Wednesday, October 31, 1990

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

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The economy declined sharply in August after having been stalled since December 1989.
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Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$519.03, up 6.0% over a year earlier.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1990** 9
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, decreased 2.0% to 972,000 in August.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, September 1990** 11
The RMPI rose 10.3% due to a large increase in crude oil prices.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, September 1990** 12
The IPPI rose 0.7% in September, pushing the annual rate to 0.6% after six months of negative annual rate of change.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry August 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Economic growth turned clearly negative in August, when Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1986 prices, fell 0.5%. This was the largest monthly decline since March 1986, and left production in August a meagre 0.2% above August of last year. Output in July and August averaged 0.2% below that of the second quarter. Goods production fell 1.3% in August, while services output edged down 0.1%. Excluding manufacturers of iron and steel, whose production was cut by strike activity, GDP declined 0.3% in August.

Goods-producing Industries

The 1.3% drop in goods production followed a flat July. Construction and manufacturing accounted for most of the decline. Utilities, agriculture and fishing posted small increases.

Construction output fell 3.2% in August, the largest of four consecutive declines which left output almost 10% below April, and at its lowest level since November 1988. As in previous months, the downward momentum was concentrated in residential construction which tumbled 10.3% in August to a level more than 25% below that of April. Although single-dwelling activity accounted for most of the decline, apartments and doubles also fell. Non-residential construction dipped 1.2% due to reduced activity on commercial projects.

Construction-related industries such as forestry, manufacturers of cement, concrete, and wood products, and retailers of furniture and appliances also recorded lower output in August. Considering the declines in construction output, forestry had been surprisingly firm through June, but fell 4.3% in August following a drop of 2.0% in July.

Declines in manufacturing industries such as primary metals, paper, chemicals and electrical products were only partly offset by increases in transportation equipment, petroleum refining and machinery industries.

Output of primary metals fell 16.2% following gains of 4.8% in July and 6.0% in June, as production of iron and steel plunged 33.8% in August when strike activity was initiated.

Production of paper and allied products dropped 1.8% following a 2.0% increase in July. A large decline in newsprint was partially offset by higher production of other paper products.

Manufacturers of motor vehicles boosted output by 4.8% in August following a similar increase in July. These gains occurred just prior to a strike called in September. Production of parts was not as firm as assemblies, increasing 1.8% in August following a decline in July.

A 4.3% increase in petroleum refining followed the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and was the first gain since March 1990. Production nevertheless remained 5.7% below its peak in March.

Services-producing Industries

Output of services edged down 0.1% in August following positive but declining growth in June (0.2%) and July (0.1%). Declines in community, business and personal services, wholesale and retail trade, and transportation were not quite offset by gains in communications, and finance, insurance and real estate.

Lower activity in amusement and accommodation services led a 0.2% decline in community, business and personal services. Output by hotels and restaurants slipped to its lowest level since September 1989 following several months of declining tourism.

Wholesale trade slid 0.5% in August to a level 6.1% below its February 1990 peak. Sales of machinery and equipment, lumber, and hardware declined while petroleum and motor vehicle sales rose. Retail trade fell 0.3% in August as purchases of motor vehicles and furniture and appliances were curtailed while auto parts and food sales gained.

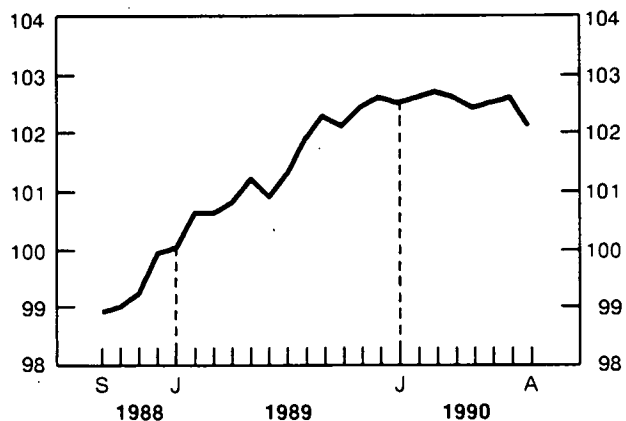
Output by the transportation and storage industry fell 0.4% in August. Lower railway shipments, especially of coal and grain, and a decline in truck transport more than offset a gain in water transport. Lower activity by grain elevators also contributed to the weakness in this industry.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

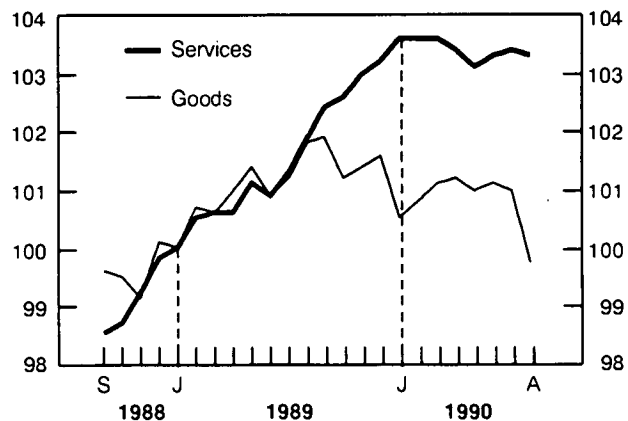
Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



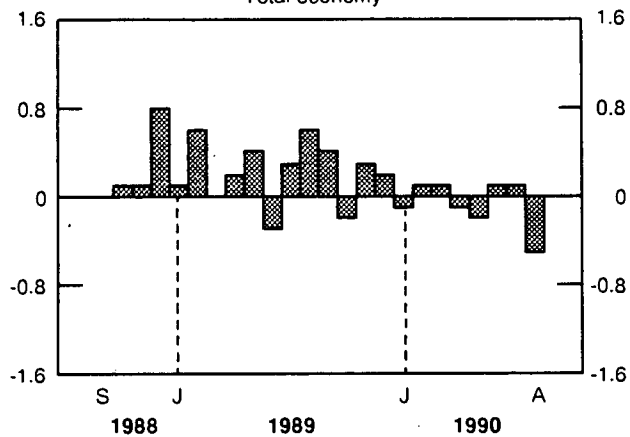
Goods and Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



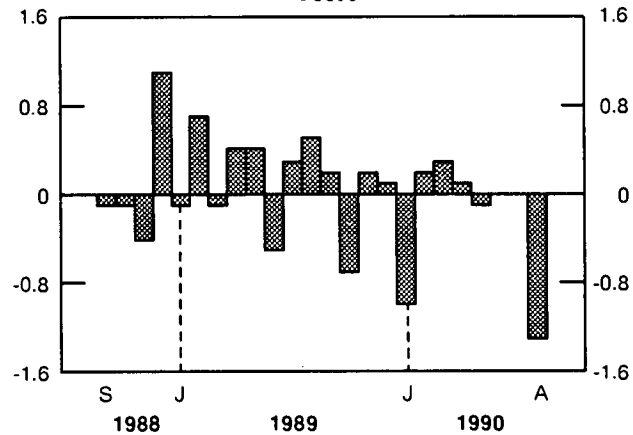
% change

Total economy



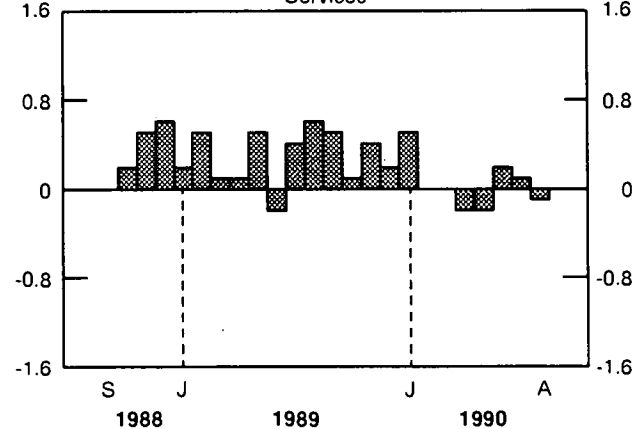
% change

Goods



% change

Services



Following several consecutive monthly increases, output of the communications industry gained a further 0.9% in August. Increased postal activity and telephone calling contributed most to the growth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.
Order the August 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic*

Product by Industry (15-001, \$12.10/\$121), scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1989	1990			
	August	May	June	July	August
Total Economy	508,475.9	511,142.3	511,692.8	512,125.3	509,489.9
Business Sector	419,878.3	420,627.5	421,010.0	421,244.5	418,667.9
Goods:	178,190.6	176,909.6	176,945.6	176,918.1	174,594.0
Agriculture	9,825.1	10,437.6	10,503.6	10,531.2	10,610.4
Fishing and Trapping	1,023.9	1,112.4	1,099.2	1,112.4	1,134.0
Logging Industry	2,723.4	2,702.4	2,731.2	2,677.2	2,562.0
Mining Industries	19,639.5	19,711.2	19,551.6	19,695.6	19,560.0
Manufacturing Industries	95,769.1	92,768.0	93,468.8	94,042.5	92,809.2
Construction Industries	33,172.3	34,423.2	33,930.0	33,096.0	32,035.2
Other Utility Industries	16,037.3	15,754.8	15,661.2	15,763.2	15,883.2
Services:	241,687.7	243,717.9	244,064.4	244,326.4	244,073.9
Transportation and Storage	23,022.3	22,714.8	22,728.0	22,447.2	22,362.0
Communication Industries	17,577.5	18,783.6	18,974.4	19,092.0	19,268.4
Wholesale Trade	28,230.9	27,462.0	27,338.4	27,201.6	27,074.4
Retail Trade	31,839.7	31,008.0	31,136.4	31,227.6	31,123.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	79,734.9	79,734.0	79,768.8	80,083.2	80,122.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	61,282.4	64,015.5	64,118.4	64,274.8	64,123.1
Non-business Sector	88,597.6	90,514.8	90,682.8	90,880.8	90,822.0
Goods:	946.7	939.6	920.4	925.2	906.0
Services:	87,650.9	89,575.2	89,762.4	89,955.6	89,916.0
Government Service Industry	32,749.9	33,337.2	33,398.4	33,451.2	33,398.4
Community and Personal Services	51,840.8	53,142.0	53,268.0	53,400.0	53,413.2
Other Services	3,060.2	3,096.0	3,096.0	3,104.4	3,104.4
Other Aggregations:					
Goods Producing Industries	179,137.3	177,849.2	177,866.0	177,843.3	175,500.0
Services Producing Industries	329,338.6	333,293.1	333,826.8	334,282.0	333,989.9
Industrial Production	132,392.6	129,173.6	129,602.0	130,426.5	129,158.4
Non-durable Manufacturing	44,161.5	43,482.8	43,359.2	43,667.7	43,497.6
Durable Manufacturing	51,607.6	49,285.2	50,109.6	50,374.8	49,311.6

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary August 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$519.03, an increase of 0.8% from July. Earnings increased by 6.0%² (\$29.47) from August 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,185,000, down 25,000 (-0.3%) from the July 1990 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the eighth consecutive month and was 239,000 (-2.3%) lower than in August 1989.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

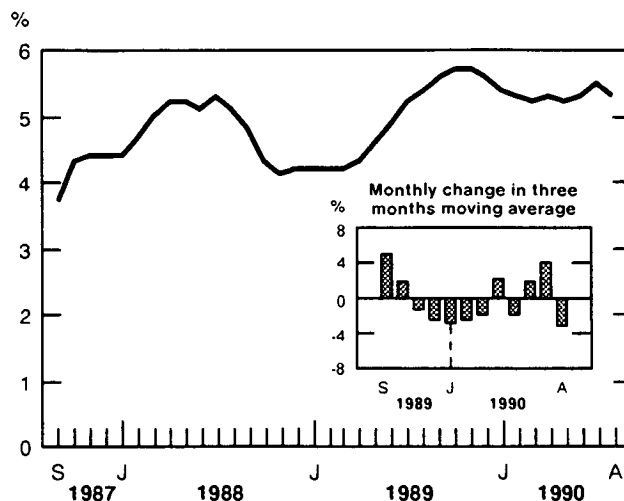
- In August, the year-over-year growth in earnings was 5.9% in the goods-producing industries. Earnings have grown between 5.1% and 6.2% since April 1989.
- Increases in construction (7.1%) and in manufacturing (5.7%) led the earnings growth in the goods-producing industries.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries was 6.7% in August.
- The year-over-year growth in earnings in finance, insurance and real estate (+2.1%) remained the weakest of all service-producing industries.
- Earnings growth in transportation, communication and other utilities accelerated for the fifth consecutive month, from 1.7% in March to 5.8% in August.

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries has fallen for nine consecutive months and was down 7.5% from August 1989. While all industries contributed to this decline, manufacturing accounted for nearly three-quarters of the drop.

Three months moving average of the year-over-year percent change in average weekly earnings

Industrial Aggregate - Canada



- Compared to last year, employment in service-producing industries fell by 0.4%. This was the second consecutive month of year-over-year decrease and followed eight months of generally decelerating growth.
- Commercial services³ showed a year-over-year decline in employment (-4.1%) for the seventh consecutive month. Services to business management, personal services and accommodation and food services contributed to the August decline.
- Non-commercial services³ showed the strongest employment growth of all industries.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

³ Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.

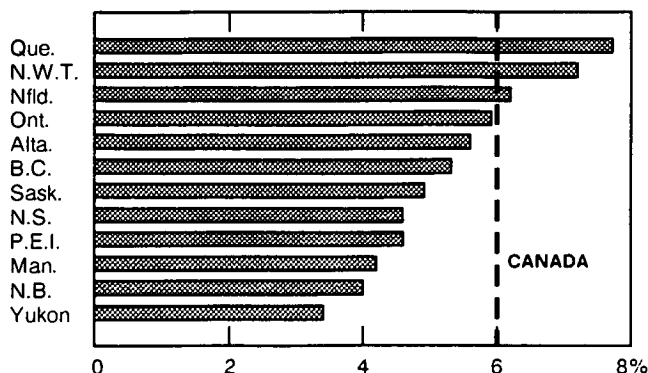
Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In August 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 32.3, down from 32.7 a year ago.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.6 in the goods-producing industries and 29.1 in the service-producing industries. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.7 in the goods-producing industries and 29.4 in the service-producing industries in August of last year.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.75, up 5.1% from a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at \$15.10 in the goods-producing industries and \$11.20 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Only Prince Edward Island (2.0%), Saskatchewan (0.8%), Alberta (0.5%) and British Columbia (1.1%) recorded year-over-year increases in employment.
- Year-over-year employment growth in British Columbia (+1.1%) decelerated for the fourth consecutive month. The year-over-year growth is now at its lowest since January 1988.
- Newfoundland recorded its largest year-over-year change in earnings (+6.2%) since January 1989.
- Growth in earnings in Quebec (+7.7%) experienced a sixth consecutive month of acceleration.

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings August 1989 – August 1990



Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The August 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

⁴ Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

August 1990

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	August 1990 ^p	July 1990 ^r	August 1989	August 1990/1989	January- August 1990/1989	January- December 1989/1988
	Thousands		Year-over-year % change			
Industrial aggregate	10,184.5	10,209.5	10,423.2	-2.3	-0.5	2.3
Goods-producing industries	2,599.6	2,599.8	2,809.0	-7.5	-4.0	1.6
Forestry	61.5	62.1	69.6	-11.6	-12.8	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	149.2	151.2	155.3	-3.9	-3.1	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,829.9	1,835.0	1,981.6	-7.7	-5.1	0.8
Construction	558.9	551.5	602.4	-7.2	1.5	6.6
Service-producing industries	7,584.9	7,609.7	7,614.2	-0.4	0.7	2.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	853.3	861.0	857.8	-0.5	3.1	3.4
Trade	1,868.1	1,866.1	1,879.5	-0.6	0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	657.7	650.7	651.1	1.0	0.7	0.4
Community, business and personal services	3,484.5	3,503.6	3,507.4	-0.7	0.1	3.4
Public administration	721.3	728.3	718.5	0.4	1.7	2.7
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	154.2	157.4	159.8	-3.5	2.7	2.9
Prince Edward Island	41.1	40.7	40.3	2.0	0.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	303.8	304.4	307.4	-1.2	1.1	4.9
New Brunswick	236.2	232.3	236.7	-0.2	0.6	3.4
Quebec	2,464.1	2,486.3	2,580.5	-4.5	-1.9	1.0
Ontario	4,154.8	4,164.1	4,281.4	-3.0	-1.7	2.3
Manitoba	385.1	389.3	388.0	-0.7	-1.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	300.2	296.5	297.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Alberta	986.0	979.5	981.1	0.5	2.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,128.0	1,127.8	1,116.1	1.1	3.3	4.5
Yukon	10.8	10.9	12.4	-12.6	-3.6	6.8
Northwest Territories	20.2	20.4	21.7	-7.0	0.3	2.1

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

* all employees

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

August 1990

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	August 1990 ^p	July 1990 ^r	August 1989	August 1990/1989	January- August 1990/1989	January- December 1989/1988
	dollars		Year-over-year % change			
Industrial aggregate	519.03	515.14	489.56	6.0	5.2	5.0
Goods-producing industries	627.20	620.13	592.52	5.9	5.6	5.4
Forestry	613.22	617.08	618.30	-0.8	2.8	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	857.66	847.68	820.43	4.5	6.0	6.5
Manufacturing	602.59	595.97	569.93	5.7	5.4	5.1
Construction	647.78	638.47	605.08	7.1	6.4	6.3
Service-producing industries	481.95	479.27	451.57	6.7	5.5	4.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	668.31	659.53	631.48	5.8	2.3	4.1
Trade	378.55	377.48	361.39	4.7	5.1	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	545.13	543.01	533.70	2.1	2.9	4.2
Community, business and personal services	441.31	440.98	406.58	8.5	6.7	4.9
Public administration	668.07	654.25	617.92	8.1	6.9	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	490.42	488.29	461.67	6.2	2.8	4.9
Prince Edward Island	419.14	416.84	400.90	4.5	6.6	5.6
Nova Scotia	457.00	460.24	437.09	4.6	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	462.91	463.15	445.16	4.0	5.1	5.1
Quebec	508.88	504.26	472.70	7.7	5.0	4.2
Ontario	543.92	540.19	513.70	5.9	5.6	5.5
Manitoba	468.51	462.05	449.43	4.2	4.7	5.5
Saskatchewan	447.17	447.29	426.29	4.9	4.3	3.5
Alberta	518.42	514.71	490.74	5.6	5.5	4.7
British Columbia	517.91	511.78	492.04	5.3	4.8	5.4
Yukon	615.56	596.05	595.44	3.4	8.0	5.2
Northwest Territories	719.78	704.67	671.25	7.2	5.6	6.9

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

^{*} for all employees

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

August 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

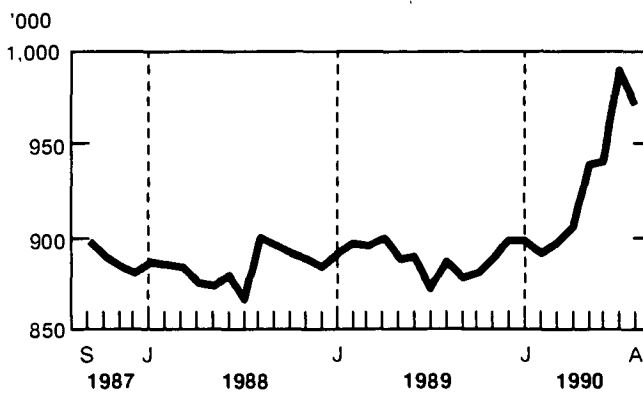
- For the week ended August 18, 1990, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 972,000, down 2.0% from the previous month.
- Between July and August, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased in Prince Edward Island (-6.3%), Quebec (-5.1%), Manitoba (-4.3%), Newfoundland (-3.8%), Saskatchewan (-3.3%), Nova Scotia (-1.5%), and Alberta (-1.4%). It increased in the Northwest Territories (3.7%) and the Yukon (1.3%). There was little change in the other provinces.
- In August, total benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) remained virtually unchanged at \$1,138 million while the number of benefit weeks increased 1.4% to 4.9 million.

Unadjusted

- In August 1990, the number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,007,000, up 9.3% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 15.2% to 472,000, and the number of female beneficiaries increased 4.6% to 535,000.
- Benefits paid during August totalled \$1,048 million², up 13.1% from August 1989. Since January 1990, \$9,021 million has been paid to beneficiaries, an 11.5% increase over the same period last year. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 7.4% to \$230.45, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 3.8% to 39.1 million.
- A total of 254,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in August, up 11.7% from the same month a year

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



earlier. Since the beginning of 1990, 2,179,000 claims have been received, an increase of 11.2% compared with the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The July 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147), containing data for June, July and August 1990 will be available in November 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries. □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	August 1990	July 1990	June 1990	August 1989	August 1990/ July 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted				% change
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,138,102	1,136,958	1,088,871	969,092	0.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,859	4,790	4,737	4,501	1.4
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	972^p	991^p	941^r	887	-2.0
	August 1990	July 1990	June 1990	August 1989	August 1990/1989
	Unadjusted				% change
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,048,382	962,792	918,919	927,187	13.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,593	4,270	4,094	4,372	5.0
Average weekly benefit (\$)	228.27	225.46	224.44	212.07	7.6
Claims received (000)	254	317	254	227	11.7
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,007 ^p	1,004 ^p	981 ^r	921	9.3
Regular benefits	879 ^p	880 ^p	833 ^r	805	9.2
	January to August				% change
	1990		1989		1990/1989
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	9,021,245		8,091,722		11.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	39,146		37,696		3.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	230.45		214.66		7.4
Claims received (000)	2,179		1,959		11.2
Beneficiaries -					
Year-to-date average (000)	1,128^p		1,075		5.0

p Preliminary figures
r Revised figures

Raw Materials Price Index

September 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) rose 10.3% between August and September 1990 to a preliminary level of 118.5. This is the largest monthly increase since the RMPI was introduced in 1977. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 0.9%. Of seven components of the RMPI, three rose in September and four fell. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 36.8%, as a result of an estimated 39.4% increase in the index for crude mineral oil in September. These monthly jumps are the largest recorded for each index.
- The non-ferrous metals index was up by 1.2%. Prices increased for concentrates of copper (1.0%), nickel (1.3%) and for aluminum materials (8.9%).
- The vegetable products index decreased by 1.0% as grain and oilseed prices continued to decline by 4.6% and 1.9% respectively.
- The animal and animal products index was down by 1.7%. Lower prices were recorded for red meat animals: cattle for slaughter (-0.9%), calves for slaughter (-5.0%), hogs (-10.9%) and sheep and lambs (-10.1%).

Annual Change

Between September 1989 and September 1990, the RMPI increased by 11.8%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 0.5%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 41.8%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 44.6%. During 1981, annual percentage changes were similar, sometimes larger. This year, prices have risen more suddenly, though; the increase in crude oil prices since June was 60.0%.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (15.1%), cattle for slaughter (2.2%) and fish (12.5%) were largely responsible for the animal and animal products index to have risen by 4.4%.
- The vegetable products index declined 9.6% as a result of lower prices for grains (-17.8%), oilseeds (-1.7%), and unrefined sugar (-18.5%). A partially offsetting effect came from higher prices for cocoa, coffee and tea (9.9%).
- The wood index decreased 2.5% as prices declined for both of its components: logs and bolts (-2.6%) and pulpwood (-1.9%).
- The ferrous materials index was down (-3.3%) as both of its components decreased: iron ore by 0.8% and iron and steel scrap by 5.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The September 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18/182) will be available towards the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index September 1990 ¹	% Change	
			September 1990/ August 1990	September 1990/ 1989
Raw Materials total	100	118.5	10.3	11.8
Mineral fuels	32	137.5	36.8	41.8
Vegetable products	10	95.9	-1.0	-9.6
Animal and animal products	25	105.7	-1.7	4.4
Wood	13	118.5	-2.1	-2.5
Ferrous materials	4	93.6	1.5	-3.3
Non-ferrous metals	13	125.0	1.2	0.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	103.0	-0.3	1.3
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	109.6	-0.9	-0.5

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index September 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose 0.7% to 109.9 in September 1990, from August's revised level of 109.1. This increase, the largest monthly one since February 1990, follows three months of decrease or no change. The largest index increases this month were shown by tobacco and tobacco products (7.8%), followed by petroleum and coal products, estimated at 3.0%, and primary metal products (1.5%). These were partially offset by the decrease in fruits, vegetables, feeds and miscellaneous food products (-0.3%). The 1.9% increase, in September, of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products affected mainly the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (1.2%) and paper and paper products (0.6%) indexes.

Since September 1989, the IPPI has increased 0.6%. Since December 1989, the year-to-year rate had remained negative, except for February (0.1%). The intermediate goods index continued to show a negative, though diminishing, rate of annual change, with -0.4% in September. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, pulp and chemical products which contributed to keep a negative annual rate of change for first-stage goods for a fourteenth consecutive month (-3.1% in September). On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates hovering around 2.5% for the last 12 months,

with 2.3% in September 1990. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.3%.

Highlights

- Following increases of 0.4% and 2.8% in July and August 1990, the primary metal products index rose 1.5% in September. Increases of 7.1% for aluminum products and 2.4% for nickel products led the way. The other non-ferrous metal products component was the only one to show a decrease, down 1.7% due mainly to lower prices for precious metals. The primary metal products index, which showed in January 1990 a year-to-year change of -17.9%, was down by only 1.7% in September, with decreases ranging from 4.9% for aluminum products to 1.0% for iron and steel products. The nickel products index was the only one to rise over the last 12 months, up 4.1%.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 3.0% during the past month, reflecting a general pattern of higher prices for most petroleum products. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 7.3%.
- The tobacco and tobacco products index was up 7.8% this month due chiefly to higher prices for cigarettes (10.4%), cigars and cigarillos (8.9%) and smoking tobacco (7.1%). Over the last 12 months the tobacco products index has risen 13.0%.

- The fruits, vegetables, feeds and miscellaneous food products index edged down 0.3% in September 1990, due mainly to lower prices for fruit (-1.0%) and vegetable (-1.5%) preparations as well as prepared feeds (-1.7%).

The September 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available towards the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index September 1990 ²	September/ August 1990	September 1990/1989
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	109.9	0.7	0.6
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products³	93.6	110.7	0.5	0.3
Intermediate goods	60.4	111.3	0.7	-0.4
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	120.7	1.3	-3.1
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.6	0.5	0.4
Finished goods	39.6	107.8	0.7	2.3
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	112.9	0.1	2.9
Capital equipment	10.4	106.2	0.7	1.7
All other finished goods	19.3	106.1	1.1	2.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.1	0.2	3.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.6	-0.3	-0.1
Beverages	2.0	116.8	0.2	3.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	130.2	7.8	13.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.5	0.3	0.9
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.0	1.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	112.2	-0.1	2.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	107.4	0.0	-3.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.1	0.2	2.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	121.4	0.6	-2.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	121.9	0.2	3.2
Primary metal products	7.7	118.5	1.5	-1.7
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.4	0.1	0.6
Machinery and equipment	4.2	113.8	0.2	1.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	96.6	1.2	-0.2
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.8	0.6	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.6	-0.1	0.8
Petroleum and coal products ³	6.4	98.2	3.0	7.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.1	0.4	-1.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	109.7	0.1	1.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	90.7	4.1	8.0

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Components of Personal Saving 1982-89

Statistics for selected components of personal savings, first released for the period 1961-1987 in the article "Components of Personal Saving", by Barbara Clift, in the November 1988 issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010) have been updated. Revisions for the years 1982-1988 and preliminary estimates for 1989 are presented in the table below.

For further information on this release, contact David McDowell (613-951-3786), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Selected Components of Personal Saving

1982-89	1982	1983	1984	1985
(millions of dollars)				
Total personal saving	46,777	40,303	44,410	42,047
Savings of non-profit institutions	1,421	1,057	772	630
Savings through life insurance	5,312	5,325	6,561	7,516
Savings through trustee pension plans	9,910	10,072	9,986	10,855
Savings through RRSPs ¹	4,300	4,736	5,387	6,180
Savings available or other uses	25,834	19,113	21,704	16,866
	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total personal saving	35,517	33,347	39,127	47,294
Savings of non-profit institutions	229	220	300	477
Savings through life insurance	7,325	7,896	9,934	9,965
Savings through trustee pension plans	10,690	10,578	11,520	12,225
Savings through RRSPs ¹	6,980	8,008	8,935	11,047
Savings available for other uses	10,293	6,645	8,438	13,580

¹ Excludes registered retirement savings plans administered by life insurance companies and self-directed plans.

Electric Power Statistics August 1990

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in August 1990 decreased to 36 171 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 0.9% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 16.8% to 2 072 GWh, while imports climbed from 798 GWh to 1 209 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 306 077 GWh, down 4.6% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 10 481 GWh, were down 37.7%, while imports, at 13 903 GWh, were up 117.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987 - 3999.

The August 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board September 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 729 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1990, a decrease of 28.8% compared to 3 831 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1989.

For January to September 1990, year-to-date shipments amounted to 27 428 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 32 584 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 15.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The September 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613- 951-3531), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway Operating Statistics,
July 1990.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$10.50/\$105.00; United States:
US\$12.60/US\$126.00; Other Countries:
US\$14.70/US\$147.00).

Industry Price Indexes, August 1990.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182.00; United States:
US\$21.80/US\$218.00; Other Countries:
US\$25.50/US\$255.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,
March 1990.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61.00; United States:
US\$7.30/US\$73.00; Other Countries:
US\$8.50/US\$85.00).

How to Order Publications

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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).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is 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.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily, October 31, 1990

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November 1990		
1-6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1990
2-5	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1990
7	Help-Wanted Index	October 1990
8	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1990
9	Labour Force Survey	October 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	September 1990
9	Farm Product Price Index	September 1990
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1990
13	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1990
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1990
16	The Consumer Price Index	October 1990
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	September 1990
21	Retail Trade	September 1990
21	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 1990
22	Wholesale Trade	September 1990
23	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1990
23	Security Transactions with Non-Residents	September 1990
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1990
23	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1990
26	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	August 1990
27	Building Permits	September 1990
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1990
28	Farm Cash Receipts	January - September 1990
28	Net Farm Income	1989
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Third Quarter 1990
30	Canada's Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1990
30	Financial Flow Accounts	Third Quarter 1990
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1990
30	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1990
30	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1990
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1990
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1990
30	Major Release Dates	December 1990

The December 1990 release schedule will be published on November 30, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.