



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 26, 1992

NOT FOR LOAN
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

STATISTICS CANADA
STATISTIQUE CANADA

For release at 8:30 a.m. NOV 26 1992

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third Quarter 1992** 2

In the third quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises increased to \$10.7 billion from \$10.1 billion in the second quarter of 1992.
- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1992** 6

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment remained unchanged in September from the previous month, while the estimate of average weekly earnings rose slightly to \$553.19.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, October 1992** 11

The Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100) rose 0.5% in October to 110.4, a 2.9% increase from October 1991.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, October 1992** 13

The Raw Materials Price Index was up 1.1% in October, mainly due to a 4.3% rise in crude oil prices.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Canadian Mining, 1991 (Preliminary) 14
- Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending November 21, 1992 15

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 16



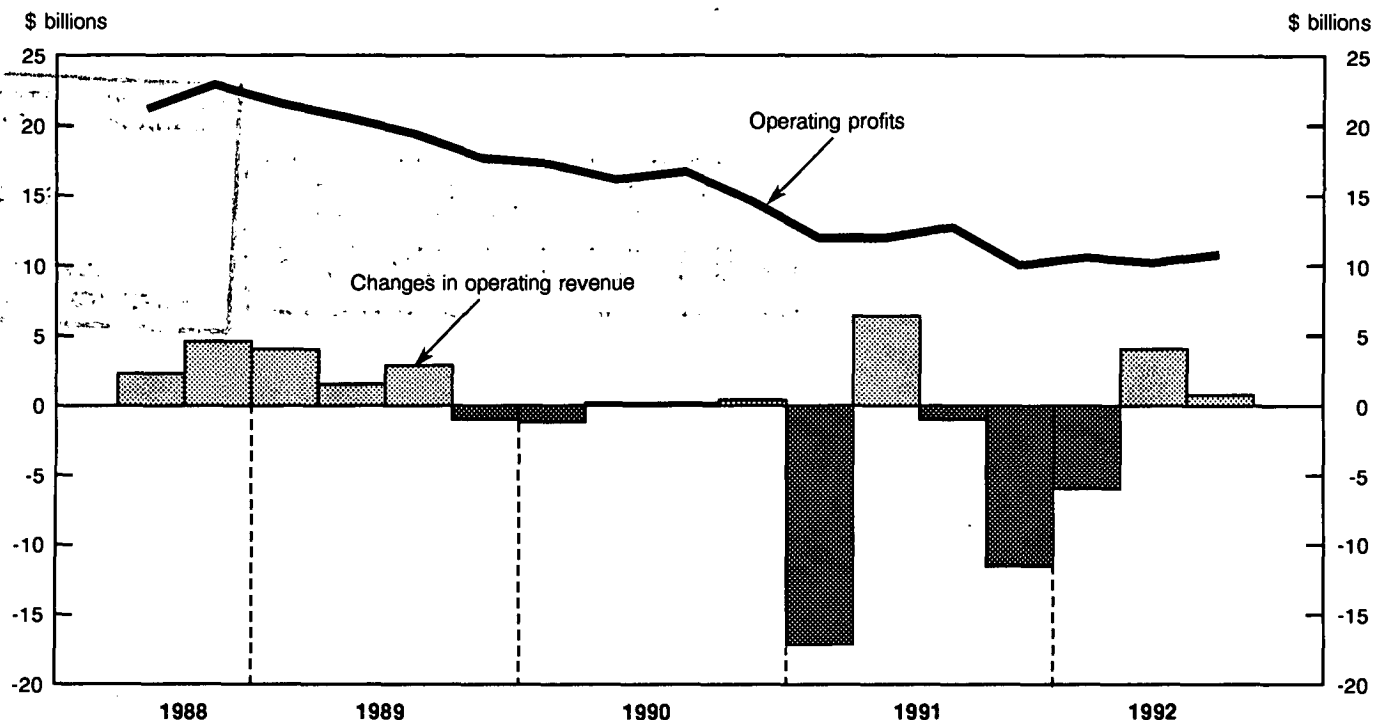
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes In Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Third Quarter 1992

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

In the third quarter of 1992, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises increased to \$10.7 billion from \$10.1 billion in the second quarter of 1992. This 6.3% increase offset the 5.3% profit decrease in the second quarter and restored profits to just over first-quarter levels. Quarterly profits averaged \$11.5 billion in 1991 and \$16.2 billion in 1990.

The financial industries registered an 85% increase in operating profits in the third quarter, rising to \$2.8 billion from \$1.5 billion. This change was entirely due to the chartered banks and other deposit-accepting intermediaries, which posted strong profit

growth this quarter following large loan-loss provisions for non-performing loans in the second quarter of 1992. The third-quarter financial industries' operating profit level was still below the \$3.2 billion of profits in the first quarter of 1992 and the \$3.5 billion average quarterly profits registered over the 1990-91 period.

The non-financial industries posted a 7.7% decline in operating profits, falling to \$7.9 billion from \$8.6 billion in the second quarter. The current profit slide follows two quarters of growth, when profits rose 20.4% in the first quarter and 14.5% in the second quarter. Third quarter profits, nonetheless, were well above the \$6.2 billion low of the fourth quarter of 1991. In the fourth quarter of 1988, non-financial industries' profits peaked at \$18 billion. Overall, operating profits rose in 11 of the 22 industries. The largest profit increases were in wood and paper and non-ferrous metals, while there were large declines in transportation services, food, and motor vehicles, parts and tires.

Industry Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks (Booked-in-Canada) and Other Deposit-accepting Intermediaries: Operating profits recovered to \$1.1 billion from a loss of \$0.5 billion in the second quarter. The increase in profit was mainly due to a sharp decline in loan loss provisions for non-performing loans. These provisions totalled \$1.1 billion in the third quarter compared to \$2.4 billion in the second quarter and an average of \$0.7 billion over the preceding four quarters. Throughout the 1988-1991 period, operating profits averaged \$1.2 billion.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits increased \$14 million in the third quarter to \$347 million, following a decrease of \$58 million in the previous quarter. Operating profits averaged \$311 million in 1991.

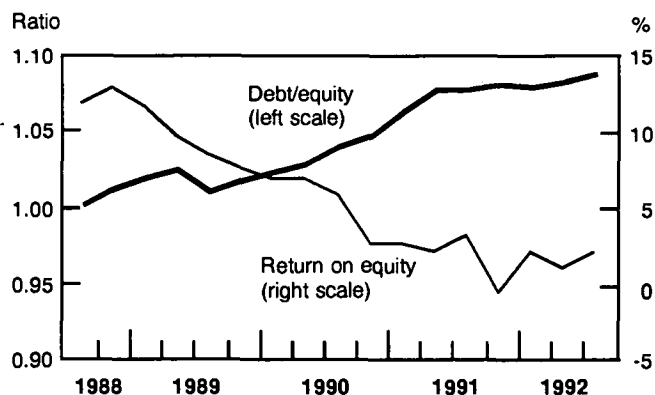
Non-financial Industries

Wood and Paper: Operating losses were reduced to \$56 million from \$216 million in the second quarter, \$241 million in the first quarter and \$655 million in the fourth quarter of 1991. Profits have not been registered in this industry since the third quarter of 1990. The third-quarter improvement has been attributed to cost-cutting programs along with slightly improved prices.

Non-ferrous Metals: Operating profits increased to \$311 million in the third quarter from \$178 million in the second quarter of 1992. The current results represent the third consecutive quarterly profit increase. Although improved, quarterly profits remain well below the high of \$1.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Transportation Services: Operating profits declined to \$159 million in the third quarter from \$482 million in the second quarter. Except for the \$79 million of profits registered in the fourth quarter of 1991, the current profits are the lowest registered in over 10 years. A significant portion of the third-quarter profit decline was due to operating costs associated with the restructuring of operations.

Financial and non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Food: Operating profits fell to \$499 million in the third quarter from \$818 million in the second quarter and \$648 million in the first quarter of 1992. Throughout the 1988-1991 period, food industry profits were generally in the \$800 million to \$1 billion range.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits declined to \$340 million in the third quarter from \$647 million in the second quarter and \$453 million in the first quarter of 1992. In 1991, operating profits ranged from a low of \$7 million in the first quarter to over \$1 billion in the third quarter.

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

This statement provides information about the operating, financing and investing activities of enterprises and the effects of those activities on cash resources.

Financial Industries

Operating activities generated \$6.4 billion in cash in the third quarter compared to \$5.2 billion in the second quarter and \$1.6 billion in the first quarter. Financing activities generated \$5.7 billion in cash, compared to \$9.9 billion in the previous quarter and \$7.5 billion in the first quarter.

Cash applied to investment activities and fixed assets was \$7.8 billion compared to \$12.4 billion in the previous quarter. Dividend payments totalled \$0.9 billion, down 23% from the previous quarter's total of \$1.2 billion.

Non-financial Industries

Operating activities generated \$11.8 billion in cash in the third quarter, up slightly from the previous quarter but significantly higher than the \$6.3 billion generated in the first quarter of 1992. Financing activities generated \$0.9 billion of cash in the third quarter compared to \$2.0 billion and \$7.4 billion in the first two quarters. Reduced equity financing was the largest reason for this decline.

Cash applied to investment activities fell from \$3.4 billion in the second quarter to -\$221 million in the third quarter. This negative figure implies that cash was generated by a net reduction in the level of investment in the quarter. Cash applied to purchase fixed assets fell to \$8.4 billion in the third quarter from \$9.2 billion in the second quarter. Cash applied to dividends fell slightly to \$4.2 billion.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, rose to the first-

quarter level of 2.0% after sliding to 0.9% in the second quarter of 1992. This ratio peaked at over 12% in 1988 and deteriorated into a negative position by the fourth quarter of 1991.

Debt to Equity: After remaining unchanged for five consecutive quarters, this solvency indicator nudged upward to 1.09 in the third quarter of 1992. This ratio averaged 1.03 over the 1988-1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, \$23/\$92) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1992

	3rd Quarter 1992	2nd Quarter 1992	1st Quarter 1992	4th Quarter 1991
(\$ Billions)				
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	82.3	77.9	73.9	83.4
Accounts Receivable	129.4	129.1	124.3	127.9
Inventories	123.8	124.2	124.6	126.2
Investments	435.2	431.5	417.6	413.8
Loans	632.5	628.5	628.9	617.9
Capital Assets	446.8	447.4	447.5	443.7
All Other Assets	153.4	148.6	146.5	147.1
Total Assets	2,003.4	1,987.2	1,963.3	1,960.0
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	600.2	594.1	585.6	580.3
Accounts Payable	168.8	165.3	163.0	168.4
Borrowing	470.3	469.9	466.9	463.6
All Other Liabilities	331.8	323.6	314.6	318.7
Total Liabilities	1,571.1	1,552.9	1,530.1	1,531.0
Share Capital	229.7	229.0	225.2	219.7
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	202.6	205.3	208.0	209.3
Total Equity	432.3	434.3	433.2	429.0
Statement of Changes in Financial Position				
Financial Industries				
Cash from Operating Activities	6.4	5.2	1.6	6.1
Cash from Financing Activities	5.7	9.9	7.5	11.9
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	7.3	11.8	16.6	10.4
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2
Cash Applied to Dividends	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.5
Non-financial Industries				
Cash from Operating Activities	11.8	11.1	6.3	17.9
Cash from Financing Activities	0.9	7.4	2.0	-1.3
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	-0.2	3.4	-1.3	1.8
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	8.4	9.2	5.7	8.8
Cash Applied to Dividends	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.6
Income Statements				
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Operating Revenue	265.7	264.9	260.8	266.8
Operating Profit	10.7	10.1	10.6	9.9
Profit Before Extraordinary Gains	2.1	0.9	2.1	-0.8
Net Profit	2.0	1.0	2.1	-1.0

Employment, Earnings and Hours

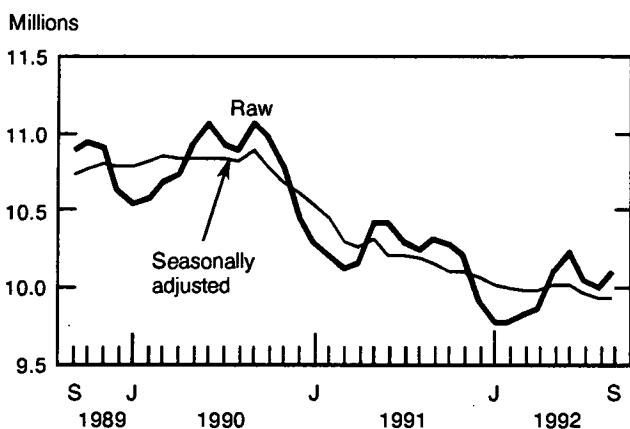
September 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Following two months of decline, industrial aggregate¹ payroll employment in September was little changed (-0.1%) from the previous month at 9,915,000. Employment losses in Ontario (-22,000) and Quebec (-7,000) offset gains in the remaining provinces.

SEPH Employment, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, September 1992



- Employment decreases were noted in construction and in accommodation and food services in September.
- Non-durable manufacturing employment grew by 5,000 in September, with increases in both average weekly earnings and average weekly hours.
- Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings² for all employees in the industrial aggregate were up slightly in September to \$553.19. The increase of 0.3% in September was the same as the average monthly increase for 1992. Transportation, communication and other utilities as well as finance, insurance and real estate contributed to the earnings increase in the industrial aggregate.

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), introduced in 1983, delivers the most current monthly employment, earnings and hours data by industry.

The diffusion index measures how widespread change is for a specific SEPH variable, showing the percentage of industries that depicted increases for the variable. For example, between October 1990 and October 1991, the industrial aggregate employment for Canada declined by approximately 697,000. Of the 214 three-digit SIC industries in SEPH (1980 SIC), 167 experienced employment declines while 47 experienced increases. The diffusion index for October 1991 was therefore $47/214 = 0.22$.

Fixed-weighted average hourly earnings data have been constructed to address the impact of compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces/territories and salaried and hourly employees. The fixed-weighted earnings series provide a better indicator of the underlying trends in wage rates than the current average earnings series.

- For the past six months, the industrial aggregate average weekly hours for hourly employees were unchanged at 30.5 hours.

Unadjusted Data

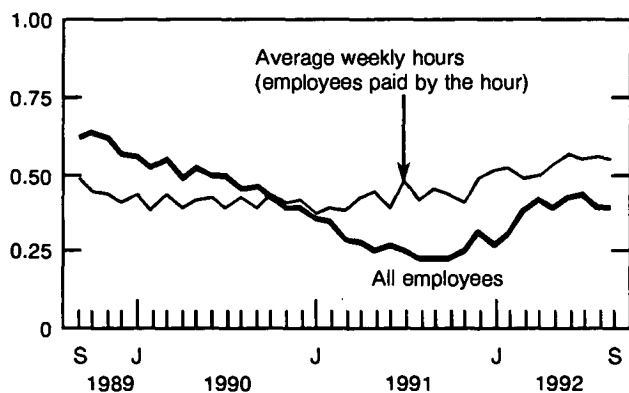
- The trend in payroll employment has remained flat for the past four months, with year-over-year declines similar to the September decrease of 2.2%. Goods-producing industries continue to show larger year-over-year decreases in employment than the service-producing industries.
- Since June 1992, the year-over-year declines in employment for firms with less than 200 employees have been smaller than those recorded for firms with more than 200 employees.
- The year-over-year decline in payroll employment was widespread throughout the economy. The employment diffusion index for September was 0.39.

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.

Diffusion Index, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, September 1992

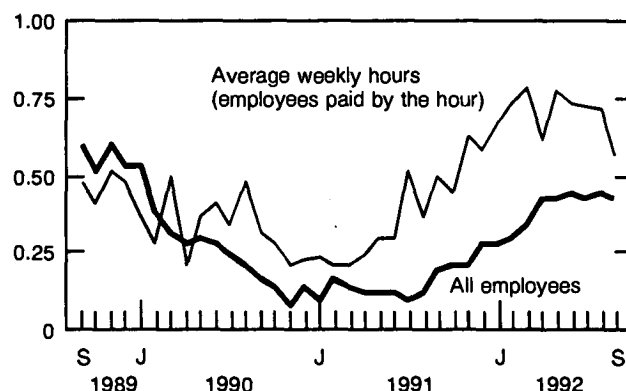
Diffusion index value



- The year-over-year increase in average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees in the goods-producing industries was 2.6%, compared with an increase of 4.1% in the service-producing industries.

Diffusion Index, Durable Goods Manufacturing, Canada, September 1992

Diffusion index value



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9440-9452 and 9639-9898.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$28.50/\$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1992

(Unadjusted data)

Industry Group - Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	September 1992 ^P	August 1992 ^r	September 1991	August 1991	September 1992/1991	August 1992/1991
	Thousands				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	10,094	9,994	10,316	10,237	-2.2	-2.4
Goods-producing Industries	2,423	2,448	2,527	2,567	-4.1	-4.6
Logging and forestry	67	66	66	68	0.6	-1.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	126	130	146	151	-13.7	-13.6
Manufacturing	1,612	1,618	1,679	1,698	-4.0	-4.7
Construction	477	490	498	509	-4.1	-3.7
Service-producing Industries	7,671	7,546	7,789	7,671	-1.5	-1.6
Transportation communication and other utilities	838	832	846	837	-0.9	-0.6
Wholesale trade	581	583	589	593	-1.3	-1.8
Retail trade	1,286	1,275	1,334	1,332	-3.6	-4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	658	663	681	679	-3.4	-2.4
Business services	507	499	517	522	-2.0	-4.4
Education related service	885	713	897	715	-1.4	-0.3
Health and social services	1,136	1,145	1,123	1,128	1.1	1.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	692	719	696	726	-0.6	-1.1
Miscellaneous services	510	529	525	538	-2.7	-1.8
Public administration	717	732	718	739	-0.1	-1.0
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	143	144	148	154	-3.4	-6.0
Prince Edward Island	42	43	40	42	4.9	2.6
Nova Scotia	287	283	293	294	-1.9	-3.5
New Brunswick	238	239	242	245	-2.0	-2.1
Quebec	2,440	2,433	2,541	2,531	-4.0	-3.9
Ontario	4,017	4,005	4,116	4,098	-2.4	-2.3
Manitoba	384	370	376	365	2.1	1.6
Saskatchewan	305	292	300	291	1.5	0.4
Alberta	986	974	996	995	-1.1	-2.1
British Columbia	1,219	1,175	1,231	1,191	-1.0	-1.4
Yukon	13	13	12	11	7.9	11.7
Northwest Territories	21	21	21	21	-0.4	1.2
	Average weekly earnings ^a					
	Dollars				Year-over-year % change	
Industrial aggregate	554.67	552.35	536.56	535.07	3.4	3.2
Goods-producing Industries	689.04	678.15	667.53	656.01	3.2	3.4
Logging and forestry	702.07	660.58	674.60	650.13	4.1	1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	942.48	913.08	910.59	894.20	3.5	2.1
Manufacturing	660.84	651.82	636.12	622.35	3.9	4.7
Construction	651.53	644.06	643.18	640.66	1.3	0.5
Service-producing Industries	512.24	511.54	494.07	494.60	3.7	3.4
Transportation communication and other utilities	710.65	715.16	683.63	695.40	4.0	2.8
Wholesale trade	584.94	576.63	560.25	559.28	4.4	3.1
Retail trade	321.46	322.10	322.47	322.28	-0.3	-0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	596.27	592.95	563.67	571.92	5.8	3.7
Business services	586.48	587.75	565.95	551.81	3.6	6.5
Education related service	677.39	725.29	660.73	688.36	2.5	5.4
Health and social services	489.93	489.32	472.78	474.37	3.6	3.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	218.75	219.66	206.50	215.36	5.9	2.0
Miscellaneous services	369.90	365.82	362.29	366.54	2.1	-0.2
Public administration	727.30	724.01	691.08	695.77	5.2	4.1
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	518.98	513.17	502.12	499.55	3.4	2.7
Prince Edward Island	447.17	441.53	428.38	429.73	4.4	2.7
Nova Scotia	494.45	500.75	475.88	476.83	3.9	5.0
New Brunswick	494.76	490.10	482.28	482.69	2.6	1.5
Quebec	544.90	540.64	522.86	522.12	4.2	3.5
Ontario	582.41	583.33	561.29	561.03	3.8	4.0
Manitoba	487.33	490.56	478.67	483.88	1.8	1.4
Saskatchewan	474.57	467.65	472.40	467.23	0.5	0.1
Alberta	553.74	550.94	537.64	535.92	3.0	2.8
British Columbia	554.38	542.69	543.12	534.44	2.1	1.5
Yukon	684.07	660.26	649.00	628.80	5.4	5.0
Northwest Territories	722.46	712.45	726.29	701.37	-0.5	1.6

^P Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.^a For all employees, including overtime.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada
September 1992

Industry Group - Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	September 1992 ^P	August 1992 ^r	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	April 1992
	Thousands					
Industrial aggregate	9,915	9,925	9,960	10,006	10,007	9,977
	-10	-35	-46	-1	30	-2
Goods-producing industries	2,311	2,314	2,326	2,338	2,351	2,346
	-3	-12	-12	-12	5	10
Logging and forestry	55	55	57	56	56	55
	0	-1	1	0	1	3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	123	126	128	130	131	134
	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	5
Manufacturing	1,574	1,571	1,580	1,574	1,595	1,605
	3	-9	6	-22	-10	3
Construction	419	424	422	428	426	416
	-5	3	-6	2	10	-8
Service-producing industries	7,606	7,620	7,642	7,672	7,658	7,634
	-14	-22	-29	14	24	-3
Transportation, communication and other utilities	819	826	825	827	817	810
	-6	1	-2	9	7	1
Wholesale trade	576	573	585	587	581	580
	3	-12	-2	7	1	6
Retail trade	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,289	1,291	1,295
	0	0	-13	-2	-4	-14
Finance, insurance and real estate	653	658	659	669	665	658
	-5	-2	-9	4	6	0
Business services	498	493	492	494	489	485
	5	1	-2	5	4	-2
Education related services	894	904	893	897	905	914
	-11	12	-4	-8	-9	-2
Health and social services	1,129	1,136	1,144	1,143	1,138	1,133
	-7	-8	1	5	5	-4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	671	688	678	672	673	670
	-17	10	6	-2	3	-1
Miscellaneous services	505	512	517	515	520	513
	-7	-5	1	-5	7	3
Public administration	716	709	712	717	710	715
	6	-3	-5	7	-4	-2
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	137	135	136	138	138	140
	1	-1	-2	0	-2	0
Prince Edward Island	39	39	38	38	39	38
	0	1	0	-1	0	0
Nova Scotia	278	276	280	282	283	284
	2	-3	-3	-1	-1	1
New Brunswick	227	226	225	225	226	224
	0	1	0	-1	2	-1
Quebec	2,393	2,400	2,404	2,426	2,436	2,433
	-8	-4	-22	-10	3	0
Ontario	3,965	3,987	4,022	4,037	4,008	4,006
	-22	-36	-14	29	2	-21
Manitoba	376	374	374	373	374	374
	2	0	0	-1	0	-2
Saskatchewan	298	295	297	299	300	300
	3	-3	-1	-1	0	2
Alberta	969	965	966	972	973	968
	4	-1	-6	-1	4	17
British Columbia	1,191	1,189	1,192	1,190	1,199	1,202
	2	-3	2	-9	-3	1
Yukon	12	12	11	11	11	12
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	20	20	20	20	20	21
	0	0	-1	0	0	0

^P Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change over previous month, Canada
September 1992

Industry Group - Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	September 1992 ^P	August 1992 ^r	July 1992	June 1992	May 1992	April 1992
	Dollars					
Industrial aggregate	553.19 1.85	551.34 0.35	550.99 2.15	548.84 -0.46	549.30 3.46	545.84 2.67
Goods-producing industries	686.84 1.27	685.57 1.93	683.64 1.69	681.95 -4.61	686.56 5.71	680.85 1.53
Logging and forestry	715.95 8.98	706.97 4.96	702.01 -3.74	705.75 -6.46	712.21 16.78	695.43 -5.35
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	945.54 12.80	932.74 8.27	924.47 -5.01	929.48 -7.94	937.42 5.70	931.72 7.71
Manufacturing	659.90 0.24	659.66 1.43	658.23 2.87	655.36 -0.74	656.10 3.58	652.52 2.83
Construction	638.43 -1.65	640.08 1.81	638.27 2.24	636.03 -18.99	655.02 25.98	629.04 -12.45
Service-producing industries	512.51 1.97	510.54 0.03	510.51 2.13	508.38 1.92	506.46 1.86	504.60 2.74
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.50 7.51	706.99 3.12	703.87 1.93	701.94 -2.43	704.37 -0.15	704.52 1.35
Wholesale trade	589.53 5.76	583.77 2.13	581.64 4.24	577.40 -4.19	581.59 3.33	578.26 -0.89
Retail trade	318.14 -0.68	318.82 -1.78	320.60 0.69	319.91 3.43	316.48 -3.66	320.14 3.07
Finance, insurance and real estate	595.76 7.12	588.64 -3.83	592.47 1.48	590.99 1.45	589.54 1.48	588.06 5.61
Business services	586.48 -1.27	587.75 1.12	586.63 -4.90	591.53 1.40	590.13 8.35	581.78 1.48
Education related services	668.00 -11.36	679.36 -4.20	683.56 4.60	678.96 5.86	673.10 5.14	667.96 5.19
Health and social services	494.38 5.45	488.93 2.88	486.05 4.94	481.11 1.66	479.45 1.38	478.07 -0.05
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.63 2.89	212.74 0.90	211.84 0.24	211.60 1.14	210.46 -1.30	211.76 4.35
Miscellaneous services	369.41 9.98	359.43 2.22	357.21 -0.29	357.50 0.49	357.01 -1.73	358.74 -0.22
Public administration	733.02 1.19	731.83 -2.39	734.22 10.01	724.21 -1.18	725.39 6.50	718.89 9.82
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	518.37 3.42	514.95 5.84	509.11 1.42	507.69 0.41	507.28 0.14	507.14 1.98
Prince Edward Island	447.78 1.46	446.32 0.21	446.11 -0.33	446.44 1.50	444.94 3.40	441.54 5.48
Nova Scotia	494.45 -6.30	500.75 5.10	495.65 3.92	491.73 1.10	490.63 1.39	489.24 4.16
New Brunswick	494.76 4.66	490.10 -3.27	493.37 3.10	490.27 -3.21	493.48 -1.02	494.50 5.60
Quebec	544.90 4.26	540.64 1.18	539.46 0.99	538.47 2.10	536.37 5.94	530.43 3.66
Ontario	581.44 0.57	580.87 2.11	578.76 1.27	577.49 -2.06	579.55 4.21	575.34 3.40
Manitoba	486.77 -1.02	487.79 -1.38	489.17 0.91	488.26 1.63	486.63 1.31	485.32 1.55
Saskatchewan	470.96 -1.13	472.09 -0.98	473.07 -0.59	473.66 0.65	473.01 0.19	472.82 -1.70
Alberta	550.93 2.67	548.26 1.73	546.53 3.27	543.26 2.71	540.55 -4.50	545.05 4.71
British Columbia	548.98 3.16	545.82 -3.30	549.12 2.28	546.84 -0.51	547.35 2.59	544.76 -1.24
Yukon	684.07 23.81	660.26 -13.65	673.91 -8.99	682.90 5.38	677.52 7.10	670.42 2.98
Northwest Territories	722.46 10.01	712.45 1.22	711.23 4.84	706.39 -0.65	707.04 -4.34	711.38 -4.07

^P Preliminary estimates.

^r revised estimates.

* For all employees.

Industrial Product Price Index

October 1992

According to preliminary figures for October, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) rose for the sixth consecutive month to 110.4, a 0.5% increase from the revised 109.9 in September. Fourteen of the 21 major product group indexes increased, but six decreased and one did not change. The 2.6% rise in the value of the U.S. dollar was the most important reason for these changes. The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index rose 2.4% and the paper and paper products index rose 1.0%. These two indexes were especially influenced by the U.S. dollar's increase, which raised the prices of exported products denominated in U.S. dollars. However, the primary metal products index declined 1.5% and the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index fell 1.0%.

Compared to October 1991, the IPPI was 2.9% higher, mainly because the U.S. dollar was up 10.6% compared to the Canadian dollar. The largest price increases over the last 12 months were for autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (7.0%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (12.8%), and paper and paper products (3.7%). If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was +2.8%.

The first-stage intermediate goods index fell 0.3% in October, mainly because of the drop in primary metal products prices, while the second-stage intermediate goods index rose 0.3%. In final goods, the capital equipment index rose 1.5%, all other finished goods 1.0% and finished foods and feeds 0.1%. All five of these indexes were higher than a year earlier, with the increases ranging from 1.5% for finished foods and feeds to 4.2% for capital equipment.

Highlights

- According to preliminary figures, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 2.4% in October, mainly due to increased export prices as the U.S. dollar rose and to the introduction of the 1993-model autos and trucks. Thus the domestic auto price index went up 1.3% while the export market index rose 3.9%. The

truck price index was 1.9% higher on the domestic market and 4.7% higher for exports. In comparison with last year, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index was up 7.0%.

- Despite declines in domestic prices for newsprint (-0.2%) and sulphate woodpulp (-0.2%), the paper and paper products index rose 1.0% in October because of increased export values as the U.S. dollar rose. Thus the export price index for newsprint was up 2.9% and the sulphate pulp index up 2.5%. Prices of paper and paper products were 3.7% higher in October 1992 than in October 1991. The pulp index was up 25.4%, while the newsprint and other paper stock index declined 2.5%.
- The primary metal products price index fell 1.5% from the previous month, mainly because of a 4.8% drop in prices of other non-ferrous metals, particularly refined zinc (-13.8%) and copper and copper alloy products (-3.7%). The primary metal products index was 1.8% higher than last year, reflecting an 11.2% increase in aluminum products prices and an 11.5% increase in the prices of other non-ferrous metals. However, a 4.3% decline in the iron and steel products index moderated the overall increase.
- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index declined 1.0% in October. Softwood lumber fell an average 1.7% in all regions except for British Columbia, where coastal softwood prices rose 0.6%. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index was 12.8% higher than in October 1991, with the price of softwood lumber alone rising 22.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000 to 2008.

The October 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available near the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit, (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index October 1992 ²	October 1992/ September 1992	October 1992/ October 1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	110.4	0.5	2.9
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	111.5	0.4	2.8
Intermediate goods	60.4	108.5	0.2	2.7
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	106.1	-0.3	3.9
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	109.2	0.3	2.4
Finished goods	39.6	113.2	0.9	3.0
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.7	0.1	1.5
Capital equipment	10.4	113.4	1.5	4.2
All other finished goods	19.3	111.3	1.0	3.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.2	-0.1	3.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.2	114.3	0.1	1.2
Beverages	2.0	122.4	0.2	1.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	149.2	0.7	2.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.6	-0.1	-0.9
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.2	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.5	0.0	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	116.2	-1.0	12.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.7	-0.2	-0.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	108.0	1.0	3.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	128.7	0.7	2.1
Primary metal products	7.7	101.9	-1.5	1.8
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	0.1	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	117.3	0.3	1.6
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	106.9	2.4	7.0
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.4	0.3	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.6	0.1	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products ³	6.4	93.4	0.2	1.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.3	0.3	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.3	0.2	1.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.3	-1.4	8.3

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 1992

Preliminary data for October 1992 indicate the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) reached 110.0, up 1.1% from the September revised level of 108.8. Major contributors to the increase in the overall index were higher prices for mineral fuels (4.1%) and animals and animal products (1.7%). Decreases in non-ferrous metals (-3.5%) and vegetable products (-1.7%) were offsetting factors. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 0.2% from the previous month.

The RMPI increased 7.4% over the October 1991 figure, primarily due to higher prices for mineral fuels (8.1%) and wood (17.2%). The only component that declined over the past year was the non-metallic minerals index (-1.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 7.1% over the same period.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index increased 4.1% in October due to a 4.3% rise in the crude mineral oils index. The mineral fuels index rose 8.1% over the past 12 months, primarily because of higher crude mineral oil prices (8.3%). Natural gas prices declined 2.9% during the same period.
- The animals and animal products index increased 1.7% in October following four consecutive monthly decreases. The major factors in the increase were higher prices for cattle for slaughter (3.4%), hogs for slaughter (2.5%) and fish (4.4%). Compared to October 1991, the animals and animal products index was 3.3% higher, mainly due to the significant increase in the cattle for slaughter index (13.1%) and the more

moderate rise in the hogs for slaughter index (2.0%). This upward movement was partly offset by the 5.2% decline in the fish index.

- The non-ferrous metals index dropped 3.5% in October, mainly reflecting lower prices for copper concentrates (-5.0%), zinc concentrates (-13.3%) and aluminum materials (-2.7%). These declines were partly offset by the 1.3% increase in the gold index. From October 1991, the non-ferrous metals index rose 7.4% due to higher prices for aluminum materials (14.6%), copper concentrates (4.0%), zinc concentrates (22.2%) and gold (5.4%).
- In October, the vegetable products index decreased 1.7%, reflecting decreases in the prices of tobacco (-6.9%), rapeseed (-6.4%), corn (-5.0%) and wheat (-2.4%). The cocoa, coffee and tea index moderated the downward trend with an 11.2% increase. The vegetable products index rose 3.1% from its year-earlier level, mainly because of rising prices for oilseeds (11.8%) and wheat (11.4%). Substantially lower prices for potatoes (-20.7%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-11.6%) were offsetting factors.
- Two indexes that showed little change in October changed significantly from their year-earlier levels. The wood index increased 17.2% mainly due to major increases in log and bolt prices (25.6%), while the ferrous materials index rose 6.9% as a result of higher iron ore prices (8.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index October 1992 ¹	October 1992/ September 1992	October 1992/ October 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	100	110.0	1.1	7.4
Mineral fuels	32	114.4	4.1	8.1
Vegetable products	10	90.7	-1.7	3.1
Animal and animal products	26	104.7	1.7	3.3
Wood	13	144.1	0.3	17.2
Ferrous materials	4	94.4	0.2	6.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	97.5	-3.5	7.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.3	0.0	-1.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	108.0	-0.2	7.1

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Mining 1991 (Preliminary)

The total value of mineral production in Canada by all establishments classified to the non-fuel mining industry was \$12,468.3 million in 1991, a decrease of 13.2% from 1990. Significant price decreases for copper, nickel and zinc accounted for a major portion of this decline. In the industrial minerals sector, the value of production fell to \$2,490.7 million, a decrease of 5.8%, reflecting the general decline in the construction industry in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7951-7966
(excluding fuels industry).

For information on the fuels industry, please contact R. Rasia (613-951-3569), Industry Division, Statistics Canada.

For further information on all other mineral industries, please contact T. Newman (613-992-6439), Mineral and Metal Statistics Division, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. ■

Canadian Mining (excluding fuels industry) 1991 (Preliminary)

Mining Industry	1980 SIC	CANSIM Matrix	Value of Production		Percentage Change
			1990	1991	
			(\$ millions)		%
Metal mines	061	7956	11,714.1	9,977.6	-14.8
Gold mines	0611	7951	2,282.8	2,228.3	-2.4
Silver-lead-zinc mines	0614	7952	1,476.5	1,058.3	-28.3
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	0612-0613	7953	5,836.2	4,747.1	-18.7
Iron mines	0617	7954	1,214.2	1,240.9	2.2
Other miscellaneous metal mines	0615-0616-0619	7955	904.5	703.0	-22.3
Non-metal mines (except coal)	062	7962	1,802.1	1,790.2	-0.7
Asbestos mines	0621	7957	293.7	274.0	-6.7
Peat industry	0622	7959	118.4	114.4	-3.4
Gypsum mines	0623	7958	88.6	67.7	-23.6
Potash mines	0624	7960	968.5	988.4	2.1
Other miscellaneous non-metal mines (except coal)	0625-0629	7961	332.8	345.7	3.9
Quarry and sand pit industries	08	7965	842.1	700.6	-16.8
Stone quarries	081	7963	476.9	386.7	-18.9
Sand and gravel pits	082	7964	365.3	313.8	-14.1
Industrial minerals sector	062 + 08	7966	2,644.2	2,490.7	-5.8
Non-fuel mining industry total			14,358.2	12,468.3	-13.2

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 21, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 21, 1992 totalled 290 571 tonnes, a 2.2% increase from the preceding week's 284 208 tonnes

and a 6.5% increase from the year-earlier 272 955 tonnes. The cumulative total at November 21, 1992 was 12 274 599 tonnes, a 6.5% increase from 11 520 310 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1992.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, November 1992. Vol. 24, No. 11.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$9.30/\$93; United States: US\$11.20/
US\$112; Other Countries: US\$13/US\$130).

Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1992.

Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$18/\$72; United States: US\$22/US\$88;
Other Countries: US\$25/US\$100).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to Order Publications

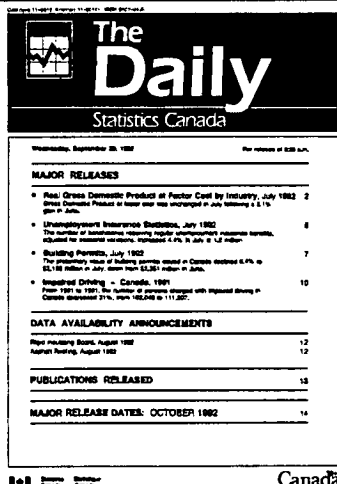
Simplify your search for data with the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992. Using the keyword index, you'll find sources for statistics on all areas of Canadian social and economic activity. For easy access to over 800 Statistics Canada products and services, order the Statistics Canada Catalogue 1992 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; Other Countries: US\$20).

You may order Statistics Canada products and services by telephone. From Canada and the United States, call toll-free 1-800-267-6677. From all other locations, call 613-951-7277 (not toll-free).

You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST.

Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually;
Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. • Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, 1992. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.