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Releases

Releases

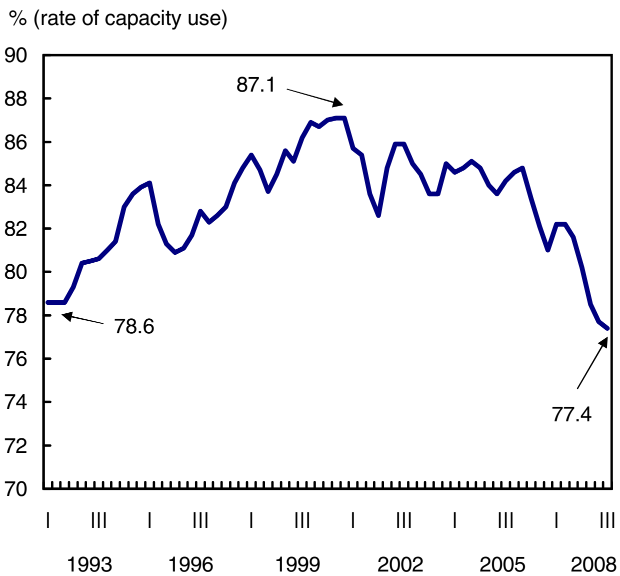
Industrial capacity utilization rates

Third quarter 2008

Canadian industries reduced their use of production capacity for a fifth straight quarter in the third quarter, with a majority of sectors, especially the automobile and construction sectors, contributing to the downturn.

Industries operated at 77.4% of their capacity, down from 77.7% in the second quarter. This was the rate's lowest level since data were first kept in 1987. The rate in the third quarter of 2008 was 9.7 percentage points below its peak of 87.1% reached in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Capacity utilization falls to lowest level on record



In the transportation equipment manufacturing industry, almost two-thirds of which consists of automobile and parts manufacturers, capacity utilization fell for the fourth consecutive quarter. The rate declined from 73.8% to 71.1%, the lowest since the fourth quarter of 1992 and well below the peak of 92.2% in the first quarter of 2000.

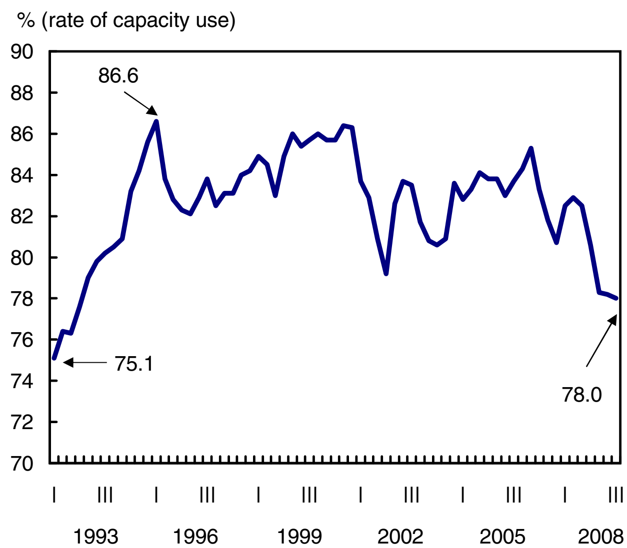
Lowest rate in 15 years in manufacturing sector

In the manufacturing sector, industries used 78.0% of their production capacity in the third quarter, the lowest level in 15 years. This was a decline from 78.2% in the second quarter.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The industrial capacity utilization rate is the ratio of an industry's actual output to its estimated potential output. For this release, rates have been revised back to the first quarter of 2002 to reflect the revised source data.*

Capacity use increased in 14 of the 21 major groups in the manufacturing sector. But these increases were not enough to offset declines in four groups: transportation equipment; fabricated metal products; plastics and rubber products; and petroleum and coal products manufacturing.

Fifth straight quarterly decline in the manufacturing sector



In the transportation equipment manufacturing industry, a slowdown in both domestic and foreign demand for automobile products was a major contributor to a 2.9% decline in production.

Slower demand for automobile products also had a negative impact on the production of tires and plastic parts for vehicles, fuelling a 1.3% decline in output in the plastics and rubber manufacturing industry. As a result, the industrial capacity utilization rate fell 1.6 points to 65.3%, the lowest rate ever posted by this industry.

In the fabricated metal products manufacturing industry, capacity utilization slid from 78.0% in the second quarter to 76.8% in the third quarter. Much of the 1.4% decrease in fabricated metal products output was attributable to architectural and structural metals manufacturing.

Industrial capacity utilization fell sharply in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, in response to a 3.3% cutback in output by refineries because of production problems at two major plants. The rate dropped to 76.3%, compared with 79.9% in the previous quarter.

On the other hand, the primary metals manufacturing industry sharply increased its capacity utilization in the third quarter. Strength in foreign demand for iron and steel products contributed to a 6.3% rise in output in this industry and capacity use increased from 92.9% to 96.1%. This was the rate's highest level since the first quarter of 1988 when it reached 96.3%.

Chemical products manufacturing posted its third straight quarterly increase as the rate rose 1.6 percentage points to 80.8%. Most of the main components of this group, and especially pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing, contributed to the 1.3% rise in output in this industry.

In the paper products manufacturing industry, capacity utilization climbed from 86.0% to 87.8% as a result of a decline in production capacity. This decline was due to the fact that the depreciation in the paper manufacturing industry's assets exceeded investments.

Mining sector on the rise

The mining sector ended three straight quarters of declining rates with an increase in capacity utilization from 69.3% to 72.6%. Growth in metal mining production and the strength of oil and gas extraction support activities were major contributors to a 7.4% increase in this sector's output.

In the construction sector, capacity utilization declined 1.2 percentage points to 75.9%. Increased residential construction and engineering works were unable to offset the growth in production capacity.

In the forestry and logging industry, the rate slid from 75.3% to 70.4%, driven by an 8.8% drop in output. This was the rate's lowest level on record. Weak residential construction in the United States continued to have a negative impact on this sector.

Available on CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the fourth quarter of 2008 will be released on March 16, 2009.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Third quarter 2007[r]	Second quarter 2008[r]	Third quarter 2008	Third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008	Second quarter to third quarter 2008
	%			percentage point change	
Total industrial	**81.6**	**77.7**	**77.4**	**-4.2**	**-0.3**
Forestry and logging	76.4	75.3	70.4	-6.0	-4.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	79.6	74.7	75.5	-4.1	0.8
Oil and gas extraction	80.6	76.9	76.8	-3.8	-0.1
Mining	77.1	69.3	72.6	-4.5	3.3
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	86.3	84.3	83.9	-2.4	-0.4
Construction	79.9	77.1	75.9	-4.0	-1.2
Manufacturing	82.5	78.2	78.0	-4.5	-0.2
Food	81.1	80.4	80.5	-0.6	0.1
Beverage and tobacco products	73.2	71.3	70.5	-2.7	-0.8
Beverage	73.9	70.4	70.0	-3.9	-0.4
Tobacco	68.6	77.3	74.0	5.4	-3.3
Textile mills	69.5	68.5	72.8	3.3	4.3
Textile product mills	80.9	78.8	80.2	-0.7	1.4
Clothing	77.1	64.3	68.5	-8.6	4.2
Leather and allied products	79.0	74.0	76.2	-2.8	2.2
Wood products	76.4	65.5	64.4	-12.0	-1.1
Paper	87.4	86.0	87.8	0.4	1.8
Printing and related support activities	80.1	77.9	75.8	-4.3	-2.1
Petroleum and coal products	86.9	79.9	76.3	-10.6	-3.6
Chemical	78.9	79.2	80.8	1.9	1.6
Plastics and rubber products	77.8	66.9	65.3	-12.5	-1.6
Plastic products	76.6	64.9	63.0	-13.6	-1.9
Rubber products	83.3	77.4	77.1	-6.2	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	81.4	79.6	82.2	0.8	2.6
Primary metal	88.9	92.9	96.1	7.2	3.2
Fabricated metal products	83.4	78.0	76.8	-6.6	-1.2
Machinery	84.2	87.2	88.0	3.8	0.8
Computer and electronic products	89.8	89.4	89.5	-0.3	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	77.9	75.7	77.9	0.0	2.2
Transportation equipment	86.2	73.8	71.1	-15.1	-2.7
Furniture and related products	79.4	76.8	77.3	-2.1	0.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.8	86.3	86.7	2.9	0.4

r *revised*

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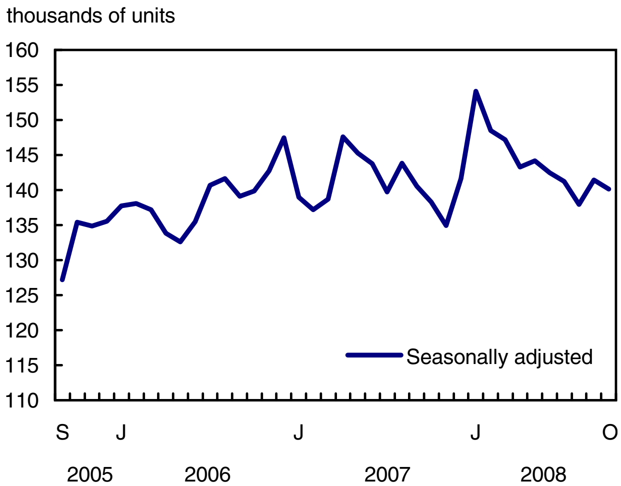
New motor vehicle sales

October 2008

Sales of new motor vehicles were down 0.9% in October to 140,158 units. The decline was entirely as a result of lower sales of passenger cars.

New motor vehicle sales lower in October



Note: The last few points could be subject to revisions when more data are added.

Overseas-built passenger car sales decline

Sales of passenger cars declined 3.4% to 72,623 units in October. While sales of North American-built passenger cars remained relatively unchanged from September, sales of overseas-built passenger cars dropped 9.0% to their lowest level since November 2007. After peaking in March 2008, overseas-built passenger car sales have been on a downward trend.

Sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) increased 2.0% to 67,535 units. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase of truck sales following a steady series of declines that began in January 2008.

Preliminary industry data indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold fell by about 7% in November.

Sales down in eight provinces

New motor vehicle sales were down in eight provinces in October. The 2.5% decrease in Quebec contributed to almost three-quarters of the national decline. Sales in Quebec have trended downward since peaking in February 2008.

The number of new motor vehicles sold declined in all four Atlantic provinces in October. With the exception of New Brunswick, these declines did not offset the gains observed in September.

Sales increased in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in October. Trucks historically account for the majority of new vehicles sold in these provinces.

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The October 2008 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-XWE, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for November will be released on January 15, 2009.

For general information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252), Distributive Trades Division.

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New motor vehicle sales

	October 2007	September 2008r	October 2008p	October 2007 to October 2008	September to October 2008
	Seasonally adjusted				
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	**138,276**	**141,424**	**140,158**	**1.4**	**-0.9**
Passenger cars	70,019	75,186	72,623	3.7	-3.4
North American[1]	45,907	46,318	46,354	1.0	0.1
Overseas	24,112	28,868	26,269	8.9	-9.0
Trucks, vans and buses	68,257	66,238	67,535	-1.1	2.0
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,354	2,741	2,701	14.7	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	484	478	437	-9.7	-8.6
Nova Scotia	4,239	4,610	4,430	4.5	-3.9
New Brunswick	3,242	3,422	3,347	3.2	-2.2
Quebec	34,010	36,523	35,611	4.7	-2.5
Ontario	48,994	50,354	50,151	2.4	-0.4
Manitoba	4,022	3,947	4,032	0.2	2.2
Saskatchewan	3,989	4,176	4,410	10.6	5.6
Alberta	20,625	20,300	20,183	-2.1	-0.6
British Columbia[2]	16,317	14,873	14,856	-9.0	-0.1

	October 2007	September 2008r	October 2008p	October 2007 to October 2008
	Unadjusted			
	number of vehicles			% change
New motor vehicles	**124,072**	**137,538**	**126,494**	**2.0**
Passenger cars	62,005	74,759	64,263	3.6
North American[1]	39,486	45,558	40,155	1.7
Overseas	22,519	29,201	24,108	7.1
Trucks, vans and buses	62,067	62,779	62,231	0.3
New motor vehicles				
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,888	2,621	2,244	18.9
Prince Edward Island	421	454	384	-8.8
Nova Scotia	3,397	4,275	3,646	7.3
New Brunswick	2,748	3,138	2,897	5.4
Quebec	30,308	35,795	32,228	6.3
Ontario	44,742	49,765	45,688	2.1
Manitoba	3,727	4,180	3,782	1.5
Saskatchewan	3,620	4,125	4,054	12.0
Alberta	19,132	19,258	18,688	-2.3
British Columbia[2]	14,089	13,927	12,883	-8.6

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
2. *Includes Yuk on, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

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Police personnel and expenditures
2008

Canada had just over 65,000 police officers as of May 15, 2008. Following a period of general decline throughout the 1990s, police strength has generally increased over the past decade. At 196 officers per 100,000 population, the 2008 rate was 1% higher than in 2007 and 8% higher than a decade earlier.

Over the past 10 years, all provinces recorded increases in their police strength, with the largest being in Newfoundland and Labrador (+21%) and Nova Scotia (+17%).

Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported the highest rate of police officer strength in 2008 while Alberta and Prince Edward Island had the lowest.

Since 1998, all 27 census metropolitan areas, except for Victoria, recorded increases in police strength. The largest gains were reported in Sherbrooke (+26%) and St. Catharines–Niagara (+23%).

In 2008, Thunder Bay had the most police per 100,000 population, followed by Saint John and Regina.

Among the nine largest metropolitan areas, rates of police strength were highest in Montréal and Winnipeg.

The number of female officers increased at a faster pace than their male counterparts, continuing a trend that began in the mid-1970s. Canada had just over 12,200 female officers in 2008, up 3% from the previous year. The number of male officers increased 2%.

Women accounted for almost 1 in every 5 officers in 2008, compared with about 1 in 8 a decade earlier.

Factors such as police strength, the volume and type of crimes and the complexity of investigations can affect police clearance rates, defined as the proportion of crimes solved by police. In 2007, police solved 37% of crimes reported to them, compared with 35% a decade ago.

After adjusting for inflation, police expenditures rose for the 11th consecutive year, reaching $10.5 billon in 2007, or $320 for every Canadian.

Available on CANSIM: tables 254-0002 and 254-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3301.

The report *Police Resources in Canada, 2008* (85-225-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Police officers by province/territory

	2008		1998 to 2008	2008
Province/territory	number	rate[1]	% change in rate	% female
Newfoundland and Labrador	884	174	21.0	17.8
Prince Edward Island	231	166	10.9	12.6
Nova Scotia	1,864	199	16.8	14.9
New Brunswick	1,355	180	5.5	15.3
Quebec	15,403	199	6.4	21.8
Ontario	24,945	194	7.8	17.5
Manitoba	2,419	202	3.3	14.8
Saskatchewan	2,124	210	12.8	17.7
Alberta	5,734	163	5.9	16.4
British Columbia	8,134	184	6.6	21.3
Yukon	117	371	-2.1	13.7
Northwest Territories[2]	178	419	9.1	18.0
Nunavut[2]	119	382	23.4	10.1
Provincial/territorial total	**63,507**	**191**	**7.4**	**19.4**
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,776	...	...	...
Canada total	**65,283**	**196**	**8.2**	**18.7**

... not applicable
1. Rate per 100,000 population.
2. Percentage change in rate from 1999 to 2008.

Police officers in census metropolitan areas

	2008		1998 to 2008
Census metropolitan area (CMA)	number of police officers	rate[1]	% change in rate
500,000 and over population			
Montréal	6,997	188	7.2
Winnipeg	1,364	186	1.3
Toronto	9,585	174	2.9
Hamilton	1,081	153	8.4
Edmonton	1,667	152	5.6
Ottawa[2]	1,350	152	9.1
Calgary	1,711	149	13.1
Vancouver	3,410	149	3.8
Québec	1,019	139	3.1
100,000 to less than 500,000 population			
Thunder Bay	266	217	16.1
Saint John	208	205	16.5
Regina	386	190	9.7
Windsor	603	181	9.8
Saskatoon	449	179	18.8
Halifax	679	176	14.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	727	168	23.2
St. John's	303	166	11.4
Trois-Rivières	227	155	19.0
Greater Sudbury	249	153	10.3
Victoria	511	151	-1.7
Sherbrooke	227	151	26.2
Kitchener	743	150	18.8
Gatineau[3]	431	147	0.8
London	693	145	21.2
Abbotsford[4]	242	143	17.2
Kingston[4]	218	143	12.7
Saguenay	179	124	17.6

1. Rate per 100,000 population.
2. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
3. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
4. Percentage change in rate from 2001 to 2008.

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For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers
Second quarter 2008

For-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenue of $1 million or more generated operating revenue of $7.4 billion in the second quarter of 2008, up 6.3% from the previous year.

Revenue earned from hauling domestic shipments increased 17.3% in the second quarter, accounting for nearly 70% of operating revenue of Canadian trucking companies. On the other hand, revenue from transborder shipments decreased 16.8% during the same time period.

These companies reported operating expenses of $7.0 billion, 6.6% higher than a year earlier. Although this increase was slightly larger than that of operating revenue during the same period, the operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenue) remained basically unchanged at 0.94 from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products
August 2008

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.gc.ca*), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Farm Financial Survey
2007

The Farm Financial Survey, an initiative by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Statistics Canada, provides data on farm assets, liabilities, capital investments and capital sales for 2007. Custom data requests are available by region, farm type and revenue class, on a cost recovery basis.

The publication *Farm Financial Survey* (21F0008XWE, free) will soon be available. It will also soon be available on Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0064 to 002-0067.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3450.

To order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.gc.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Hanisch (613-951-3638, *sandra.hanisch@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Survey of Earned Doctorates
2006/2007

Data from the 2006/2007 Survey of Earned Doctorates are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3126.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; *educationstats@statcan.gc.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

New products

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third quarter 2008, Vol. 19, no. 3
Catalogue number 61-008-XWE
(free).

Canada's International Investment Position, Third quarter 2008, Vol. 6, no. 3
Catalogue number 67-202-XWE
(free).

Police Resources in Canada, 2008
Catalogue number 85-225-XWE
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Release dates: December 15 to December 19, 2008

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	**The changing profile of adults in custody**	2006/2007
15	**Aboriginal peoples living off-reserve and the labour market**	2007
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	October 2008
16	**National balance sheet accounts**	Third quarter 2008
17	**Health Reports**	2007
17	**Wholesale trade**	October 2008
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	October 2008
18	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	October 2008
18	**Retail trade**	October 2008
18	**Leading indicators**	November 2008
19	**Consumer Price Index**	November 2008
19	**Employment Insurance**	October 2008