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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1990** 3
Seasonally adjusted operating profits declined 24% in the second quarter of 1990.
- **Canadian Crime Statistics, 1989** 5
In 1989, the violent crime rate increased for the 12th consecutive year, while the property crime rate decreased for the second year in a row.
- **Building Permits, July 1990** 7
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 14.5% in July to \$2,469.8 million, from \$2,887.7 million in June.

(Continued on page 2.)



Canadian Social Trends

The Autumn 1990 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* released today presents a review of changes in the Canadian labour force during the 1980s. Prominent amongst its findings is the fact that the service industries now account for more than two-thirds of all workers.

This issue also contains articles on the 1.8 million Canadians with disabilities in 1986. Other topics covered include a profile of the Indo-Chinese in Canada, an article on the declining number of children in Canada, discussion of the characteristics of young offenders, changes in occupations held by women, and a profile of women in school administration. In addition there is an article containing new information on the characteristics of people who live in cooperative housing across Canada.

Canadian Social Trends (11-008E, 4 issues/\$34) is available from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

Further information is available from the editors (613-951-2560).



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending September 22, 1990	9
Shipments of Household Furniture Products, First and Second Quarters 1990	9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10

MAJOR RELEASES

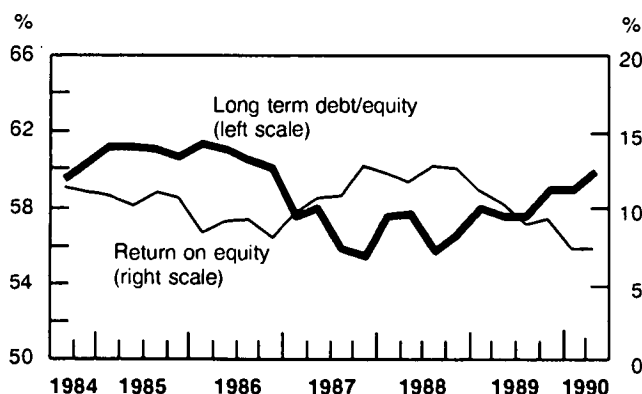
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1990

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Revised estimates for the second quarter of 1990 show that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations fell 24% (\$1.4 billion) to \$4.6 billion. This decrease followed a 4% profit slide in the first quarter of 1990 and decreases averaging 12% in the final three quarters of 1989.

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Sales declined 0.3% for the second consecutive quarter, to a level of \$238.8 billion. Quarterly sales increases averaged 0.7% in 1989 and 2.3% in the 1987-88 period.

The profit decline was widespread as 35 of the 46 industry groups registered lower profits, while only 10 increased and one remained unchanged. The largest operating profit declines were in mineral fuels (\$449 million), paper (\$325 million) and petroleum and coal (\$182 million). The most notable increase in profits occurred in the transportation industry (\$187 million).

Pre-tax corporate profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) were down 4.3% in the second quarter following a 12.4% decline in the first quarter. The current \$9.8 billion level of pre-tax profits is the lowest since the final quarter of 1986 and is well below the high of \$14.3 billion attained in the third quarter of 1988.

Balance Sheet Data Summary - Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 Million (Unadjusted for Seasonality)

Total assets in the second quarter of 1990 increased \$5.4 billion to \$625.2 billion. This followed a \$9.1 billion asset rise in the first quarter, and increases ranging from \$7.3 billion to \$17.8 billion in the 1989 quarters. Inventories declined \$0.9 billion, contributing to the second quarter slowdown in asset growth. This was the first quarterly decline in inventory levels since 1986. Long-term corporate investments increased only \$0.4 billion following advances averaging \$2.2 billion in the five previous quarters. The growth in fixed assets slowed to \$5.1 billion compared to an average of \$6.4 billion in the three previous quarters.

On the liability side, short-term paper and banker's acceptances showed strength for the second consecutive quarter, rising \$2.0 billion. Bonds outstanding was little changed for the second quarter in a row after increasing significantly in the final three quarters of 1989. In total, liabilities increased \$4.7 billion following a \$5.1 increase in the first quarter and a much larger \$8.0 billion average quarterly rise in 1989. Share capital expanded only \$1.6 billion in the quarter, down from the first quarter increase of \$2.6 billion.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity (Annualized): Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, remained at 7.1% for the second consecutive quarter following average returns of 9.7% in 1989 and 12.1% in 1988. Although operating profits were down significantly in the quarter, higher dividend income and capital gains allowed the return on equity ratio to remain at first quarter levels.

Long-term Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose to 59.9% in the second quarter from 58.9% in the first quarter and the 57.9% average in 1989. The second quarter increase in this ratio was due to slower equity growth relative to the expansion of debt. Total shareholders' equity (including retained earnings) advanced only \$0.7 billion in the quarter, far below the \$3.6 billion average increase in the four previous quarters. On the other hand, long-term debt was up \$2.9 billion, compared to a \$2.6 billion rise in the first quarter and increases averaging \$3.1 billion in 1989.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available in the first week in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1990
(\$ billions)

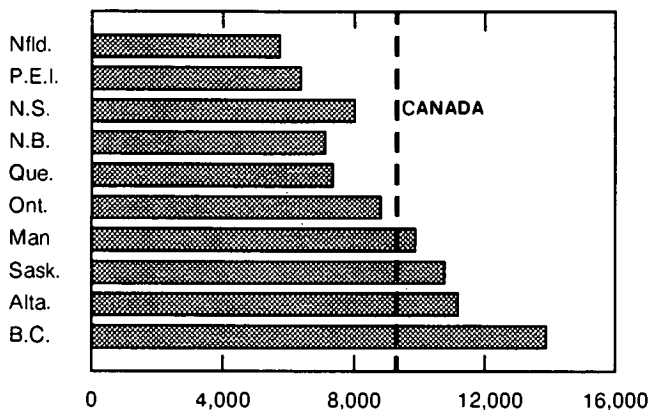
	2nd Q 1990	1st Q 1990	4th Q 1989	3rd Q 1989
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding \$10 million				
Current Assets	171.6	172.5	172.0	172.1
Short-term investments	20.1	21.1	21.2	21.5
Accounts Receivable	73.1	72.4	71.9	72.4
Inventories	65.2	66.1	65.5	65.0
Current Liabilities	145.7	143.8	142.2	137.3
Bank Loans	21.4	20.7	20.0	20.9
Accounts Payable	74.5	74.6	76.1	72.5
Short-term commercial paper and bankers' acceptances	25.5	23.5	21.8	20.9
Working Capital (Current Assets minus current liabilities)	25.9	28.7	29.8	34.8
Long Term Investments	117.8	117.4	116.0	114.8
Fixed Assets	310.3	305.2	299.0	293.1
Total Assets	625.2	619.8	610.7	603.0
Long Term Debt	145.6	142.7	140.1	137.0
Bank Loans	34.8	34.1	33.6	33.4
Bonds	66.7	66.6	66.7	62.0
Shareholders Equity	243.1	242.4	238.4	238.2
Share Capital	115.2	113.6	111.0	111.3
Retained Earnings	111.7	112.8	112.0	112.5
Capital Expenditures	10.6	10.1	14.2	11.4
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	136.9	136.4	137.8	138.1
Operating profits	2.4	3.6	3.8	4.9
Pre-tax Profits	6.6	6.8	8.2	8.3
After-tax profits	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.1
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	7.1%	7.1%	9.0%	8.6%
Long Term Debt/Equity %	59.9%	58.9%	58.8%	57.5%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	238.8	239.5	240.3	240.3
Operating profits	4.6	6.0	6.3	7.3
Pre-tax profits	9.8	10.2	11.7	11.8
After-tax profits	6.5	6.7	7.8	7.6

Canadian Crime Statistics 1989

There were over 2.4 million Criminal Code offences reported to police in 1989. The 1989 crime rate (9,274 Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) increased by less than 1% from the previous year.

Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1989

Rate per 100,000 population



Provincial Comparisons

Among the provinces, British Columbia showed the highest crime rate at 13,855 offences per 100,000 population, followed by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The lowest crime rates once again were found in the Atlantic region, with Newfoundland the lowest at 5,714. This pattern is consistent over time.

All provinces experienced increases in their crime rates, except for Manitoba (down 7%), Saskatchewan (down 5%) and Alberta (down 1%). The largest increase occurred in Newfoundland, up 10%. The crime rate for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick increased for the fifth year in a row, and Quebec recorded its sixth consecutive increase.

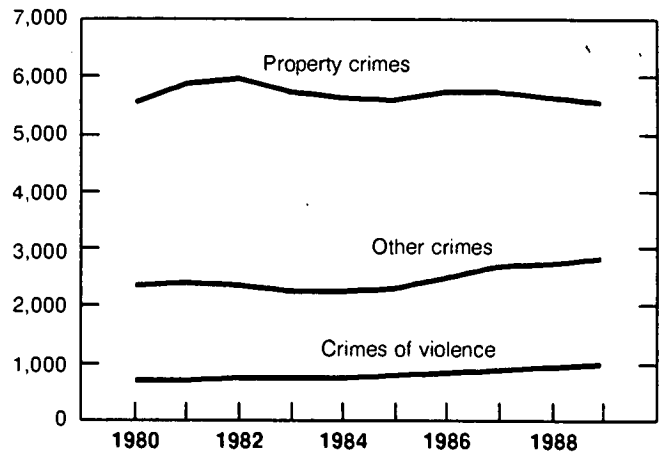
Violent Crime

Violent crimes account for approximately 10% of all Criminal Code offences. The 1989 violent crime rate increased for the twelfth consecutive year, an increase of 6% from 1988. Within violent crime, homicides increased 13%, sexual assaults were up

6%, other assaults increased 6% and robberies rose by 5%. The only violent crimes to show a decrease were attempted murders (down 2%) and abductions (down 6%).

Criminal Code Offence Rate by Category, 1980-1989, Canada

Rate per 100,000 population



Property Crime

Property crimes continued to represent close to 60% of all Criminal Code offences. The 1989 property crime rate decreased for the second year in a row, a decrease of 2% from 1988. Within property crime, break and enters decreased 4%, thefts of motor vehicles increased 11%, thefts over \$1,000 rose 7%, thefts under \$1,000 dropped by 3%, and frauds decreased by 3%.

Approximately three-quarters of all violent offences in 1989 were solved by police, compared to just over one-quarter of property offences.

Other Criminal Code Offences

Other Criminal Code offences represent the remaining 30% of total Criminal Code offences, and increased by 4% overall in 1989. Some examples within this group: arsons dropped by 9%, weapons offences showed no change, and mischief offences rose by 2%.

Drug Offences

In 1989, the rate of narcotic and drug offences increased by 13% over the previous year. Cocaine offences rose by 50% and now represent one-quarter of all drug offences. Cannabis offences, although unchanged between 1988 and 1989, still accounted for 60% of drug offences in 1989. Ten years ago, cannabis offences comprised nearly 90% of drug offences.

Young Offenders

Young offenders (aged 12-17) represented 22% of all persons charged with Criminal Code offences. They accounted for 12% of persons charged with violent offences and 30% of property offences.

Gender

Females accounted for 17% of the number of adults charged with Criminal Code offences. Women represented 10% of those charged with violent offences, compared to 23% for property offences.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2200 and table 00150202.

The 1989 issue of *Canadian Crime Statistics* (85-205, \$39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Final Crime Statistics for Canada

1989

	Average 1979 - 1988 ^r		1988 ^r		1989	
	Number of Actual Offences ^{1,2}	Rate ³	Number of Actual Offences ¹	Rate ³	Number of Actual Offences ¹	Rate ³
Crimes of Violence	183,280	735	232,501	897	248,992	950
Property Crimes	1,403,380	5,644	1,457,095	5,623	1,445,748	5,514
Other Crimes	591,548	2,377	700,565	2,704	736,688	2,810
Criminal Code (total)	2,178,208	8,756	2,390,161	9,224	2,431,428	9,274
Federal Statutes on Drugs	62,413	252	59,466	229	67,882	259
Other Federal Statutes	43,620	176	37,041	143	40,373	154
Provincial Statutes	408,194	1,647	367,848	1,420	361,467	1,379
Municipal Bylaws	90,605	364	101,561	392	98,973	377
Total	2,783,039	11,195	2,956,077	11,408	3,000,123	11,443

^r Revised Figures

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.

² Because of rounding, the averages may not add to the Canada total.

³ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1, population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

Building Permits

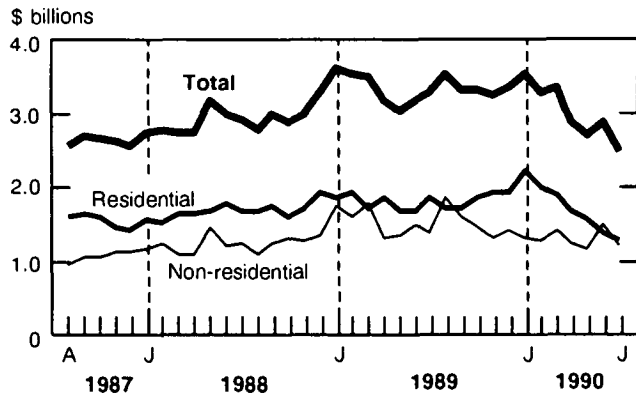
July 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 14.5% in July to \$2,469.8 million, from \$2,887.7 million in June. This drop originated from both construction sectors, residential and non-residential.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



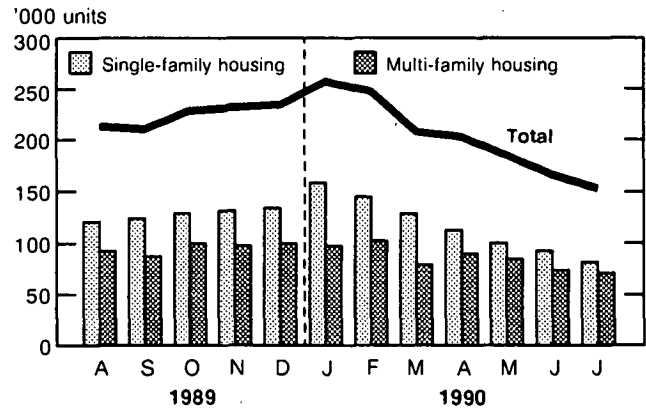
Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits continued its downward trend in July (-8.4%) to a level of \$1,270.5 million, from \$1,387.7 million in June.
- Both the single-family sector, which decreased 10.9% to \$875.4 million, and, to a lesser extent, the multi-family dwelling sector, which decreased 2.6% to \$395.1 million, were responsible for this decrease.
- On a regional basis, only the Atlantic region and British Columbia reported gains in the value of residential building permits in July.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

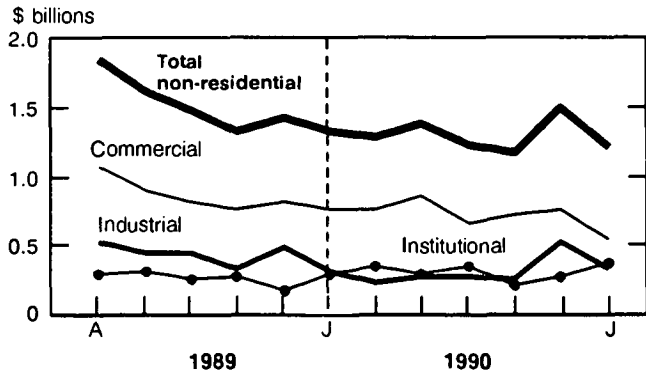


Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

- For the seventh consecutive month, the number of dwelling units authorized was down in July (-10.5%) to 152,496 units at an annual rate (81,564 single detached and 70,932 multiple dwellings), the lowest level since March 1985.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits dropped 20.0% in July to \$1,199.3 million, from a level of \$1,500.0 million in June.

- The institutional sector was the only component still up in July, showing an increase of 45.2% to a level of \$359.9 million. The industrial sector fell 40.1% to \$305.9 million and the commercial sector decreased 28.0% to \$533.5 million.
- The Prairies and British Columbia were the only regions to register gains in the value of non-residential building permits in July.

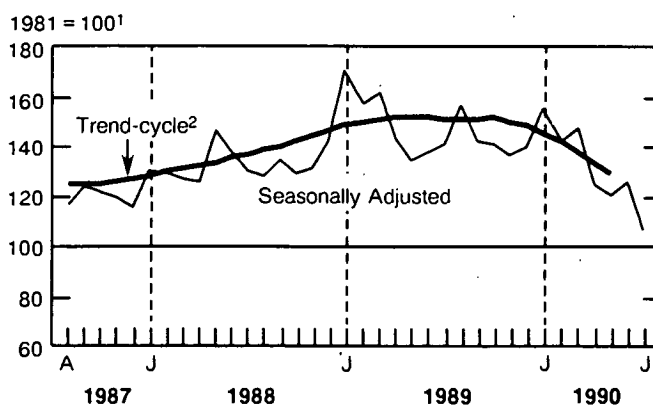
Short-term Trend

- Since the beginning of the year, an accelerating decline has been observed in the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects). The important decrease posted in May (-3.2% to a level of 129.0) was comparable to the monthly decrease registered in July 1982.
- The trend index of residential permits registered a 4.3% drop to a level of 141.6 while the non-residential trend index decreased 1.7% to 115.7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001), (\$22/\$220) is scheduled for release the second week of October.

Building Permits Indices



¹ This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.

² The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2585), for analysis information Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 22, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 22, 1990 totalled 162 642 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the preceding week's total of 159 248 tonnes but down 41.7% from the year-earlier level of 278 888 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 9 584 406 tonnes, a decrease of 16.1% from 11 422 602 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Household Furniture Products

First Two Quarters 1990

Statistics Canada began this year to collect and publish quarterly data on shipments of selected household furniture products by Canadian manufacturers. For the quarter ending March 31, 1990, shipments of selected household furniture products totalled \$272.3 million. For the quarter ending June 30, 1990, the total was \$285.2 million, an increase of 4.7% over the first quarter.

Manufacturers' shipments of selected household furniture product for the first two quarters of 1990 are now available. Data for the province of origin as well as exports are also available.

The March 1990 and June 1990 issues of *Shipments of Household Furniture Products* (35-007, \$6.75/\$27) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■



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The Daily, September 27, 1990

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Autumn 1990.

Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$34.00; United States: US\$40; Other Countries: US\$48).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, August 1990.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States: US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries: US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Electric Power Statistics, 1989 Actual, 1990-1999 Forecast.

Catalogue number 57-204

(Canada: \$27.00; United States: US\$32.00; Other Countries: US\$38.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1990.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385.00; United States: US\$46.20/US\$462.00; Other Countries: US\$53.90/US\$539.00).

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1989.

Catalogue number 85-205

(Canada: \$37.00; Other Countries: US\$44.00).

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 613-951-7277.

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, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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.

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