

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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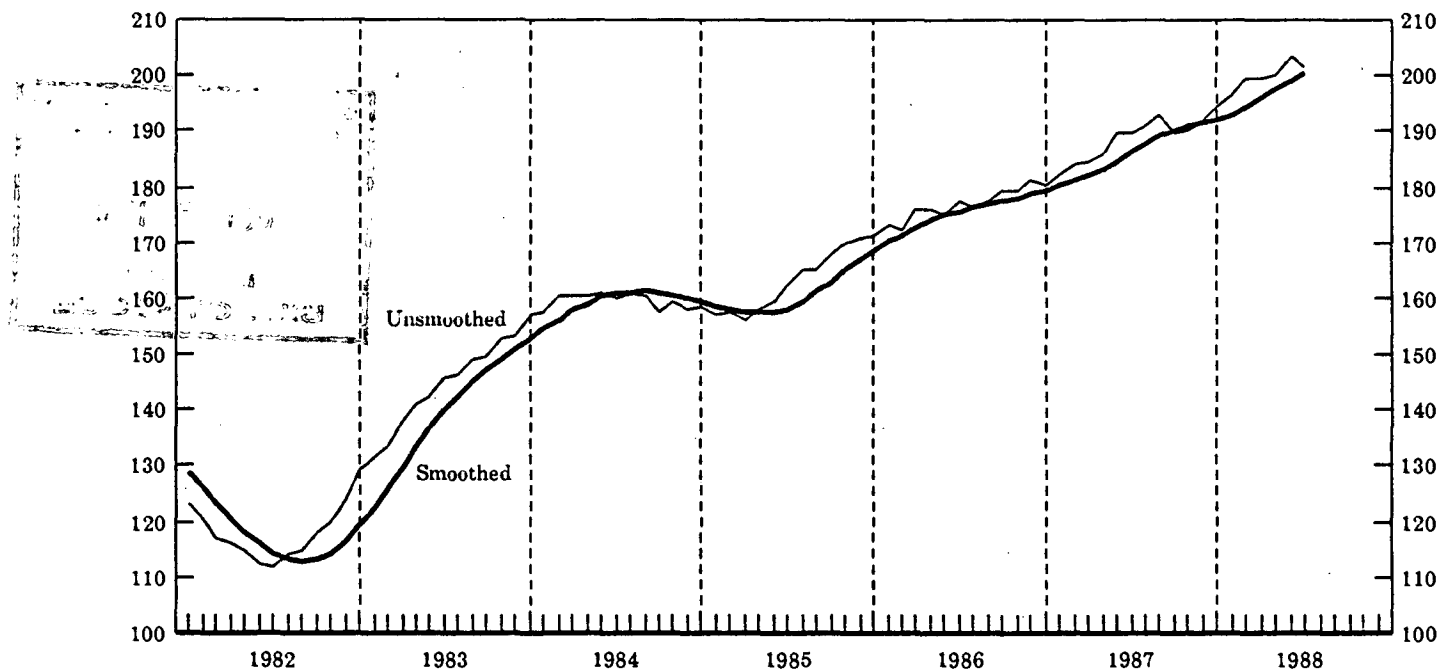
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Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)

January 1982 to July 1988



Composite Leading Indicator July 1988

The growth of the composite leading indicator decelerated slightly to 0.6% in July from 0.8% in June, although seven out of 10 components continued to rise. The main sources of strength shifted from the export-related sectors to domestic spending on housing and durable goods, all of which rose in July. Both financial market indicators also increased: the stock market rose for the second consecutive month while the real money supply (M1) registered its first increase in nine months.

New orders for durable goods declined slightly in July as auto exports to the United States fell sharply. Lower auto orders for export accounted for all of the drop in manufacturing orders; non-automotive orders were little changed. With shipments down sharply, unfilled orders continued to increase for the fifth straight month in July. The average workweek registered its sixth straight marginal decline.

The residential construction index registered a fourth consecutive increase in July, while furniture and appliance sales turned up after weakness in the last six months. Car sales also rebounded, leading to a sharp increase in durable goods sales.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For more detailed information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), available the week of October 17. See "How to Order Publications". This issue also includes a feature article by Ivan Fellegi, Chief Statistician, on whether we can afford an aging society and a note on the longevity of the current economic expansion.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	May	June	July	July
Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)				
Smoothed	0.7	0.8	0.6	200.2
Unsmoothed	0.2	1.8	-1.3	200.8
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.5	0.0	0.4	143,903 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	1.2	-0.6	0.5	820,058 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	1.3	1.4	0.7	119.7
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	1.0	0.7	-0.3	3,898 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods) ²	0.00	0.00	-0.01	1.80
Average workweek (hours)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	38.7
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.13	0.10	.06	0.57
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.0	0.2	0.2	192.1
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	-0.2	1.0	1.3	3,144
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	-0.2	0.0	0.2	11,047 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Canadian Homicide Statistics

1987 (Final data)

Highlights

National Level

- In 1987, 642 homicides occurred in Canada, an increase of 13% over the previous year. However, this is the second lowest number since 1980 and is nearly 2% lower than the average number of homicides over the last 10 years.
- The national homicide rate per 100,000 population increased 12% to reach 2.51 in 1987 but was still 6% lower than the average for the previous 10 years.
- Compared to the number of homicides, there are nearly one and a half times as many attempted murders, five times as many suicides and almost 200 times as many assaults in a given year.
- The 1987 homicide rate per 100,000 population in the United States was more than three times higher than in Canada.

Provincial/Territorial Level

- For the second year in a row, Manitoba had the highest provincial homicide rate per 100,000 population (4.08). There were no homicides in Prince Edward Island or the Yukon.
- In 1987, British Columbia and the Yukon experienced their lowest number of homicides since 1971 and the Northwest Territories their lowest total since 1972.
- The 1987 total for Ontario was the highest since 1975 and the second highest number since 1961, when comparable statistics were first collected.
- Among the 13 municipalities with populations in excess of 300,000 served by municipal police forces, Vancouver had the highest homicide rate (5.97) for the tenth consecutive year. Ottawa had the lowest rate (1.33) for the second straight year.

- The highest homicide rate (3.39 per 100,000 population) occurred in major cities (populations of 500,000 or greater). The lowest rate occurred in areas with populations of 10,000-24,999 (1.47).

Victim and Suspect Characteristics

- In 1987, almost one-half of all homicides were classified by the police as first degree murder. A further 43% were reported as second degree murder, nearly 8% as manslaughter and less than 1% as infanticide.
- In 1987, the police cleared 82% of homicide incidents while the remaining 18% were unsolved.
- Firearms were used for almost one-third of homicides in 1987. Stabbings accounted for 29% and beatings a further 20%.
- Over half of all homicide victims were killed in their own residence, the highest proportion over the past 10 years. In 1987, 68% of female homicide victims were killed in their own homes compared with 45% of male victims.
- Nearly four out of every five solved homicides involved victims and suspects who were known to each other. Immediate family relationships accounted for 35% of all solved homicides in 1987. Of these 183 cases, 78 women were killed by their husbands, 33 men were killed by their wives, 41 children were killed by their parents, 15 parents were killed by their children, and 16 siblings were killed by another sibling.
- In 1987, both the number (33) and the proportion of men who were killed by their spouse were the highest since comparable statistics were first collected in 1961.
- Males accounted for almost two-thirds of homicide victims and over 85% of homicide suspects.

(continued on next page)

- The 18-29 age group accounted for almost one-half of homicide suspects and one-third of homicide victims. The 1987 proportion of suspects 60 and over more than tripled the previous year figure.
- Over one-half of homicide suspects and 47% of victims were single at the time of the homicide. Separated and divorced persons were over-represented both as victims and suspects of homicides.
- While Native Canadians accounted for approximately one in 50 Canadians, they comprised nearly one in five homicide suspects and one in seven homicide victims.

- Three police officers were murdered in 1987. For the third consecutive year, no correctional staff members were killed.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00160401-00160405.

Homicide in Canada: A Statistical Perspective, 1987 (85-209, \$30) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Distribution of Solved¹ Homicide² Offences³ by Suspect-Victim Relationship Types, Canada, 1977-1987

Year	Domestic Relationship		Acquaintance		Stranger		Total Solved Homicide Offences	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1977	218	35.8	221	36.3	170	27.9	609	100.0
1978	237	41.1	226	39.2	114	19.8	577	100.0
1979	222	41.0	201	37.2	118	21.8	541	100.0
1980	167	33.1	204	40.4	134	26.5	505	100.0
1981	196	36.3	202	37.4	142	26.3	540	100.0
1982	208	37.3	244	43.7	106	19.0	558	100.0
1983	216	39.1	231	41.9	105	19.0	552	100.0
1984	197	38.2	201	39.0	118	22.9	516	100.0
1985	226	40.1	197	35.0	140	24.9	563	100.0
1986	191	39.7	167	34.7	123	25.6	481	100.0
1987	210	40.1	207	39.5	107	20.4	524	100.0

¹ Includes homicide offences in which there are known suspects.

² Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

³ One "offence" is counted for each victim.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 1, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 1, 1988 totalled 275 356 tonnes, an increase of 2.9% from the preceding week's total of 267 668 tonnes but down 1.5% from the year-earlier level of 279 451 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 11 028 983 tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from 11 001 849 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

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

Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1988

Highlights

- In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 6.2% from the same period last year to 14 578 487 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 97 909 963 m³, were up 8.8% from 1987.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 5.2% compared to July 1987 while pipeline imports declined 17.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1988 were up 12.8% from 1987 levels, while imports were down by 5.7%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 0.1% from 1987 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 14.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The July 1988 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1988

In August 1988, a total of 69 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 105,343,109 fare passengers, an increase of 1.3% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$79,000,247 - up 0.5% from July 1988.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,952,769 fare passengers, up 12.1% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$23,610,509 - an 11.7% increase from July 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The August 1988 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

August 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,847,730 phonograph records in August 1988, down 43.9% from the 3,290,994^r (revised figure) produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 4,620,095 in August 1988, up 0.5% from 4,594,886 tapes in August 1987.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 22,148,200^r, down 12.8% from the 25,408,889^r produced during the January to August 1987 period. Cumulative production of tapes decreased 1.3% to 29,231,096^r from 29,625,024 tapes during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The August 1988 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Katherine Blais (613-951-9836), Industry Division.

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The Daily, October 6, 1988

Publications Released

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1988.

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Food Industries – Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 32-250B 1032

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Wood Industries – Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 35-250B 2542

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Rigid Insulating Board, August 1988.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Paper and Allied Products Industries – Paper Bag Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 36-250B 2733

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Hand Tool and Implement Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 41-251B 3063

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, August 1988.

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Asphalt Roofing, August 1988.

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Industrial Organic Chemical Industries n.e.c., 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 46-250B 3712

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 46-250B 3741

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Other Manufacturing Industries – Sporting Goods Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 47-250B 3931

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Labour Force Information, September 1988.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Available October 7th at 7:00 a.m.

Homicide in Canada: A Statistical Perspective, 1987.

Catalogue number 85-209

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.