



# The Daily

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## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Work injuries, 1994** 2  
Work-related time-loss injuries rose slightly in 1994 after falling for four consecutive years.

## OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index, October 1995	4
Steel wire and specified wire products, October 1995	5
Steel pipe and tubing, October 1995	5
Railway carloadings, October 1995	5
Sugar sales, November 1995	5
Pulpwood and wood residue, October 1995	5
Electric storage batteries, October 1995	6
Per capita food consumption, 1994	6
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	6

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

## RELEASE DATES: December 11-15 8



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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Work injuries

1994

Work-related time-loss injuries rose slightly in 1994 after falling for four consecutive years.

Workers' compensation boards and commissions accepted 429,034 claims in 1994, up 1.4% from the previous year. Two factors that had a possible bearing on the increase were a 1.9% rise in the number of paid workers in 1994 and a 3.5% jump in the overall number of hours worked (according to the Labour Force Survey).

In addition, boards and commissions accepted claims for compensation for 724 work-related deaths in 1994, down 4.5% from the previous year.

#### First increase in work-related injuries since 1989

Between 1983 and 1989, the number of injuries resulting in lost time rose every year, at an annual average rate of 4.7%. The number of injuries peaked in 1989 at 620,979, and since then the number has declined at an annual average rate of 9.1%.

In 1993, boards and commissions accepted claims for 423,184 injuries, the lowest number since Statistics Canada started recording the data in 1982. Even with the increase in 1994, claims were still at their second lowest level after 1993.

Workers were more exposed to work injuries in 1994 than in 1993 because they worked more hours. Almost all industrial sectors showed an increase in the total number of hours worked and in employment in 1994. The three exceptions were agriculture; finance, insurance and real estate; and government services. However, even though the total number of hours decreased for these three sectors, average weekly hours increased.

Workers in manufacturing and other primary industries—fishing, forestry and mining (excluding agriculture)—had proportionally more work injuries than other industrial sectors. Work injuries rose 2.5% in manufacturing and 2.0% in other primary industries. These increases were accompanied by a rise in employment for manufacturing (+2.7%) and other primary industries (+8.0%). As well, total hours worked increased 3.7% in manufacturing and 10.5% in other primary industries.

#### Note to readers

The reference period for time-loss injuries is slightly different from the one used for fatalities: time-loss injuries are reported by the year of accident, whereas fatality counts are reported by the year the claim was compensated, regardless of the year of accident.

A new standard has been developed for coding work injuries. It will be used by the workers' compensation boards and commissions for coding 1996 data. A coding manual is available (\$90) from the National Work Injuries Statistics Program (613-951-4040).

#### Time-loss injuries by industry

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
			% change
Agriculture and related services	4,402	4,345	-1.29
Other primary industries	12,895	13,156	2.02
Manufacturing	116,192	119,083	2.49
Construction	33,484	33,272	-0.63
Transportation, communication and other utilities	39,434	38,816	-1.57
Wholesale and retail trade	72,221	72,963	1.03
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,554	3,611	1.6
Service industries	102,600	102,805	0.2
Government services	30,808	30,685	-0.4
Not coded	7,594	10,298	35.61
<b>All industries, total</b>	<b>423,184</b>	<b>429,034</b>	<b>1.38</b>

Manufacturing showed the highest increase in the number of injuries. It contributed to half the total increase in overall injuries in Canada between 1993 and 1994.

The biggest rise in the number of injuries occurred in Quebec, where manufacturing workers were compensated for 47,265 injuries in 1994, up 3% from 45,905 the year before. Manufacturing workers in Manitoba reported 5,148 injuries, a 22% rise. It was the first increase in both provinces since manufacturing injuries peaked in 1988. However, these levels were far below the 1988 levels.

#### Manitoba had the highest proportional increase

While injuries increased in most provinces, they declined in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Two provinces showed substantial changes. In New Brunswick, a 15% decrease in injuries was probably

an after-effect of a program that in 1993 extended the waiting period (from one day to three days) before a worker is eligible for compensation. In Manitoba, an increase of almost 16% was spread uniformly among all industries except fishing.

#### Fatalities down in six provinces

Work-related deaths dropped in six provinces in 1994, most notably in Ontario (248 fatalities, -15% from 1993). The decline in Ontario was mainly because fewer "pensioner" cases were accepted in 1994. (Pensioners are retired workers who received compensation for a work-related permanent disability at the time of their death.)

Workplace fatalities also dropped substantially in Nova Scotia to 22 fatalities (-45% from 1993). Decreases were reported mainly in the mining, fishing and construction industries.

By contrast, British Columbia reported 152 fatalities in 1994, an increase of 28 fatalities. About one-third of the increase was attributable to pensioner cases.

Nationwide, the number of workers killed by any form of vehicle —ranging from forklifts to trucks to aircraft—declined significantly. Such fatalities fell to 183 in 1994, down from 225 the year before.

In terms of fatalities by occupation, construction registered the largest increase (up 33 to 135). The major decreases were recorded in processing (down

15 to 28), transport equipment operations (down 14 to 102) and forestry (down 10 to 27).

For further information on this release, or to order custom tabulations, contact Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

#### Work-related fatalities by province

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	% change		
Newfoundland	11	20	81.82
Prince Edward Island	2	3	50
Nova Scotia	40	22	-45
New Brunswick	14	11	-21.43
Quebec	134	130	-2.99
Ontario	292	248	-15.07
Manitoba	25	20	-20
Saskatchewan	33	36	9.09
Alberta	77	74	-3.9
British Columbia	124	152	22.58
Northwest Territories	5	6	20
Yukon	1	2	100
Canada	758	724	-4.49

## OTHER RELEASES

### New housing price index October 1995

In October 1995, the new housing price index decreased 1.9% from a year earlier; October was the sixteenth consecutive month with a negative annual percentage change. In fact, the annual rate of change in new home prices has moved steadily downward since June 1994 (the last time the rate of change was positive at 0.1%).

From September to October 1995, the composite index plummeted 0.5%, the largest monthly drop since March 1991. Contractors in 9 of the 21 cities surveyed reported stable or offsetting new home prices, so there were no monthly changes in the indexes for those cities. In the five cities with monthly price increases, the largest was for Hamilton (+0.5%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.3%. Of the seven monthly decreases, the largest were for Victoria (-1.9%) and Vancouver (-1.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in March 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

### New housing price indexes (1986=100)

	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994 to Oct. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995
		% change	
Canada total	133.5	-1.9	-0.5
House only	123.3	-1.8	-0.6
Land only	166.6	-1.7	-0.4
St. John's	126.8	-0.6	-
Halifax	120.8	1.5	-
Charlottetown	116.6	..	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	-0.3	-
Québec	135.8	1.0	-
Montréal	137.4	0.5	-0.2
Ottawa-Hull	120.3	-2.0	-
Toronto	137.4	-0.4	-0.4
Hamilton	125.9	-1.2	0.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	120.4	-0.8	-0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	121.3	-1.5	-0.5
London	142.2	-2.6	0.3
Windsor	128.3	1.0	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.5	-0.1	-
Winnipeg	118.2	1.4	0.2
Regina	132.4	3.3	-
Saskatoon	114.2	1.4	0.3
Calgary	141.8	0.4	-0.1
Edmonton	146.5	-1.1	0.1
Vancouver	134.5	-6.5	-1.5
Victoria	114.8	-10.4	-1.9

- Nil or zero.

.. Figures not available.

## Steel wire and specified wire products

October 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 62 534 tonnes in October, down 6.3% from 66 733 tonnes (revised) in October 1994. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).**

The October 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

## Steel pipe and tubing

October 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production in October 1995 totalled 171 424 tonnes, a 17.7% decrease from 208 246 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of October 1995 totalled 1 676 040 tonnes, up 0.1% from 1 674 464 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.**

The October 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

## Railway carloadings

October 1995

Carload freight (excluding intermodal traffic) loaded in Canada totalled 20.8 million tonnes in October 1995, a 2.5% decrease from October 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.6 million tonnes from U.S. connections during October.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, a 14.6% decrease from October 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 6.7%.

Total traffic (carload freight and intermodal) decreased 3.3% in October. This brought the year-to-date total to 211.3 million tonnes, a 0.7% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 21.7% during the same period.

All cumulative data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.**

The October 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released at a later date.

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

## Sugar sales

November 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in November totalled 102 255 tonnes, comprising 86 774 tonnes in domestic sales and 15 481 tonnes in export sales. At the end of November 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 979 811 tonnes: 878 956 tonnes in domestic sales and 100 855 tonnes in exports.

This compares with total sales of 103 646 tonnes in November 1994, of which 84 972 tonnes were domestic sales and 18 674 tonnes were exported. At the end of November 1994, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 1 025 929 tonnes: 903 216 tonnes in domestic sales and 122 713 tonnes in export sales.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.**

The November 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

## Pulpwood and wood residue

October 1995

Pulpwood receipts in October totalled 3 560 064 cubic metres, up 7.8% from 3 302 706 cubic metres in October 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 7 010 756 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 6 398 035 cubic metres in October 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 135 993 cubic metres, up 0.2% from 9 115 885 cubic metres in October 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 37.2% to 14 839 617 cubic metres, up from 10 818 180 cubic metres in October 1994. All October 1994 figures have been revised.

At the end of October 1995, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 32 575 898 cubic metres, up 11.9% from 29 115 919 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date wood residue receipts increased 7.9% to

65 839 105 cubic metres, up from 61 012 084 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (93 387 906 cubic metres) rose 5.0% from 88 904 792 cubic metres a year earlier. All October 1994 year-to-date figures have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.**

The October 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

## Electric storage batteries

October 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 210 275 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in October, down 13.1% from 241 977 batteries in October 1994.

For January to October 1995, shipments totalled 1 411 013 batteries, down 14.7% from 1 655 085 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also now available.

The October 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

## Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
<b>Industry (SIC)</b>						
Natural fibres processing and felt products (1911)	244.5	263.0	7.6	34-251	N. Charron	951-3510
Women's blouse and shirt (2444)	80.9	88.8	9.7	34-252	N. Charron	951-3510
Softwood veneer and plywood (2522)	859.6	989.8	15.1	35-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Wood preservation (2591)	371.1	391.8	5.6	35-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Musical Instruments and sound recording (3994)	425.8	428.8	0.7	47-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514

## Per capita food consumption

1994

Estimates for 1994 on the per capita consumption of oils, fats, fruits and vegetables are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108 and 00190112.**

*Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, part II, 1994* (32-230, \$32) will be available in January 1996. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Martin Beaulieu (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division. ■

## Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed below are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5430, 5448, 5462, 5469 and 6896.**

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Textile products industries* (34-251, \$38), *Clothing industries* (34-252, \$38), *Wood industries* (35-250, \$53) and *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, \$38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Cereals and oilseeds review, September 1995**

**Catalogue number 22-007**

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173;  
other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

**Shipping in Canada, 1994**

**Catalogue number 54-205**

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; other countries:  
US\$70).

**Exports by commodity, September 1995, microfiche  
version**

**Catalogue number 65-0040XMB**

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420;  
other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

**Exports by commodity, September 1995, paper  
version**

**Catalogue number 65-0040XPB**

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900;  
other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

**Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds,  
Second quarter 1995**

**Catalogue number 74-001**

(Canada: \$18/\$60; United States: US\$22/US\$72; other  
countries: US\$26/US\$84).

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



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## RELEASE DATES

**December 11-15**

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	New motor vehicle sales	October 1995
13	Composite index	November 1995
13	Charitable donors	1994
14	Consumer price index	November 1995
14	Canadian economic observer	December 1995
14	Air travel cost in Canada	1983-94
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	October 1995
15	Release dates	1996