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MAJOR RELEASES

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The total number of Canadians who moved from one census division to another during 1989-1990 reached 1,419,930, an increase of 5% over the previous year and up 26% compared to five years earlier.

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Migration Estimates by Census Division

1989-1990

Annual migration estimates 1989-1990 are now available for Canada, the provinces and 266 census divisions across Canada. Selected highlights are published today on page 9.

These estimates are available to users in four different tables as follows:

- Migration for census divisions by province of origin and destination;
- Migration by five age groups;
- Migration by sex and type: interprovincial, intraprovincial, international;
- Major migration flows by census division of origin/destination.

These data are available on paper, diskette or magnetic tape. For more information on these estimates, please contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).



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MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

August 1991

The August 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income¹, which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$33.0 billion, an increase of 3.8% from August 1990. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 3.5%, down from the 1990 annual change of 6.7%.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, wages and salaries increased by 0.4% in August, compared to increases of 0.2% in June and 0.1% in July.
 - Increases in wages and salaries were noted in manufacturing (0.6%), trade (0.9%), education and related services (0.7%) and local administration (0.8%).
 - Wages and salaries decreased in mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.8%) and in construction (-0.5%).
 - Increases in wages and salaries were recorded in Ontario (0.8%), Saskatchewan (1.3%) and Newfoundland (1.0%). At the national level these increases were moderated by declines in Alberta (-0.6%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.1%).
- Wages and salaries in manufacturing were slightly higher (0.1%) in August 1991 compared to August 1990. This was the first increase recorded in this industry in 12 months.
 - The highest year-over-year growth rates in August were noted in finance, insurance and real estate (8.3%), education and related services (7.4%) and health and welfare services (7.4%).
 - Continuing weakness in wages and salaries occurred in construction (-6.2%) and federal administration (-2.2%). In the latter industry, the August 1990 estimate included large special payments which affect the year-to-year comparisons; if the effect of the payments were removed, the year-over-year increase would be 3.2%.
 - New Brunswick (5.2%), Ontario (3.7%), Alberta (3.9%), British Columbia (3.9%) and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad (3.7%) recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in August than the national growth rate of 3.3%. These increases were moderated by weaker growth in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Manitoba.

Unadjusted

- In August 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 3.3% from August 1990, bringing the year-to-date growth rate to 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in January 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (FAX : 613-951-4087). □

¹ Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	August 1991 ^p	July 1991 ^r	June 1991 ^f	August 1990
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	376.1	332.7	269.0	364.6
Forestry	235.7	241.1	245.0	232.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	690.9	708.8	715.0	665.0
Manufacturing industries	5,261.2	5,371.4	5,420.5	5,256.6
Construction industry	2,153.2	2,123.6	2,036.5	2,295.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,853.6	2,859.8	2,880.1	2,729.6
Trade	4,167.5	4,161.5	4,178.3	4,008.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,740.6	2,759.5	2,723.0	2,529.7
Commercial and personal services	4,201.7	4,198.8	4,127.6	4,018.2
Education and related services	2,046.5	2,110.2	2,550.5	1,905.5
Health and welfare services	2,514.4	2,535.0	2,494.4	2,341.7
Federal administration and other government offices	936.9	944.9	955.5	956.7
Provincial administration	705.4	703.0	697.0	680.0
Local administration	645.5	651.3	656.3	606.9
Total wages and salaries	29,529.1	29,701.7	29,948.6	28,591.4
Supplementary labour income	3,440.8	3,525.1	3,359.9	3,167.2
Labour income	32,969.9	33,226.8	33,308.6	31,758.6
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	233.5	234.2	226.9	226.7
Forestry	208.9	208.6	212.9	205.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	681.8	694.4	687.5	656.2
Manufacturing industries	5,233.9	5,201.8	5,204.4	5,229.0
Construction industry	1,870.3	1,878.8	1,880.0	1,993.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,812.7	2,805.6	2,837.8	2,701.6
Trade	4,151.7	4,113.8	4,106.1	3,994.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,694.2	2,687.7	2,650.9	2,487.3
Commercial and personal services	4,036.1	4,033.4	4,041.0	3,880.9
Education and related services	2,479.7	2,461.4	2,456.6	2,308.2
Health and welfare services	2,496.4	2,492.4	2,454.8	2,325.2
Federal administration and other government offices	917.3	912.7	918.0	937.3
Provincial administration	681.1	678.0	681.6	656.8
Local administration	629.8	625.1	633.6	592.1
Total wages and salaries	29,146.1	29,038.7	29,019.2	28,196.4
Supplementary labour income	3,395.5	3,445.9	3,255.2	3,125.0
Labour income	32,541.6	32,484.6	32,274.4	31,321.4

^p Preliminary estimates^r Revised estimates^f Final estimates

Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1991

The Farm Input Price Index (1986=100) for the third quarter of 1991 stood at a preliminary level of 107.9, down 1.7% from the previous quarter. This marked the second consecutive decline in the index. Of the seven major group indexes which are updated quarterly, four decreased, two increased and one remained unchanged. The index stood 2.5% below its level in the third quarter of 1990.

- A decline in the animal production index, down 3.3% from the second quarter, had the largest impact on the quarterly decrease. The fall in the third quarter was mainly a consequence of lower prices for feeder cattle (-3.8%), weanling pigs (-4.2%) and feed (-3.2%). Over the year, the index also declined 3.3%, as lower prices for feed (-9.5%) outweighed higher prices for feeder livestock, principally cattle.

- The index for interest was estimated to have fallen by 6.3% compared to the previous quarter as the non-mortgage component declined by 9.2%. Compared to its level a year ago, the interest index was down by 18.3%; the non-mortgage index declined 25.7% while the mortgage interest component increased 1.8%.
- The machinery and motor vehicles index was down 0.6% over the quarter as prices declined for machinery and motor vehicle operation (-1.3%). The index stood 3.2% above its level of a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2010-2019.

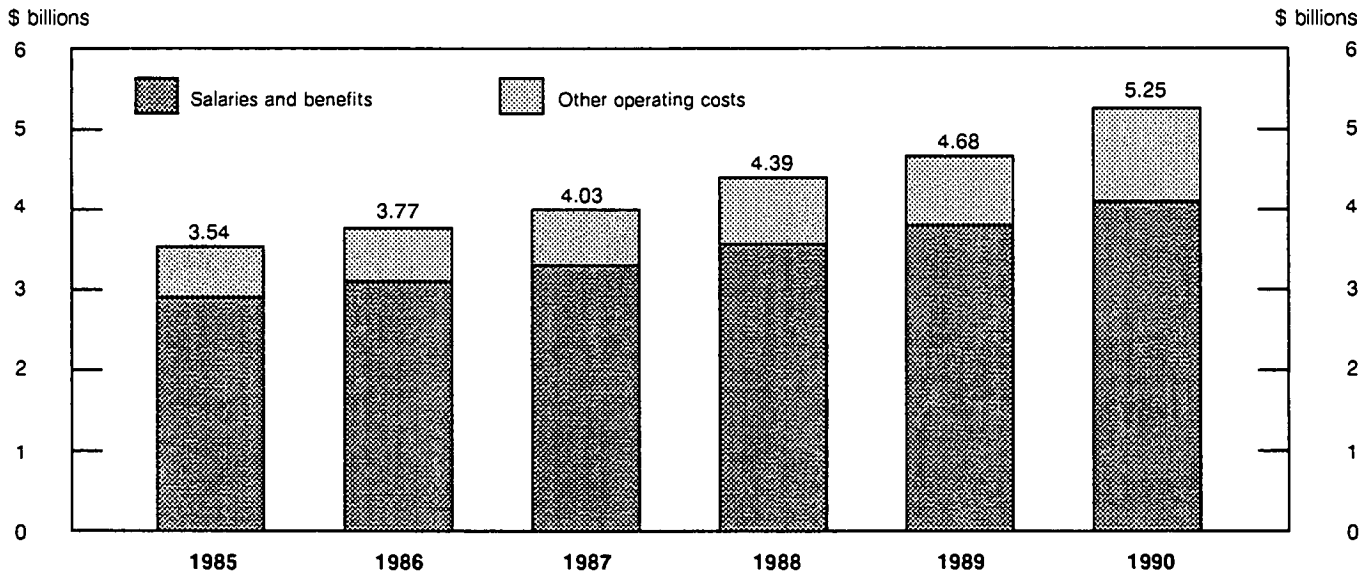
The third quarter 1991 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$12.25/\$49) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

		% Change	
	Third Quarter 1991	3rd Quarter 1991/ 2nd Quarter 1991	3rd Quarter 1991/ 3rd Quarter 1990
Eastern Canada			
Total Farm Input	110.0	-2.7	-2.1
Building and fencing	117.1	0.9	-0.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.8	-1.6	3.5
Crop production	107.5	-0.9	-0.2
Animal production	100.5	-4.6	-4.1
Supplies and services	114.0	-2.3	3.7
Hired farm labour	131.3	0.3	4.5
Property taxes	116.7	0.0	2.2
Interest	110.2	-6.8	-19.8
Farm rent	119.9	0.0	1.4
Western Canada			
Total Farm Input	106.2	-0.9	-2.8
Building and fencing	108.3	3.2	0.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	109.4	-0.1	3.0
Crop production	91.1	0.6	-9.1
Animal production	108.2	-1.5	-2.1
Supplies and services	105.3	-0.7	1.1
Hired farm labour	121.7	0.3	3.8
Property taxes	119.5	0.0	4.9
Interest	107.6	-5.9	-17.4
Farm rent	102.8	0.0	1.6
Canada			
Total Farm Input	107.9	-1.7	-2.5
Building and fencing	113.0	2.0	0.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	111.2	-0.6	3.2
Crop production	96.9	0.0	-5.7
Animal production	103.7	-3.3	-3.3
Supplies and services	109.7	-1.5	2.4
Hired farm labour	127.0	0.3	4.2
Property taxes	118.9	0.0	4.3
Interest	108.6	-6.3	-18.3
Farm rent	107.1	0.0	1.5

Policing Expenditures in Canada by Major Financial Category, 1985-1990



Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada

1990

Highlights

- Total operating expenditures for all federal, provincial and municipal policing services increased by 12% in 1990 to \$5.25 billion. This represents a per-capita cost of \$197 for every Canadian.
- Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 78% of total expenditures.
- Municipal policing accounted for 53% of all policing costs in 1990, provincial policing for 30%, federal policing for 10%, and RCMP administration and law enforcement services for 6%.
- The average per-capita cost of municipal and provincial policing in the provinces was \$162. The per-capita cost of policing was highest in

Quebec at \$187 and lowest in Prince Edward Island at \$99.

- There were 56,034 police officers in Canada in 1990, a 3.3% increase from 1989.
- Among the provinces, the lowest "population to police" ratio was in Quebec with one officer for every 462 people. Prince Edward Island had the highest ratio with one officer per 690 people.
- Non-police personnel totalled 19,330 in 1990, bringing total personnel to 75,364. This figure represents a 2.8% increase over 1989.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00130101 and 00130102.

The publication *Juristat*, Vol. 11, No. 17, Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada, 1990 (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. For more detailed information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). □

Total Expenditures on Policing, Canada 1990

Province/Territory	Municipal and Provincial Policing				Per-capita Cost	RCMP Federal Policing	Other RCMP expenditures ⁴	Total expenditures
	Population ¹	Municipal ²	Provincial ³	Total				
	000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Newfoundland ⁵	573.0	...	68,796	68,796	120	9,131	4,638	82,565
Prince Edward Island	130.4	4,855	7,996	12,851	99	1,367	1,444	15,662
Nova Scotia	891.6	52,340	49,811	102,151	115	13,509	7,061	122,721
New Brunswick	723.9	50,693	40,724	91,417	126	8,073	5,074	104,564
Quebec ⁶	6,762.2	711,719	552,546	1,264,265	187	110,695	29,365	1,404,325
Ontario ⁷	9,731.2	1,235,685	420,353	1,656,038	170	157,802	24,536	1,838,376
Manitoba	1,089.9	102,585	57,671	160,256	147	15,429	8,932	184,617
Saskatchewan ⁸	1,000.3	80,935	71,550	152,485	152	13,101	7,872	173,458
Alberta	2,469.8	249,340	102,441	351,781	142	31,609	17,970	401,360
British Columbia	3,131.7	274,100	138,829	412,929	132	63,358	39,848	516,135
Yukon Territory	26.0	...	12,893	12,893	496	1,555	2,015	16,463
Northwest Territories	54.0	...	31,825	31,825	589	1,221	3,599	36,645
RCMP 'HQ' and Training Academy		86,194	265,445	351,639
Canada	26,584.0	2,762,252	1,555,435	4,317,687	162	513,044	417,799	5,248,530

1 Updated postcensal estimates, 1990, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

2 Includes total cost of RCMP municipal policing contracts.

3 Includes total cost of RCMP provincial policing contracts.

4 At the provincial level, includes Divisional Administration not included in policing contracts. Law Enforcement Services and Departmental Administration are included under RCMP Headquarters.

5 Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the RCMP.

6 This data includes extraordinary expenditures of \$92,300,000 for amerindian crisis, tire fire at Saint-Amable and trucker demonstrations.

7 Excludes RCMP "HQ".

8 Excludes RCMP Training Academy.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Note: Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Migration Estimates by Census Division

1989-1990

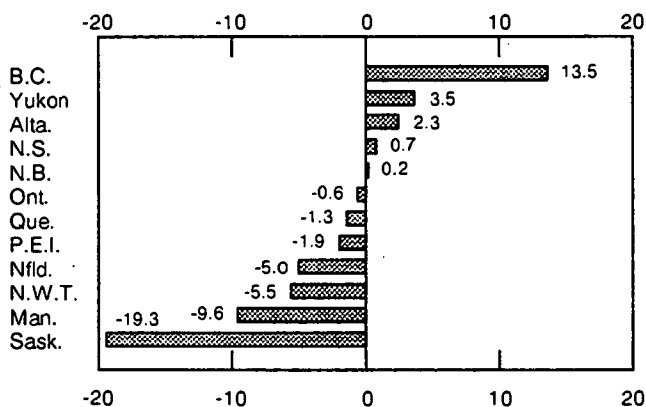
Highlights

National and Provincial Internal Migration

The total number of Canadians who moved from one census division to another during 1989-1990 reached 1,419,930, an increase of 5% over the previous year and 26% compared to five years earlier. (This count pertains to individuals who migrated to a census division within their own province or to a census division located in a different province.)

Net Interprovincial Migration Rates, 1989-1990

Rates per 1,000 population



Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division
Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

A total of 356,807 Canadians moved to a different province during this period, a figure slightly higher than the one recorded the previous year. As illustrated in the graph, Saskatchewan, with a rate of 19.0 per 1,000 population, recorded the highest loss (proportionally) of people who left the province for another destination in Canada. Manitoba recorded the second highest relative loss, followed by the

Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario.

The provinces in Canada that gained the most as a result of people moving from other Canadian provinces were British Columbia, which ranked in first place, followed by the Yukon, Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Census Division Internal Migration

During 1989-90, 111 of the 266 census divisions (CDs) across Canada recorded net gains from interprovincial migration, while 152 recorded net losses and no changes were observed in three.

As noted above, British Columbia recorded the strongest net gain as a result of interprovincial migration in 1989-1990. Of the 58 census divisions (regional districts) found in B.C., 29 recorded a net gain. The highest gains were recorded in census divisions found in the greater Vancouver area (CD 5915 - Greater Vancouver; CD 5917 - Capital Regional District; CD 5921 - Nanaimo Regional District; CD 5911 - Central Fraser; CD 5925 - Comox Strathcona and CD 5919 - Cowichan Valley). In fact, the net gain in the number of individuals for this area was 27,247.

The three other CDs where the strongest gains were observed - other than those found in B.C. - were CD 4806 - Calgary, Alberta, which ranked third among the 266 CDs in Canada, and CDs 2478 and 2479 (Hull-Gatineau) which are part of the Quebec side of the Ottawa-Hull metropolitan area.

A ranking of the 266 census divisions in Canada reveals that l'Île de Montréal (CD 2465) recorded the highest loss as a result of interprovincial migration. On the other hand, the highest concentration of census divisions that lost individuals through migration was observed in Saskatchewan.

In Ontario, the highest net loss in the exchange of people with another province was recorded in the greater Toronto area and its surrounding counties (Peel, Durham and Simcoe). The combined net loss for these areas in 1989-1990 was 5,890.

These data are available on paper, diskette and magnetic tape. For more information on these estimates, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

September 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 779 285 cubic metres in September 1991, a decrease of 2.7% from 3 883 859 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 768 480 cubic metres, up 6.5% from 4 479 424 cubic metres in September 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 484 096 cubic metres, an increase of 6.9% from 7 003 606 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 11.2% to 17 522 280 cubic metres from 19 738 877 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 29 596 019^r (revised) cubic metres, a decrease of 2.7% from 30 416 895 cubic metres a year earlier.

Receipts of wood residue increased 7.0% to 44 759 336 (revised) cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 41 845 920 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 76 194 253^r cubic metres, was up 3.2% from 73 811 266 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The September 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,\$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

September 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 142 814 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1991, an increase of 14.3% from the 124 910 tonnes produced in September 1990.

January to September 1991 production totalled 1 153 328^r (revised) tonnes, up 1.3% from the 1 137 985 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for September 1991, September 1990, and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The September 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.60/\$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

September 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,284,569 pairs of footwear in September 1991, a decrease of 14.2% from the 2,663,538^r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to September 1991 totalled 18,660,737^r pairs of footwear, down 23.1% from 24,263,866^r pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The September 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales

1990

Highlights

- In 1990, net fuel sales reported were 40.5 billion litres, a decrease of 0.6% from 40.7 billion litres reported in 1989.
- Of the 40.5 billion litres of net fuel sales in 1990, 78.4% consisted of gasoline, 21.3% of diesel fuel and 0.2% of liquefied petroleum gas.
- Gross sales of gasoline declined by 2.2%, from 34.4 billion litres in 1989 to 33.6 billion litres in 1990.

The 1990 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales* (53-218, \$17) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries,
1988.

Catalogue number 46-250

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; Other
Countries: US\$49).

**Juristat, Vol.11 No.17, Police Personnel and
Expenditures in Canada, 1990.**

Catalogue Number 85-002

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: \$4.30/\$108; Other
Countries: US\$5/\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum
requirements of American National Standard for
Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed
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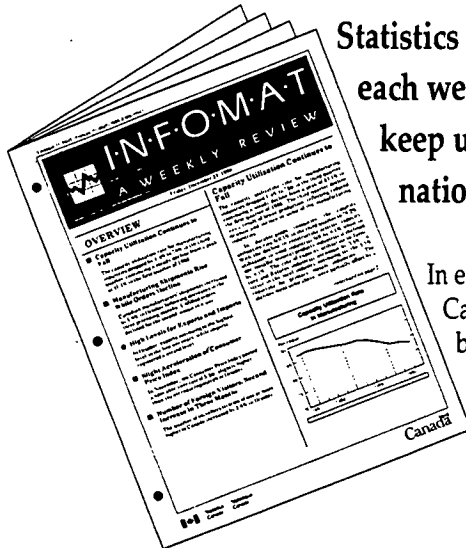


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