

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 14, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Industrial capacity utilization rates

Second quarter 2011

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Declines in manufacturing industries, particularly transportation equipment, were behind the second quarter drop. Capacity use fell in 15 of the 21 major manufacturing industries.

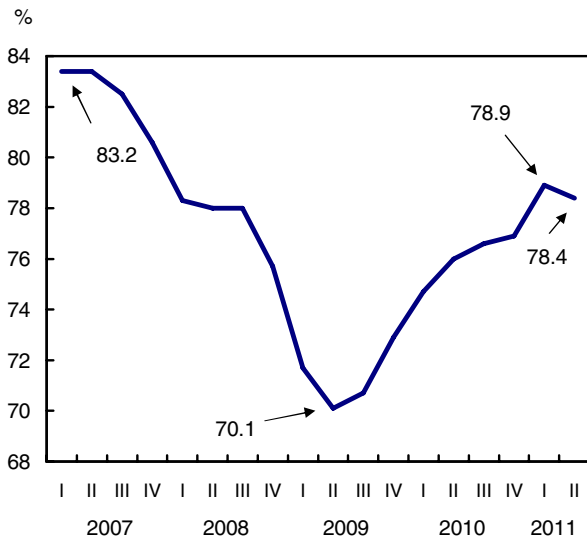
Note to readers

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.

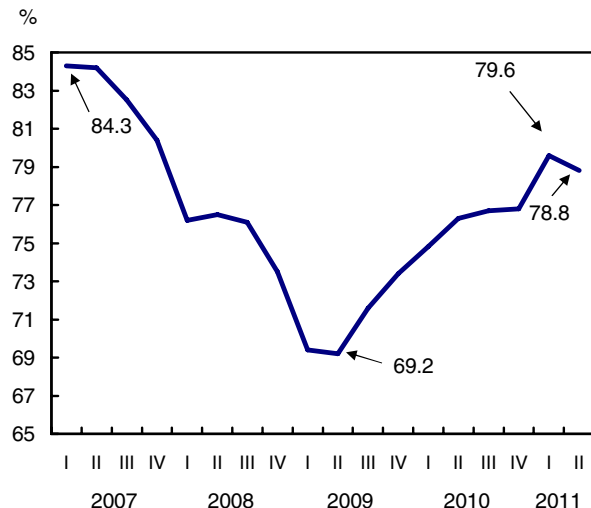
With this release, rates have been revised back to the first quarter of 2009 to reflect updated source data.

Capacity use rate edges down after seven consecutive increases



Capacity use increased in machinery, food, primary metals, computer and electronic products, and furniture and related products, while it remained unchanged in textile product mills.

Despite second quarter decline, capacity use rate remains higher than in 2008, 2009 and 2010



Manufacturing: Transportation equipment biggest contributor to reduction in capacity use

Capacity use in manufacturing declined from 79.6% to 78.8% during the second quarter, following a 2.8 percentage point increase the previous quarter. However, the second quarter rate remained higher than any rates recorded in 2008, 2009 and 2010.

The transportation equipment industry was by far the biggest contributor to the reduction in capacity use in manufacturing. Other significant contributors to the decline were manufacturers of beverage and tobacco products, chemicals, and non-metallic mineral products.

In the transportation equipment industry, capacity use fell 4.5 percentage points to 79.6%, following a 4.1 percentage point increase the previous quarter. The second quarter rate was still much higher than the annual rates of 2008 and 2009, and remained above the 2010 annual level. Lower sales in the second quarter were offset by a boost in inventory levels, thus limiting the decline in the use of productive capacity.

The decrease in the transportation equipment industry was mainly explained by a decline in motor vehicles and parts manufacturing, resulting from supply chain disruptions following the tsunami in Japan in March. Motor vehicles and parts manufacturers sharply reduced production in April, followed by a slight decrease in May. Production started recovering in June but remained well below March levels.

In the beverage and tobacco products industry, capacity use declined 4.9 percentage points to 67.0%, following a 4.2 percentage point gain the previous quarter. Production at distilleries declined sharply, while output also fell at breweries and soft drink and ice manufacturers.

In the chemical industry, capacity use eased from 77.1% to 75.9%. This decline was mainly a result of reduced production of pharmaceuticals and medicine, which fell for the fifth quarter in a row. Lower production of basic chemicals also played a role in the decline in capacity use in the chemical industry.

In the non-metallic mineral products industry, capacity use fell from 78.3% to 76.6%. Lower cement and concrete production accounted for the decline.

Manufacturers of machinery boosted their capacity utilization rate from 83.0% to 86.0% as a result of higher production of mining and oil and gas machinery, and other general purpose machinery. This corresponds with higher exports of industrial and agricultural machinery in the second quarter.

Non-manufacturing: Mixed performance

In forestry and logging, capacity use fell sharply from 96.4% to 89.3%. Second quarter production fell

sharply despite an increase in constant-dollar exports of forestry products.

The oil and gas extraction industry cut back the use of its productive capacity from 85.3% to 83.1%, as production of both crude petroleum and natural gas decreased. Alberta wildfires and maintenance shutdowns of refineries negatively affected petroleum production. Exports of crude petroleum fell, while natural gas exports rose slightly.

Capacity use in mining rose from 71.0% to 72.0%, mainly a result of higher production in support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction.

In the construction industry, capacity use rose from 76.1% to 76.8%, primarily a result of an increase in residential construction. Output also advanced in engineering and other construction, while production in non-residential building construction fell.

In the electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry, capacity use increased 0.3 percentage point to 77.7%.

Available on CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the third quarter will be released on December 15.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Haaris Jafri (613-951-4307; haaris.jafri@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Second quarter 2010 ^r	First quarter 2011 ^r	Second quarter 2011	First quarter to second quarter 2011	Second quarter 2010 to second quarter 2011
	%			percentage point change	
Total industrial	76.0	78.9	78.4	-0.5	2.4
Forestry and logging	90.3	96.4	89.3	-7.1	-1.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	77.0	80.5	79.4	-1.1	2.4
Oil and gas extraction	80.1	85.3	83.1	-2.2	3.0
Mining	70.4	71.0	72.0	1.0	1.6
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	76.4	77.4	77.7	0.3	1.3
Construction	74.0	76.1	76.8	0.7	2.8
Manufacturing	76.3	79.6	78.8	-0.8	2.5
Food	82.3	80.1	80.9	0.8	-1.4
Beverage and tobacco products	72.0	71.9	67.0	-4.9	-5.0
Beverage	73.5	74.9	69.4	-5.5	-4.1
Tobacco	65.2	58.7	55.9	-2.8	-9.3
Textiles	71.5	77.3	76.3	-1.0	4.8
Textile mills	77.6	90.0	87.8	-2.2	10.2
Textile product mills	66.2	66.7	66.7	0.0	0.5
Clothing	80.9	79.4	79.0	-0.4	-1.9
Leather and allied products	53.9	66.8	65.4	-1.4	11.5
Wood products	70.6	72.2	71.6	-0.6	1.0
Paper	85.6	89.6	89.5	-0.1	3.9
Printing and related support activities	71.4	70.0	69.9	-0.1	-1.5
Petroleum and coal products	80.3	74.3	72.9	-1.4	-7.4
Chemical	73.9	77.1	75.9	-1.2	2.0
Plastics and rubber products	73.3	75.6	75.3	-0.3	2.0
Plastic products	71.9	72.2	71.1	-1.1	-0.8
Rubber products	79.7	91.5	95.0	3.5	15.3
Non-metallic mineral products	78.4	78.3	76.6	-1.7	-1.8
Primary metal	84.0	80.6	82.0	1.4	-2.0
Fabricated metal products	69.5	76.5	76.0	-0.5	6.5
Machinery	71.2	83.0	86.0	3.0	14.8
Computer and electronic products	81.9	95.0	96.8	1.8	14.9
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	69.0	78.4	76.5	-1.9	7.5
Transportation equipment	78.7	84.1	79.6	-4.5	0.9
Furniture and related products	72.5	71.2	72.1	0.9	-0.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	74.6	80.9	79.8	-1.1	5.2

^r revised

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Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

May 2011

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 May.

Preliminary data on closing inventories, held in Canada; tanks: crude oil and condensate is available for June to August 2011 upon request.

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. ■

Longitudinal Administrative Databank 1982 to 2009

Data for 2009 have been added to the Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD). This databank now spans 28 years, from 1982 to 2009, and contains information about individuals and census families.

The LAD consists of a 20% longitudinal sample of Canadian taxfilers and provides researchers and analysts with a tool for studying the changes in income experienced by individuals and their families. The LAD contains a wide variety of income and demographic variables such as employment income, self-employment income, Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions, alimony, age, sex, and census family composition. Its large sample ensures reliable estimates for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas, and some subprovincial regions, based on aggregations of postal codes.

The LAD also contains information from the Longitudinal Immigration Database. It covers over 720,000 immigrants landed between 1980 and 2007 and provides information on their key characteristics at landing.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4107.

Custom tabulations including 2009 data (13C0019, various prices) are now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (613-951-8116; toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.gc.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

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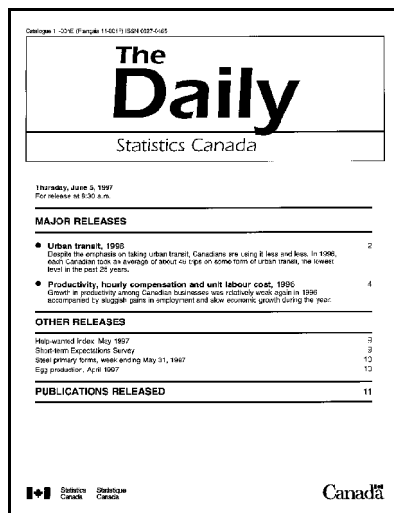
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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