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For the first three quarters of 1991, unemployment insurance disbursements totalled \$13,622 million, up 37.7% from last year.
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1991** 4
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$544.92, up 4.7% over a year earlier.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, October 1991** 7
The IPPI remained unchanged in October 1991 following eight consecutive monthly declines. The year-over-year rate of change, at -2.7%, was the lowest in more than three decades.
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The RMPI remained unchanged at 102.6 in October 1991; its year-over-year rate of change was -17.7%

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MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

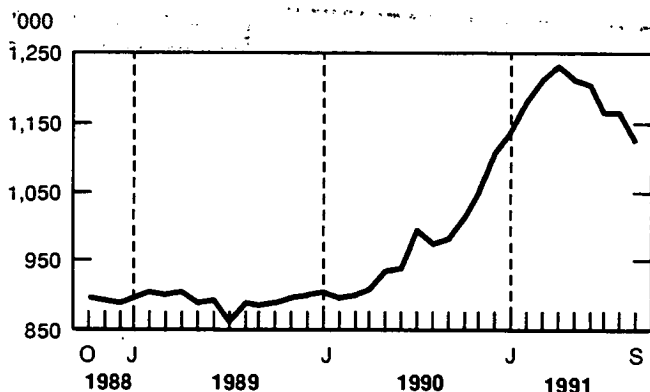
September 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended September 21, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries¹ who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,121,000, down 3.8% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between August and September 1991, the number of beneficiaries decreased in all provinces and territories, except for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories where slight increases were recorded. The most important percentage declines occurred in Ontario (-7.3%), the Yukon (-5.7%), Newfoundland (-5.3%), Nova Scotia (-3.4%), British Columbia (-3.1%) and Quebec (-2.6%).

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 Disbursements, 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 be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Note to Data Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations, based on aggregations of postal codes, can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

- In September 1991, total unemployment insurance disbursements², adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 4.3% to \$1,553 million. The number of benefit weeks advanced 0.9% to 5.9 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In September 1991, the number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,086,000, up 19.5% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 24.4% to 560,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 14.6% to 526,000.
- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average:

	Beneficiaries, September 1991	% Change from September 1990
Toronto	119,040	41%
Winnipeg	23,310	38%
Oshawa	7,280	34%
St. Catharines-Niagara	12,060	34%
Windsor	9,940	24%
Saskatoon	5,950	23%
Edmonton	26,030	23%
Thunder Bay	3,980	22%
Kitchener	12,160	22%
Saint John, N.B.	5,180	20%

- Unemployment insurance disbursements during September 1991 totalled \$1,208 million², up 38.4% from September 1990. Since the start of 1991, payments have amounted to \$13,622 million, an increase of 37.7% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same nine-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.4% to \$242.56, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 29.7% to 55.7 million.
- A total of 276,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in September 1991. This represents a decrease of 0.5% from the same month a year earlier.

Since the start of the year, 2,711,000 claims have been received, up 10.3% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The September 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147), containing data for July, August and September 1991, will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	September 1991	August 1991	July 1991	September 1990	% change September 1991/ August 1991
Seasonally adjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,553,382	1,489,998	1,586,518	1,161,844	4.3
Weeks of benefit ('000)	5,868	5,817	6,307	4,817	0.9
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit ('000)	1,121^P	1,165^P	1,164^r	978	-3.8
	September 1991	August 1991	July 1991	September 1990	% change September 1991/ 1990
Unadjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,207,706	1,288,004	1,445,506	872,501	38.4
Weeks of benefit ('000)	4,901	5,306	5,964	3,825	28.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	241.98	240.41	237.82	228.10	6.1
Claims received ('000)	276	236	342	278	-0.5
Beneficiaries ('000)					
Total	1,086 ^P	1,231 ^P	1,243 ^r	909	19.5
Regular benefits	900 ^P	1,061 ^P	1,065 ^r	776	16.1
	January to September				% change 1991/1990
	1991		1990		
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$'000)	13,622,261		9,893,746		37.7
Weeks of benefit ('000)	55,726		42,971		29.7
Average weekly benefit (\$)	242.56		230.24		5.4
Claims received ('000)	2,711		2,457		10.3
Beneficiaries					
Year-to-date average ('000)	1,396^P		1,109		25.9

^P Preliminary figures
^r Revised figures

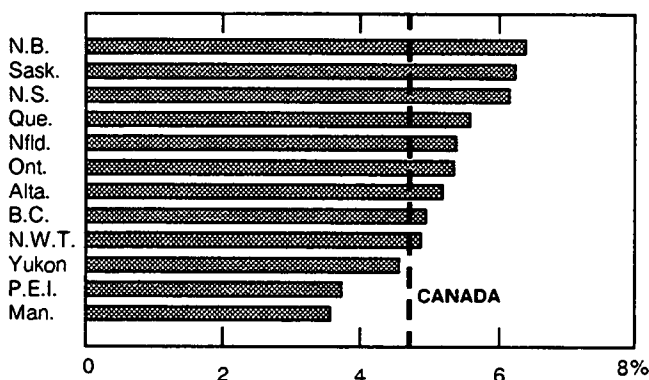
Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1991 (Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In September, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$544.92, down 0.3% from August. Earnings increased 4.7%² (\$24.55) compared to September 1990.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings September 1990 – September 1991



Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,434,000, up 0.5% from the August 1991 level. However, on a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 21st consecutive month.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

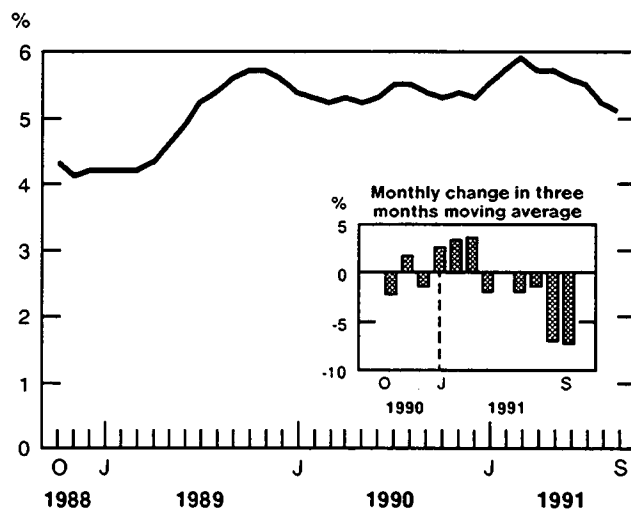
- The month-to-month earnings decline in September was mainly due to work stoppages in federal administration. The impact of the labour dispute resulted in a drop of \$4.04 (0.74%) in the average weekly earnings.

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.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings

Industrial Aggregate – Canada



- For the goods-producing industries, the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to September period was 4.9% compared to a growth of 5.8% for the same period in 1990. Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all contributed to the slower growth in earnings.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries averaged 6.5% from January to September 1991 compared to 5.7% over the same period in 1990. Non-commercial services and transportation, communication and other utilities contributed to this strength.
- In commercial services³, the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to September period was 4.1% compared to 8.5% for the same period in 1990. Services to business management and accommodation and food services were primarily responsible for the slower growth in earnings.

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.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 22 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, led by declines in manufacturing of both durable goods and non-durable goods.
- In construction, employment dropped 19.2% from September 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of last year. Year-over-year declines were widespread with only the Yukon and the Northwest Territories showing increases.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 15th consecutive month and was down 6.6% from September 1990.
- Wholesale trade (-9.7%) and retail trade (-11.6%) have now shown year-over-year employment declines for nine and 15 months, respectively.
- Services to business management (-10.7%) and accommodation and food services (-15.6%) were the major contributors to the September employment decline in commercial services³ (-12.5%). The commercial services sector has shown year-over-year employment declines since February of last year.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In September 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 31.4, down from 31.8 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since November 1989.

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

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 38.4, compared to 39.0 in September 1990. This decrease was in part due to declines in paid hours in the non-durable goods manufacturing and construction industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$13.74 in September 1991, up 5.5% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at \$16.07 in the goods-producing and \$12.26 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In September 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories except the Yukon (+7.0%). The largest decreases were noted in Ontario (-10.1%), Manitoba (-7.9%), Quebec (-7.6%) and Nova Scotia (-7.1%).
- In September, Newfoundland (+5.2%), Alberta (+5.4%) and the Northwest Territories (+5.6%) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings, while Prince Edward Island (+1.9%) recorded the lowest year-over-year growth.

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

Data are available from the publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) FAX (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
September 1991 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	Sept. 1991 ^P	August 1991 ^r	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991/1990	Jan./Dec. 1990/1989	Jan./Dec. 1989/1988
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	9,434.3	9,391.0	10,257.4	-8.0	-1.8	2.3
Goods-producing industries	2,228.0	2,265.0	2,541.6	-12.3	-7.0	1.6
Forestry	61.4	62.5	62.7	-2.1	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	149.9	155.0	150.0	-0.1	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,577.4	1,595.7	1,785.5	-11.7	-7.3	0.8
Construction	439.3	451.8	543.4	-19.1	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	7,206.2	7,125.9	7,715.8	-6.6	0.0	2.5
Transportation, communication & other utilities	837.3	832.6	866.3	-3.3	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,633.3	1,636.4	1,848.4	-11.6	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	644.8	643.5	657.9	-2.0	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,378.7	3,287.3	3,640.4	-7.2	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	712.1	726.2	702.8	1.3	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	140.8	147.7	150.0	-6.1	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	39.1	41.7	39.8	-1.6	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	283.0	285.8	304.7	-7.1	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	228.3	232.9	230.2	-0.8	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,298.1	2,282.0	2,485.7	-7.5	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,743.7	3,752.2	4,165.3	-10.1	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	366.0	356.3	397.2	-7.9	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	290.7	281.2	307.1	-5.3	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	912.0	908.9	977.6	-6.7	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,100.9	1,070.3	1,168.5	-5.8	1.6	4.5
Yukon	11.6	11.5	10.9	7.0	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	20.0	20.6	20.5	-2.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	544.92	546.59	520.37	4.7	5.3	5.0
Goods-producing industries	664.84	653.89	638.73	4.1	5.8	5.4
Forestry	684.19	665.46	664.63	2.9	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	918.33	896.61	869.21	5.7	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	641.30	629.69	611.04	5.0	5.5	5.1
Construction	660.18	654.53	663.09	-0.4	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	507.84	512.48	481.39	5.5	5.8	4.8
Transportation, communication & other utilities	698.27	697.69	654.15	6.7	4.2	4.1
Trade	395.45	394.73	379.32	4.3	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	563.23	572.98	543.46	3.6	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	476.73	472.69	443.93	7.4	6.9	4.9
Public administration	639.18	692.03	672.79	-5.0	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	514.92	519.99	489.25	5.2	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	433.62	433.55	425.51	1.9	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	480.03	485.15	461.05	4.1	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	491.54	493.34	467.45	5.2	4.7	5.1
Quebec	531.86	535.19	510.75	4.1	6.2	4.2
Ontario	570.29	572.59	543.15	5.0	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	484.24	489.14	465.44	4.0	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	474.83	472.37	451.50	5.2	4.7	3.5
Alberta	547.50	548.55	519.38	5.4	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	553.00	547.58	525.87	5.2	5.0	5.4
Yukon	638.91	649.81	619.86	3.1	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	766.12	759.54	725.27	5.6	6.3	6.9

^P preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

* for all employees

Industrial Product Price Index

October 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) remained unchanged at 107.6 in October 1991 from September's revised level. This follows eight consecutive months of decreases. Of the 21 indexes for major groups of products, five decreased while 10 increased and six remained unchanged. Decreases in the indexes for lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-1.2%), paper and paper products (-1.1%) and primary metal products (-0.6%) were offset by price increases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (0.6%), chemicals and chemical products (0.5%) and printing and publishing (1.0%). An additional factor in October was the 0.5% decline of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its downward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. currency.

Since October 1990, the IPPI has decreased 2.7%, the lowest year-over-year rate of change registered since the introduction in 1956 of the complete set of price indexes for manufactured goods; this contrasts with the positive rate shown in January 1991 (2.2%). The major contributors to the yearly change were primary metal products (-12.5%), paper and paper products (-12.5%) and petroleum and coal products (-15.1%). The primary metals and the paper and the paper products groups were also the main cause of the change in the year-to-year rate for first-stage intermediate goods, which went from -2.5% in January 1991 to -13.9% in October. Of indexes that increased over the year, those which had the biggest impact on the overall change were for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (1.4%), tobacco and tobacco products (10.0%) and printing and publishing (3.0%). However, despite these increases, the year-to-year rate for finished goods has also declined, from 4.0% in January 1991 to 0.8% in October. This is the lowest year-to-year change for finished goods since October 1988. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change for the IPPI was -1.9% in October.

Highlights

- For the 13th consecutive month the paper and paper products index fell, down by 1.1% in October 1991 due mainly to the effect of a 2.8% drop in pulp prices as well as a 1.2% drop in

newsprint and other paper stock prices. Lower prices were experienced on both the domestic and export markets. At a level of 97.8, the pulp index was at its lowest point since June 1986. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 30.5% and was the major factor behind the 12.5% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint and other paper stock group and the paper products group index were down 6.2% and 2.1%, respectively.

- The primary metal products index edged down 0.6% in October, marking its 13th consecutive decline, to reach 101.8, its lowest level since April 1987. The monthly change was mainly due to price decreases of 5.8% for nickel products and 3.6% for aluminum products. An increase in prices of 0.8% for iron and steel products helped moderate the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 12.5%, with declines ranging from 29.2% for aluminum products to 15.5% for copper and copper alloy products and only 1.0% for iron and steel products. No component has registered an increase.
- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a decrease of 1.2% in October due primarily to lower prices for softwood lumber and ties (-2.0%). Over the last 12 months, decreases for sash, door and other millwork products (-3.4%) were mainly responsible for the 0.6% drop in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.
- The index for printing and publishing went up 1.0% in October due mainly to a rise of 5.3% in the index for business accounting records. On a year-to-year basis, the printing and publishing index has increased 3.0% as a result of higher prices for printing and publishing matter (4.3%) and commercial printing (1.9%).
- The index for chemical and chemical products increased by 0.5% in October due mainly to a gain of 2.6% for organic industrial chemicals. Over the last 12 months, the chemical and chemical products index has declined by 1.5% as a result of a decrease in prices for synthetic resins (-13.8%).

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.6% in October. This change included an estimated 2.2% price increase for Canadian-made automobiles, intended to reflect the effect of the introduction of the 1992 models. The 0.5% drop in the U.S./Canada exchange rate, which affects export prices, moderated the estimated increase. During the last 12 months, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index has risen 1.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The October 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available towards the end of December. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index October 1991 ²	October 1991/ September 1991	October 1991/ October 1990
% change				
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	107.6	0.0	-2.7
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products³	93.6	108.7	0.1	-1.9
Intermediate goods	60.4	106.1	-0.3	-5.0
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.8	-0.7	-13.9
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	106.8	-0.1	-2.1
Finished goods	39.6	109.9	0.5	0.8
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.2	0.2	1.5
Capital equipment	10.4	108.6	0.6	1.7
All other finished goods	19.3	107.8	0.5	0.0
Aggregation by commodities				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.6	0.1	-0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.6	0.0	0.1
Beverages	2.0	120.8	0.0	3.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	145.9	2.2	10.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.5	0.1	-0.7
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.0	0.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.0	0.0	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	103.9	-1.2	-0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.3	-0.3	0.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.1	-1.1	-12.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	126.1	1.0	3.0
Primary metal products	7.7	101.8	-0.6	-12.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.6	0.2	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.4	0.0	1.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	99.3	0.6	1.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	110.1	0.1	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.1	0.3	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products ³	6.4	92.5	0.0	-15.1
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.4	0.5	-1.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.7	0.2	2.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	69.0	-2.7	-17.9

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.

Raw Materials Price Index

October 1991

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed no change in October 1991 as the index remained at 102.6. The mineral fuels index rose by 1.4% while the prices of non-ferrous metals, vegetable products and wood went down 2.2%, 1.6% and 0.9%, respectively. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.6% between September and October 1991.

In October 1991, the RMPI was down 17.7% from October 1990. The decline was due to drops in six of seven components of the total index. The main changes were a 33.9% drop in mineral fuel prices and a 20.6% decrease in non-ferrous metals. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was down 6.5% in October 1991 compared to October 1990.

Highlights

The mineral fuels price index rose by 1.4% in October as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oils (1.5%). The mineral fuels index was down 33.9% from October 1990, due primarily to a 35.4% drop in the prices of crude mineral oils. However, this steep decline reflects the comparison with the abnormally high prices registered late last year during the Persian Gulf War.

The non-ferrous metals index was down 2.2% from the previous month. This decline was mainly due to a 7.5% drop in the prices of aluminum materials and a 10.5% decrease for concentrates of zinc. However, the fall was moderated by a 2.6% increase in prices of precious metals. Over the past year, the non-ferrous metals index has dropped by 20.6% and has reached 91.9, its lowest level since

1986. The main contributions to this decline came from lower prices for aluminum materials (-38.1%), concentrates of copper (-16.9%), zinc (-32.9%) and lead (-27.2%).

In October, the vegetable products index was down 1.6% from September. This decrease was mainly due to a decline in the prices of raw tobacco (-7.1%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-5.8%) and oilseeds (-3.4%). However, the overall fall was moderated by a 4.1% rise in wheat prices. Over the 12 months, the vegetable products index fell 5.8% due primarily to drops for unrefined sugar (-15.6%), fresh potatoes (-9.9%) and oilseeds (-8.8%).

The wood price index fell 0.9% from September to October 1991. Prices of logs and bolts dropped 1.1%, while pulpwood dipped by 0.4%. However, the wood price index was still up 3.3% over the same period last year. This index is the only major component of the RMPI to show an increase between October 1990 and 1991.

The animal and animal products index was up 0.4% in October due to increases in the prices of unprocessed milk (1.7%) and chickens (2.4%). However, these increases were mostly offset by the seventh consecutive monthly decline (-2.5% this month) in the prices of cattle for slaughter. The animal and animal products index was down 5.1% from the same period last year, due primarily to an 18.9% drop in hog prices and a 13.2% decrease for cattle for slaughter. However, the prices of fish were up 17.8% in October 1991 compared to the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

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 October 1991 ¹	October 1991/ September 1991	October 1991/1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	100	102.6	0.0	-17.7
Mineral fuels	32	106.5	1.4	-33.9
Vegetable products	10	88.1	-1.6	-5.8
Animal and animal products	25	101.4	0.4	-5.1
Wood	13	121.6	-0.9	3.3
Ferrous materials	4	89.0	-0.1	-4.8
Non-ferrous metals	13	91.9	-2.2	-20.6
Non-metallic minerals	3	101.1	0.0	2.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	100.8	-0.6	-6.5

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Third Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending September 30, 1991, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$169.8 million, a decrease of 10.1% compared to \$188.9 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1991 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The September 1991 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.75/\$27) will be available at a later date.

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

Local Government Long-term Debt

October 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of October 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jim Doré (613-951-0767). ■

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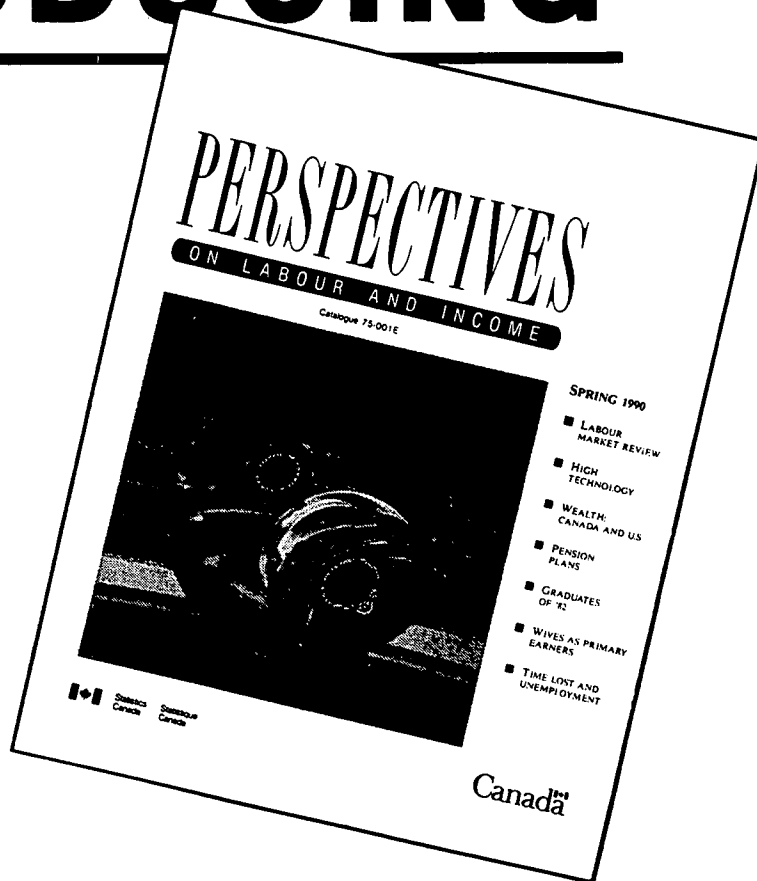
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