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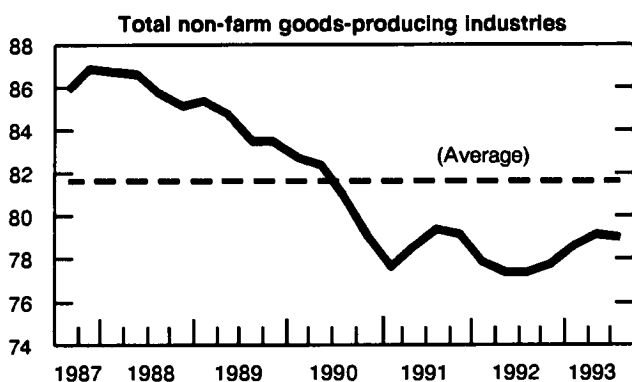
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates

Third Quarter 1993

Capacity utilization in the non-farm, goods-producing industries decreased marginally in the third quarter as it edged down by 0.1% to 78.9%. This is slightly less than the 81.6% average for the period from the third quarter of 1987 to the third quarter of 1993. The minimum rate for this period was 77.3%, recorded in both the second and third quarters of 1992; the maximum was 86.9%, achieved in the fourth quarter of 1987.

Industrial capacity utilization rates



In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization declined by 5.7%. This was a reflection of reduced production as sawmills drew on their inventories during the early part of the quarter.

The mining, quarrying and oil wells industries showed a slight 0.1% increase. Strong natural gas exports led to increased production and an increase of 3.8% in capacity utilization in the crude petroleum and natural gas industries. This was almost offset by the 5.5% decrease in the rest of the mining sector, where export demand remained weak.

In manufacturing, the rate only increased by a slight 0.3% as gains by 12 of the 22 industry groups were almost offset by declines in the other 10 groups. Increased production accounted for gains by the furniture and fixtures (+5.2%), clothing (+3.2%), primary metals (+2.9%) and plastic products (+2.4%) industries. Lower production accounted for a 3.8% decline in the refined petroleum and coal industries and a 1.7% decline in the paper and allied products industries. Transportation equipment showed a decline of 1.2% as increased plant capacity outweighed a slight production increase.

Capacity utilization in the construction industries declined by 2.1%, mostly due to reduced industrial construction activities.

As for electric power and gas distribution systems, capacity utilization rose by 1.4%. Electric power systems increased capacity utilization by 1.4% as production in the third quarter increased. The rate for gas distribution systems increased by 1.8%, responding to increased domestic sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

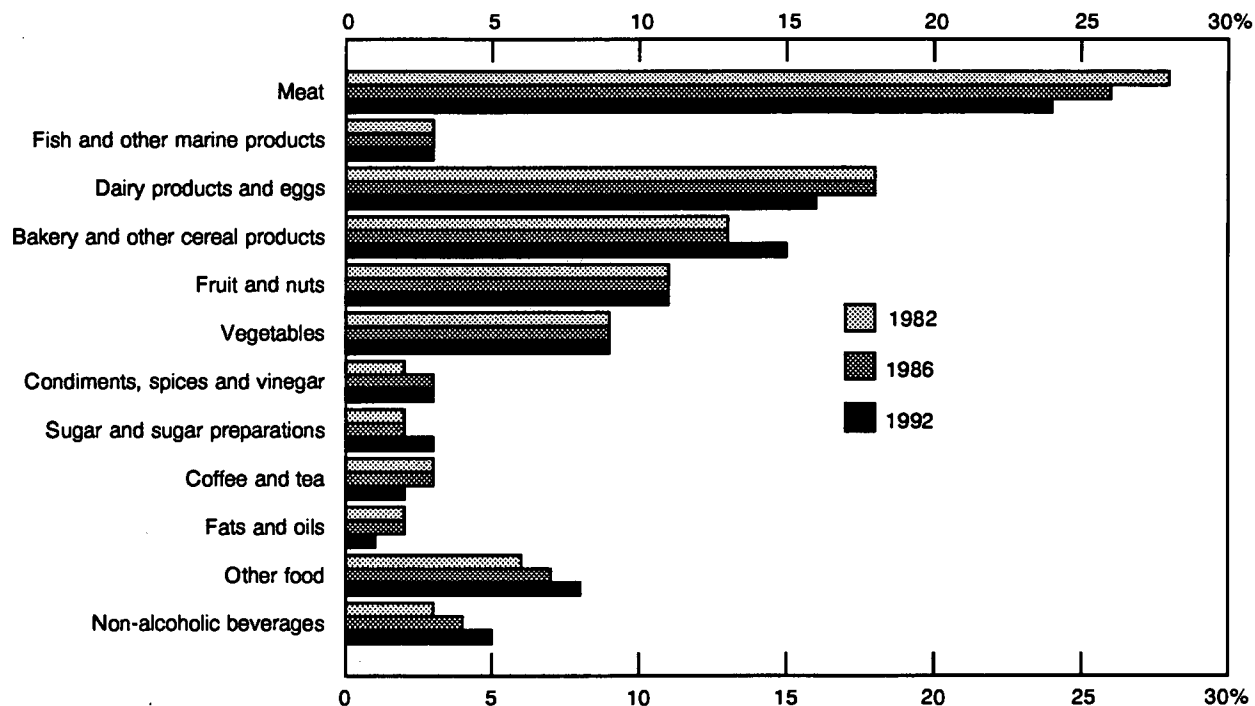
Industry	Third Quarter 1992	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1992 to Third Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993
	% change				
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	77.3	79.0	78.9	2.1	-0.1
Logging and forestry industries	85.8	90.8	85.6	-0.2	-5.7
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	83.4	88.7	88.8	6.5	0.1
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	79.1	87.6	82.8	4.7	-5.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas	86.3	89.4	92.8	7.5	3.8
Manufacturing industries	75.5	78.4	78.6	4.1	0.3
Durable goods manufacturing	73.7	77.5	77.8	5.6	0.4
Wood industries	80.8	87.7	89.4	10.6	1.9
Furniture and fixture industries	66.0	65.0	68.4	3.6	5.2
Primary metal industries	81.7	89.2	91.8	12.4	2.9
Fabricated metal products industries	66.6	68.9	70.5	5.9	2.3
Machinery industries	63.0	73.5	72.9	15.7	-0.8
Transportation equipment industries	73.3	76.9	76.0	3.7	-1.2
Electrical and electronic products industries	77.6	77.4	76.1	-1.9	-1.7
Non-metallic mineral products industries	66.2	69.9	71.2	7.6	1.9
Other manufacturing industries	74.9	74.3	74.0	-1.2	-0.4
Non-durable goods manufacturing	77.7	79.6	79.6	2.4	0.0
Food industries	74.7	74.8	74.9	0.3	0.1
Beverage industries	67.9	70.7	70.8	4.3	0.1
Tobacco products industries	68.6	69.0	63.4	-7.6	-8.1
Rubber products industries	85.2	89.1	89.2	4.7	0.1
Plastic products industries	76.4	78.1	80.0	4.7	2.4
Leather and allied products industries	60.9	61.8	62.8	3.1	1.6
Primary textile industries	84.2	81.7	81.6	-3.1	-0.1
Textile products industries	67.2	71.0	70.9	5.5	-0.1
Clothing industries	71.6	72.7	75.0	4.7	3.2
Paper and allied products industries	86.8	89.8	88.3	1.7	-1.7
Printing, publishing and allied industries	72.7	72.7	72.6	-0.1	-0.1
Refined petroleum and coal products industries	84.5	90.0	86.6	2.5	-3.8
Chemical and chemical products industries	82.7	86.6	88.2	6.7	1.8
Construction industries	76.4	74.6	73.0	-4.5	-2.1
Electric power and gas distribution systems	80.5	76.9	78.0	-3.1	1.4
Electric power systems	80.2	76.6	77.7	-3.1	1.4
Gas distribution systems	83.0	78.9	80.3	-3.3	1.8
Special aggregates					
Intermediate goods manufacturing ¹	78.8	83.1	84.0	6.6	1.1
Final goods manufacturing ²	72.8	74.7	74.4	2.2	-0.4
Energy industries ³	82.6	80.5	81.7	-1.1	1.5
Total non-farm goods excluding energy	76.0	78.2	77.6	2.1	-0.8

¹ Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.

² These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.

³ These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for non-farm goods-producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.

Distribution of food purchased from stores



Family Food Expenditure 1992

Estimates from the first national Food Expenditure Survey since 1986 show that average total household food expenditure rose approximately 22% between 1986 and 1992, from \$90 to \$110 weekly. Almost all of this increase can be explained by the 21% rise in food prices as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. This continued the pattern of the 1982 to 1986 period, when average household food expenditure increased by 18%, the same rate as food prices.

On a per person basis, weekly food expenditure in 1992 ranged from \$33 in Prince Edward Island to \$45 in Quebec.

In 1992, 70% of the household food dollar was allocated to food from stores, the remaining 30% went to food from restaurants. Comparison with the results of the 1982 (76% from stores) and 1986 (73% from stores) national Food Expenditure Surveys indicates a gradual change for these proportions over the period. This change in shares between 1982 and 1992 is explained, for the most part, by a larger

increase in prices for food from restaurants (+ 63%) than for food from stores (+ 35%).

Food from stores

Expenditures on meat as a proportion of total household food purchased from stores decreased between 1982 and 1992. In 1992, spending on meat accounted for 24% of household food purchased from stores, down from 26% in 1986 and from 28% in 1982. This decline was driven by a drop in the share of beef, from 11% in 1982 to 8% in 1992. Pork kept the same proportion (3%) of household food purchased from stores, while that of poultry increased slightly (from 4% to 5%) between 1982 and 1992. Households in Newfoundland spent more than those in other provinces on meat in 1992, about 28% of all their food expenditure from stores.

Dairy products and eggs accounted for 16% of household food purchased from stores in 1992, down from 18% in 1986 and 1982. This drop was observed in all provinces except Quebec, where it remained steady at 17%.

Between 1982 and 1992, the share of bakery and other cereal products increased from 13% to 15% of household food purchased from stores. Within this category, average expenditure in stores on unsweetened rolls and buns, crackers and crisp breads, dessert pies, cakes and other pastries, pasta mixes and breakfast cereal roughly doubled between 1982 and 1992.

The proportion of non-alcoholic beverages grew from 3% in 1982 to 4% in 1986 and to 5% of household food purchased from stores in 1992. The largest increase in average household spending within this group of products was for fruit drinks, which grew almost six-fold between 1982 and 1992.

In 1992, weekly spending on non-alcoholic beverages ranged from nearly \$1 per person in Saskatchewan to nearly \$2 per person in Newfoundland, where it represented 7% of food purchased from stores.

In 1992, approximately 80% of household food purchased from stores was from supermarkets. This proportion varied only slightly by income or by household composition.

Food from restaurants

In 1992, weekly expenditure on restaurant food ranged from \$6 per person in Newfoundland to \$14 in Alberta.

The proportion of the household food dollar allocated to food from restaurants varied with income and with household composition. In 1992, the 20% of households with the lowest incomes spent 21% of their food dollar in restaurants, while the 20% of households with the highest incomes spent 37%. Married couples with children spent 27% of their food dollar on food from restaurants. This compared with 33% for households composed of a married couple only, 45% for women less than 45 years-old who live alone, and 52% for men less than 45 years-old who live alone.

Note to users

The Food Expenditure Survey was conducted monthly throughout 1992 in both urban and rural areas of the 10 provinces. Results are based on information provided by 10,848 households. Previous national surveys were conducted for 1969, 1982 and 1986.

Full budget information for 1992 can be obtained from the Survey of Family Expenditures, where only an aggregate estimate of household annual food expenditure is recorded. Results from the 1992 Survey of Family Expenditures were released on November 15.

Comparisons of expenditures are based on current dollars (i.e., not adjusted for inflation).

Lunch was the meal most frequently obtained from restaurants in 1992, accounting for 44% of all meals purchased from restaurants. But dinner took more of the household dollar expenditures in restaurants, accounting for 51% of all expenditures.

The distribution (in dollars and in meals) by meal type or by restaurant type did not vary much by income level in 1992. More variations were observed as to where different types of households made their purchases. In 1992, 53% of the restaurant meals purchased by persons who live alone were from table-service restaurants and 27% from fast-food restaurants. These proportions were 40% and 38%, respectively, for married couples with children.

Tabulations of the results from the 1992 Food Expenditure Survey are now available by geographic area, income and household characteristics. A microdata file is also available. Data requests may be directed to any of the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres or to the Family Expenditure Surveys Section (613-951-9781), Household Surveys Division.

For further information about this release, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633) or Robin Chaplin (613-951-4642), Family Expenditure Surveys Section (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

University Enrolment

1993-94 (Preliminary)

The growth trend that has dominated university enrolment for well over a decade is continuing, though at a slower rate than in the previous five years. Compared to 1992, the number of full-time students enrolled at universities this fall increased by only 2%, bringing the total to 581,000. This levelling-off occurred only at the undergraduate level (less than 1% growth); full-time graduate enrolment has undergone a record growth of over 11%.

For the first time in almost a decade, the preliminary count of part-time students decreased. This fall, 307,000 students enrolled part-time, a drop of 4.5%. The decrease occurred at both the undergraduate (-4.5%) and the graduate (-4.4%) levels.

The possible reasons for slow growth in the number of full-time undergraduates and for reduced part-time enrolment are primarily economic—with respect to both students and universities. Economic pressures caused by tightly controlled government

spending have led to such institutional responses as stricter admission policies, increased tuition and controlled enrolment ceilings.

Despite a decline of up to 3% annually in the population aged 18 to 24 over the past decade, university enrolment has continued to increase. The proportion of students in this age group who register as full-time students at university (the participation rate) has increased over this period, from 11% in 1983 to 16% in 1993. In addition, there has also been growth in the number of mature students. Full-time students aged 30 and over now represent 12% of all full-time students, up three percentage points since 1983.

Preliminary data on the number of students in universities by level and type of attendance are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally have been close estimates of final enrolment counts.

For details, contact Mariem Martinson or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1526/1537), Post-secondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Fall enrolment in universities, 1993-94

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada	1992-93 to 1993-94
												% change
Undergraduate												
Full-time	12,260	2,720	27,600	18,300	114,810	204,670	17,840	21,510	45,570	35,610	500,890	0.8
Part-time	3,270	770	6,420	4,870	102,240	87,650	14,780	7,540	15,240	22,980	265,760	-4.5
Graduate												
Full-time	910	20	2,420	1,040	22,610	33,480	2,680	1,610	6,090	9,500	80,360	11.5
Part-time	570	10	1,420	650	19,510	11,780	1,170	940	2,290	2,550	40,890	-4.4
Total full-time	13,170	2,740	30,020	19,340	137,420	238,150	20,520	23,120	51,660	45,110	581,250	
1992-93 to 1993-94 % change	-0.3	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.8	3.3	-0.3	0.9	2.6	0.0	2.2	
Total part-time	3,840	780	7,840	5,520	121,750	99,430	15,950	8,480	17,530	25,530	306,650	
1992-93 to 1993-94 % change	-17.3	-14.8	-6.9	-3.5	0.6	-8.3	-6.3	-17.3	-2.2	1.8	-4.5	

Short-term Expectations Survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for November is forecast at 1.9%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.6% and +2.1%, respectively. For October, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of +1.9%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for November is 11.1% (minimum 11.0%, maximum 11.7%). For October, the mean forecast (11.2%) overestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

October's merchandise exports are forecast to be \$15.6 billion, with a minimum of \$15.0 billion and a maximum of \$16.5 billion. For September, the mean forecast (\$15.0 billion) underestimated the outcome by \$0.6 billion. The forecast of imports for October is \$14.6 billion, with minimum and maximum values of \$14.2 billion and \$15.0 billion, respectively. For September, the mean forecast (\$14.2 billion) underestimated the outcome by \$0.3 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been asking a small group of economists (an average of 23) to forecast certain key economic indicators for the coming month.

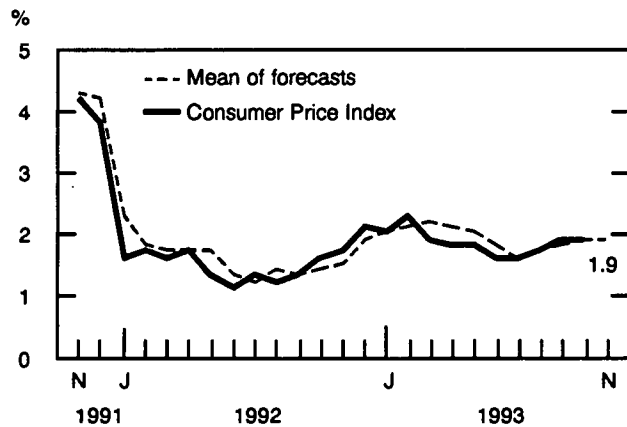
This month, the economists were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index for November, the unemployment rate for November, the level of merchandise exports and imports for October, and the month-to-month change in Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost for October 1993.

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.2% between September and October 1993 (minimum +0.1% and maximum +0.4%). Between August and September 1993, the mean forecast (+0.2%) underestimated the outcome of +0.4%.

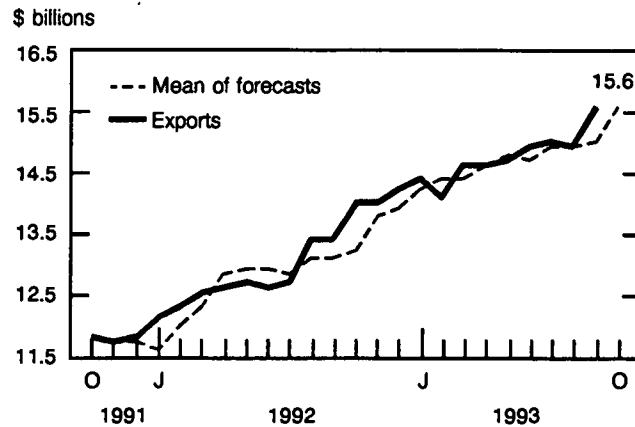
For a set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

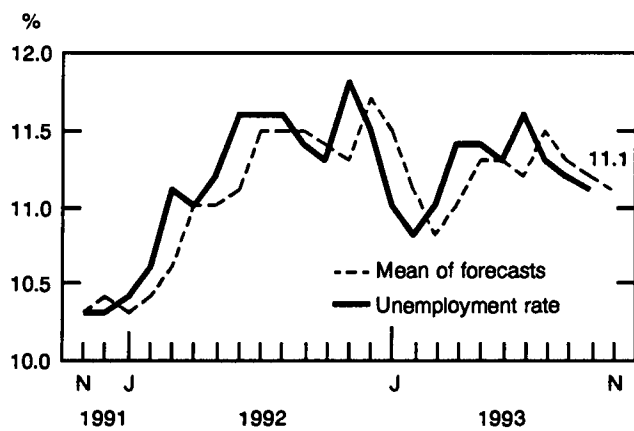
Consumer Price Index



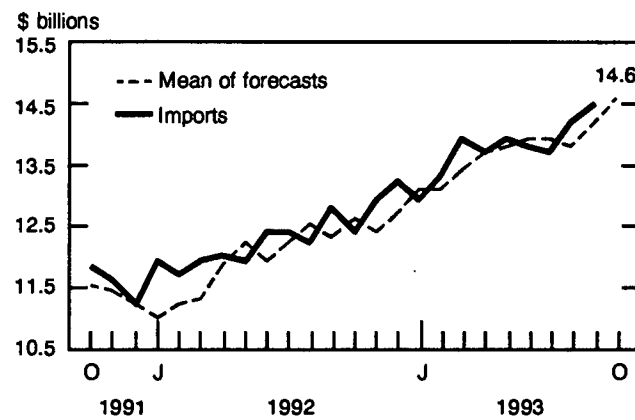
Mechandise exports



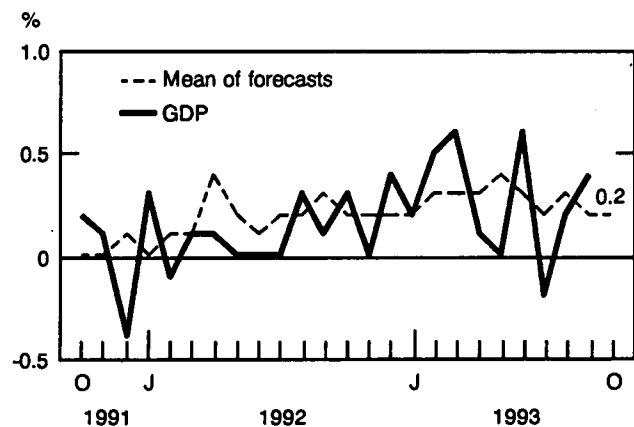
Unemployment rate



Mechandise Imports



Gross Domestic Product



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Family Food Expenditure (Microdata File) 1992

A microdata file is now available that contains 1992 food expenditure data for households in urban and rural areas of the 10 provinces. This is the latest in a series of files produced for the 1984, 1986 and 1990 Food Expenditure Surveys.

The file includes data on household characteristics and income, as well as data on weekly purchases (expenditure and quantity) for over 200 individual food categories. The type of outlet for each purchase is also included. The data were collected from 10,848 households. All records have been thoroughly screened to ensure anonymity of the respondents. The file is available on tape, cartridge and microcomputer diskettes and costs \$2,000 plus GST.

For detailed information, contact Robin Chaplin (613-951-4642) or Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643), Household Surveys Division (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

Cement October 1993

Manufacturers shipped 1 066 478 tonnes of cement in October 1993, up 14.2% from 933 847^r (revised) tonnes in October 1992 but down 10.5% from 1 192 243 tonnes in September 1993.

For January to October 1993, shipments totalled 8 006 323 tonnes, up 7.7% from 7 437 273^r tonnes during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The October 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

List of Hospitals 1993

The List of Hospitals describes each of the 1,200 hospitals that are licensed or approved by a provincial government or that are operated by the federal government. The list includes 1,039 public, 57 proprietary and 104 federal hospitals.

Included in the description are the name, address, category, type, ownership and bed capacity. The total bed capacity of these facilities is 163,399 beds, down 1.5% from 1992.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Labour Force Information, November 1993.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$6.30/\$63; United States: US\$7.60/US\$76;

Other Countries: US\$8.80/US\$88).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, December 3.

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.



**Unemployment Insurance Statistics,
September 1993.**

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$14.70/\$147; United States:

US\$17.60/US\$176; Other Countries:

US\$20.60/US\$206).

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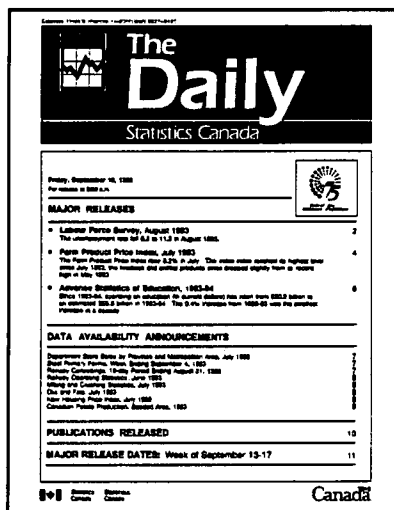
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