

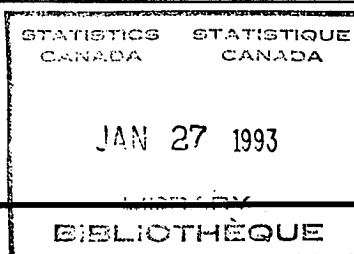


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 27, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1992** 2
In November, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits (adjusted for seasonal variations) stood at 1,171,000, a level which has remained practically unchanged since August.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, December 1992** 4
The Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100) rose 0.4% to 111.0 in December.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, December 1992** 7
The Raw Materials Price Index was down 0.2% in December, due to a 5.4% decrease in the mineral fuels index.

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- Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, September-December 1992 8
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MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

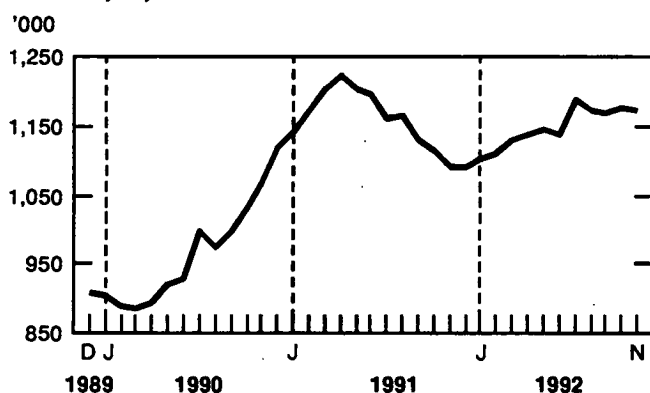
November 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended November 14, 1992, the number of beneficiaries¹ who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,171,000, practically unchanged from October.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between October and November 1992, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased 3.7% in Newfoundland, 1.8% in Ontario and 1.0% in British Columbia. Increases were observed in the Yukon (7.2%), the Northwest Territories (2.1%) and Prince Edward Island (1.2%). The other provinces had changes of less than 1%.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In November 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,263,000, up 1.8% from November 1991. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries remained virtually the same at 677,000, but the number of female beneficiaries increased 4.5% to 585,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded 10%:

	Beneficiaries November 1992	% Change November 1992/1991
Thunder Bay	5,390	22%
St. Catharines-Niagara	16,310	20%
Quebec City	32,640	19%
Calgary	29,280	19%
Trois-Rivières	9,240	18%
Sherbrooke	8,230	18%
Toronto	135,270	16%
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11,520	14%
Ottawa	17,510	12%
London	10,630	-14%

- In November 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits^{2,3} were \$1.4 billion, up 9.4% from November 1991. Between January and November 1992, a total of \$17.7 billion was disbursed, an increase of 8.5% from the year-earlier figure. Year-over-year for the same 11-month period, the average weekly payment rose 4.6% to \$254.22 and the number of benefit weeks rose 2.4% to 67.7 million.

- A total of 393,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in November 1992, a decrease of 4.4% from November 1991. From January to November 1992, a total of 3,418,000 claims were received, down 2.5% compared to the year-earlier period.

¹ The number of beneficiaries is a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. Note that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available in 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.

³ The unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (starting in February 1991), and funds made available to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992). □

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

The November 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147) will contain data for September, October and November 1992 and

will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data	November 1992	October 1992	September 1992	November 1991	% change Nov. 1992/ Oct. 1992
Regular Benefits					
Beneficiaries (000)	1,171 ^P	1,175 ^P	1,169 ^r	1,090	-0.3
Amount paid (\$000)	1,343,715	1,334,735	1,335,622	1,235,382	0.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,215	5,187	5,206	4,936	0.6
Unadjusted data	November 1992	October 1992	September 1992	November 1991	% change Nov. 1992/ Nov. 1991
Beneficiaries (000) - All	1,263 ^P	1,178 ^P	1,160 ^r	1,240	1.8
Beneficiaries (000) - Regular	1,050 ^P	971 ^P	950 ^r	995	5.5
Claims received (000)	393	338	307	411	-4.4
Amount paid (\$000)	1,440,072	1,303,193	1,411,818	1,316,505	9.4
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,353	5,024	5,483	5,059	5.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	256.53	252.97	252.01	248.25	3.3
Year-to-date	January to November				% change 1992/1991
	1992		1991		
Beneficiaries - Average (000)	1,383 ^P		1,364		1.4
Claims received (000)	3,418		3,507		-2.5
Amount paid (\$000)	17,665,314		16,283,108		8.5
Weeks of benefits (000)	67,746		66,178		2.4
Average weekly benefit (\$)	254.22		243.11		4.6

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

" All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

Industrial Product Price Index

December 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) rose 0.4% to 111.0 in December 1992 from 110.6 in November. The indices for 13 of the 21 major product groupings increased, while four decreased and four did not change. The most significant increases were posted for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (0.6%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (2.2%) and primary metal products (0.5%). The largest decline occurred in paper and paper products (-0.3%).

During December the value of the U.S. dollar rose 1.1% against the Canadian dollar, raising the level of export prices denominated in U.S. dollars. In December 1992, the U.S. dollar was 11.8% higher against the Canadian dollar than in December 1991.

Compared to December 1991, the IPPI was 3.5% higher in December 1992. The two most important year-over-year increases were in autos, trucks, and other transport equipment (8.2%) and in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (16.8%). Increases greater than 4% were noted in the following groups: tobacco and tobacco products (4.8%), paper and paper products (4.3%) and meat, fish, and dairy products (4.2%). Three declines of less than 1.0% occurred, the largest for rubber, leather, and plastic fabric products (-0.7%). If petroleum and coal products are excluded, the 12-month change for the index was 3.5%.

Although the second-stage intermediate goods index increased 0.4% from November, the first-stage intermediate goods index decreased 0.2%. Among finished goods, the finished foods and feeds index rose 0.1%, while both the capital equipment and the all other finished goods indices rose 0.4%. All five of these indices were higher than a year earlier, ranging from finished foods and feeds at 1.7% to capital equipment at 5.1%. Throughout 1992, the year-to-year price changes both for second-stage intermediate goods and for finished goods tended to rise. These two indices rose from -3.6% and -0.4%, respectively, in January to 3.4% and 3.8%, respectively, in December. The price index for second-stage intermediate goods, however, remained below its level in January 1991.

Highlights

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a 2.2% increase in December and

stood 16.8% higher than in December 1991. Softwood prices continued to rise, particularly in Central Canada and the Prairies. A significant role in the year-to-year price increase was played by the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar.

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index rose 0.6% in December and stood 8.2% higher than a year earlier. These increases were primarily due to the increase in export prices. There were also smaller price increases on domestic vehicles on a year-to-year basis. The December price index for domestic automobiles showed no increase over November and a 2.8% increase over December 1991, while for exported automobiles the corresponding figures were 1.1% and 13.1%.

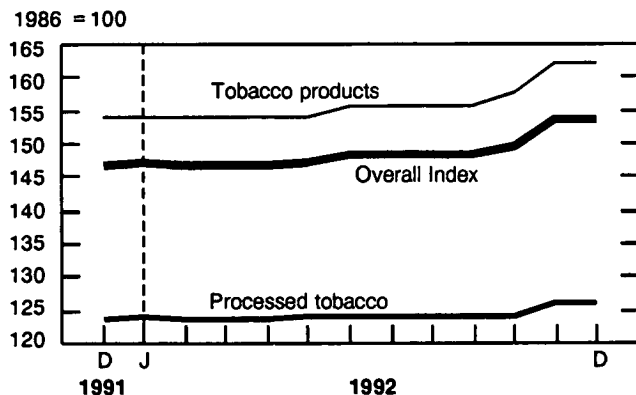
The situation for trucks was similar. For domestic trucks there was a 0.5% decline in prices from November but prices were 5.0% higher than in December 1991, while for trucks for export the corresponding figures were a 1.0% increase and a 14.4% increase.

- The primary metal products index increased by 0.5% in December to stand 0.5% higher than a year earlier. Copper, aluminum and zinc provided the upward pressure but their effect was greatly reduced by a fall in nickel prices, which were 6.5% lower than in November and 16.9% lower than in December 1991. Compared to a year earlier, iron and steel products also provided downward pressure, slipping 3.6% lower than in December 1991.

Tobacco and Tobacco Products Price Index

- The Tobacco and Tobacco Products Price Index has two principal components: unmanufactured processed tobacco, and cigarettes and manufactured tobacco. These two break down further into seven separate commodity indices.
- The overall index stood 4.8% higher in December 1992 than in December 1991. Processed tobacco prices moved noticeably upward only once during 1992, in November. Cigarette and manufactured tobacco prices moved noticeably upward twice, first during May and June, then during October and November. All three sets of price increases were partly attributed to rising input costs.

Tobacco and Tobacco Products



- These IPPI price indices all trace the prices received by tobacco processors and manufacturers. The Raw Materials Price Index,

on the other hand, includes a price index that traces the auction prices for raw tobacco; elements of the Consumer Price Index trace tobacco prices, including taxes, paid by Canadian consumers. Between December 1989 and December 1992, the Industrial Product Price Index for Tobacco and Tobacco products rose by 29.2%, while the price index for Raw Tobacco fell 5.9%. The Consumer Price Index for Tobacco Products and Smokers' Supplies rose 51.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The December 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of February. 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 December 1992 ²	December 1992/ November 1992	December 1992/ December 1991
% change				
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	111.0	0.4	3.5
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	112.1	0.3	3.5
Intermediate goods	60.4	108.9	0.4	3.4
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.3	-0.2	3.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	110.1	0.4	3.4
Finished goods	39.6	114.1	0.3	3.8
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.0	0.1	1.7
Capital equipment	10.4	114.6	0.4	5.1
All other finished goods	19.3	112.4	0.4	4.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.8	0.2	4.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.7	0.3	1.0
Beverages	2.0	122.7	0.1	1.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.7	0.0	4.8
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	0.0	-0.7
Textile products	2.2	109.3	-0.1	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.5	0.0	-0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	122.2	2.2	16.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.2	-0.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.2	-0.3	4.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.0	0.1	2.4
Primary metal products	7.7	99.7	0.5	0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.9	0.1	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.1	0.2	2.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	108.4	0.6	8.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.0	0.1	1.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.3	-0.2	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products ³	6.4	94.5	0.1	3.5
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.3	-0.1	0.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.3	0.0	1.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.6	1.7	19.1

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

December 1992

Preliminary data show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) at 110.2 in December 1992, down 0.2% from 110.4 (revised) in November. The decline in the overall index was due to a drop in the mineral fuels index (-5.4%), the only component to post a decrease in December. The indices that rose to offset the overall downward movement were animal and animal products (2.9%), wood (2.4%), non-ferrous metals (2.7%) and vegetable products (1.6%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 2.4% from the previous month.

The RMPI increased 10.6% over December 1991, mainly because of higher prices for mineral fuels (9.2%), wood (20.0%), animal and animal products (9.4%), non-ferrous metals (9.4%) and vegetable products (8.9%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 11.4% over the year before, reflecting steady increases in the indices for vegetable products, animal and animal products and wood.

Highlights

- In December 1992, the mineral fuels index was down 5.4%, due primarily to the crude mineral oils index (-5.8%). Contrasting this downward movement was the 1.1% increase in the coal index, its fifth in as many months. Despite lower prices in December, the mineral fuels index was 9.2% higher compared to a year earlier, largely due to higher prices for crude mineral oils (9.5%) and coal (10.9%).
- The animal and animal products index posted a 2.9% increase over the previous month. Major contributors were cattle for slaughter, with a

fourth consecutive monthly increase (6.1%), hogs for slaughter (2.0%) and fish (8.9%). From December 1991 to 1992, the animal and animal products index increased 9.4%, reflecting substantially higher prices of cattle for slaughter (24.3%) and hogs for slaughter (28.9%).

- The wood index was up 2.4% in December, primarily because of a 3.4% increase in log and bolt prices, the 13th in as many months. The wood index was up 20.0% from its December 1991 level, due mainly to the higher log and bolt index (28.4%).
- December 1992 saw an increase in the non-ferrous metals index (2.7%), due primarily to higher prices for copper concentrates (5.4%) and aluminum materials (2.6%). Nickel prices declined 4.1%. From December 1991 to 1992, the non-ferrous metals index rose 9.4%, owing to increases in the indices for copper concentrates (12.2%), radioactive concentrates (34.5%), aluminum materials (17.6%) and gold (4.4%). Nickel concentrates were an offsetting factor, decreasing 17.3%.
- The vegetable products index posted a slight increase (1.6%) from November to December 1992, reflecting higher prices for grains (3.6%) and oilseeds (2.8%). The tobacco index was down 5.5%. Rising prices for grains (7.4%), oilseeds (23.3%) and potatoes (25.1%) resulted in an 8.9% increase in the vegetable products index compared to December 1991.

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 December 1992 ¹	December 1992/ November 1992	December 1992/ December 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	100	110.2	-0.2	10.6
Mineral fuels	32	108.5	-5.4	9.2
Vegetable products	10	94.2	1.6	8.9
Animal and animal products	26	108.3	2.9	9.4
Wood	13	149.0	2.4	20.0
Ferrous materials	4	94.1	0.3	6.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	98.2	2.7	9.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	100.9	0.1	1.1
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	111.0	2.4	11.4

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

September-December 1992

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986=100) are now available for the period of September to December 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

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

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

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

January 1, 1993

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1, 1993 amounted to 27 740 tonnes, compared to 27 940 tonnes the previous month and 30 360 tonnes a year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 30, 1992 For release at 9:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992** 2
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 1.1% gain in June.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992** 6
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, reported for calendar week ending September 6, 1992, was 1.4 million.
- **Building Permits, July 1992** 7
The number of building permits issued in Canada declined 6.4% in July 1992 from 12,287 in June 1992.
- **Immigrant Entry - Canada, 1991** 10
From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons admitted with immigrant status to Canada declined 51%, from 162,895 to 77,225.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
December 1992.

Catalogue number 32-022

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

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,
December 1992.

Catalogue number 44-004

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

Telephone Statistics, November 1992.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

Cable Television, 1991.

Catalogue number 56-205

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31;
Other Countries: US\$36).

**Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and
Metropolitan Area,** November 1992.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;
Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1992.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:
US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries:
US\$20.20/US\$202).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,
November 1992.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

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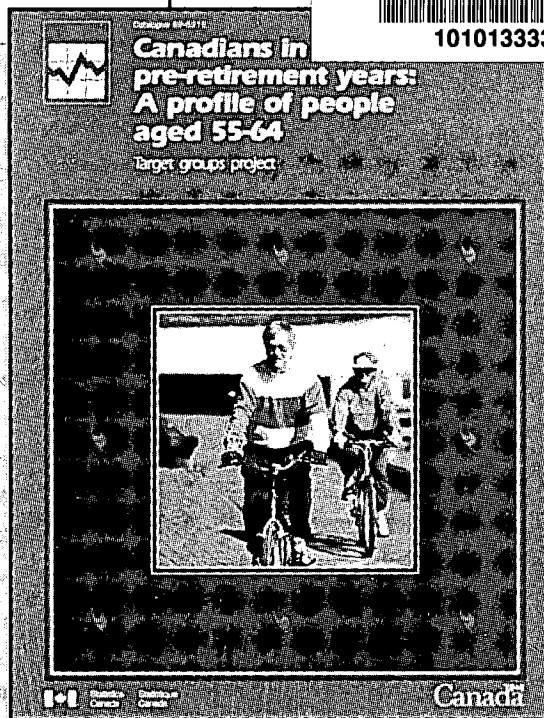
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The Pre-Retirement Years... An Age of Transition

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In 1990, Canadians aged 55-64 numbered almost 2.4 million. While much has been written about people aged 65 and over, the pre-retirement age group has received little attention. The Target Group's publication, *Canadians in the Pre-Retirement Years: A Profile of People Aged 55-64* provides a comprehensive, statistical overview of the population nearing retirement age.

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