



IN·F·O·M·A·T

A WEEKLY REVIEW

MAR 18 1994

Friday, March 18, 1994

OVERVIEW

■ Manufacturers' Shipments Edge Down

The value of shipments by Canadian manufacturers slipped in January mainly because of a drop in the wood and primary metals industries. Despite this decline, shipments have been nearly flat since October 1993.

■ Composite Index Continues to Show Impressive Growth

The growth rate for the leading index remained at 0.8% for the second straight month in February. These gains are among the sharpest since the index began to recover in 1991.

■ Little Change in Planned Construction Activity

The seasonally adjusted value for building permits edged up by 0.4% in January to \$2,111 million.

■ Labour Market Conditions Improve Moderately

Employment rose by 66,000 in February, more than enough to offset the growth in the labour force (33,000). This helped lower the unemployment rate by 0.3 percentage points to 11.1%.

■ International Travel: Decline in All Cross-border Trips

In January, the number of same-day car trips to the United States by Canadian residents nosedived; the flow of foreign travellers to Canada declined 2.0%.

■ New Housing Prices Higher Than a Year Ago

In January, the New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) remained unchanged from December's level of 136.2 but still stood 1.3% above its year-earlier level of 134.5.

Manufacturers' Shipments Edge Down

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments by Canadian manufacturers slipped 0.3% in January to \$26.3 billion. Despite this decline, shipments have been nearly flat since October 1993.

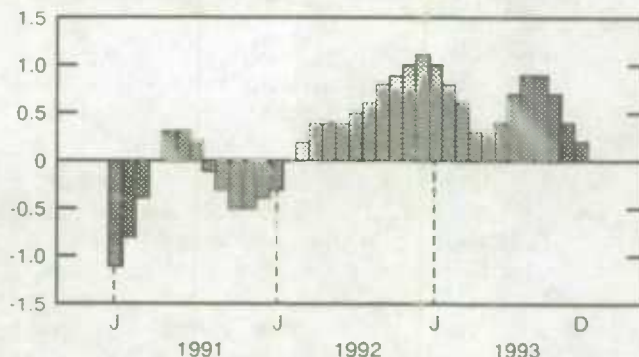
Export-oriented industries that had been showing strength in recent months contributed most to the decline. There was a 3.2% drop in the wood industry – the first decrease in six months – due to a dockworkers' strike on the West Coast. In primary metals industries, production shutdowns and a lack of orders pushed the value of shipments down 4.8%. In contrast, shipments in the auto sector increased 1.2% following declines in November and December.

The trend for shipments has increased steadily for almost two years but the rate of increase slowed considerably in recent months, largely because of a declining trend in transportation equipment, food and chemicals industries.

(continued on page 2)

Shipments

Monthly percentage change in trend, seasonally adjusted



Note: The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data



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... Manufacturers' Shipments Edge Down

The backlog of unfilled orders decreased 0.4% to \$25.2 billion after a strong 6.8% increase in December (a result of large contracts awarded in the aircraft, railroad rolling-stock, and motor vehicle industries). New orders fell 6.4% in January to \$26.2 billion, offsetting most of the December increase (6.8%).

Inventory levels grew 0.7% in January to \$35.5 billion. The largest increase was in the wood industry, up 4.2%. The dockworkers' strike in

British Columbia made it difficult for wood manufacturers to ship some of their finished products. Also, many manufacturers stockpiled logs, anticipating spring production.

The inventories to shipments ratio increased to 1.35 after hitting bottom at 1.33 in October 1993.

For further information, order *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (catalogue number 31-001), or contact *Industry Division* at (613) 951-9497. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 8.)

Composite Index Continues to Show Impressive Growth

In February, the growth rate for the leading index remained at 0.8% for the second straight month. These gains are among the sharpest since the index began to recover in 1991. The indicators for manufacturing activity strengthened in February, as increased demand for Canadian durable goods reinforced the growth of exports.

Nine of the 10 components increased – one more than in January. Household demand for durable goods and housing, which are usually financed with credit, improved at a time of rising consumer confidence and low interest rates.

Sales of durable goods rose to their best gain in two years, accelerating from 0.3% growth in January to 0.6% growth in February. The housing index also increased faster than in January, rising by 1.1%, as housing starts rebounded. Furniture and appliance sales recovered some of the ground lost in the previous month. The surge in full-time jobs in February, the largest since September 1993, ought to encourage continuation of these trends.

New orders for durable goods posted their fastest increase (2.7%) since 1988, despite the effect of temporary plant closings in the auto industry due to retooling. Several industries recorded double-digit growth rates, as exports grew steadily and domestic demand firmed. As inventories fell to their lowest level in 10 years, the ratio of shipments to stocks increased for the sixth straight month – another positive note for continued growth in output and employment. Demand for business services was dynamic, as investment intentions for 1994 were up for the first time in four years.

The Toronto stock market slowed in February, due to a downturn in real estate stocks and in oil and gas stocks. The real money supply expanded steadily, growing by 1.0% in February.

The U.S. leading indicator continued its upturn, increasing by 0.4%. Consumer confidence improved along with labour market conditions.

For further information, order *Canadian Economic Observer* (catalogue number 11-010) or contact *Current Economic Analysis Division* at (613) 951-3627. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 8.)

Little Change in Planned Construction Activity

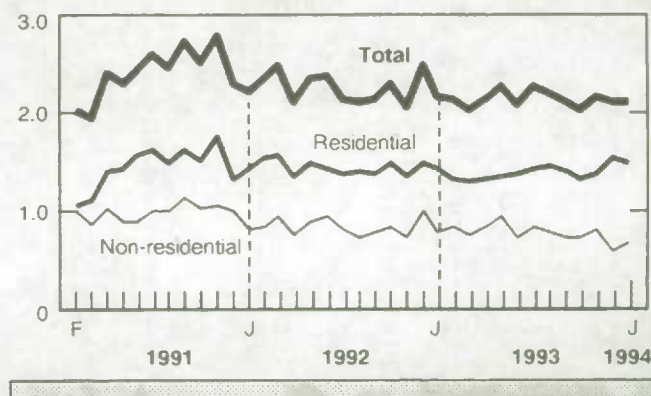
The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in January edged up by 0.4% to \$2,111 million. This value is comparable to the \$2,132 million average for 1993.

After increasing by 4.6% in November and 11.1% in December, the value of residential building permits slipped 4.0% in January to \$1,461 million. Except for December, this value exceeded all others in 1993. Compared to January 1993, however, the value of residential building intentions increased 3.6%, due entirely to a surge in multi-family dwellings.

Although the overall value of residential building permits dropped, gains were recorded in Ontario (6.9%) – due to a higher demand for

Building Permits

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



(continued on page 3)

... Little Change in Planned Construction Activity

multi-family dwelling units – and in British Columbia (1.4%), reflecting more applications for single-family dwelling permits.

In the non-residential sector, January's 12.0% increase to \$650 million followed December's exceptionally low \$580 million (a value not recorded since 1985). January's value, however, was 14.2% lower than in January 1993.

Two of the three components of the non-residential sector increased. Commercial projects

climbed 17.8% to \$336 million and institutional projects rose 16.9% to \$193 million.

All regions except the Atlantic (-33.6%) shared in the non-residential sector growth. The most significant increase in non-residential projects was in British Columbia (41.8%), reflecting higher commercial and institutional construction intentions.

For further information, order Building Permits (catalogue number 64-001) or contact Investment and Capital Stock Division at (613) 951-2025.

Labour Market Conditions Improve Moderately

The seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by 66,000 in February, following a loss of 39,000 in January. Gains in employment were mainly among adults, with increases of 45,000 for men and 18,000 for women. Since July 1993, most of the 94,000 increase in employment has been concentrated in full-time work among adults (85,000).

Manufacturing employment increased by 53,000 and almost recovered two consecutive months of declines totalling 56,000. Employment in trade rose by 34,000, following four straight months of small declines. Other increases were in finance, insurance and real estate (22,000) and in construction (19,000). After four months of growth, employment fell by 20,000 in community, business and personal services. Declines also occurred in transportation, communications and other utilities (-17,000) and in agriculture (-8,000).

The rise in employment was noted primarily in British Columbia, up by 22,000, bringing the gain since May 1993 to 82,000. Employment increased by 15,000 in Québec, which brought the growth in the last six months to 66,000. In Ontario, employment rose by 11,000 in contrast to a decrease of 41,000 in January. Employment also increased by 7,000 in Alberta and 5,000 in Newfoundland.

After rising to 11.4% in January, the unemployment rate decreased 0.3 percentage points in February to 11.1%. The decline in unemployment was among adult males (-26,000) and adult females (-13,000). Men saw their unemployment rate decrease 0.4 points to 10.0%. For women, the rate declined to a 19-month low of 9.3%.

For further information, order The Labour Force (catalogue number 71-001), or contact Household Surveys Division at (613) 951-4720. (See also "Current Trends" chart on page 8.)

PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVES

Labour Force Survey Results for February 1994

	Labour Force		Employment		Unemployment	
	'000	% change previous month	'000	% change, previous month	'000	Rate (%)
Canada	14,044	0.2	12,485	0.5	1,559	11.1
Newfoundland	235	0.4	190	2.7	45	19.1
Prince Edward Island	67	0.0	54	0.0	13	18.9
Nova Scotia	418	-0.2	359	0.6	59	14.1
New Brunswick	329	0.6	286	0.7	43	13.1
Québec	3,436	-0.1	3,008	0.5	428	12.5
Ontario	5,354	0.1	4,780	0.2	574	10.7
Manitoba	548	0.6	489	0.4	59	10.8
Saskatchewan	475	0.2	440	0.5	35	7.4
Alberta	1,392	0.1	1,269	0.6	123	8.8
British Columbia	1,794	1.3	1,614	1.4	180	10.0

International Travel: Decline in All Cross-border Trips

The seasonally adjusted number of same-day car trips taken by Canadians to the United States decreased 10.4% in January, the largest monthly decline in over a decade (a 12.3% drop was recorded in January 1982). At 3.4 million, the volume of same-day cross-border car trips was at its lowest level since April 1989. The trend in same-day car trips has been generally downward since February 1992, having peaked at 5.3 million in November 1991.

Car trips of one or more nights to the U.S. continued to decrease, dropping 4.9% to 896,000. This marked their lowest level since September 1989. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by American residents fell 2.7% to 701,000.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1994, Seasonally Adjusted

	('000)	% change previous month	% change previous year
One or More Night Trips			
Non-resident Travellers:			
United States	1,006	-2.2	2.4
Other Countries	256	-0.8	-0.4
Total	1,262	-2.0	1.8
Residents of Canada:			
United States	1,294	-7.3	-13.1
Other Countries	274	-5.1	3.0
Total	1,568	-6.9	-10.6
Auto Re-entries			
Residents of Canada:			
Same-day	3,441	-10.4	-16.7
Overnight	896	-4.9	-13.2

New Housing Prices Higher Than a Year Ago

The New Housing Price Index for Canada (NHPI, 1986=100) climbed throughout 1989, fell sharply in 1990 and early 1991, and remained virtually unchanged until 1993, when it began increasing again. In the last quarter of 1993, however, the index declined each month by 0.1%. In January 1994, the NHPI remained at 136.2, unchanged from the level recorded in December but still stood 1.3% above its year-earlier level of 134.5.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Millions, seasonally adjusted



The downtrend in Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel continued, dropping by 6.9% to 1.6 million. Both the U.S. and other countries shared in the decline.

The flow of foreign travellers to Canada fell 2.0% in January but the level of this type of travel has been fluctuating within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by American visitors fell 2.2% in January after decreasing by 1.0% in December.

For further information, order *International Travel - Advance Information* (catalogue number 66-001P), or contact Education, Culture and Tourism Division at (613) 951-1791.

Offsetting movements caused the unchanged level in January. Of the 20 urban areas for which the index is calculated, seven registered increases while seven showed declines and six recorded no change. Regina led the increases with a 1.4% hike. The growth was a continuation of an upward trend and the index showed a year-over-year gain of 5.9%. In Edmonton, the index rose 1.0% after remaining unchanged in November and December. Other significant increases were in Winnipeg (0.9%), Calgary (0.8%) and Victoria (0.5%).

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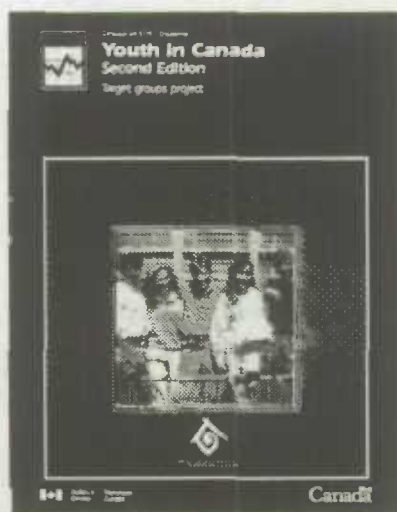
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Youth in Canada

For youths, the ages 15 to 19 are a transition period. Most still live at home and a growing percentage are enrolled in schools. At the same time, however, they are beginning to experience problems and characteristics usually associated with adult life. Many, for example, have begun to leave home, others are entering the labour market for the first time. Youths have the highest unemployment rate of any age group in the country. In addition, those who head families or live alone have very low incomes.

These characteristics and others—demographic, family status, education, labour force characteristics, income, health, time-use patterns, criminal activity and victimization—are described in this report, which has drawn upon many sources.

Youth in Canada, Second Edition (catalogue number 89-511E, \$37) is now available. For further information on this release, contact Colin Lindsay at (613) 951-2603; fax: 613-951-0387, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Shipping in Canada

Shipping in Canada, 1992 takes a comprehensive look at the many aspects of marine transport activity.

In Part I, data on domestic and international commodity flows are analyzed, emphasizing the major fluctuations in 1992 and giving a new historical perspective that goes back 10 years.

Part II focusses on aggregate financial and operating statistics for 1991 of Canada-based, marine transport carriers.

A special study in Part III, "An Analysis of Marine-rail Intermodal Commodity Flows in Canada, 1984 to 1990", examines two databases, identifying the intermodal links between marine and rail transport activity.

Shipping in Canada, 1992 (catalogue number 54-205, \$41) is now available. For further information, contact Anna MacDonald at (613) 951-0291, Transportation Division.

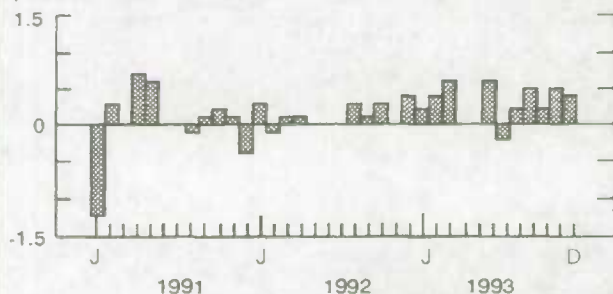


PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM MARCH 11 TO 17, 1994

Division/title of publication	Period	Catalogue Number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (Cdn.\$)	United States	Other Countries
			US\$		
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS					
Juristat Service Bulletin: Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases	Vol. 14, No. 7	85-002	3.60/65	4.30/78	5/91
Juristat Service Bulletin: Spousal Homicide	Vol. 14, No. 8	85-002	3.60/65	4.30/78	5/91
Juristat Service Bulletin: Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey	Vol. 14, No. 9	85-002	3.60/65	4.30/78	5/91
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM					
Touriscope, International Travel – Advance Information	January 1994 Vol. 10, No. 1	66-001P	6.10/61	7.30/73	8.50/85
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS					
Labour Force Information	February 1994	71-001P	6.30/63	7.60/76	8.80/88
HOUSING, FAMILY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS					
Youth in Canada	Second Edition	89-511E	37	44	52
INDUSTRY					
Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly	January 1994	32-011	5/50	6/60	7/70
Coal and Coke Statistics	December 1993	45-002	10/100	12/120	14/140
Energy Statistics Handbook	March 1994	57-601	300	360	420
Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries	January 1994	43-005	5/50	6/60	7/70
Oils and Fats	January 1994	32-006	5/50	6/60	7/70
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	January 1994	36-003	5/50	6/60	7/70
Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing	January 1994	41-011	5/50	6/60	7/70
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	January 1994	25-001	6.10/61	7.30/73	8.50/85
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada	1993-III	57-003	31.75/127	38/152	44.50/178
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	January 1994	41-006	5/50	6/60	7/70
INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STOCK					
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada	Fourth Quarter 1993	31-003	11/44	13.25/53	15.50/62
PRICES					
Consumer Price Index	February 1994	62-001	9.30/93	11.20/112	13/130
Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1993	62-004	18/72	22/88	25/100
Farm Product Price Index	January 1994	62-003	7.10/71	8.50/85	9.90/99
TRANSPORTATION					
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	January-March 1993	51-002	24.25/97	29/116	34/136
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	January 1994 Vol. 46, No. 1	53-003	7.10/71	8.50/85	9.90/99
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	1991	53-215	36	43	50
Shipping in Canada	1992	54-205	41	49	57
Trucking in Canada	1991	53-222	45	54	63

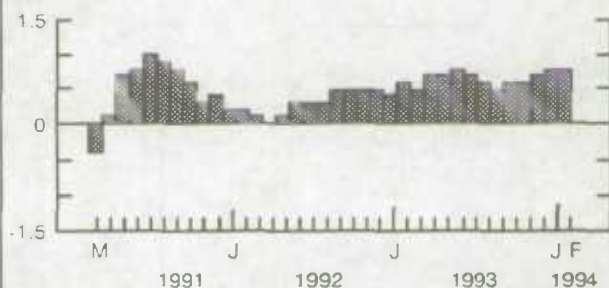
CURRENT TRENDS

Gross Domestic Product

% change,
previous month

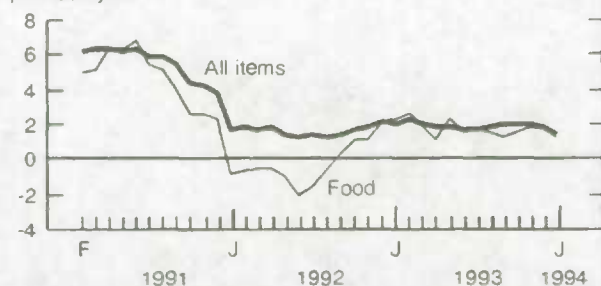
Real gross domestic product at factor cost grew by a sound 0.4% in December following increases of 0.2% in October and 0.5% in November.

Composite Index

% change,
previous month

The growth rate for the leading index remained at 0.8% for the second straight month in February. These gains are among the sharpest since the index began to recover in 1991.

Consumer Price Index

% change,
previous year

In January, the year-over-year increase in the all-items CPI was 1.3%. The food index rose by 1.2%.

Unemployment Rate

%



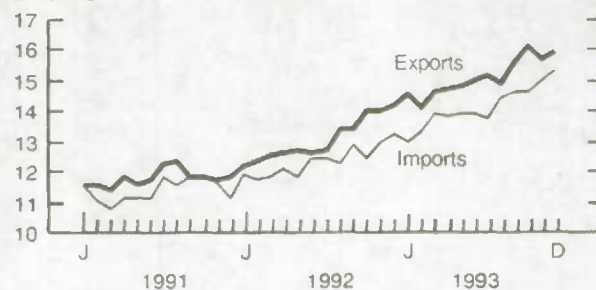
Employment rose by 66,000 in February, more than enough to offset the growth in the labour force (33,000). This helped lower the unemployment rate by 0.3 percentage points to 11.1%.

Manufacturing

Billions
of dollars

Canadian manufacturers' shipments fell 0.3% in January to \$26.3 billion. The level of unfilled orders decreased 0.4% to \$25.2 billion.

Merchandise Trade

Billions
of dollars

In December, the value of merchandise exports grew by 0.9% to \$15.9 billion, while imports continued to set records, climbing by 2.2% to \$15.3 billion.

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the consumer price index.

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

	Period	Level	Change Previous Period	Change Previous Year
GENERAL				
Gross Domestic Product (\$ billion, 1986)	December	526.7	0.4%	3.7%
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	February*	162.1	0.8%	8.3%
Operating Profits of Enterprises (\$ billion)	4th Quarter	14.0	11.4%	86.6%
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail Trade (\$ billion)	December	16.4	0.9%	4.5%
New Motor Vehicle Sales ('000 units)	January	106.0	-1.0%	9.7%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	February*	12.5	0.5%	1.3%
Unemployment Rate (%)	February*	11.1	-0.3	0.2
Participation Rate (%)	February*	65.0	0.0	-0.1
Labour Income (\$ billion)	December	33.5	0.1%	1.9%
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	December	562.04	0.0%	0.9%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise Exports (\$ billion)	December	15.9	0.9%	11.7%
Merchandise Imports (\$ billion)	December	15.3	2.2%	15.8%
Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ billion)	December	0.52	-0.18	-0.44
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	January*	26.3	-0.3%	6.3%
New Orders (\$ billion)	January*	26.2	-6.4%	5.9%
Unfilled Orders (\$ billion)	January*	25.2	-0.4%	12.8%
Inventory/ Shipments Ratio	January*	1.35	0.01	-0.03
Capacity Utilization (%)	4th Quarter	80.1	1.6	3.3
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1986 = 100)	January	131.3	0.0%	1.3%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986 = 100)	January	114.5	0.0%	2.3%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)	January	110.2	2.3%	1.8%
New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100)	January*	136.2	0.0%	1.3%

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of average weekly earnings and the price indexes.

* New this week.

I·N·F·O·M·A·T

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11F0005XFF	Comptes nationaux des revenus et dépenses	9	4	\$85
11F0006XFE	Real Gross Domestic Product	3	12	\$85
11F0006XFF	Produit intérieur brut par industrie	3	12	\$85
11F0007XFE	Financial Flow Accounts	5	4	\$60
11F0007XFF	Comptes des flux financiers	5	4	\$60
11F0008XFE	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	2	12	\$70
11F0008XFF	Indicateur composite avancé	2	12	\$70
11F0009XFE	Balance of International Payments	5	4	\$60
11F0009XFF	Balance des paiements internationaux	5	4	\$60
11F0010XFE	International Transactions in Securities	4	12	\$105
11F0010XFF	Opérations internationales en valeurs mobilières	4	12	\$105
11F0011XFE	Private and Public Investment	4	2	\$45
11F0011XFF	Investissements privés et publics	4	2	\$45
11F0012XFE	Building Permits	3	12	\$85
11F0012XFF	Permis de bâtir	3	12	\$85
11F0013XFE	Retail Trade	3	12	\$85
11F0013XFF	Commerce de détail	3	12	\$85
11F0014XFE	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	4	12	\$105
11F0014XFF	Enquête mensuelle sur les manufactures	4	12	\$105
11F0015XFE	New Motor Vehicle Sales	2	12	\$70
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