

## The


statistice statistique
Tuesday, June 16, 1992

## MAJOR RELEASES

- Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, March 1992

The composite index rose $0.1 \%$ in March.

- Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 1992

Both shipments and new orders increased for the third consecutive month. Unfilled orders continued to decrease but at a slower pace over the last three months.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales - Advance Release, May 1992
Tobacco Products, May 1992
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## Census Reference Map Series: Census Dlvisions and Census Subdivisions 1991 Census

The first of a two-publication senies of reference maps, illustrating various geographic areas of the 1991 Census, is now available. This publication presents the reference maps of Canada's census divisions and census subdivisions. Census divisions are areas such as counties and regional districts; census subdivisions include cities, municipalities, towns, and villages. Each province and territory is covered by one to four maps, with scales ranging from 1:375,000 to 1:6,000,000.

These colourful maps also depict the boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations plus physical features like major roads, railroads and bodies of water. Reference maps will be available for other geographical areas such as census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts, and enumeration areas.

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, Reference Maps ( $92-319, \$ 75$ ) is now available. To obtain any of these census reference maps individually or as a set, see "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre.

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End of Release

## MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP


## Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

March 1992
The leading indicator was up $0.1 \%$ in March, the same growth as recorded in January and February. The sluggish performance of the index, which began to slow last August, reflected a downturn in services and the stock market in March. Overall, five of the 10 components were down, up from four in February, while only four rose. The unsmoothed version of the index fell $0.6 \%$ in March after a $1.4 \%$ gain in February.

Household demand remained slow in March, at a time of rapidly deteriorating labour market conditions. The housing index rose for the first time since October 1991, but the gain was small and will be restrained by lower existing house sales in April and a downturn in housing starts in May. Furniture and

## Note to Users

Following customary practice, data for the leading indicator have been revised back to January 1988 with the release of March data.
appliance sales picked up in line with housing in March. Sales of other durable goods fell, however, led by another slowdown in auto demand. Personal services accounted for most of the deterioration in services employment in March.

The manufacturing indicators remained lacklustre. New orders for durable goods fell less rapidly than in January and February, but inventories continued to rise at a fast clip, which lowered the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods. The average workweek levelled off again in March, after a gain in February.

The financial market indicators were mixed. Growth in the money supply was steady at $0.5 \%$, after a $0.6 \%$ gain in February. The stock market, however, posted its first drop since December, led by weakness in financial services.

The growth of the U.S. leading indicator was unchanged at $0.3 \%$ in March, after an upturn in February. This conforms with less vigorous gains in final demand in March and April. Personal income growth was restrained by the efforts of firms to control payrolls. As a result, Canadian exports to the U.S. grew less rapidly in March than at the turn of the year.

## Avaliable on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the June issue of Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $\$ 22 / \$ 220$ ) will be available this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

## Canadian Leading Indicators

|  | Percentage Change |  |  | Level |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | February | March |
| Composite Leading indicator (1981 = 100) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 144.1 | 144.2 |
| Unsmoothed Composite | -0.6 | 1.4 | -0.6 | 144.8 | 144.0 |
| Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and appliance sales | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1,008.34 | 1,014.84 |
| Other durable goods sales | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 3,543.64 | 3,534.8 ${ }^{4}$ |
| Housing index ${ }^{1}$ | -1.6 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 124.3 | 124.9 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |
| New orders - durables | -1.2 | -0.8 | -0.4 | 8,9974 | 8,9574 |
| Shipment to inventory ratio - finished goods ${ }^{2}$ | -0.01 | -0.02 | -0.01 | -1.35 | 1.34 |
| Average workweek (hours) | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 38.1 |
| Business and personal services employment (thousands) | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 1,782 | 1,771 |
| United States composite leading index (1967=100) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 200.2 | 200.9 |
| TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000) | 0.3 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 3,527 | 3,521 |
| Money supply (M1) (\$1981) ${ }^{3}$ | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 24,3464 | 24,463 ${ }^{4}$ |

[^0]
## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing <br> April 1992

## Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased 1.1\% in April, the third increase in a row. As was the case in February, the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries accounted for most of the April increase. Over the past nine months, this industry has displayed a pattern of alternating increases and decreases. Shipments for all manufacturing excluding the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries declined $0.1 \%$ in April following a strong increase of $1.8 \%$ in March.

Unfilled orders decreased for the sixth consecutive month. Over the last two months, large orders have been received in the fabricated metal industries and in the machinery industry. However, these increases have been more than offset by decreases in most other industries (as manufacturers reduced their backlog of orders) and by order cancellations, notably in the aircraft industry. The inventory to shipments ratio fell for the fourth consecutive month, dropping below 1.50 for the first time since February 1989.

The short-term trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. For the first time since July 1991, the trend for shipments rose. This was largely attributed to the sharp rise in the trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries. The shipments trend for the rest of manufacturing continued to decline but at a considerably slower pace in recent months. The trend for unfilled orders has fallen since April 1989 and, over the last seven periods, at a rate of about $-0.8 \%$ a month. The decline in the inventory trend has lasted more than two years, but at a slower pace in recent months.

## Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments were $\$ 23.1$ billion in April, an increase of $1.1 \%$ from the previous month. Eleven of the 22 major groups (accounting for $48 \%$ of shipment values) recorded increases with the transportation equipment ( $7.3 \%$ ), paper and allied products ( $2.9 \%$ ) and refined petroleum and coal products industries (2.2\%) reporting the largest increases in value. The most significant decrease was in the electrical and electronic products industries (-8.1\%).


#### Abstract

Note to Users As announced last month, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1989. These revisions result from benchmarking to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). The benchmarking and revision process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark year (1989) to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data and then re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.


The trend for shipments rose for the first time since July 1991. Eight of the 22 major groups (accounting for $55 \%$ of shipment values) contributed to the increase in the trend. The most significant increases in the most recent period, in order of dollar impact, were registered in the transportation equipment, refined petroleum and coal products and paper and allied products industries.

The trends for 14 of the 22 major groups declined in the most recent period as well as in the two previous periods. The largest decreases, in order of dollar impact, were in the primary metal, electrical and electronic products and chemicals industries. However, in most of these 14 industries, the trend has been falling at a progressively slower pace.

- Inventories (owned) decreased $0.6 \%$ in April to $\$ 34.2$ billion with 12 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. The transportation equipment ( $-1.9 \%$ ), electrical and electronic products ( $-1.1 \%$ ) and chemicals industries $(-1.0 \%)$ recorded the largest decreases. The trend for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990 but at a slower pace over the last 10 periods.
- The inventorles to shipments ratlo decreased from 1.51 in March to 1.48 in April. The trend, which had shown no change from October 1991 to February 1992, declined slightly in March.
- Unfilied orders declined $0.3 \%$ to $\$ 22.3$ billion, the sixth consecutive decrease. However, decreases in the last three months have been much smaller than in the previous three months. The largest decrease in April 1992 was in the transportation equipment industry ( $-2.6 \%$ ), notably the result of cancellations in the aircraft industry. The largest increase was in the machinery

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industry (9.6\%), the result of domestic and foreign orders. The trend has fallen at about the same pace since September 1991.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- New orders increased $1.4 \%$ to $\$ 23.0$ billion, the third consecutive increase following five monthly declines. The trend for new orders rose for the first time since July 1991.


## Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first four months of 1992 were estimated at $\$ 90.8$ billion, $1.2 \%$ lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1991. This compares with year-to-date results for January, February and March which were, respectively, $4.3 \%, 2.0 \%$ and $1.6 \%$ lower than their corresponding 1991 levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.
For more information, the April 1992 issue of Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (31-001, $\$ 17.30 / \$ 173$ ) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

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Shipments, Inventories and Orders In all Manufacturing Industries
April 1992


[^1]
## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Department Store Sales - Advance Release

May 1992
Department stores sales, including concessions, for May were $\$ 1,057$ million. Sales for the major department stores were $\$ 573$ million and sales for the junior category were $\$ 484$ million.

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) or Diane Lake (613-951-9842), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

## Tobacco Products

May 1992
Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.94 billion cigarettes in May 1992, a $2.4 \%$ increase from the $3.85^{r}$ (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production from January to May 1992 totalled 18.70 billion cigarettes, down 7.3\% from 20.18 r billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1991.

Domestic sales in May 1992 totalled 2.94 billion cigarettes, a decrease of $16.3 \%$ from the 3.51 billion cigarettes sold in May 1991. Year-to-date sales for 1992 totalled 14.24 r billion cigarettes, down $12.3 \%$ from 1991 cumulative amount of 16.23 billion cigarettes.

## Avallable on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The May 1992 issue of Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (32-022, $\$ 5 / \$ 50$ ) will be available shortly.

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## Shipments of Rolled Steel <br> April 1992

Rolled steel shipments for April 1992 totalled 1039011 tonnes, an increase of $1.8 \%$ from the preceding month's total of 1020527 tonnes and an increase of $12.7 \%$ from the year-earlier 921865 r (revised) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments in 1992 totalled 3820233 tonnes, an increase of $13.8 \%$ compared to 3357 194r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1992 issue of Primary Iron and Steel (41-001, $\$ 5 / \$ 50$ ) will be available at a later date.

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

## For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics <br> 1990

Preliminary 1990 data are now available from the Forhire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey. The survey measures the inter-city commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canadian-domiciled for-hire carriers.

## Highlights

- A total of 149.2 million tonnes of commodities was transported within Canada in 1990, a drop of $8.2 \%$ compared to 162.4 million tonnes in 1989.
- Revenue earned on domestic shipments was $\$ 4.8$ billion in 1990, down 10.5\% from 1989.
- About 60 billion tonne-kilometres were recorded within Canada, compared to 54.4 billion tonnekilometres during 1989.

More detailed information is available by contacting Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division, or fax (613-951-0579).

## Frult and Vegetable Area Survey 1992

The results of the 1992 Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey that was conducted in May 1992 are now available. The survey provides estimates of fruit and vegetable areas planted at the provincial and regional levels for 1992. For tree fruits, grapes and berries, estimates are available for total cultivated area and bearing area. Vegetable and bearing fruit areas planted include detail on areas for the fresh and processing markets.

Data from the 1991 Census of Agriculture are incorporated where available and appropriate.

Special tabulations are available on a costrecovery basis.

To order Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, 1992 (\$25), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453). The survey results will be incorporated into the planted area series published in the August issue of Fruit and Vegetable Production (22-003, \$18/\$72).

For further information, please contact John Brunette (613-951-3857) or Sandra Hanisch (613-951-3866), Agriculture Division.

## Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

June 1, 1992
Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products at June 1, 1992 and revised data for May 1, 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.
To order Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, (\$115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

## Soft Drinks

May 1992
Data on soft drinks for May 1992 are now available.

## Avallable on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $\$ 2.70 / \$ 27$ ) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1992. Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $\$ 12.70 / \$ 127$; United States: US $\$ 15.20 /$
US\$152; Other Countries: US\$17.80/US\$178).
The Labour Force, May 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $\$ 17.90 / \$ 179$; United States: US\$21.50/
US\$215; Other Countries: US\$25.10/US\$251).

## Census Dlvislons and Census Subdivisions, Reference Maps. <br> Catalogue number 92-319 <br> (Canada: \$75; United States: US\$90; <br> Other Countries: US\$105).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1984.

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B3J 3M3
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## Ontario

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Local calls: 983-4020
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## Saskatchewan

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2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

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## Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6
Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

## British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
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Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
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Suite 440F
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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
Yukon and Atiin, B.C. Zenith 08913


[^0]:    1 Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).
    Difference from previous month.
    4 Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.
    4 Millions of 1981 dollars.

[^1]:    * The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

[^2]:    Alberta and the Northwest Territories
    Advisory Services
    Statistics Canada
    $8^{\text {th }}$ Floor
    Park Square
    10001 Bellamy Hill
    Edmonton, Alberta
    T5J 3B6
    Local calls: 495-3027
    Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
    Fax: 1-403-495-3026
    N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

