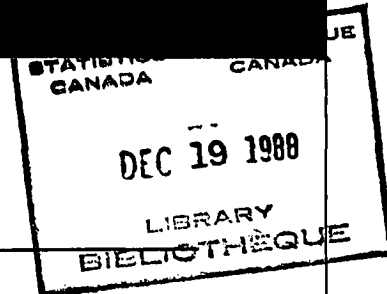


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 19, 1988



Major Releases

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, Third Quarter 1988

3

- Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries showed no change from the preceding quarter, remaining at 81.6%.

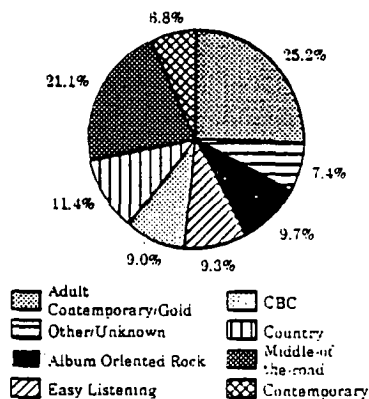
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Second Quarter 1988

6

- Exports of energy products rose 35.2% from a year earlier with natural gas accounting for more than half the increase.

(continued on page 2)

**Radio Tuning by Format -
Total Population Age 7 +
Fall 1987**
(Average Weekly Hours - 18.8)



Radio Tuning in Canada 1986-88

Data on the radio tuning habits of Canadians are now available from the Radio and Television Tuning surveys of Statistics Canada. Utilizing a wide-ranging data base which includes detailed information on listener characteristics and radio station broadcast formats, users can acquire radio tuning data at the national, provincial, and sub-provincial levels.

Data are currently available for the years 1986, 1987, and 1988, and are immediately accessible to users by way of special request. A publication on radio tuning is expected to be released in the Spring of 1989.

Contact: Anthony Young (613-951-1517), Culture Sub-division.



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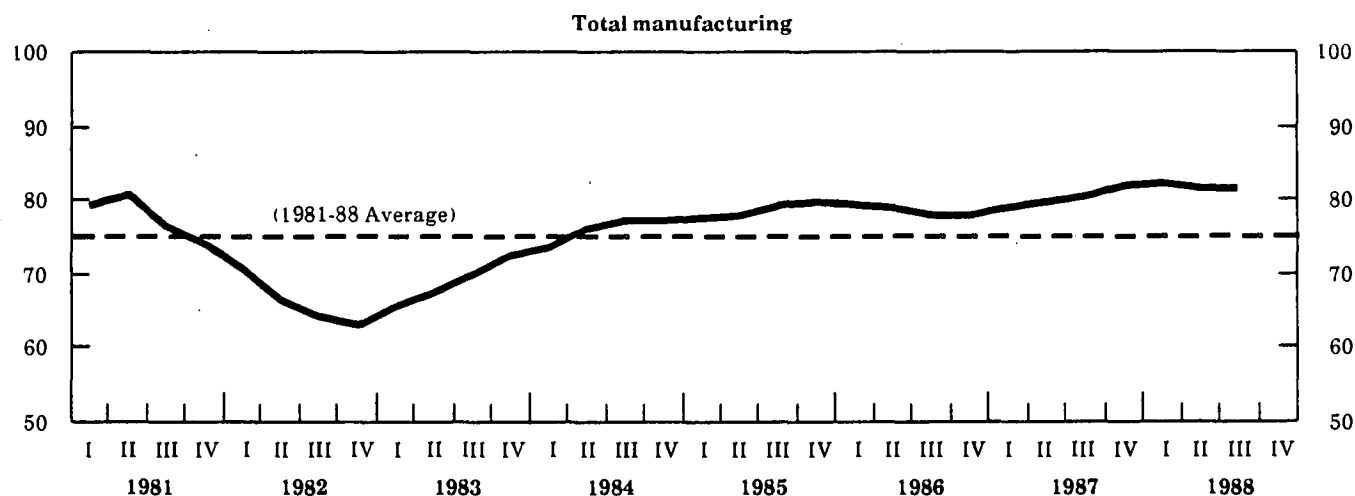
Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1988	7
Tobacco Products, November 1988	7
Soft Drinks, November 1988	7
Selected Financial Indexes, November 1988	8

Publications Released	9
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Major Releases

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1988



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

Third Quarter 1988

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries showed no change from the second quarter in the third quarter of 1988, remaining at 81.6%. A comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows that the rate of 81.6% compares favourably with the peak of 82.1% recorded in the first quarter of 1988. It is also well above the 75.8% average of the rates posted since the first quarter of 1981.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries increased 0.1% in the third quarter of 1988 to 76.9 from 76.8% in the second quarter. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates decreased 0.2% to 86.8%.

Highlights

In the third quarter, lower exports of manufactured goods were counterbalanced by higher domestic consumption. Of the 22 industry groups, only six posted a movement of greater than plus or minus 2.5%.

- Reflecting the continuing robustness of the construction industry, the building materials producing industries' rates of capacity utilization remained at high levels, though displaying low growth from the previous quarter. Non-metallic mineral products industries and fabricated metal products industries both showed an increase of 1.0%, while in the wood industries lower exports of lumber were offset by increased domestic consumption, resulting in no change in the utilization rate.
- Even though investment in machinery and equipment has been growing over the last couple of years, manufacturers of most types of machinery and equipment recorded mixed results. On the strength of sales of office, store and business machines (mainly in computer-related products and components), electrical and electronic products industries' rate of capacity utilization grew 6.4%. On the other hand, machinery industries with lower exports showed a decrease of 1.4%.

(continued on page 4)

- For the industries that produce fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products, the changes in the levels of capacity utilization were mixed. Rubber products industries rose 2.3%. Exports of chemicals decreased and inventories and shipments of chemicals and chemical products grew, with the utilization rate increasing 1.3%. Coinciding with decreases in production for transportation equipment manufacturers and with lower exports, capacity utilization in the primary metals industries dropped 3.1%.
- The two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export posted mixed changes in their levels of capacity utilization. Paper and allied products industries showed an increase of 0.2% while transportation equipment manufacturers posted a 3.2% decrease.
- Manufacturers of miscellaneous end products, mainly consumer goods, showed mixed results. Beverage industries rose 2.4% while food industries decreased 1.2%. Following a sharp decline in consumer expenditures on footwear in the first quarter of 1988, sales of leather and allied products have recovered in the third quarter along with their rate of capacity utilization which increased 1.7%. In the clothing industry, declining production in the third quarter resulted in a drop of 0.9% in their rate of capacity utilization.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For more detailed information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Note for users

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are estimates and not operating ratios based on either engineering measures - such as productive machine hours - or survey results. In addition, it should be noted that the indexes are preliminary and could be revised as final statistics on production, investment and prices become available.

Given the many conceptual and measurement problems surrounding the notion of capacity utilization, the rates shown here are indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. The indicated level is only a statistical approximation and should be viewed as such. For example, a rate close to 100% indicates a high level of capital utilization which is considered a peak for the period observed. A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing* (31-003, \$10/\$40).

Results from a recent Statistics Canada survey on capacity utilization will be assessed in the near future with a view to incorporating them into our estimates.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Third Quarter 1988 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	III 1988	QIII '88/ QII '88	II 1988	QII '88/ QI '88	I 1988	QI '88/ QIV '87	IV 1987
Total Manufacturing	81.6	0.0	81.6	-0.6	82.1	0.4	81.8
Durable Manufacturing Industries	76.9	0.1	76.8	0.0	76.8	-0.3	77.0
Wood Industries	90.9	0.0	90.9	-2.2	92.9	-7.1	100.0
Furniture and Fixture	73.5	0.3	73.3	-4.7	76.9	0.3	76.7
Primary Metal	77.1	-3.1	79.6	3.6	76.8	-1.3	77.8
Fabricated Metal Products	79.0	1.0	78.2	-1.9	79.7	0.4	79.4
Machinery	61.9	-1.4	62.8	-2.3	64.3	1.9	63.1
Transportation Equipment	60.6	-3.2	62.6	1.0	62.0	0.5	61.7
Electrical and Electronic Products	100.0	6.4	94.0	2.4	91.8	4.0	88.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products	79.9	1.0	79.1	-2.5	81.1	0.2	80.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	68.3	-2.7	70.2	-1.4	71.2	-4.3	74.4
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	86.8	-0.2	87.0	-1.2	88.1	1.1	87.1
Food	79.3	-1.2	80.3	-1.4	81.4	1.4	80.3
Beverage	63.5	2.4	62.0	0.5	61.7	1.0	61.1
Tobacco Products	45.9	-7.6	49.7	7.3	46.3	-1.1	46.8
Rubber Products	76.2	2.3	74.5	-0.8	75.1	-3.6	77.9
Plastics Products	91.4	-2.9	94.1	-3.9	97.9	-0.7	98.6
Leather and Allied Products	84.2	1.7	82.8	-1.8	84.3	-0.9	85.1
Primary Textile	97.5	1.9	95.7	-2.7	98.4	-1.6	100.0
Textile Products	95.1	-0.2	95.3	-3.3	98.6	-1.4	100.0
Clothing	94.8	-0.9	95.7	-2.4	98.1	2.7	95.5
Paper and Allied Products	91.1	0.2	90.9	-2.0	92.8	2.9	90.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	95.3	-1.2	96.5	0.8	95.7	-0.4	96.1
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	73.8	-1.6	75.0	0.0	75.0	3.9	72.2
Chemicals and Chemical Products	95.0	1.3	93.8	-0.4	94.2	1.0	93.3

Quarterly Report On Energy Supply-demand In Canada

Second Quarter 1988

Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy in the second quarter of 1988 reached 2 619 petajoules (PJ), up 259 PJ (11.0%) from the corresponding quarter the previous year. Increased production of natural gas accounted for 138 PJ, or 53.4% of the change. Production of primary electricity fell slightly, due in large part to widespread drought conditions which resulted in less water being available for hydro-electric generation.
- Imports of energy products reached 470 PJ, up 96 PJ (25.8%) over the same period a year earlier, with the increase in crude oil imports of 68 PJ accounting for most of the increase. For the first six months of the year, imports of crude oil were up 141 PJ (67.7%) to a level of 494 PJ, and coal imports reached 161 PJ, an increase of 32 PJ (30.6%) over the same period in 1987.
- Exports of all energy forms were up 294 PJ (35.2%), reaching a level of 1 130 PJ, of which natural gas exported (including LPGs) accounted for 167 PJ (56.1%) of the increase. On a year-to-date basis, exports of crude oil were up 173 PJ (27.3%), reaching a level of 808 PJ. Natural gas exports for the period, including LPGs, increased 320 PJ (70.8%), reaching 771 PJ.
- The amount of energy available to Canadians for consumption was 1 921 PJ in the second quarter, an increase of 90 PJ (4.9%) over a year earlier. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 74 gigajoules, 2.6% above that of a year earlier.
- In the second quarter, industrial energy use, including that used for non-energy purposes, rose slightly (28 PJ or 4.3%) over the 1987 level to reach 674 PJ. For the same period, farm and residential use, excluding motor gasoline and diesel fuels, increased 8.0% (17 PJ) to 229 PJ. In the transportation sector, including all aviation fuel use, an increase of 24 PJ (5.5%) was recorded, bringing the total for transportation to 458 PJ.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976 - 8001.

The second quarter 1988 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$28.75/\$115) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period Ending December 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.4 million tonnes, an increase of 2.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 5.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1988	Year-to-date*
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 375 537	243 473 134
% change from previous year	2.4	4.5
Cars	77,169	3,516,609
% change from previous year	2.8	2.4
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	260 415	12 882 676
change from previous year	-5.2	7.5
Cars	8,810	433,392
change from previous year	-5.1	1.7

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

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

Tobacco Products

November 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.88 billion cigarettes in November 1988, a 5.1% decrease from the 5.14 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to November 1988 totalled 49.82 billion cigarettes, down 1.1% from 50.63 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in November totalled 3.36 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 20.9% from the 4.25 billion cigarettes sold in 1987. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 46.05 billion cigarettes, down 1.1% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 46.54 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The November 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Soft Drinks

November 1988

Data on soft drinks for November 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.50/\$25) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

November 1988

November 1988 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), will be available in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1988. Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Food Industries - Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 32-250B 1031
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries - Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 33-250B 1611
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries - Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 33-250B 1621
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Cement, October 1988. Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries - Clay Products Industry (From Imported Clay), 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 44-250B 3512
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries - Mixed Fertilizer Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 46-250B 3722
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries - Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 46-250B 3761
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-Recorded Tapes in Canada, October 1988. Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Profiles - Census Tracts - Hamilton: Part 2, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-114
(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$39).

How to Order Publications

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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.

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