



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 26, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

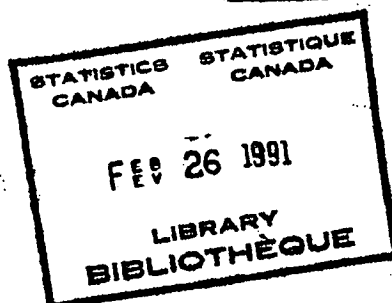
- **Homicide in Canada, 1990 (Preliminary Data)** 2
There were 637 homicides (murder, manslaughter and infanticide) reported in Canada in 1990, down by 20 from 657 in 1989.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, January 1991** 4
The IPPI showed no change in January 1991, while the year-over-year rate of change stood at 1.8%.
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The RMPI fell 6.4% in January 1991 due to a decrease in crude oil prices.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Homicide in Canada

1990 (Preliminary Data)

There were 637 homicides (murder, manslaughter and infanticide) reported in Canada in 1990, down by 20 from 657 in 1989. This represents a rate of 2.40 per 100,000 population, which is the third lowest annual rate since 1972, and 6% lower than the average for the previous 10-year period.

Two police officers were murdered in 1990; no officers had been murdered in the two previous years.

Provincial Comparisons

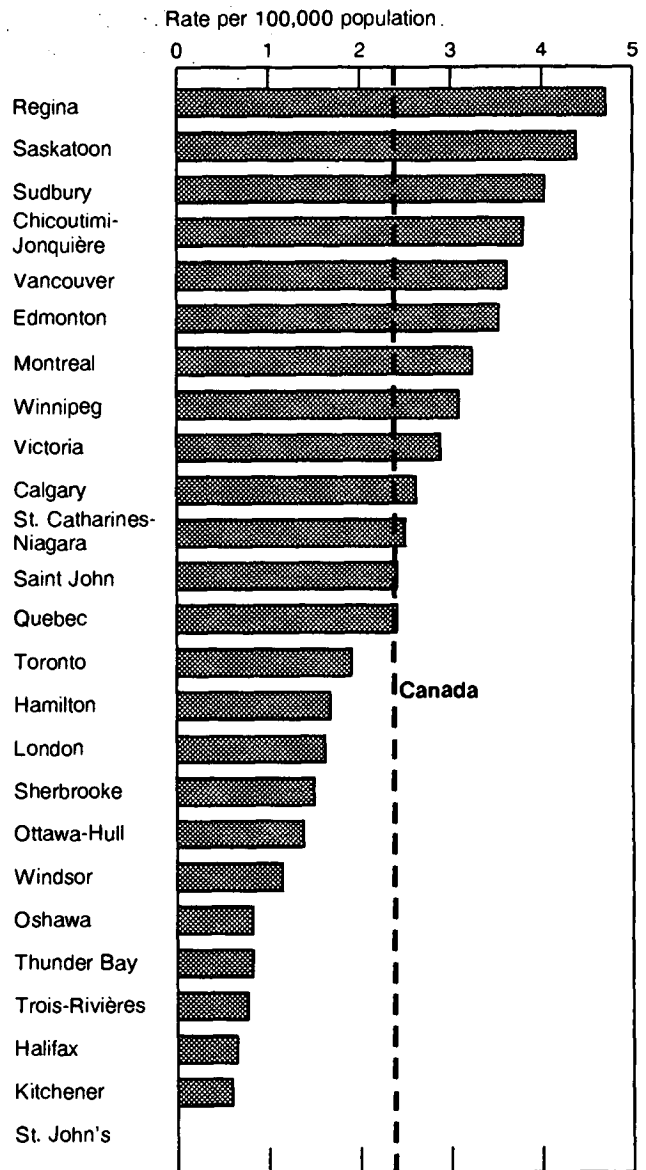
- As in most years, the highest homicide rates were found in the four Western provinces and the lowest rates in the four Atlantic provinces.
- For the fifth year in a row, Manitoba had the highest provincial homicide rate (3.49), though it was down 12% from 1989. British Columbia had the second highest rate at 3.45.
- There were no homicides in Newfoundland in 1990, the first time in almost 30 years. Nova Scotia's rate of 0.90 was the lowest in that province since 1963.

Municipal Comparisons

- Of Canada's 25 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Regina had the highest homicide rate in 1990 at 4.72, followed by Saskatoon at 4.39. Montreal, which had the highest rate in 1989, dropped to seventh place in 1990 with a rate of 3.23. Both Saskatoon and Chicoutimi-Jonquière experienced their highest homicide rates since 1981, when homicide data by CMAs was first recorded.
- For the second year in a row, St. John's was the only major metropolitan area not to report a homicide. Both Kitchener and Windsor recorded their lowest homicide rates since 1981.

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

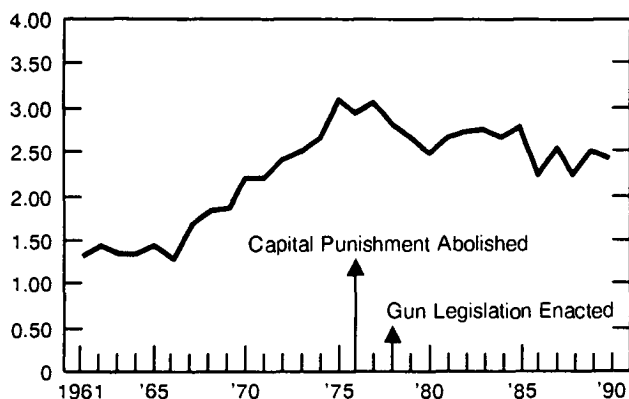
Homicide Rates¹, Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1990



¹Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using population figures for Census Metropolitan Areas as provided by Statistics Canada, Population Estimates Division.

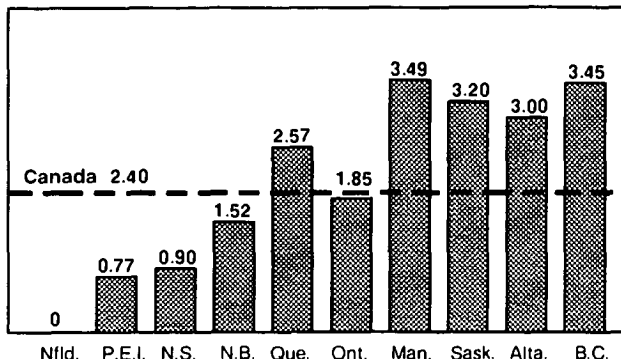
Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-1990

Rate per 100,000 population



Rates for Homicide Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1990

Rate per 100,000 population



Homicide Offences¹, Canada, The Provinces and Territories

1980-89, 1989 and 1990^p

Province/Territory	1980-89 (Average)		1989		1990 ^p	
	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Newfoundland	5.1	0.90	5	0.88	0	0.00
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.40	1	0.77	1	0.77
Nova Scotia	14.5	1.67	16	1.80	8	0.90
New Brunswick	13.6	1.92	18	2.51	11	1.52
Quebec	186.4	2.86	215	3.21	174	2.57
Ontario	180.2	2.00	175	1.83	180	1.85
Manitoba	38.1	3.61	43	3.97	38	3.49
Saskatchewan	29.1	2.93	22	2.18	32	3.20
Alberta	66.0	2.83	67	2.76	74	3.00
British Columbia	98.5	3.46	86	2.81	108	3.45
Yukon	2.0	8.48	2	7.87	1	..
Northwest Territories	6.5	12.91	7	13.11	10	..
Canada	640.5	2.55	657	2.51	637	2.40

¹ One offence is counted for each victim.

² Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

^p 1990 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.

Industrial Product Price Index

January 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) stayed unchanged at 110.7 in January 1991, compared with December's revised level. This is the second month that the IPPI has remained unchanged after four preceding monthly increases. Of the 21 major groups of products, nine decreased while 12 increased. The main indexes contributing increases this month were chemicals and chemical products (0.6%), miscellaneous manufactured products (1.3%) and furniture and fixtures (1.0%). These were offset by decreases for primary metal products (-0.7%), paper and paper products (-0.4%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.8%), and an estimated decrease of 0.5% for petroleum and coal products. One general factor was the 1.0% decrease in January of the U.S. dollar versus the Canadian dollar and its downward impact on prices for exported goods.

Since January 1990, the IPPI has increased 1.8%. From July 1990 to December 1990, the year-to-year rate had shown a sustained growth, going from -0.5% to 2.0%. The decline in the year-to-year rate in January was common to all categories of goods except for first-stage intermediate goods which went from -1.6% in December 1990 to -1.4% in January 1991. This continued the pattern of diminishing negative rate of change which started in January 1990 and in large part reflected the relative price stabilization of non-ferrous metals. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.6% in January; the year-over-year rate has been stable since September 1990 when it stood at 0.4%.

Highlights

- The chemicals and chemical products index increased by 0.6% in January 1991, its fifth consecutive increase, due mainly to a 1.3% gain showed by the organic industrial chemicals index and a 1.7% increase in pharmaceuticals. The chemicals and chemical products index has seen its year-over-year rate of change go from -0.7% in September 1990 to 6.2% in January 1991, reflecting the effects of higher prices for petroleum derivatives.

Note to users: The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax has no direct impact on the IPPI index series. The IPPI measures changes in the net price received of commodities sold by Canadian manufacturers, so that the cost of taxes collected is excluded.

- The furniture and fixtures index was up 1.0% in January, because of a general pattern of increase across all types of furniture (office and household). On the other hand, the 1.3% increase in the miscellaneous manufactured products index was due mainly to higher prices for just one item (jewellery of precious metals).
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index declined 0.5% during January, reflecting mainly lower prices for gasoline. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 22.2%; this rate is down from its year-over-year rate of 27.2% in December 1990.
- For a fourth consecutive month, the primary metal products index showed a decline (-0.7% in January). Decreases for aluminum products (3.4%) and copper and copper alloy products (2.3%) led the way. Partially moderating that pattern, nickel products rose 3.8%. Over the last 12 months, the primary metal products index has declined 1.5% although nickel products were up (13.7%), as were copper and copper alloy products (1.5%). Decreases of 7.9% for other non-ferrous metal products and 5.6% for aluminum products more than offset these gains.
- The paper and paper products index fell 0.4% in January 1991, due mainly to a 3.2% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Partially offsetting that was the 2.3% increase posted by newsprint paper, reflecting higher prices on both Canadian and export markets. The same pattern of changes was shown over the last 12 months. The pulp index fell 15.2% and was the major factor behind the 3.3% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint paper index was up 7.1%.

- For the eighth consecutive month, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index fell (-0.8% in January). Lower prices for lumber softwood, mainly east of the Rockies, coupled with decreases for softwood veneer and plywood (-4.8%), led the way. Over the last 12 months, similar patterns for softwood lumber (-7.0%) and softwood veneer and plywood (-14.0%) caused lumber, sawmill and other wood products to fall 4.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The January 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available towards the end of March. 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 January 1991 ²	January 1991/ December 1990	January 1991/ January 1990
% change				
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	110.7	0.0	1.8
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products³	93.6	110.2	0.1	0.6
Intermediate goods	60.4	111.5	-0.1	1.0
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	116.5	-0.7	-1.4
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	110.1	0.1	1.8
Finished goods	39.6	109.4	0.1	3.0
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	113.6	0.0	2.4
Capital equipment	10.4	106.8	0.2	1.3
All other finished goods	19.3	108.7	0.1	4.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.7	-0.1	2.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	111.9	-0.1	-0.6
Beverages	2.0	117.0	0.2	2.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	133.7	0.8	11.7
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.8	-0.3	0.5
Textile products	2.2	109.9	0.6	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	112.6	0.4	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	103.0	-0.8	-4.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.2	1.0	1.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	118.5	-0.4	-3.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	122.6	0.6	2.3
Primary metal products	7.7	109.6	-0.7	-1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.8	0.4	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	114.0	-0.1	0.9
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	97.4	0.1	1.2
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.3	0.5	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.3	-0.3	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products ³	6.4	118.3	-0.5	22.2
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	118.9	0.6	6.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.2	1.3	2.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	81.9	0.2	2.6

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

January 1991

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) decreased 6.4% between December 1990 and January 1991 to a preliminary level of 114.4. The decrease was due in large part to a decline of 16.4% in the mineral fuels index. Of the six remaining indexes, three registered price increases and three registered decreases. The overall effect on the RMPI excluding mineral fuels was an increase of 0.4%; this increase was the first after five months of decreases and was due primarily to a rise of 1.2% in the animal and animal products index. Price movements contributing to the monthly change were as follows:

- There was a drop of 17.2% in crude mineral oil prices, the principal component in the mineral fuels index.
- Increases in prices of 5.0% and 5.1% for hogs and fish, respectively, accounted for the 1.2% increase in the animal and animal products index.
- The vegetable products index decreased (0.8%) for the eighth consecutive month. A fall of 11.4% was registered for unrefined sugar.
- Increases in prices for logs and bolts (0.5%) and pulpwood (0.9%) were responsible for a 0.7% increase in the wood index.

Note to users: The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax has no direct impact on these indexes. In the past, these commodities did not draw manufacturers' sales tax; although purchasers now must pay the GST, in almost all cases it is rebated, so the indexes are computed excluding these taxes.

Year-over-year Change

Between January 1990 and January 1991, the RMPI increased 8.0%. This increase was due to a substantial rise in the mineral fuels index (23.7%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.7%. Of the six indexes composing this index, three increased and three decreased. Year-over-year price movements were as follows:

- The animal and animal products index increased 5.7%, largely due to higher prices for hogs (18.6%) and cattle for slaughter (3.4%). Prices for fish also went up (13.5%).
- There was an 8.9% decrease in the vegetable products index, due in part to decreases for unrefined sugar (-30.9%), grains (-19.2%) and oilseeds (-4.6%). These decreases were partially offset by increases for cocoa, coffee and tea (10.4%).
- The non-ferrous metals index decreased 2.0%. Lead and zinc concentrates registered price decreases of 11.9% and 7.4%, respectively, while prices increased for concentrates of nickel (15.0%) and copper (3.7%).

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 January 1991 ¹	January 1991/ December 1990	January 1991/ January 1990
			% change	
Raw Materials - Total	100	114.4	-6.4	8.0
Mineral fuels	32	131.5	-16.4	23.7
Vegetable products	10	91.7	-0.8	-8.9
Animal and animal products	25	106.7	1.2	5.7
Wood	13	122.4	0.7	0.9
Ferrous materials	4	92.0	-0.1	-0.3
Non-ferrous metals	13	105.7	-0.7	-2.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	104.0	0.1	1.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	106.4	0.4	0.7

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Road Motor Vehicles - Registrations 1989

Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation
Division. ■

Highlights

- Total road motor vehicle registrations were 16,719,235 for the 1989 licence year, as reported by Canada's provincial and territorial governments.
- Passenger automobile registrations, the largest component of the total registrations, were 12,811,318.
- Truck and truck tractor registrations totalled 3,395,874.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363, 364, 367, 368, 371, 372, 375, 376, 379 and 380.

The 1989 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles - Registrations* (53-219, \$17) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

February 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of February 1 amounted to 29 794 tonnes compared with 28 444 tonnes last month and 30 663 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products (\$11.50/\$115) is available by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

How to Order Publications

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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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The Daily, February 26, 1991

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 26-201

(Canada: \$22.00; United States: US\$26.00; Other Countries: US\$31.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1991.

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27.00; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32.00; Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38.00).

Quarterly Shipments of Household Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 1990.

Catalogue number 35-007

(Canada: \$6.75/\$27.00; United States: US\$8.00/US\$32.00; Other Countries: US\$9.50/US\$38.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, January 1991.

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).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1988.

Catalogue number 53-215

(Canada: \$36.00; United States: US\$43.00; Other Countries: US\$50.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1990.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$14.70/\$147.00; United States: US\$17.60/US\$176.00; Other Countries: US\$20.60/US\$206.00).

Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1989.

Catalogue number 81-204

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

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