



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 2, 1993

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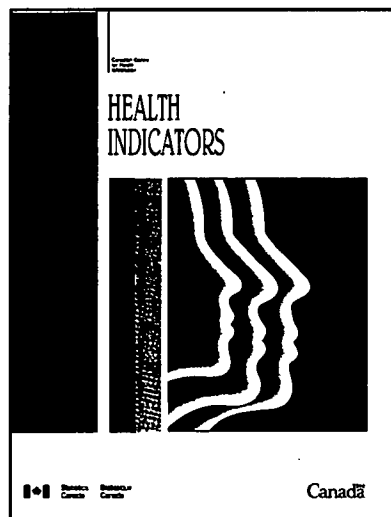
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## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates, Second Quarter 1993** 3  
Capacity utilization in the non-farm goods-producing industries increased for the third consecutive quarter as it edged up 0.1% in the second quarter to 78.8%.
- **The Labour Market: Mid-year Review, First Half 1993** 5  
Despite mixed signals, labour market conditions during the first half of 1993 showed signs of improvement from a year earlier.

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## Health Indicators—Third Edition

*Health Indicators'* third edition features 58 indicators that consolidate the most recent data from various databases and national surveys on health status, health determinants, resources and the use of resources.

Designed to meet the needs of a range of health professionals and special interest groups, particularly those developing health policies and programs, this database may be used to follow the evolution of the population's health status and to track indicators of program performance.

The package includes explanatory text, model tables and charts, as well as computer diskettes (DOS) of the database and software. Users will be able to retrieve and analyze 1.4 million data points.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 1001-1006, 1011-1013, 1020, 1084-1097, 4263-4282; tables 00060101-00060141 and 00060201-00060217.

For literature or further information, please contact Norman Dawson (613-951-1653, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates

Second Quarter 1993

Capacity utilization in the non-farm goods-producing industries increased for the third consecutive quarter as it edged up 0.1% in the second quarter to 78.8%. This is slightly less than the 81.8% average for the period from the second quarter of 1987 to the second quarter of 1993. The minimum rate for this time period was 77.3%, recorded in the second quarter of 1992; the maximum was 86.9%, achieved in the fourth quarter of 1987.

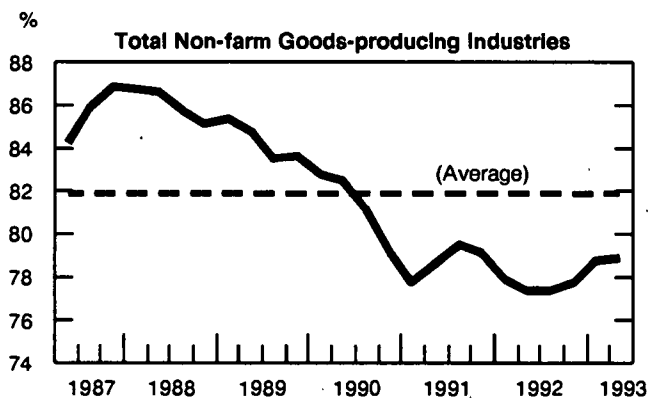
Higher levels of oil and gas drilling and mining services led to a 6.3% increase in capacity utilization in the mining, quarrying and oil well industries.

A decline in residential construction caused capacity utilization in the construction industry to fall by 0.1%.

In manufacturing, capacity utilization fell 0.3%. The largest drop was in the transportation equipment industries (-4.1%). Production levels decreased as exports were lower and producers allowed inventories to shrink. The largest gain (+7.7%) was in the machinery industries as both domestic and foreign sales increased. The non-metallic mineral products industries' rate rose 4.3% as non-residential construction increased.

In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization declined 4.8%, the result of lower residential construction activity and lower exports of wood products.

### Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates



Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

## Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates

	Second Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993
	%			% change	
<b>Total Non-farm Goods-producing Industries</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Logging and Forestry Industries</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
<b>Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Mining (including milling) and Quarrying	80.2	80.1	87.0	8.5	8.6
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	84.6	85.9	90.1	6.5	4.9
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Durable Goods Manufacturing</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Wood Industries	79.0	87.8	87.6	10.9	-0.2
Furniture and Fixture Industries	65.2	63.8	64.5	-1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	79.5	90.8	89.7	12.8	-1.2
Fabricated Metal Products Industries	66.5	67.8	68.8	3.5	1.5
Machinery Industries	61.5	69.2	74.5	21.1	7.7
Transportation Equipment Industries	74.4	80.0	76.7	3.1	-4.1
Electrical and Electronic Products Industries	75.0	76.7	75.3	0.4	-1.8
Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	66.0	66.9	69.8	5.8	4.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	73.9	74.7	74.4	0.7	-0.4
<b>Non-durable Goods Manufacturing</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Food Industries	75.4	74.2	75.1	-0.4	1.2
Beverage Industries	71.0	69.8	69.7	-1.8	-0.1
Tobacco Products Industries	66.8	69.7	70.5	5.5	1.1
Rubber Products Industries	87.6	89.2	89.5	2.2	0.3
Plastic Products Industries	75.9	76.3	77.8	2.5	2.0
Leather and Allied Products Industries	60.3	60.8	61.3	1.7	0.8
Primary Textile Industries	82.9	83.9	82.7	-0.2	-1.4
Textile Products Industries	65.3	69.8	71.3	9.2	2.1
Clothing Industries	69.5	71.8	72.7	4.6	1.3
Paper and Allied Products Industries	86.5	90.8	90.0	4.0	-0.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	72.5	72.9	72.7	0.3	-0.3
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	83.1	90.3	89.9	8.2	-0.4
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	82.2	85.7	87.1	6.0	1.6
<b>Construction Industries</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Electric Power and Gas Distribution Systems</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
Electric Power Systems	82.0	79.9	76.4	-6.8	-4.4
Gas Distribution Systems	81.5	82.1	79.7	-2.2	-2.9
<b>Special Aggregates</b>					
Intermediate Goods Manufacturing	78.0	82.9	83.3	6.8	0.5
Final Goods Manufacturing	72.6	75.0	74.4	2.5	-0.8
Energy Industries	83.0	82.4	80.3	-3.3	-2.5
Total Non-farm Goods Excluding Energy	76.0	77.7	77.9	2.5	0.3

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

## The Labour Market: Mid-year Review

First Half 1993

Despite mixed signals, labour market conditions during the first half of 1993 showed signs of improvement from a year earlier.

Total employment rose by 121,000 during the first half of 1993; most of this increase occurred in June. All the gains went to adults aged 25 years and older (+136,000) while employment among youths aged 15 to 24 dropped by 15,000.

Although full-time employment declined slightly during the first six months of 1993, part-time employment increased by 123,000. In June 1993, part-timers accounted for a record high proportion of the total employed (18%).

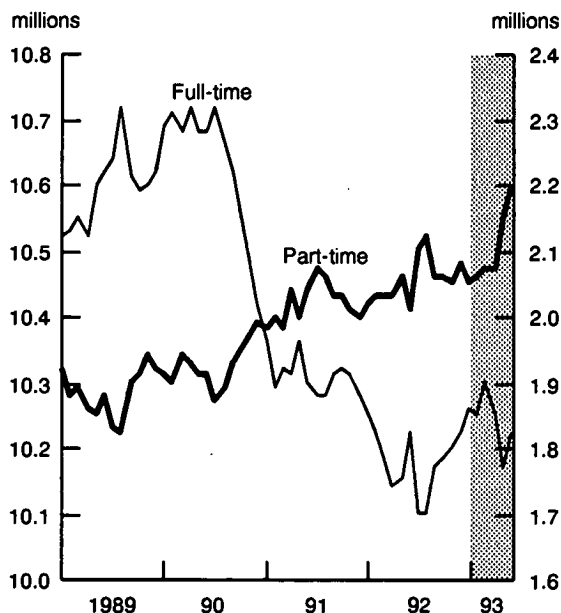
The number of persons working part time involuntarily (that is, because they could not find full-time work) has been rising steadily since 1990, from an annual average of 432,000 in 1990 to 669,000 in 1992 and 736,000 by mid-1993. These workers made up almost 40% of the part-time workforce in June 1993.

Blue-collar workers were—and still remain—the hardest hit by the recession. Their level of employment in June 1993 was still 328,000 below that of June 1990.

Employment during the first half of 1993 changed little in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island but increased in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Quebec and Manitoba were the only two provinces to show employment losses. Ontario's mid-year employment situation improved with gains of 70,000, which represent about 40% of Ontario's total loss over the course of the recession. There were also increases in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 11.2% between January and June 1993, fluctuating between a low of 10.8% in February and a high of 11.4% in April and May. This was an improvement over the last half of 1992 when the rate averaged 11.5%.

### Part-time employment has continued to rise in 1993



Source: Labour Force Survey

Since the onset of the recession in April 1990, long-term unemployment (that is, unemployment lasting over one year) has accounted for an increasing proportion of total unemployment, up from 6% in the first quarter of 1990 to 13% in the second quarter of 1993.

An up-to-date look at labour market and other indicators for the first six months of 1993, "The Labour Market: Mid-year Review", is featured in the Autumn 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53), which was released on September 1. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Household Surveys Division. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 28, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 28, 1993 totalled 286 387 tonnes, down 1.0% from the week-earlier 289 189 tonnes but up 25.8% from the year-earlier 227 714 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 477 744 tonnes, a 5.6% increase from 8 972 235 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

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

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 1.3% from the same period last year, while revenue freight loaded decreased by 2.5% to 3.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 17.0% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of August 21, 1993 decreased 4.9% from the year-earlier period.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Retail Chain and Department Stores

1991

Retail chain organizations in Canada reported annual sales totalling \$57.1 billion in 1991, down 1.9% from \$58.2 billion in 1990.

In 1991, the number of chain organizations decreased by 46 to 1,106. The maximum number of chain outlets operating during 1991 decreased to 38,650 stores, from 39,269 stores in 1990.

Chain store sales decreased in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (+15.6%), Saskatchewan (+1.6%), Alberta (+2.6%) and British Columbia (+4.4%). Sales decreases ranged from -1.2% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to -6.8% in Quebec.

Department store organizations reported sales of \$12.9 billion in 1991, an 8.6% drop. The number of department store organizations decreased to 11; the number of department store outlets increased to 922 in 1991, from 902 in 1990.

Additional data for 1991, including sales by industrial classes, floor area data, and certain financial statistics, are now available.

*Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1991* (63-210, \$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

### Software Development and Computer Services

1990 (Preliminary) and 1991 (Preliminary)

Preliminary aggregate data are available from the Software Development and Computer Services Industry Annual Survey for 1990 and 1991.

For further information, contact Guy Brockington (613-951-2196), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Electric Power Statistics, June 1993.**

**Catalogue number 57-001**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;

Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

**Wholesale Trade, June 1993.**

**Catalogue number 63-008**

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States:

US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries:

US\$20.20/US\$202).

**Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1991 (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1992).**

**Catalogue number 63-210**

(Canada: \$34; United States: US\$41; Other Countries: US\$48).

**Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1993.**

**Catalogue number 74-001**

(Canada: \$11/\$44; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53;

Other Countries: US\$15.50/US\$62).

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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