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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 27, 1991

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1991**
In January 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 2.7% to 1.1 million.
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1991**
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$526.02, up 5.0% over a year earlier.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, February 1991**
The IPPI declined 0.3% in February 1991, while the annual rate of change stood at 1.2%.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, February 1991**
The RMPI was down 3.5% in February 1991.

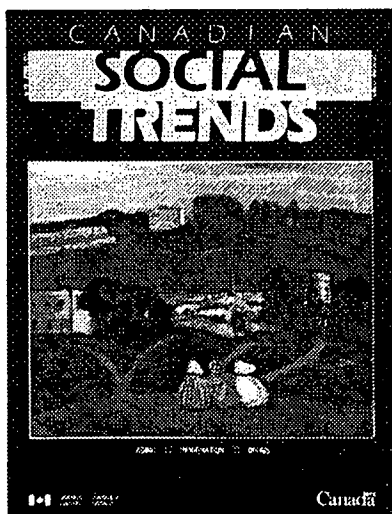
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Canadian Social Trends Spring 1991

Canada's dependency ratio (the number of children and seniors relative to the population aged 15-64) is projected to climb rapidly by 2010 as baby-boomers turn 65. This shift is predicted to have major implications on social expenditures: within the next 50 years, the elderly will receive half of all social spending in Canada compared with 26% in 1980.

The Spring 1991 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* examines this country's aging population with articles on dependency ratios and the implications of an aging society. Other topics in this issue include immigration during the 1980s, seniors with disabilities, educational attainment of Canada's linguistic groups, drug crimes, and alcohol and drug use. Data show that the drinking patterns of adult Canadians are moderating and only a small percentage of them use drugs (prescription, over-the-counter or illicit).

Annual labour force estimates from 1946 to 1990 are also provided in this publication.

The Spring 1991 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$8.50/\$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the editors (613-951-2560).

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MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

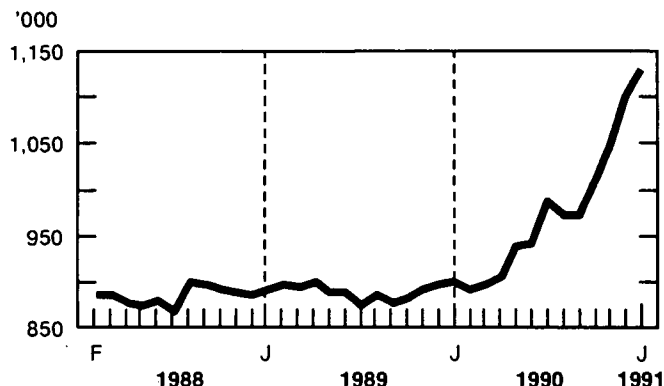
January 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended January 19, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,131,000, up 2.7% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between December 1990 and January 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all provinces and territories except for Saskatchewan. The changes were as follows:

	% Changes
British Columbia	8.4
Yukon	4.3
Ontario	3.9
Newfoundland	3.6
Nova Scotia	3.4
Northwest Territories	2.8
Alberta	2.4
Prince Edward Island	2.0
Manitoba	1.8
Quebec	1.3
New Brunswick	0.9
Saskatchewan	-1.2

- Total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, rose 6.6% to \$1,325 million between December 1990 and January 1991. The number of benefit weeks increased 24.0%, to 6.2 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In January 1991, the number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,493,000, up 18.8% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 22.5% to 904,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 13.6% to 589,000.
- Benefits paid during January 1991 totalled \$1,788 million,² up 39.0% from January 1990. Between January 1990 and January 1991, the average weekly payment increased 5.3% to \$244.29, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 32.0% to 7.3 million.
- A total of 453,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in January 1991, an increase of 16.4% over the same month a year earlier.

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

The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

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 Benefits paid, 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.

The January 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147), containing data for November and December 1990 and January 1991, will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	January 1991	December 1990	November 1990	January 1990	% change January 1991/ December 1990
Seasonally adjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,325,342	1,243,605	1,234,727	939,227	6.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,208	5,007	5,179	4,326	24.0
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	1,131^P	1,102^P	1,046^r	899	2.7
	January 1991	December 1990	November 1990	January 1990	% change January 1991/1990
Unadjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,788,018	1,175,212	1,058,620	1,286,475	39.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	7,319	4,916	4,556	5,544	32.0
Average weekly benefit (\$)	244.29	239.04	232.38	232.07	5.3
Claims received (000)	453	387	460	389	16.4
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,493 ^P	1,312 ^P	1,141 ^r	1,256	18.8
Regular benefits	1,313 ^P	1,134 ^P	975 ^r	1,093	20.1

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

January 1991 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$526.02, up 0.6% from December. Earnings increased by 5.0%² (\$25.24) from January 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,586,000, down 197,000 (-2.0%) from the December 1990 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 13th consecutive month and was down 4.5% from January 1990.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In January, the year-over-year growth in earnings in the goods-producing industries was 4.8%, compared to the 1990 annual growth of 5.8%.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries was 5.9% in January, little changed from the 1990 average growth of 5.8%.
- Finance, insurance and real estate showed the lowest year-over-year growth (1.8%) in average weekly earnings in the service-producing industries. This weakness was primarily due to the real estate industry which has shown a year-over-year decline for 12 consecutive months.
- The January 1991 growth in earnings for non-commercial services³ (6.2%) was similar to that observed in the last six months of 1990, but was higher than annual growth in both 1990 and 1989 (5.8% and 3.6%, respectively).

Number of Employees

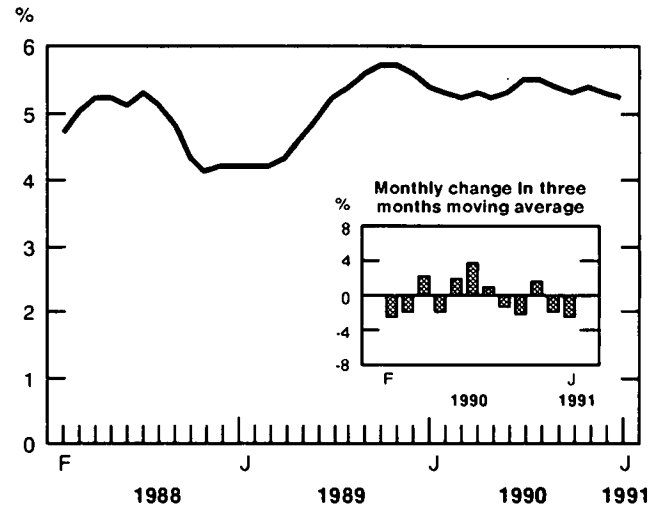
- Employment in goods-producing industries has declined for 14 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 11.4% from

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 months moving average of the year-over-year percent change in average weekly earnings

Industrial Aggregate - Canada



January 1990. The decline in manufacturing accounted for more than three-quarters of this drop.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for a seventh consecutive month.
- Commercial services³ has shown a year-over-year decrease in employment (-5.9%) for 12 consecutive months. Services to business management and accommodation and food services contributed to the January decline.
- Non-commercial services³ showed the strongest employment growth (2.2%) of all industries. Both education and related services, and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

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.

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

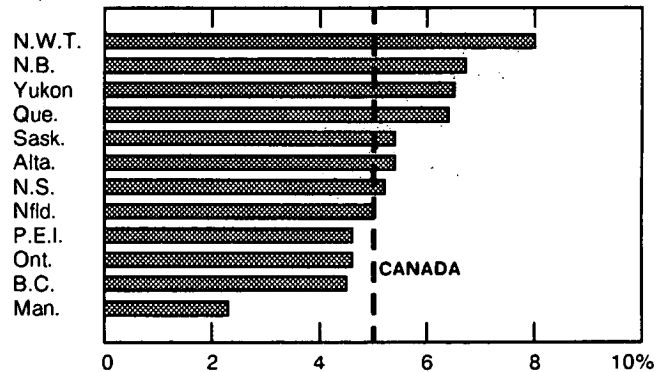
Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In January 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 30.5, down from 31.1 a year ago.
- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 37.5, while in the service-producing industries, the average was 27.5. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.3 in the goods-producing and 27.7 in the service-producing industries in January 1990.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$13.25, up 5.2% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at \$15.67 in the goods-producing and \$11.80 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In January 1991, year-over-year declines in employment were noted in all provinces and territories.
- In January, Nova Scotia (5.2%), New Brunswick (6.7), Quebec (6.4%), Saskatchewan (5.4%), Alberta (5.4%), the Yukon (6.5%) and the Northwest Territories (8.0%) had higher year-over-year growth in earnings than the Canada Industrial Aggregate (5.0%).

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings January 1990 – January 1991



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

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

□

Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1991 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	January 1991 ^p	December 1990 ^r	January 1990	January 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Thousands		Year-over-year % change			
Industrial aggregate	9,586.1	9,782.9	10,038.6	-4.5	-1.8	2.3
Goods-producing industries	2,169.1	2,253.4	2,447.2	-11.4	-7.0	1.6
Forestry	45.3	45.7	48.6	-6.8	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	145.5	144.9	144.9	0.4	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,611.1	1,651.2	1,824.5	-11.7	-7.3	0.8
Construction	367.2	411.6	429.1	-14.4	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	7,417.0	7,529.5	7,591.4	-2.3	-0.0	2.5
Transportation, communication & other utilities	820.0	845.5	851.5	-3.7	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,750.5	1,837.9	1,841.0	-4.9	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	639.7	647.5	640.6	-0.1	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,519.0	3,505.9	3,576.3	-1.6	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	687.9	692.7	682.0	0.9	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	132.8	137.9	139.9	-5.1	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	34.6	35.2	34.6	-0.2	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	283.6	286.4	288.1	-1.5	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	211.7	212.1	211.8	-0.0	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,321.3	2,376.0	2,438.5	-4.8	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,870.9	3,961.6	4,136.6	-6.4	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	371.5	382.6	374.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	289.4	289.3	295.5	-2.1	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	953.0	955.7	964.2	-1.2	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,088.9	1,117.8	1,126.1	-3.3	1.6	4.5
Yukon	9.2	9.6	9.4	-2.1	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.1	18.7	19.5	-2.2	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	January 1991 ^p	December 1990 ^r	January 1990	January 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
Industrial aggregate	526.02	523.00	500.78	5.0	5.3	5.0
Goods-producing industries	644.19	633.36	614.89	4.8	5.8	5.4
Forestry	704.53	688.17	669.60	5.2	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries & oil wells	898.66	877.21	867.30	3.6	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	621.24	612.65	592.41	4.9	5.5	5.1
Construction	636.61	624.53	619.03	2.8	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	491.47	489.97	463.99	5.9	5.8	4.8
Transportation, communication & other utilities	668.70	650.56	632.38	5.7	4.2	4.1
Trade	381.84	386.38	365.05	4.6	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	547.75	543.62	538.07	1.8	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	454.59	454.11	426.64	6.6	6.9	4.9
Public administration	695.49	700.12	647.13	7.5	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	502.69	493.71	478.86	5.0	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	438.01	435.70	418.60	4.6	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	468.77	470.80	445.76	5.2	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	482.67	476.81	452.58	6.6	4.7	5.1
Quebec	518.36	514.64	487.08	6.4	6.2	4.2
Ontario	547.14	544.83	522.92	4.6	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	468.15	466.69	457.64	2.3	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	461.29	458.11	437.63	5.4	4.7	3.5
Alberta	526.61	514.98	499.66	5.4	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	528.22	530.47	505.55	4.5	5.0	5.4
Yukon	645.63	617.94	606.39	6.5	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	725.55	734.32	671.88	8.0	6.3	6.9

^p preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

* for all employees.

Industrial Product Price Index

February 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.3% to 110.8 in February 1991 from the revised level of 111.1 in January. Of the 21 major product groups, 10 decreased, seven increased and four stayed unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases were petroleum and coal products (-2.9%), followed by lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.5%) and chemicals and chemical products (-0.3%). One general factor which helped partially offset these decreases was the 0.6% increase in February of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its upward effect on prices for exported goods. Mainly affected were autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (0.5%) and paper and paper products (which still fell 0.3% in the month). Increases of 0.2% for meat, fish and dairy products and 0.3% for beverages also had a moderating effect.

Since February 1990, the IPPI has increased 1.2%. The major force behind this change was the petroleum and coal products index, which increased 19.2% since February 1990. Other contributing increases came from chemicals and chemical products (5.3%) and meat, fish and dairy products (3.0%). Moderating this pattern were decreases in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-6.8%), paper and paper products (-5.1%) and primary metals products (-1.5%). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.2% in February.

Highlights

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index declined 2.9% during February, reflecting mainly lower prices for gasoline and other fuel oil. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 19.2%; however, this rate is down from the annual rate of 27.8% in December 1990.
- For the ninth consecutive month, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index fell (-0.5% in February). Lower prices for lumber softwood, mainly east of the Rockies, led the way. Higher prices for softwood veneer and plywood (3.1%) had a moderating effect on the overall decrease.

Over the last 12 months, similar patterns for softwood lumber (-10.6%), coupled with declines for softwood veneer and plywood (-13.6%), particle board and waferboard (-14.3%) and pulpwood chips (-5.5%) caused lumber, sawmill and other wood products to fall 6.8%.

- The chemicals and chemical products index decreased by 0.3% in February, its first decline since July 1990. This was mainly due to a 2.8% drop in the synthetic resins index. The chemicals and chemical products index has seen its year-over-year rate of change go from -0.7% in September 1990 to 6.0% in January 1991 (standing at 5.3% in February).
- For a fifth consecutive month, the primary metal products index declined (-0.3% in February). A decrease of 2.8% for other non-ferrous metal products, which reflected lower prices for precious metals, led the way. Partially offsetting that pattern, nickel products rose 2.9% and copper and copper alloy products went up 0.8%. Over the last 12 months, the primary metal products index has declined 1.5% as decreases for other non-ferrous metal products (-12.1%) and aluminum products (-4.8%) more than offset the rise of 28.7% in the index for nickel products.
- The paper and paper products index fell 0.3% in February, due mainly to a 2.0% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Partially offsetting that was the 1.3% increase posted by newsprint paper on the export market. The same pattern of changes was shown over the last 12 months: the pulp index fell 19.1% and was the major factor behind the 5.1% decline in the paper and paper products index while the newsprint paper index was up 4.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The February 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of April. 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 February 1991 ²	Change in %	
			February 1991/ January 1991	February 1991/1990
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	110.8	-0.3	1.2
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products³	93.6	110.5	0.0	0.2
Intermediate goods	60.4	111.2	-0.4	0.2
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	115.4	-0.3	-2.4
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	110.0	-0.4	1.0
Finished goods	39.6	110.4	0.0	2.9
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	114.0	0.2	2.4
Capital equipment	10.4	107.8	0.2	0.9
All other finished goods	19.3	109.9	-0.2	4.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.1	0.2	3.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	111.9	-0.1	-0.8
Beverages	2.0	117.5	0.3	1.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	133.7	0.0	10.9
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.9	0.1	0.8
Textile products	2.2	109.6	-0.1	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.0	0.1	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	102.1	-0.5	-6.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.0	0.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	118.3	-0.3	-5.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	125.4	0.2	3.8
Primary metal products	7.7	109.3	-0.3	-1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.6	-0.3	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	114.3	0.1	0.6
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	99.1	0.5	0.7
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.4	0.0	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.4	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products ³	6.4	116.2	-2.9	19.2
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	118.4	-0.3	5.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.0	-0.2	2.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.0	-0.6	0.4

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

February 1991

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) declined 3.5% between January and February 1991 to a preliminary level of 110.3. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased by 0.3%. Of the seven RMPI components, two fell, four rose and one did not change in February. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 10.0%, mainly as a result of an estimated 10.7% decrease in crude mineral oil prices. Prices for natural gas, however, rose by 1.3%.
- The non-ferrous metals index was down by 1.2%. Lower prices for concentrates of zinc (-4.2%), lead (-3.4%) and precious metals (-7.5%) were partially offset by higher prices for concentrates of copper (1.6%) and nickel (2.3%).
- The animal and animal products index was up 0.9%, mainly as a result of higher prices for hogs (6.3%) and fish (4.4%).

Year-over-year Change

Between February 1990 and February 1991, the RMPI increased by 1.4%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 0.9%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 6.3%, largely due to higher prices for crude mineral oil (6.5%), but also higher prices for natural gas (4.1%) and coal (3.7%).
- Increases in the prices for hogs (11.9%), cattle for slaughter (1.3%) and fish (18.6%) were largely responsible for the 4.3% rise in the animal and animal products index.
- The vegetable products index declined 10.8% due to lower prices for grains (-20.0%), oilseeds (-7.6%), and unrefined sugar (-36.8%). A partially offsetting effect came from higher prices for fresh vegetables (3.7%) and fresh fruits (9.7%).
- The ferrous materials index was down (-1.9%) as both of its components decreased: iron ore by 3.1% and iron and steel scrap by 0.6%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 5.8% as prices for almost all metals fell, many by double-digit percentages. The only price increases were for nickel concentrates (31.9%) and radio-active concentrates (5.6%).

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 February 1991 ¹	% Change	
			February 1991/January 1991	February 1991/1990
Raw Materials Total	100	110.3	-3.5	1.4
Mineral fuels	32	118.3	-10.0	6.3
Vegetable products	10	91.8	0.3	-10.8
Animal and animal products	25	107.7	0.9	4.3
Wood	13	123.1	0.6	1.2
Ferrous materials	4	92.3	0.4	-1.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	103.8	-1.2	-5.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	105.0	0.0	2.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	106.6	0.3	-0.9

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

February 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 112,133 units in February 1991, down 4.4% from 117,247 units in January 1991, and down 30.5% from the 161,332 units sold in February 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales (January to February 1991) amounted to 229,380 units compared to 322,993 units for the same period of 1990 (a 29.0% decrease).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The February 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

December 1990

In December 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 121,640,482 fare passengers, a decrease of 4.9% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 6.7%. Operating revenues totalled \$97,899,886, down 6.5% from November 1990 but up 0.6% from December 1989.

During the same period, 26 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,421,246 fare passengers, up 28.6% from the previous month but down 6.6% from the same month in 1989. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$28,577,691, a 44.6% increase over the November 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 29.0% over December 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The December 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

December 1990

Correction

In the fourth quarter of 1990, Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of \$210 million, up 124% from the \$94 million loss reported for the fourth quarter of 1989.

In 1990, Level I air carriers reported an annual operating loss of \$104 million, up sixfold from the 1989 annual operating loss of \$17 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Federal Government Employment

October-December 1990

Highlights

- Federal government employment averaged 372,800 employees in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 1.4% over the same period in 1989.
- Employment in the federal government represented 30.9% of all government employment and 3.0% of total employment in Canada.

Note to users

Government employment includes employees of departments, agencies, boards, commissions, military and RCMP uniformed personnel, but excludes government business enterprises.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717 (public sector employment and gross payroll, quarterly), 2718 (public sector employment and regular payroll, by province, by month) and 2720 (military employment and regular payroll by province, by month).

Data are available in standard format and special tabulations from the Public Institutions Division. Data are available by department, occupational category, province and a number of other variables.

For more information on this release, contact Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510) or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Institutions Division.

For more information on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767; FAX: 613-951-0661). ■

Federal Government Business Enterprises

Financial Statistics, 1989

Financial data on federal government business enterprises (based on the Financial Management System) for 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3214 to 3222 (income statement), 3223 to 3231 (a statement of unappropriated surplus), and 3232 to 3240 (industry).

Note: The Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account are now considered part of the federal enterprise universe and have been added to the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industry.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jim Leeson (613-951-1816), Public Institutions Division.

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Canada's Balance of International Payments,
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