

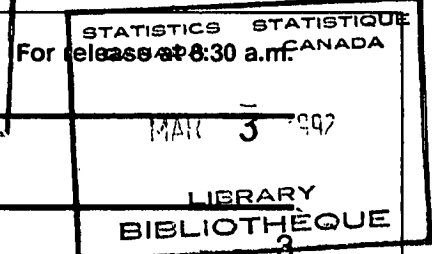


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

NOT FOR LOAN
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Short-term Expectations Survey**
A new series of forecasts from a small group of economists is released today.
- **Homicide in Canada, 1991** 5
There were 762 homicides reported in Canada in 1991, a 14% increase over 1990.
- **Absences from Work Revisited, 1977-1990** 7
Absenteeism is a costly problem for Canadian companies. Absences from work for "personal reasons" have increased among full-time paid workers in recent years.

(continued on page 2)

Perspectives on Labour and Income

Spring 1992

The Spring 1992 edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues is released today.

This issue contains a special supplement that reviews labour market developments in 1991. It also carries a study that examines labour force changes in single-industry towns and a study on the numbers and characteristics of long workweeks. Other articles cover full-time students who juggle school and work, literacy in the workplace, and absenteeism.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from several data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles discuss recent labour market developments as well as current income issues.

To obtain further information on this release, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893).

The Spring 1992 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

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MAJOR RELEASES

Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for February 1992, of merchandise exports and imports for January 1992, and of the gross domestic product for December 1991.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for February was forecast at 1.8%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.2% and 2.5%, respectively. The mean forecast for January was overestimated by 0.7.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for February was 10.4% (minimum 10.2%, maximum 10.5%). For January, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by 0.1.

January merchandise exports were forecast to be \$11.6 billion, with minimum and maximum values of \$11.0 billion and \$11.9 billion, respectively. The forecast of imports for the same period was \$11.0 billion, with minimum and maximum values of \$10.5 billion and \$11.3 billion, respectively.

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.1% between November and December 1991, with minimum and maximum rates of -0.2% and

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 24 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, merchandise exports and imports, and the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

0.3%, respectively. Statistics Canada announced on February 28 that the actual change in GDP for December was -0.4%. This implies a forecast overestimate of 0.5.

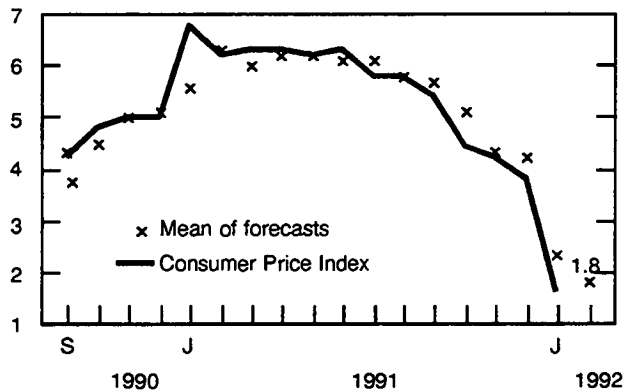
Note: In order to avoid average forecasts being unduly influenced by extreme forecasts, Statistics Canada will identify extremes as all those beyond two standard deviations from the mean and recalculate the mean excluding those extremes. Both means will be published.

For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

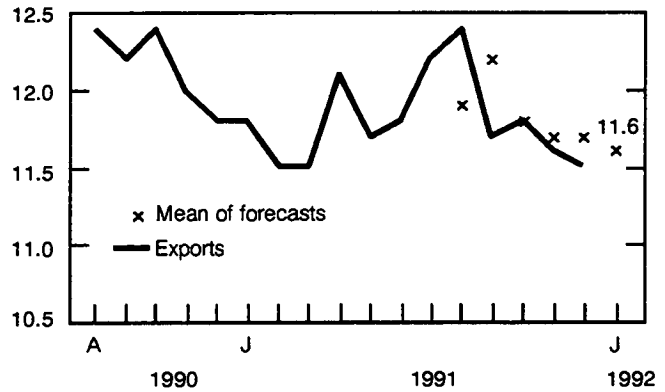
Consumer Price Index

Year-to-year
percentage change



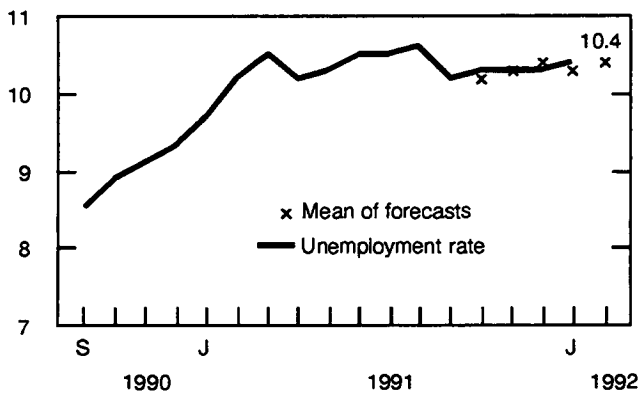
Canadian International Trade Exports

\$ billions



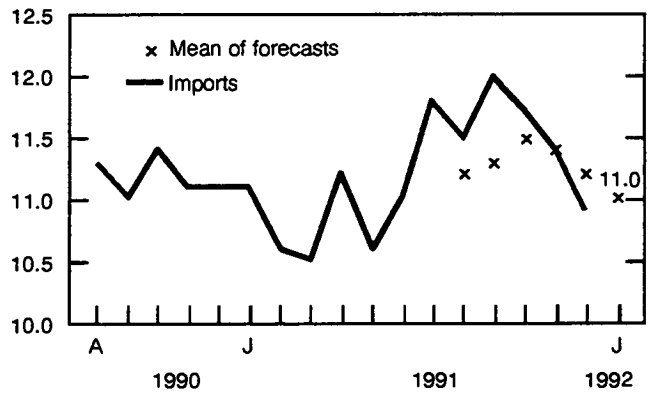
Unemployment Rate

%



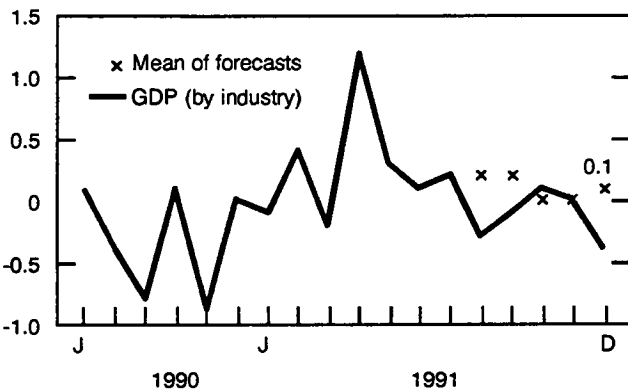
Canadian International Trade Imports

\$ billions



Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)

Percentage change



Homicide in Canada

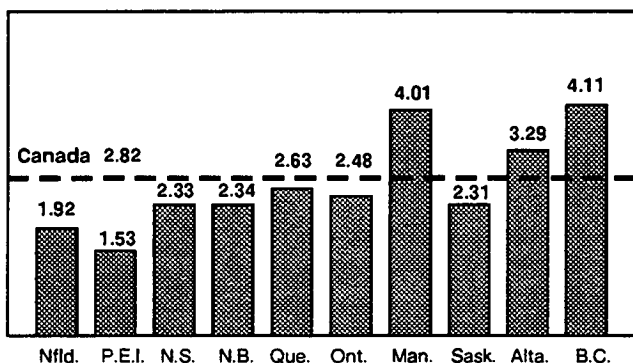
1991 (Preliminary)

Highlights

- There were 762 homicides (murder, manslaughter and infanticide) reported in Canada in 1991 or a rate of 2.82 homicides per 100,000 population. The 1991 rate was 14% over that of 1990, and 11% over the average of the previous 10 years.

Rates for Homicide Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1991^P

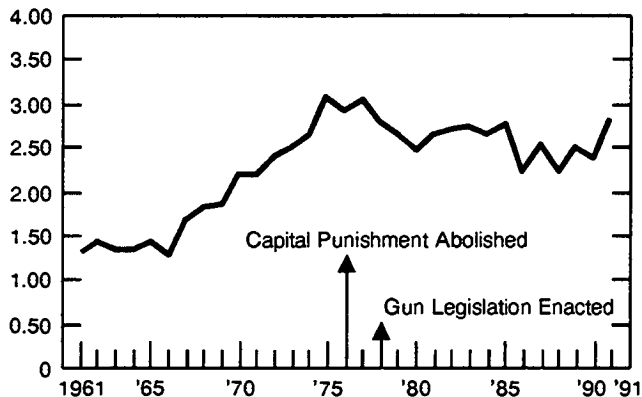
Rate per 100,000 population



^P Preliminary data.

Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-1991^P

Rate per 100,000 population



^P Preliminary data.

- There were three police officers murdered in 1991; two were murdered in 1990, none in either 1989 or 1988.

The accompanying tables and graphics provide information by province and census metropolitan area as well as a trend line for Canada.

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

Number and Rate¹ of Homicide Offences², Canada and the Provinces/Territories 1981-1990 Average, 1990 and 1991^P

| Province/Territory | Average 1981-1990 | | 1990 | | 1991 ^P | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Newfoundland | 4.8 | 0.84 | - | 0.00 | 11 | 1.92 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.5 | 0.39 | 1 | 0.77 | 2 | 1.53 |
| Nova Scotia | 14.2 | 1.63 | 9 | 1.01 | 21 | 2.33 |
| New Brunswick | 13.9 | 1.96 | 12 | 1.66 | 17 | 2.34 |
| Quebec | 186.7 | 2.84 | 181 | 2.68 | 180 | 2.63 |
| Ontario | 182.6 | 2.00 | 182 | 1.87 | 246 | 2.48 |
| Manitoba | 38.9 | 3.66 | 39 | 3.58 | 44 | 4.01 |
| Saskatchewan | 29.6 | 2.96 | 36 | 3.60 | 23 | 2.31 |
| Alberta | 67.9 | 2.87 | 74 | 3.00 | 83 | 3.29 |
| British Columbia | 99.0 | 3.42 | 110 | 3.51 | 132 | 4.11 |
| Yukon | 1.9 | ... | 1 | ... | - | ... |
| Northwest Territories | 7.2 | ... | 11 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Canada | 646.8 | 2.55 | 656 | 2.47 | 762 | 2.82 |

^P 1991 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.

... figures not appropriate or not applicable

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

² One offence is counted for each victim.

- Nil or zero.

Source: Homicide Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, February 1992

Number and Rate¹ of Homicide Offences², Census Metropolitan Areas³, Canada 1991^P

| Census Metropolitan Area | 1991 Population | Average 1981 - 1990 | | 1990 | | 1991 ^P | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------|--------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Toronto | 3,812.1 | 67 | 2.02 | 72 | 1.92 | 103 | 2.70 |
| Montreal | 3,114.9 | 104 | 3.56 | 105 | 3.42 | 109 | 3.50 |
| Vancouver | 1,587.5 | 48 | 3.50 | 54 | 3.49 | 66 | 4.16 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 891.0 | 15 | 1.94 | 13 | 1.50 | 19 | 2.13 |
| Ontario (part) | 670.2 | 10 | 1.73 | 11 | 1.69 | 16 | 2.39 |
| Quebec (part) | 220.7 | 5 | 2.62 | 2 | 0.94 | 3 | 1.36 |
| Edmonton | 842.1 | 25 | 3.42 | 29 | 3.52 | 26 | 3.09 |
| Calgary | 742.9 | 15 | 2.33 | 19 | 2.63 | 19 | 2.56 |
| Winnipeg | 653.6 | 21 | 3.32 | 20 | 3.09 | 17 | 2.60 |
| Quebec City | 630.2 | 12 | 1.99 | 15 | 2.41 | 12 | 1.90 |
| Hamilton | 603.1 | 13 | 2.27 | 10 | 1.68 | 16 | 2.65 |
| London | 376.9 | 5 | 1.47 | 6 | 1.63 | 2 | 0.53 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 364.4 | 8 | 2.31 | 9 | 2.51 | 11 | 3.02 |
| Kitchener | 351.9 | 5 | 1.63 | 2 | 0.58 | 11 | 3.13 |
| Halifax | 316.6 | 6 | 1.86 | 4 | 1.28 | 9 | 2.84 |
| Victoria | 286.0 | 5 | 1.93 | 8 | 2.87 | 1 | 0.35 |
| Windsor | 262.8 | 6 | 2.54 | 5 | 1.92 | 7 | 2.66 |
| Oshawa | 250.2 | 2 | 1.15 | 2 | 0.82 | 11 | 4.40 |
| Saskatoon | 205.0 | 4 | 2.11 | 9 | 4.39 | 7 | 3.41 |
| Regina | 190.7 | 8 | 4.32 | 9 | 4.72 | 4 | 2.10 |
| St. John's | 164.8 | 1 | 0.94 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 1.82 |
| Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 159.1 | 2 | 1.32 | 6 | 3.80 | 1 | 0.63 |
| Sudbury | 150.6 | 4 | 2.42 | 6 | 4.02 | 7 | 4.65 |
| Sherbrooke | 134.8 | 2 | 1.20 | 2 | 1.49 | 2 | 1.48 |
| Trois-Rivières | 131.8 | 3 | 2.05 | 1 | 0.76 | 3 | 2.28 |
| Saint John | 124.6 | 3 | 2.60 | 3 | 2.42 | 4 | 3.21 |
| Thunder Bay | 124.6 | 3 | 2.52 | 1 | 0.81 | 3 | 2.41 |

^P 1991 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

² One "offence" is counted for each victim.

³ Census Metropolitan Areas are presented in decreasing population order.

Source: Homicide Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, February 1992

Absences from Work Revisited

1977-1990

Between 1977 and 1990, days lost per worker for "personal and family-related reasons" almost tripled. Data from the Labour Force Survey are examined in "Absences from Work Revisited," one of six articles featured in the Spring 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. The author analyses data on the levels and variability of work absences among full-time paid workers.

Highlights

- In an average week in 1990, 558,000 full-time paid workers (6.4%) were absent from work for personal reasons ("own illness or disability" and "personal or family responsibilities") for all or part of the week.
- As a result of these absences, 9.4 days of work time were lost per full-time paid worker in 1990, up from 8.6 days in 1987. During that period, time lost per worker due to "illness or disability"

increased by one-third of a day to reach 6.7 days. Time lost because of "personal or family responsibilities" rose by a half-day to 2.7 days.

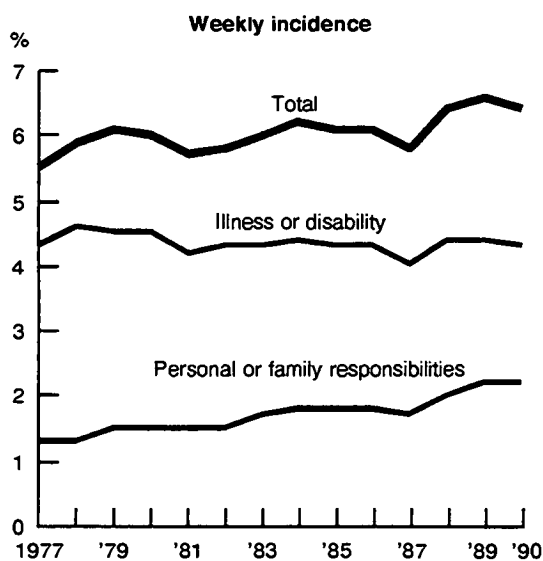
- Between 1977 and 1990, absences due to "personal or family responsibilities" increased steadily with the growing number of dual-earner families with preschool-age children. The burden of these responsibilities fell disproportionately on women, since their time lost increased from 1.9 to 5.2 days per year while the days lost by men barely changed over the same period.
- The propensity to miss work for personal reasons increases with age. In 1990, the proportion of workers reporting some absence ranged from a low of 5.0% among teenage workers to a high of 7.1% among those aged 55 and over. Health problems are the main reason for the higher absence levels among older workers.

For further information, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong at (613-951-4624).

The Spring 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Absence rates of full-time paid workers

Work absences increased over the period. Almost all of the growth was due to personal or family demands.



Source: Labour Force Survey

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Financial Statistics for Canadian-domiciled Marine Carriers

Annual 1990 (Preliminary)

For the 1990 reporting year, the marine financial survey included firms earning gross operating revenues of \$500,000 or more.

Highlights

- Total operating revenues were \$2.65 billion and total operating expenses were \$3.35 billion.
- Total employment was 23,984, of which 61.7% represented vessel crew employees.
- Property and equipment was valued at \$2.90 billion, with a depreciated value of \$1.58 billion.
- The fleet comprised 2,025 vessels, 60.9% of which were owned and operated by for-hire carriers.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, January 1992.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of
Sawmills East of the Rockies**, December 1991.

Catalogue number 35-002

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

**Service Industries Bulletin: Business Services,
Leisure and Personal Services Advance
Information**, 1990. Vol. 3, No. 6.

Catalogue number 63-015

(Canada: \$7.20/\$43; United States: US\$8.65/US\$52;
Other Countries: US\$10/US\$60).

Imports by Commodity, December 1991.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States:
US\$66.10/US\$661; Other Countries:
US\$77.10/US\$771).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Spring 1992.

Catalogue number 75-001E

(Canada: \$13.25/\$53; United States: US\$16/US\$64;
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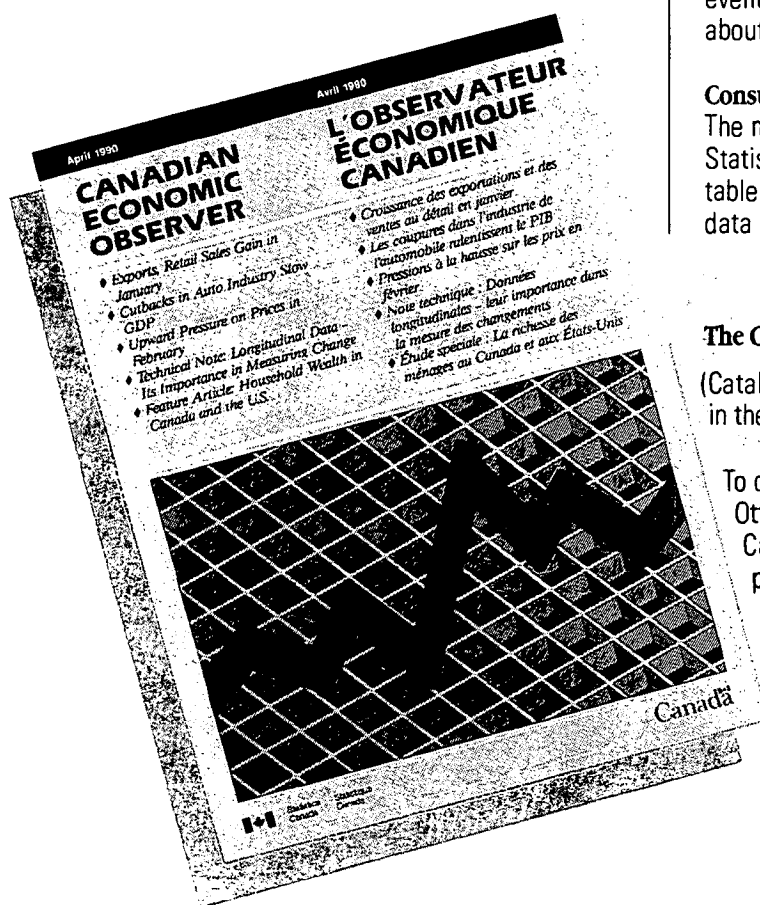
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