

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 20, 1989

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- Capacity utilization rates declined for the third consecutive quarter.

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- In 1986, 62% of married women with all their children living at home under six years of age were in the labour force.

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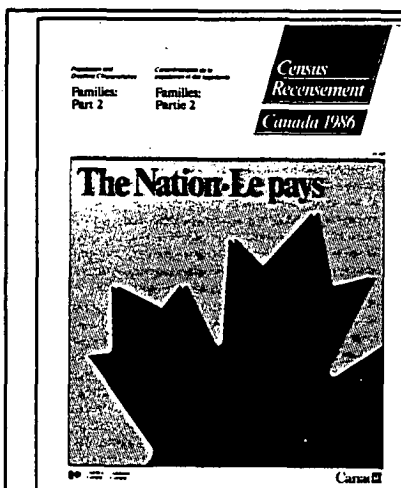
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The Nation - Families: Part 2 1986 Census

In 1986, many married women combined careers and child-raising. In total, 61% of married women with children at home were in the labour force. For those whose children at home were all under six years of age, the proportion was even higher (62%).

The last census also indicated that 58% of female lone-parents were in the labour force. Again, the proportion was slightly higher (59%) for families in which all children were under six years of age.

The Nation - Families: Part 2 (93-107, \$43) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Publication highlights are found on page 5 of today's *Daily*.

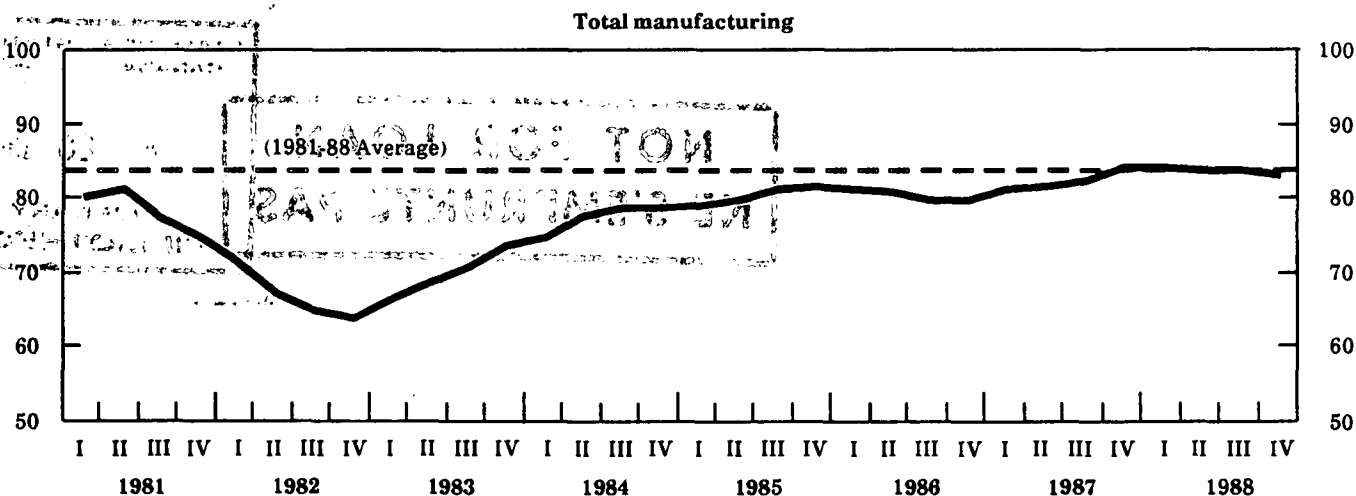


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Canada

Major Releases

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1988



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Fourth Quarter 1988

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries showed little change from the third to the fourth quarters of 1988, decreasing 0.7% to 83.0%. It was also 1.1% lower than the rate of 83.9% registered in the fourth quarter of 1987.

While rates have been decreasing as of late, a comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1983 shows the rate of 83.0% comparing favourably with the peak of 84.2% recorded in the first quarter of 1988. It is also well above the 78.9% average of the rates posted since the first quarter of 1983.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries decreased 0.7% in the fourth quarter of 1988 to 79.9% from 80.5% in the third quarter. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates decreased 0.7% to 86.5%.

Highlights

The high levels of production in many of the manufacturing industries have been accompanied by new productive capacity coming on stream. (In

nominal terms, 1988's capital expenditures for the manufacturing sector increased 14.9% over the preceding year's expenditures and are at their highest for recent years.) Even though actual production in the manufacturing sector increased 0.2% in the fourth quarter, the additions to productive capacity were greater in some industries. This resulted in a drop in the capacity utilization rates for some industries.

- Even though there was growth in construction activity in the fourth quarter, the building materials producing industries showed lower rates of capacity utilization. In the non-metallic mineral products industries the decrease of 0.3% reflected an increase in their use of inventories rather than production to make up their shipments. The 1.5% decrease in capacity utilization in the fabricated metal products industries coincided with a slowing of growth in non-residential construction. Capacity utilization in the wood industries dropped 1.6%.

(Continued on next page.)

- While investment in machinery and equipment has been growing over the last few years, the producing industries all posted decreases in their rates of capacity utilization. At the same time that there were increases in imports of machinery and equipment, the machinery industries showed a drop of 1.3% in capacity utilization. With decreasing production in the office machinery and major appliance industries, the electrical and electronic products industries' capacity utilization rate dropped 3.9%.
- For the industries that produce fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products, most changes in their levels of capacity utilization were negative. Although shipments in the rubber industry increased in the fourth quarter, this increase coincided with a decrease in inventories and production. The falling production levels resulted in a drop of 3.7% in capacity utilization. Along with declining production, the plastics products industries' rate was 2.2% lower this quarter. The primary textiles industry also showed lower inventories coupled with a decrease of 1.0% in their utilization rate. The only industry in this group to post an increase was the primary metals industry with a rise of 0.1%.
- The two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export posted mixed changes in their levels of capacity utilization. Paper and allied industries recorded a decrease of 2.5% while transportation equipment manufacturers showed an increase of 4.8%.
- Manufacturers of miscellaneous end products, mainly consumer goods, showed mixed results. With significant increases in consumer spending on food and clothing came higher rates of capacity utilization in the clothing industries, 3.3%, and the food industries, 0.8%. The beverage industries rate decreased 3.8%.

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).

In addition to the plastics products and chemicals and chemical products industries, trend adjustments are now being made to the tobacco products, machinery, transportation equipment and petroleum and coal products industries. These trend adjustments are made to better reflect technological innovations and restructuring taking place in these industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

(See table on next page.)

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.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing
Fourth Quarter 1988 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	IV 1988	QIV '88/ QIII '88	III 1988	QIII '88/ QII '88	II 1988	QII '88/ QI '88	I 1988
Total Manufacturing	83.0	-0.7	83.6	-0.2	83.8	-0.5	84.2
Durable Manufacturing Industries	79.9	-0.7	80.5	-0.1	80.6	-0.1	80.7
Wood Industries	89.6	-1.6	91.1	-0.3	91.4	-1.9	93.2
Furniture and Fixture	72.6	-2.2	74.2	1.1	73.4	-4.2	76.6
Primary Metal	77.1	0.1	77.0	-3.0	79.4	3.5	76.7
Fabricated Metal Products	77.4	-1.5	78.6	0.6	78.1	-2.0	79.7
Machinery	80.4	-1.3	81.5	-0.2	81.7	-1.7	83.1
Transportation Equipment	72.3	4.8	69.0	-5.3	72.9	1.8	71.6
Electrical and Electronic Products	96.1	-3.9	100.0	6.3	94.1	1.5	92.7
Non-metallic Mineral Products	79.5	-0.3	79.7	1.4	78.6	-3.2	81.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	65.8	-3.8	68.4	-1.4	69.4	-2.5	71.2
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	86.5	-0.7	87.1	-0.2	87.3	-1.0	88.2
Food	79.8	0.8	79.2	-1.0	80.0	-0.7	80.6
Beverage	61.5	-3.8	63.9	3.2	61.9	0.3	61.7
Tobacco Products	63.6	3.6	61.4	-7.1	66.1	8.2	61.1
Rubber Products	72.9	-3.7	75.7	1.7	74.4	-1.6	75.6
Plastics Products	88.7	-2.2	90.7	-3.7	94.2	-3.0	97.1
Leather and Allied Products	80.0	-3.7	83.1	-0.4	83.4	-1.2	84.4
Primary Textile	97.0	-1.0	98.0	2.2	95.9	-2.8	98.7
Textile Products	92.8	-0.6	93.4	-0.8	94.2	-4.1	98.2
Clothing	98.2	3.3	95.1	-0.4	95.5	-1.8	97.3
Paper and Allied Products	88.8	-2.5	91.1	0.2	90.9	-2.2	92.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	93.3	-1.2	94.4	-2.2	96.5	0.8	95.7
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	83.9	0.8	83.2	-1.8	84.7	0.7	84.1
Chemicals and Chemical Products	94.3	-0.2	94.5	1.6	93.0	-0.3	93.3

The Nation – Families: Part 2

1986 Census

The 1986 Census indicated that 26% of lone-parent families and 11% of husband-wife families who owned their homes spent 30% or more of their family income on the major housing expenses (mortgage payments, property taxes, electricity, etc.).

The Nation – Families: Part 2 presents selected family characteristics from a 20% sample of households enumerated in the 1986 Census.

The publication comprises 19 tables that show census families, family persons and non-family persons in private households by key variables: family structure; number and age groups of children at home; highest level of schooling; labour force activity; occupation and income. All tables provide national coverage, with 13 providing additional coverage at the provincial and territorial levels.

Highlights include:

- In 1985, the average income of husband-wife families in Canada was \$40,222. Income ranged from \$22,982 for families in which no member was in the labour force to \$56,742 for families with at least three members in the labour force.
- The average income of lone-parent families in 1985 was \$21,321. For male lone-parent families the average income was \$31,252 and for female lone-parent families it was \$19,177.
- In Canada in 1986, 54% of husband-wife families had both spouses in the labour force. In 15% of husband-wife families, neither spouse was in the labour force.

- In husband-wife families where only the wife was in the labour force, the average 1985 income was \$30,462. This was almost double the average income of female lone-parent families with the parent in the labour force (\$16,912).
- In Canada in 1986, 75% of husband-wife families and 43% of lone-parent families living in one-family households owned their own homes.
- In 1986, almost 60% of Canada's married men who had between 9 and 13 years of schooling had wives with equivalent education levels.

To order *The Nation – Families: Part 2* (93-107, \$43) or to find out more about the Nation series of publications from the 1986 Census, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Pierre Turcotte, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, at (613) 951-2545.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

February 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.40 billion cigarettes in February 1989, a 4.9% decrease from the 4.63 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January and February 1989 totalled 8.33 billion cigarettes, down from 9.28 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in February 1989 totalled 3.84 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 6.3% over the 4.09 billion cigarettes sold in 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 6.82 billion cigarettes, up 2.0% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 6.69 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the February 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45.) or for further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Major Appliances

February 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 180,804 units in February 1989, up 8.8% from 166,110^r units in January 1989 and up 7.7% from the 167,819^r units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to February 1989 amounted to 346,914^r units compared to 324,480^r units for the same period of 1988, or a 6.9% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The February 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

February 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,525,539 light bulbs and tubes in February 1989, a decrease of 6.5% from the 23,010,284 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 43,581,594 light bulbs and tubes, down 1.3% from the 44,159,746 sold during the January-February period in 1988.

The February 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45.) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1989.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation - Pack of Processed Blueberries, Vol 17, No. 19, 1988.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation - Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables, Vol. 17, No. 25, 1988.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1988.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, January 1989.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January 1989.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1989.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Telephone Statistics, 1987

Catalogue number 56-203

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).

Wholesale Trade, December 1988.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, December 1988.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Touriscope - International Travel - Advance Information, Vol. 5, No. 1, January 1989.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1988.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

The Nation - Families: Part 2, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 93-107

(Canada: \$43; Other Countries: \$53).

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Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

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Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Guy Favreau Complex
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
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If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.

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Toronto, Ontario
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Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

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Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Surgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0
Local calls: 753-3200
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number given for Ontario residents.

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