



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 24, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

NOT FOR LOAN

MAJOR RELEASES

NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

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As the recession continued into 1991, multifactor productivity for the business sector declined for a third consecutive year.

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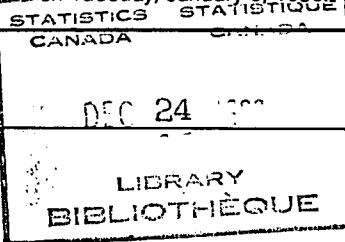
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Season's Greetings

Please be advised that the publishing of The Daily will be suspended for the following dates: December 29, 30, 31, 1992 and January 4, 1993. Publication will resume on Tuesday, January 5, 1993.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

October 1992
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product grew 0.2% in October following a 0.5% gain in August and a flat September. Output of services advanced 0.3% following marginal increases in August and September. Production of goods remained about the same as in August and September.

Services-producing Industries

Finance, insurance and real estate, and communications accounted for most of the dollar gain in services. Smaller increases were observed in wholesale and retail trade and in non-business services. Losses were recorded in transportation and storage, while output of community, business and personal services was unchanged.

Higher activity by security brokers and real estate agents paced output of finance, insurance and real estate to a 0.5% gain following a flat September. A decline in activity by mutual funds and lower royalties partly offset the gain.

Bolstered by widespread gains, communications output rose 1.9%. Output of telecommunications carriers and the post office accounted for most of the gain in dollar terms.

Both wholesale and retail trade recorded higher output in October. Led by higher sales of machinery and equipment, wholesale trade advanced 0.4%. The gain was partly offset by lower sales by motor vehicle and food wholesalers. Retail trade continued to improve, increasing 0.2%, its fourth advance in the last five months. The gains or losses in most trade groups were small. Sales of alcoholic beverages and automotive parts as well as sales in general merchandise stores increased the most. Sales by motor vehicle dealers fell to their level of last January.

Community, business and personal services were unchanged for a second consecutive month. Widespread gains were offset by a 2.9% drop in amusement services. Services by professionals led a 0.2% gain in business services, its third consecutive increase. Health, and accommodation and food services also advanced.

Transportation and storage fell 0.6%, its second consecutive monthly decline. A 3.2% drop in throughput of natural gas was responsible for most of the dollar losses. Air (-1.6%) and water (-2.5%) transport also contributed to the weakness. This marked the fourth consecutive monthly decline for air transport services. Trucking services rose 0.8% in October.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production was unchanged in October. Losses in mining and construction were mostly offset by gains in manufacturing and agriculture.

Mining output dropped 1.9% following a 0.6% decline in September. A 2.1% decrease in extraction of crude oil and natural gas reflected weaker demand for natural gas in Canada and the U.S. Elsewhere, lower output by gold and other metal mines and by coal mines was partly offset by an increase in drilling activities.

Construction activities dropped 0.6% despite a 0.2% gain in residential construction. Lower activity on commercial, public and industrial projects led non-residential construction to a 1.8% decrease, a seventh consecutive decline. Engineering construction fell 0.6%.

Manufacturing rose 0.3% in October, bringing its advance so far this year to 2.6%. Since April, declines have alternated with increases but manufacturing output has advanced 1.1% nevertheless.

Producers of paper and allied products boosted production the most in October, as international markets remained favourable. Output jumped 4.6% and reflected higher production of newsprint. Exports of newsprint surged 13.2% in October.

After showing signs of weakness in August and September, printing and publishing advanced 2.2% in October, the month of the referendum on the Charlottetown Accord.

Output of electrical products increased for a sixth consecutive month, gaining 0.9%. Production of office, store and business machinery jumped 9.9%, but production of electronic equipment fell 4.2%.

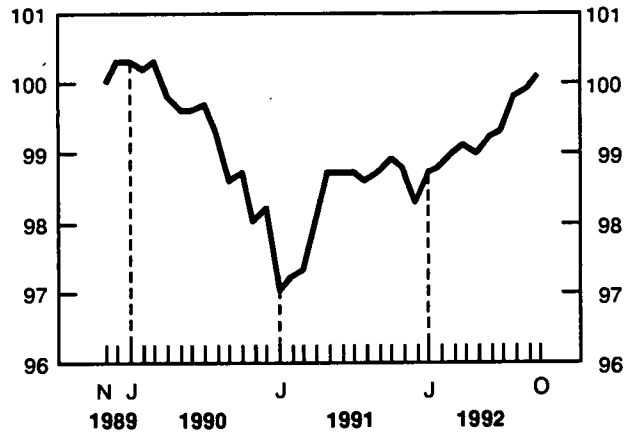
Cutbacks in transportation equipment and machinery moderated the gain in manufacturing. Transportation equipment fell 1.3% after declining 2.8% in September. Production of motor vehicles and automotive parts decreased 3.4% and 0.3%, respectively. Production of machinery fell 3.5%.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

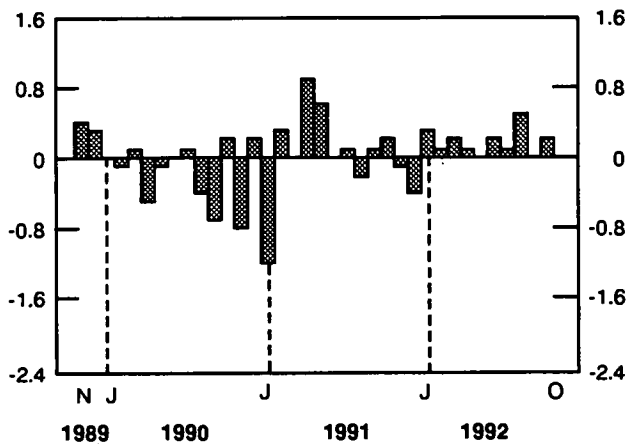
Total Economy

Index (November 1989 = 100)



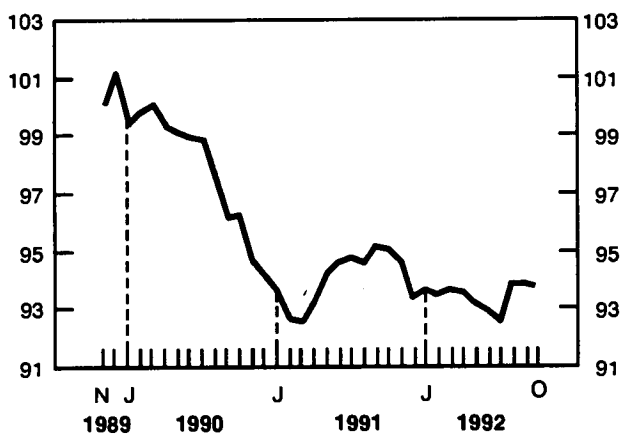
Total Economy

% change



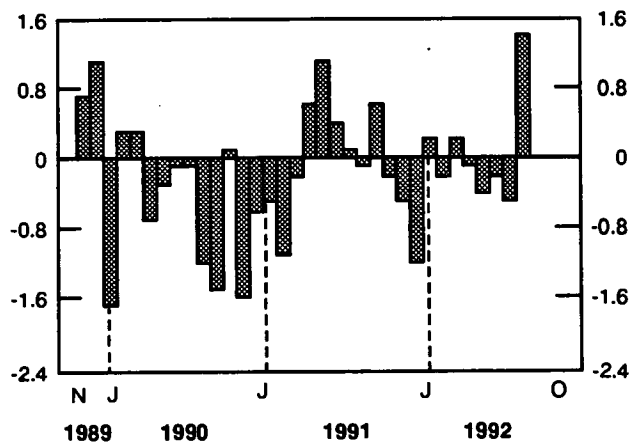
Goods

Index (November 1989 = 100)



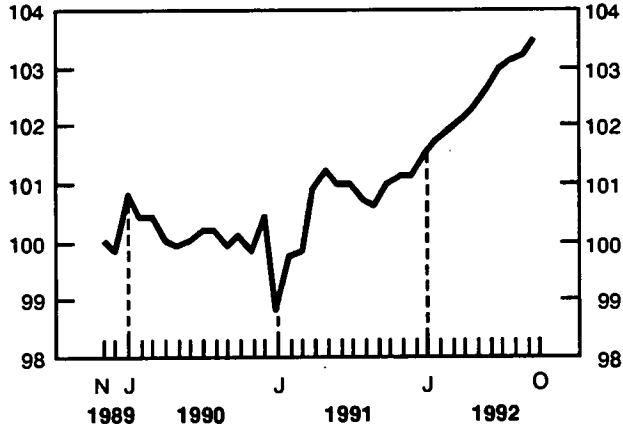
Goods

% change



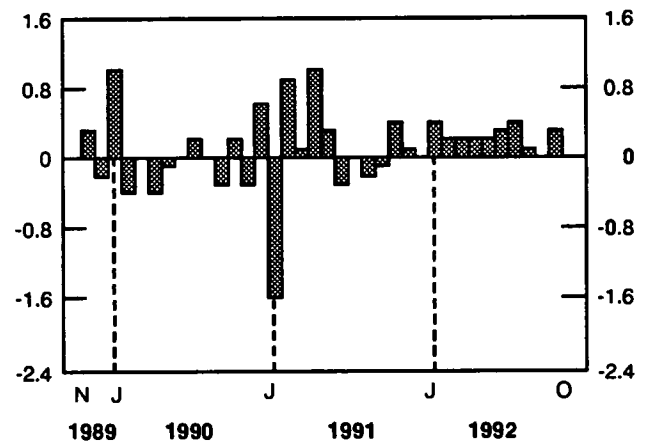
Services

Index (November 1989 = 100)



Services

% change



Following six consecutive monthly declines, agriculture output rose 1.9% led by gains in livestock and vegetables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The October 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.70/\$127) is scheduled for release in January 1993.

For information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

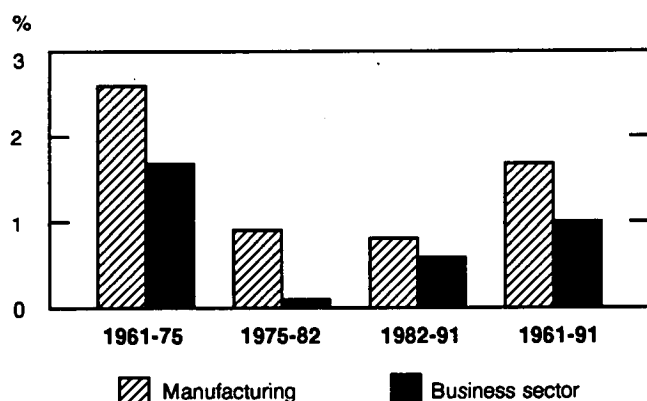
	1991	1992			
	October	July	August	September	October
Total Economy	500,310.3	502,477.4	505,218.6	505,323.3	506,334.3
Business Sector:	408,564.1	410,168.8	412,950.9	412,975.2	413,764.3
Goods:	168,209.8	163,761.5	166,085.0	166,111.4	166,045.3
Agriculture	11,325.1	10,524.5	10,503.3	10,494.9	10,697.0
Fishing and Trapping	940.4	906.0	881.8	885.5	872.2
Logging Industry	2,553.6	2,521.1	2,558.6	2,483.6	2,475.1
Mining Industries	19,977.6	20,338.1	21,010.7	20,892.1	20,501.7
Manufacturing Industries	85,666.3	84,078.8	85,562.2	85,390.4	85,685.7
Construction Industries	31,699.7	29,518.0	29,490.7	29,641.3	29,468.6
Other Utility Industries	16,047.1	15,875.0	16,077.7	16,323.6	16,345.0
Services:	240,354.3	246,407.3	246,865.9	246,863.8	247,719.0
Transportation and Storage	21,377.1	22,088.4	22,143.5	22,004.6	21,879.7
Communication Industries	19,295.0	19,600.9	19,456.9	19,488.1	19,858.7
Wholesale Trade	28,322.7	29,846.6	29,781.7	29,974.0	30,088.3
Retail Trade	29,478.2	30,207.8	30,355.5	30,289.4	30,360.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	81,790.8	84,088.5	84,499.1	84,491.8	84,909.4
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,090.5	60,575.1	60,629.2	60,615.9	60,622.6
Non-business Sector:	91,746.2	92,308.6	92,267.7	92,348.1	92,570.0
Goods:	928.1	957.7	981.7	945.7	934.9
Services:	90,818.1	91,350.9	91,286.0	91,402.4	91,635.1
Government Service Industry	33,744.3	34,019.5	33,991.9	34,122.7	34,201.8
Community and Personal Services	53,565.4	53,885.1	53,877.9	53,835.9	53,954.7
Other Services	3,508.4	3,446.3	3,416.2	3,443.8	3,478.6
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	169,137.9	164,719.2	167,066.7	167,057.1	166,980.2
Services-producing Industries	331,172.4	337,758.2	338,151.9	338,266.2	339,354.1
Industrial Production	122,619.1	121,249.6	123,632.3	123,551.8	123,467.3
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,672.9	38,908.1	39,391.3	39,413.0	39,897.2
Durable Manufacturing	45,993.4	45,170.7	46,170.9	45,977.4	45,788.5

Multifactor Productivity

1991 (Preliminary Estimates)

In contrast with developments in labour productivity, the multifactor productivity index¹ for the business sector fell for the third consecutive year in 1991. The index declined by 1.0% in 1991, down 4.6% from the peak reached in 1987, but still 5.7% over its value in the last cyclical trough in 1982. This is the first time since 1961 that this indicator declined for three consecutive years. In fact, only once before, in 1974 and 1975, has multifactor productivity (MFP) dropped for two consecutive years.

Average Annual Growth Rate of Multifactor Productivity

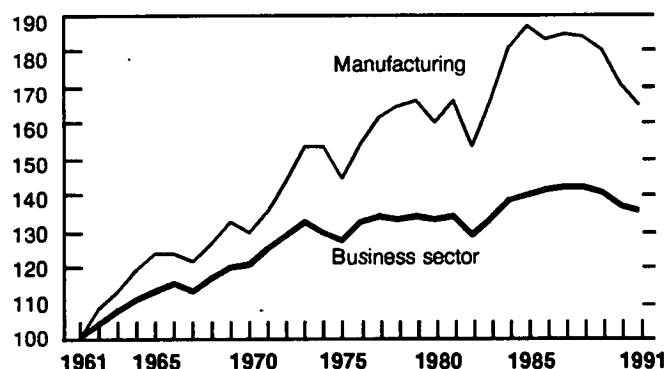


Part of the productivity drop observed during the recent downturn was due to the excess capacity resulting from weaker demand and significant investments made towards the end of the last expansion period. In spite of the drop in investment registered over the last few years, capital stock continues to grow faster than real output. This explains the gap between the growth of labour productivity published recently (see *The Daily* edition of November 23, 1992) and that of multifactor productivity. On the other hand, hours worked have been growing at a slower pace than real output for most of the last cycle, except in 1990.

Note to Users

1. As in the previous release, comparisons with United States productivity estimates cannot be resumed, pending revisions to the estimates of Gross Domestic Product by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
2. Capital stock estimates used in the calculation of multifactor productivity have been revised to reflect new estimates of asset lives.
3. Input-output tables for 1988 were revised and preliminary 1989 input-output data were used for the first time.

Multifactor Productivity Indices (1961 = 100)



Since the 1982 recession, business sector productivity grew at an average annual rate of 0.6%. This performance is greater than the average increase of 0.1% observed during the 1975-1982 business cycle, but is lower than the 1.7% recorded during the 1961-1975 period. Moreover, the productivity performance over the present business cycle is lower than the historical average of 1.0% observed from 1961 to 1991.

¹ This release presents multifactor productivity measures calculated for the first time using estimates of hours worked as the labour input. The measures referred to in this text are based on value-added for both the business sector and total manufacturing. In the future, all MFP measures will be compiled using hours worked. The next issue of Aggregate Productivity Measures will contain a feature article on the impact of using hours worked instead of employment as the measure of labour input in the calculation of multifactor productivity.

Canadian manufacturing MFP declined by 3.3% in 1991. Except for 1987, when multifactor productivity increased 0.5%, the index has declined continuously since 1986. As in the business sector, the productivity drop recorded by these industries is mainly accounted for by the excess growth of capital stock over the growth of real output since 1986. Labour input had a negative impact on multifactor productivity only in 1986 and in 1989. Over the current business cycle, MFP increased at an average rate of 0.8%. This result is quite similar to the 0.9% average recorded during the 1975-1982 business cycle, but is much lower than the average productivity growth of 2.6% during the 1961-1975 period.

Available on CANSIM: multifactor productivity indices based on hours worked appear in matrices 7896 (gross output), 7897 (net-gross output), 7898 (value-added) and 7899 (inter-industry). The corresponding measures based on employment appear in matrices 7900 to 7903.

These figures and related information will be available in the 1991 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, \$40).

For more detailed information, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division.

Multifactor Productivity Measures, Canada 1961-1991

	Business Sector	Manufacturing Industries
	Indexes (1961 = 100)	
1961	100.0	100.0
1971	124.7	135.3
1975	127.3	144.1
1981	133.7	166.2
1982	128.2	153.2
1983	133.1	165.8
1984	138.5	181.0
1985	139.6	186.8
1986	140.9	183.6
1987	142.0	184.5
1988	142.0	183.8
1989	140.8	179.9
1990	136.8	170.5
1991	135.5	164.8
	Annual rate of change (%)	
1961-1991	1.0	1.7
1961-1975	1.7	2.6
1975-1982	0.1	0.9
1982-1991	0.6	0.8
1985-1991	-0.5	-2.1
1984-1985	0.8	3.2
1985-1986	0.9	-1.7
1986-1987	0.8	0.5
1987-1988	0.0	-0.4
1988-1989	-0.8	-2.2
1989-1990	-2.8	-5.2
1990-1991	-1.0	-3.3

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.4 million tonnes, an increase of 4.1% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 10.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 14.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of December 14, 1992 decreased 4.7% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

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

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 19, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 19, 1992 totalled 277 940 tonnes, a 3.3% decrease from the preceding week's total of 287 348 tonnes but up 8.5% from the year-earlier 256 249 tonnes. The cumulative total at December 19, 1992 was 13 403 341 tonnes, a 6.9% increase from 12 541 060 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 25, 1989 For release at 1:00 a.m.

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- Report on the State of the Economy, August 1989 12

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, October 1992.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1992.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85; Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1992.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, November 1992.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1992.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Refined Petroleum Products, September 1992.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

Telephone Statistics, October 1992.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100; Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: Business Services, Leisure and Personal Services Advance Information, 1991. Vol. 4, No. 8. December 1992.

Catalogue number 63-015

(Canada: \$7.20/\$43; United States: US\$8.65/US\$52; Other Countries: US\$10/US\$60).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: January 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1992
5	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1992
6	Industrial Product Price Index	November 1992
6	Raw Materials Price Index	November 1992
5	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1992
5	Charitable Donations	1991
6	Short-term Expectations Survey	
6	Help-wanted Index	December 1992
7	Building Permits	October 1992
8	Labour Force Survey	December 1992
11	New Housing Price Index	November 1992
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1992
11	Farm Product Price Index	November 1992
12	Census of Population: Home Language, Mother Tongue and Knowledge of Languages	1991
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1992
13	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1992
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1992
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1992
18	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	December 1992
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1992
20	Sales of Natural Gas	November 1992
21	Consumer Price Index	December 1992
22	Retail Trade	November 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	November 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	November 1992
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1992
27	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1992
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1992
29	Building Permits	November 1992
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1992
29	Field Crop Reporting Series:	
	No. 1, December 31 Grain Stocks	
29	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1992
29	Major Release Dates	February 1993

The February 1993 release schedule will be published on January 29, 1993. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

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