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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

New products and studies

Releases

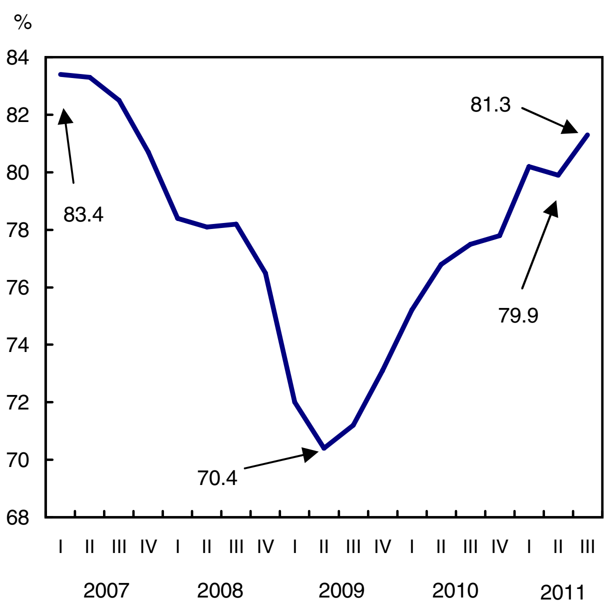
Industrial capacity utilization rates

Third quarter 2011

Canadian industries operated at 81.3% of their production capacity in the third quarter, up 1.4 percentage points from 79.9% in the previous quarter.

This increase in the industrial capacity utilization rate was widespread. It comes from 13 of the 21 major manufacturing industries and from all non-manufacturing industries covered except for the forestry and logging industry.

Renewed growth following a dip in the previous quarter



Note: The rate covers all manufacturing and selected non-manufacturing industries.

Manufacturing: Transportation equipment industry biggest contributor to the rise in capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector increased from 79.5% in the second quarter to 81.1% in the third quarter.

Note to readers

The industrial capacity utilization rate is the ratio of an industry's actual output to its estimated potential output. For most industries, the annual estimates are obtained from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey while the quarterly pattern is derived from output-to-capital ratio series, the output being the real gross domestic product at factor cost, seasonally adjusted, by industry.

This program covers all manufacturing and selected non-manufacturing industries.

At the time of this release, rates have been revised back to the first quarter of 2006 to reflect updated source data.

The manufacturing transportation equipment industry was by far the largest contributor to the increase in capacity use in the manufacturing sector. Capacity use in this industry rose 7.1 percentage points in the third quarter to 89.1% following a decline of 2.1 percentage points in the previous quarter.

Significant gains in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing, ship and boat building, and railroad rolling stock manufacturing led this growth. Motor vehicle and parts production rose sharply compared with the previous quarter. However, second quarter production was substantially reduced by supply chain disruptions following the tsunami in Japan. In comparison, the production level in the third quarter, for all practical purposes, returned to the first quarter level, which was slightly affected by the natural disaster.

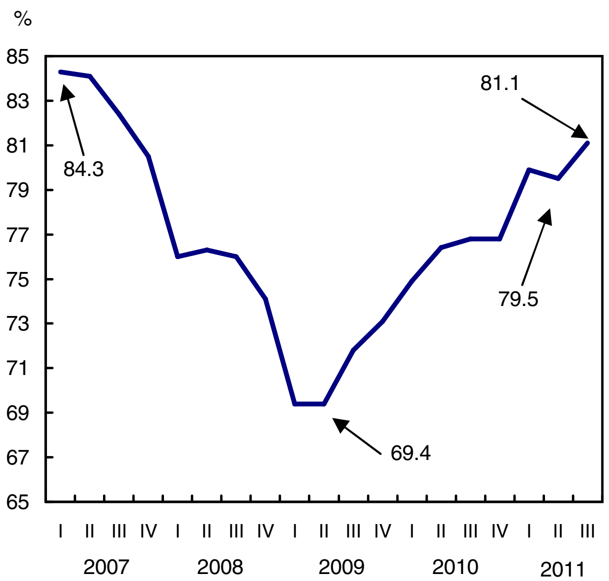
Other major contributors to the rise in the manufacturing sector were machinery, chemical products, beverages, metal products and paper.

Higher production of agricultural, construction and mining machinery, along with metalworking machinery, helped to increase the capacity utilization rate in the machinery manufacturing industry from 86.1% to 91.0%.

The chemical manufacturing industry saw its capacity utilization increase from 77.7% to 82.1%, mainly as a result of the expanded production of pharmaceuticals and medicine.

Soft drink manufacturers, breweries, wineries and distilleries all increased production in the third quarter after reporting a decline in the previous quarter. This turnaround enabled them to raise their capacity use from 70.4% to 75.2%.

Manufacturing: Capacity utilization rate gradually approaching 2007 level



The overall manufacturing industry increase was limited by declines, particularly in the food, electrical equipment, appliance and component, plastics and primary metal industries.

A decline in production in the third quarter for almost all food categories reduced the capacity use in the food manufacturing industry from 80.3% to 77.8%.

The electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing industry operated at 68.3% of its capacity, down from 72.2% in the previous quarter. This decline was a result of weaker demand for household appliances, electrical equipment and other electrical equipment except lighting.

Non-manufacturing: Strength in the mining and oil and gas extraction industry

In the non-manufacturing sector, capacity utilization increased in all industries except forestry and logging.

Capacity use in the mining and oil and gas extraction industry increased from 79.7% in the second quarter to 82.1% in the third quarter. Higher demand for support services for mining and oil and gas extraction, combined with increased oil extraction, more than offset the decline in gas extraction.

Despite a decrease in non-residential construction, stronger activity in residential construction and engineering enabled the construction industry to operate at 77.3% capacity, up slightly from 76.7% in the second quarter.

The electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry saw its rate edge up from 91.1% to 91.3% in response to weak growth in electricity demand.

Capacity utilization in the forestry and logging industry decreased from 93.5% to 91.1% because of reduced production. However, the industry continues to operate at a high capacity level despite this decrease.

Available on CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the fourth quarter will be released on March 14, 2012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Luc Provençal (613-951-1960; *luc.provencal@statcan.gc.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Third quarter 2010[r]	Second quarter 2011[r]	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	%			percentage point change	
Total industrial	**77.5**	**79.9**	**81.3**	**1.4**	**3.8**
Forestry and logging	91.4	93.5	91.1	-2.4	-0.3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	76.9	79.7	82.1	2.4	5.2
Oil and gas extraction	82.4	85.3	88.2	2.9	5.8
Mining	65.7	69.3	71.2	1.9	5.5
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	87.9	91.1	91.3	0.2	3.4
Construction	75.3	76.7	77.3	0.6	2.0
Manufacturing	76.8	79.5	81.1	1.6	4.3
Food	80.9	80.3	77.8	-2.5	-3.1
Beverage and tobacco products	71.1	69.0	73.8	4.8	2.7
Beverage	72.5	70.4	75.2	4.8	2.7
Tobacco	62.7	60.1	65.5	5.4	2.8
Textiles	71.2	79.0	79.0	0.0	7.8
Textile mills	77.0	90.6	90.4	-0.2	13.4
Textile product mills	65.3	67.7	67.9	0.2	2.6
Clothing	79.3	80.6	82.8	2.2	3.5
Leather and allied products	66.7	59.2	63.8	4.6	-2.9
Wood products	68.2	74.4	74.2	-0.2	6.0
Paper	85.3	90.8	91.6	0.8	6.3
Printing and related support activities	70.1	71.1	69.4	-1.7	-0.7
Petroleum and coal products	79.1	74.5	75.3	0.8	-3.8
Chemical	74.2	77.7	82.1	4.4	7.9
Plastics and rubber products	70.6	75.9	74.8	-1.1	4.2
Plastic products	68.7	72.3	70.7	-1.6	2.0
Rubber products	79.2	92.5	93.6	1.1	14.4
Non-metallic mineral products	76.6	77.8	78.3	0.5	1.7
Primary metal	82.1	83.2	82.3	-0.9	0.2
Fabricated metal products	72.2	75.5	76.5	1.0	4.3
Machinery	76.7	86.1	91.0	4.9	14.3
Computer and electronic products	87.1	93.8	94.0	0.2	6.9
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	70.6	72.2	68.3	-3.9	-2.3
Transportation equipment	80.6	82.0	89.1	7.1	8.5
Furniture and related products	71.5	73.0	71.6	-1.4	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	75.8	74.6	75.5	0.9	-0.3

r *revised*

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Study: Risk of layoff and earnings losses associated with layoffs

1978 to 2007

Canadian workers aged 25 to 54 were less likely to lose their job during the mid-2000s than they were in the late 1970s.

In addition, those who were laid off from a job in industries other than manufacturing experienced smaller short-term earnings losses from 2005 to 2007 than their counterparts did in the late 1970s.

However, men aged 25 to 54 who were laid off in manufacturing from 2005 to 2007 experienced larger short-term earnings losses than their counterparts did in the late 1970s.

Between 1978 and 1980, 8.3% of jobs held by workers aged 25 to 54 ended with a permanent layoff, compared with 6.1% between 2005 and 2007. A permanent layoff occurs when the employee does not return to his or her employer in the year of the layoff or the following year.

Falling layoff rates were observed in manufacturing and outside manufacturing. For instance, permanent layoff rates in manufacturing averaged 6.6% during the late 1970s and 5.4% during the mid-2000s.

In industries other than manufacturing, laid-off workers experienced smaller short-term earnings losses from 2005 to 2007 than in the late 1970s.

In the late 1970s, men who were laid off from industries other than manufacturing received 12% lower earnings one year after being displaced compared with the year preceding displacement. From 2005 to 2007, men who were laid off had lost 4% of their pre-displacement earnings a year later.

For women, earnings fell 29% in the year after displacement in the late 1970s. For those laid off between 2005 and 2007, however, earnings had declined 11% a year later.

Different patterns were observed in the manufacturing sector, especially for men. During the late 1970s, men who were laid off from manufacturing jobs lost 12% of their pre-displacement earnings. However, men who were laid off between 2005 and 2007 lost 18% of their pre-displacement earnings. Earnings losses of their female counterparts were little changed.

Earnings losses of displaced manufacturing workers increased substantially between the late 1990s and mid-2000s.

For instance, from 1998 to 2000, earnings for women who were laid off declined 17% in the year following displacement. From 2005 to 2007, their earnings fell 35% in the following year. The corresponding numbers for men are 7% and 18%. This increase in earnings losses coincided with the sharp decline in employment observed in manufacturing since 2004.

Note: The study "How Have the Risk of Layoff and Earnings Losses of Laid-off Workers Evolved since the Late 1970s in Canada?" analyses permanent layoff rates and short-term earnings losses following displacement for the period from 1978 to 2007, the year preceding the most recent economic slowdown. Short-term earnings losses are defined as the percentage change in total earnings observed from the year preceding displacement to the year following displacement. Data came from the Longitudinal Worker File.

The research paper "How Have the Risk of Layoff and Earnings Losses of Laid-off Workers Evolved since the Late 1970s in Canada?," part of *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series* (11F0019M2011339, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Social Analysis Division are available online (*www.statcan.gc.ca/socialanalysis*).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact René Morissette (613-951-3608), Social Analysis Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 2011

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in November compared with the previous month. The composite index increased by 1.6% compared with November 2010.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

This release presents indexes that are not seasonally adjusted. The union wage rates and indexes published are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The third quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2012.

The construction union wage rate indexes for December will be released on January 19, 2012.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; *ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas production

October 2011 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for October.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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. ■

Dairy statistics

October 2011 (preliminary)

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The fourth quarter 2011 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 4 (23-014-X, free), will be available in February 2012.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brad McKay (613-951-6571; *brad.mckay@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Economic Observer, December 2011, Vol. 24, no. 12
Catalogue number 11-010-X (Print, $25/$243)

Study: Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "How Have the Risk of Layoff and Earnings Losses of Laid-off Workers Evolved Since the Late 1970s in Canada?", no. 339
Catalogue number 11F0019M2011339 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

General Social Survey, Cycle 24: Time Use, 2010 Public Use Microdata Files,
Catalogue number 12M0024X (CD-ROM, free)

National and Provincial Multipliers, 2008
Catalogue number 15F0046X (Diskette, various prices)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 2011, Vol. 83, no. 10
Catalogue number 63-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: Crime and Justice Research Paper Series: "Neighbourhood Characteristics and the Distribution of Crime in Toronto: Additional Analysis on Youth Crime", 2006, no. 22
Catalogue number 85-561-M2011022 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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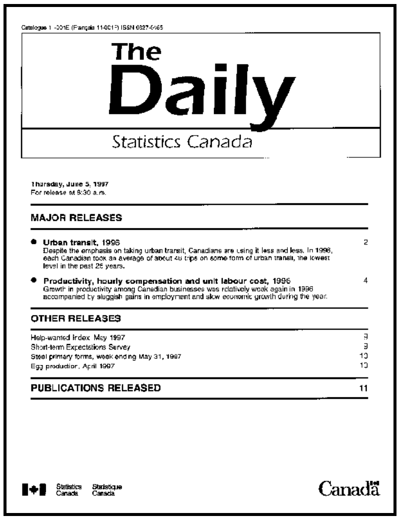
The Daily

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Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
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Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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