

Tuesday, September 4, 1990

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MAJOR RELEASES

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- Advance Statistics of Education, 1990-91
 Full-time enrolment is expected to rise 3% in universities to 532,100 and 1% in community colleges to 324,400.
- Industrial Product Price Index, July 1990

 The IPPI edged down 0.2% in July, keeping its yearly rate of change negative for a fifth consecutive month (-0.5% in July).
- Raw Materials Price Index, July 1990
 The RMPI was down in July for the fifth consecutive month.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Advance Statistics of Education 1990-91

The 1990-91 academic year (beginning in September) will likely see an increase of 3% in full-time university enrolment to 532,100 and 1% growth in full-time enrolment in community colleges to 324,400.

These figures are published in the latest edition of Advance Statistics of Education, 1990-91, released today. Other estimates for this school year are:

- The number of students in Grades 1 to 6 is estimated to reach 2,363,200 in 1990-91, about 24,800 more students than in 1989-90. The decline in enrolment in Grades 1 to 6, which had started in 1969-70, reversed in 1985-86 as the 6-11-year-old population commenced increasing.
- Enrolment in Grades 7 and higher is expected to be 2,285,900, up 1% from the previous year. Enrolment in these grades had dropped from 1977-78 until 1986-87, corresponding with the reduction in the 12-17-year-old population. Enrolment has begun to rise slightly since 1987-88 and is expected to continue to increase as the decline in the 12-17-year-old population levels off in 1990 and the age group starts to grow in 1991.

- A 1% increase is anticipated in the number of fulltime elementary-secondary teachers, bringing their number to 286,400.
- Total spending on education at all levels is expected to reach \$46.5 billion, an increase of 5% over 1989-90. About \$29.3 billion will be spent on elementary-secondary education, \$9.7 billion on universities, \$3.8 billion on community colleges and \$3.6 billion on vocational training. More than 90% of all education expenditures in Canada are publicly funded.

The 1990 calendar year will likely see:

- A total of 106,400 bachelor's and first professional degrees awarded (up 20,000 from 1980);
- About 17,100 master's degrees granted (up 4,700 from 1980);
- Some 2,700 doctorates conferred (up 1,000 from 1980).

Order Advance Statistics of Education, 1990-91 (81-220, \$22), available today. Contact: Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Projections and Analysis Section, or François Gendron (613-951-1509), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Industrial Product Price Index July 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.2% to 109.2 in July 1990, from June's level of 109.4. This slight decrease follows a 0.2% decrease in June 1990. The largest component index increases this month were shown by petroleum and coal products (estimated at 0.8%), followed by the primary metal products (0.4%). But these were more than offset by decreases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.6%), paper and paper products (-1.0%) and knitted products and clothing (-2.0%). The 1.2% increase in July of the Canadian dollar versus its U.S. counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products affected mainly autos, trucks and other transportation equipment and paper and paper products.

Since July 1989, the IPPI has fallen 0.5%. Since December 1989, the year-to-year rate has remained except for February (0.1%). negative. The intermediate goods index continued to show a negative rate of yearly change, for a tenth consecutive month, with -1.9% in July. This was largely due to declines in the prices of non-ferrous base metals, paper and paper products and chemical products which contributed to keep a negative yearly rate of change for first-stage goods for a twelfth consecutive month (-6.7% in July). On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates hovering around 2.5% for the last 12 months, though in July the rate was 1.8%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.7%.

Highlights

 Following a decrease of 1.3% in June 1990, the primary metal products index rose 0.4% in July. Increases of 4.2% for copper and copper alloy products and 3.9% for nickel products led the way. With a decline of 1.3%, aluminum products moderated the overall increase. Over the past 12

Note to Users:

With the release of July 1990 data and in line with the policy of Statistics Canada to convert its economic series to 1986 = 100 as its time reference year, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) is now produced on a 1986 = 100 base. All current series that have a history prior to 1986 have had their data converted to 1986 = 100 for the period prior to 1986. For more information, contact Prices Division at the number listed below.

months, the primary metal products index has fallen 7.0%, with decreases ranging from 27.8% for nickel products to 3.8% for other non-ferrous metal products but only 1.9% for iron and steel products. The copper and copper alloy products index was the only one to rise over that period, up 8.3%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 0.8% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for products other than gasoline and fuel oil. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 4.9%.
- The index for paper and paper products showed a decrease of 1.0% in July, reflecting partially the downward effect of the exchange rate on export prices for newsprint paper but also a 2.5% drop in the index for the pulp group. The same downward movements were responsible for the 2.2% decline in the paper and paper products price index over the last 12 months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

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

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

The Daily, September 4, 1990

Industrial Product Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index July 1990 ²	July/ June 1990	July 1990/ 1989
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	100.0	109.2	-0.2	-0.5
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products ³	93.6	110.1	-0.3	-0.7
Intermediate goods	60.4	110.5	-0.2	-1.9
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	117.9	-0.3	-6.7
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.5	-0.1	-0.2
Finished goods	39.6	107.1	-0.2	1.8
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	112.8	0.0	2.7
Capital equipment	10.4	105.7	-0.2	1.6
All other finished goods	19.3	104.9	-0.4	1.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.2	0.0	3.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous		•		
food products	6.3	113.3	-0.2	0.0
Beverages	2.0	116.9	0.0	3.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	120.8	0.0	5.1
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric				
products	_. 3.1	115.1	0.1	-0.4
Textile products	2.2	109.6	0.0	1.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	109.8	-2.0	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	109.0	-0.3	-1.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.5	0.1	3.8
Paper and paper products	8.1	121.7	-1.0	-2.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	121.0	0.2	2.8
Primary metal products	7.7	113.6	0.4	-7.0
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.2	0.1	0.5
Machinery and equipment	4.2	113.5	-0.1	1.8
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	96.1	-0.6	-0.8
Electrical and communication				
products	5.1	110.5	-0.1	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.7	-0.5	0.7
Petroleum and coal products3	6.4	96.6	0.8	4.9
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	112.9	-0.1	-3.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	109.2	0.0	3.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	77.6	-1.1	-12.2

Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.
Indexes are preliminary.
This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

July 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) declined 2.3% between June and July 1990 to a preliminary level of 102.8. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component showed no change. Of seven components of the RMPI, five fell in July, and two rose. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 8.0% as a result of an estimated 8.5% decrease in crude mineral oil prices between June and July.
- The vegetable products index decreased by 1.4% as prices declined for grains (-3.6%), unrefined sugar (-1.1%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-1.6%).
 Oilseed prices were up (0.6%).
- The animal and animal products index was down by 0.9%. Hog prices fell in July (-4.7%) after rising continuously in the first half of this year (46.4% between January and June). Prices for calves for slaughter were down (10.1%), while those for cattle rose (0.6%).
- The non-ferrous metals index was up by 2.9%, led by higher prices for concentrates of copper (7.6%), lead (8.0%) and nickel (2.0%).

Yearly Change

Between July 1989 and July 1990, the RMPI decreased 5.5%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 0.5%. The main contributors to the yearly change were:

Note to Users:

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- The mineral fuels index was down 16.7%, due largely to lower prices for crude mineral oil, down 17.9%.
- The vegetable products index declined 8.6% due to lower prices for grains (-13.4%), oilseeds (-7.1%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-3.6%) and unrefined sugar (-5.7%).
- The ferrous materials index was down (-5.9%) as both of its components decreased: iron ore by 1.6% and iron and steel scrap by 10.2%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 3.3% as prices for most metal concentrates fell, particularly nickel (-28.9%) and radio-active concentrates (-10.6%). Prices for lead concentrates (up 19.6%) and copper (11.8) had a strong offsetting effect.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (18.3%), cattle for slaughter (5.7%), and fish (12.7%) were largely responsible for the animal and animal products index rising by 5.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

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

The Daily, September 4, 1990

Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index July 1990 ¹	% Change	
			July 1990/ June 1990	July 1990/ July 1989
Raw Materials total	100	102.8	-2.3	-5.5
Mineral fuels	32	86.5	-8.0	-16.7
Vegetable products	10	100.5	-1.4	-8.6
Animal and animal products	25	108.1	-0.9	5.4
Wood	13	124.2	-0.2	-0.6
Ferrous materials	4	92.9	-1.2	-5.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	115.1	2.9	-3.3
Non-metalic minerals	3	103.0	0.2	-1.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	110.4	0.0	-0.5

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1990. Catalogue number 11-204E

(Canada: \$13.95; United States: US\$17.00; Other

Countries: US\$20.00).

Statistics Canada Publications List, 1990. Catalogue number 11-209E (n/c)

Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1990. Catalogue number 21-001

(Canada: \$11.00/\$44.00; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53.00; Other Countries:

US\$15.50/US\$62.00).

Livestock Report, July 1, 1990. Catalogue number 23-008

(Canada: \$16.50/\$66.00; Unites States: US\$19.75/US\$79.00; Other Countries: US\$23.00/US\$92.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks,

December 1989.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144.00; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173.00; Other Countries:

US\$20.20/US\$202.00).

Advance Statistics of Education, 1990-91. Catalogue number 81-220

(Canada: \$22.00; United States: US\$26.00; Other

Countries: US\$31.00).

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