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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

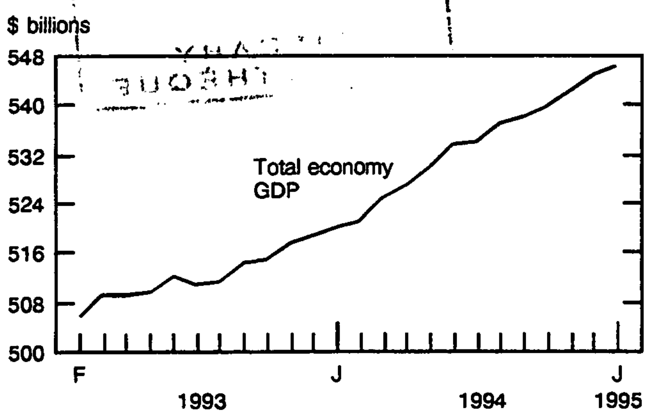
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

January 1995

> **Note to readers**
>
> *GDP of an industry is the value added by factors of production when inputs purchased from other industries are transformed into outputs.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

The economy forged ahead at the beginning of 1995, helped by another strong gain in manufacturing. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.2% in January after a 0.5% gain in each of the previous two months.

Economy forges on



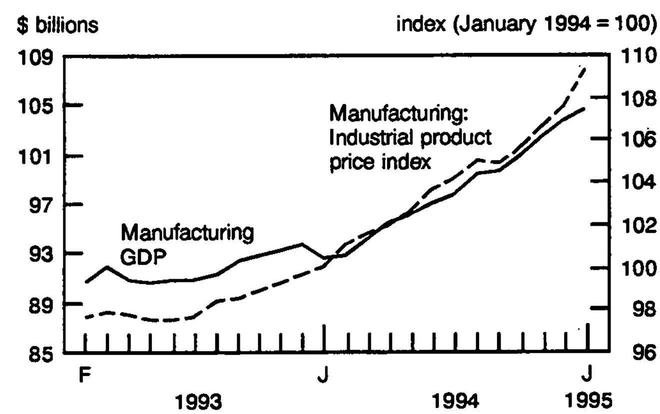
Although the mining sector, transportation services and storage services contributed less than manufacturing to the gain, the pace of activity in these industries picked up. Retail sales improved for a second consecutive month, while wholesale trade slowed substantially after surges in previous months. Construction activity rose marginally, curbed by weakness in home-building. Declines in forestry, utilities, the finance group, and community, business and personal services moderated the overall gain.

Manufacturers boost output again while prices accelerate

Manufacturers raised output a further 1.0%, the fifth increase of at least 1.0% in the last six months. Once again foreign demand contributed substantially to the gain, but in January some production also accumulated in finished product inventories. Sustained growth in demand for manufactured products continued to translate into sharp price increases. Preliminary data for January indicate that the overall price for manufactured goods jumped 1.7% after gains averaging 0.6% a month in the second half of 1994.

The gain in manufacturing was concentrated in durable goods (+2.2%). A 6.2% increase in motor vehicle production mirrored another jump in exports and led the advance among producers of durable goods. Substantial gains were widespread elsewhere in the durables sector (electronic equipment, +3.7%; office machinery, +2.9%). Foreign demand, which soared during 1994, eased in January as producers accumulated inventories.

Demand for manufactured goods accelerates



Machinery manufacturers raised output 3.5% in January. After increasing production sharply over the last two years, producers should enjoy another banner year in 1995. According to the most recent survey on private and public investment intentions, investment in machinery and equipment should rise sharply this year. Sales by wholesalers and importers of machinery and equipment were still rising in January.

Helped by higher activity on non-residential and engineering construction projects, output rose for non-metallic mineral producers (+5.5) and fabricated metal producers (+1.3%).

After hovering around a flat trend in the second half of 1994, chemical production jumped 2.3% in January, led by a 5.2% gain in the pharmaceutical industry. The gain was not enough, however, to offset weakness in non-durables which slipped 0.6% due to lower production of pulp and paper, food, and refined petroleum products.

Pulp and paper production fell 3.9% following a 4.5% gain in December. After soaring in December, production of paperboard and other paper returned to its earlier level. Declines in pulp and newsprint added to the weakness. Since November, newsprint production has been affected by labour disputes. Exports of pulp and paper products remained high, however, and prices soared 6.6%.

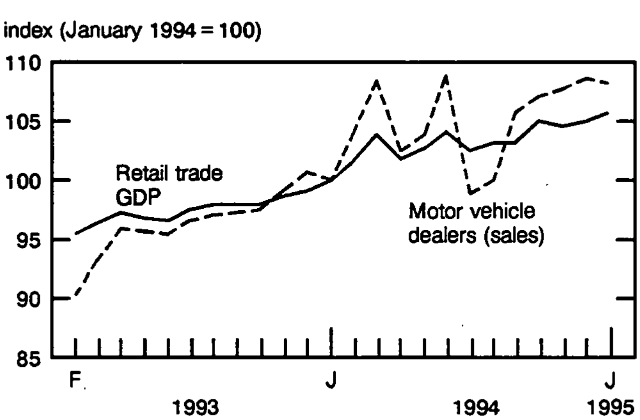
Mining industries strengthen

Output in the mining sector rebounded 1.3% after slipping 0.3% in December. Production in metal mines (excluding gold) rose sharply again in January; the rises have spurred production in non-ferrous smelting and refining in recent months. Combined with higher production of potash, crude oil and natural gas, the gain accounted for most of mining's advance in January. Drilling, which offset all the gains in December, rose marginally.

Sustained growth in transportation services

Transportation and storage services advanced 1.2%, reflecting gains in rail, truck and water transport. Sustained growth in manufacturing, wholesale trade and, more recently, mining helped spur demand for transportation services. Pipeline transport rose 0.9% after advancing 1.7% in December. Higher exports of natural gas in December and January accounted for the gains.

Retail trade



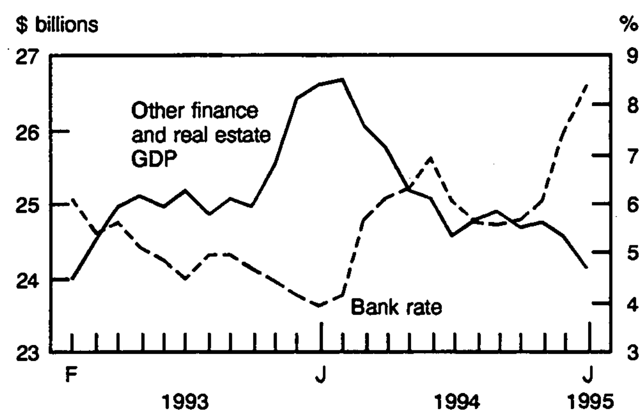
A good month for retailers

Retail sales rose 0.6% after a 0.5% increase in December. Sales rose for most trade groups; the exceptions were supermarkets, service stations and motor vehicle dealers. Dealers' sales levels have remained about the same since October, when interest rates resumed increasing.

Home-building, housing resales, stock market activity and utilities slump

Although home-building fell 1.3% and has declined 7.8% since June, construction edged up 0.2% following a 0.4% gain in December as activity on non-residential and engineering projects continued to increase. A renewed run up in interest rates since late last year and a drop in residential building permits in January point to further declines in home-building in coming months.

Real estate and stock market activities continue to slump as interest rates rise



Housing resales also sagged, and activity by stockbrokers, stock exchanges and mutual fund dealers continued to weaken, contributing to a 1.8% drop in the other finance and real estate industry.

Output of utilities fell 1.1% led by a 1.2% decline in the electricity production. Mild weather, which persisted into January, also curtailed gas distribution.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The January 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	January 1994	November 1994r	December 1994r	January 1995p	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**519,717**	**542,369**	**545,076**	**546,360**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**5.1**
Goods-producing industries	173,850	187,124	188,562	189,578	1.0	0.8	0.5	9.0
Services-producing industries	345,867	355,246	356,514	356,783	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.2
Business sector	**427,797**	**450,444**	**453,233**	**454,552**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**6.3**
Goods	172,932	186,218	187,650	188,672	1.0	0.8	0.5	9.1
Agriculture	10,934	11,006	11,013	10,964	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.3
Fishing and trapping	953	810	916	867	-15.1	13.0	-5.3	-9.0
Logging	2,978	3,065	3,078	2,901	-2.6	0.4	-5.7	-2.6
Mining	21,696	24,175	24,098	24,417	1.9	-0.3	1.3	12.5
Manufacturing	92,536	102,306	103,619	104,699	1.5	1.3	1.0	13.1
Construction	26,401	28,533	28,652	28,720	-0.1	0.4	0.2	8.8
Other utility industries	17,435	16,323	16,275	16,103	1.6	-0.3	-1.1	-7.6
Services	254,865	264,226	265,583	265,881	0.4	0.5	0.1	4.3
Transportation and storage	22,195	23,680	23,864	24,160	0.6	0.8	1.2	8.9
Communications	20,306	21,316	21,598	21,647	0.7	1.3	0.2	6.6
Wholesale trade	32,736	35,199	35,602	35,660	1.5	1.1	0.2	8.9
Retail trade	32,065	33,510	33,676	33,874	-0.4	0.5	0.6	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	85,882	86,042	86,122	85,962	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Community, business and personal services	61,682	64,479	64,722	64,578	0.2	0.4	-0.2	4.7
Non-business sector	**91,920**	**91,926**	**91,843**	**91,808**	**-0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.0**	**-0.1**
Goods	918	906	912	906	-0.9	0.7	-0.7	-1.3
Services	91,002	91,020	90,931	90,902	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1
Government services	33,562	33,245	33,033	33,167	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	-1.2
Community and personal services	54,110	54,453	54,573	54,422	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.6
Other services	3,330	3,322	3,326	3,314	-0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	132,584	143,710	144,903	146,125	1.6	0.8	0.8	10.2
Non-durable manufacturing	41,503	43,585	44,295	44,042	0.3	1.6	-0.6	6.1
Durable manufacturing	51,033	58,721	59,323	60,657	2.4	1.0	2.2	18.9

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

OTHER RELEASES

Fear and personal safety

Contrary to what is sometimes alleged, Canadians are not gripped by fear. According to the 1993 General Social Survey (a random telephone survey of 10,000 Canadians aged 15 and over), 86% of Canadians are "very or somewhat satisfied" with their general level of safety from crime.

However, 11% of respondents feel "very or somewhat dissatisfied" with their general level of safety.

There are slight differences when Canadians are asked about specific activities, such as walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. Overall, one in four feels "somewhat or very unsafe" walking alone in their area after dark. Women are four times more likely than men to say they feel "somewhat or very unsafe" walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. Women are about three times more likely than men to say they feel "very or somewhat worried" when home alone at night.

The evidence is mixed on whether fear of crime is a more serious problem for older Canadians. Overall, persons aged 65 and over are almost two times more likely to feel "unsafe" when walking alone in their area after dark than those aged 15 to 24 (41% versus 23%). However, when older Canadians are asked about being home alone in the evening, there is little evidence to indicate that such fear increases with age. For example, 27% of those aged 15 to 24 are "worried" when home alone in the evening, whereas the same is true for only 23% of older Canadians.

Among victims of crime, fear of walking alone in their own neighbourhood after dark is highest for those who have been victims of sexual assault (46%), followed by robbery (33%), and break and enter (32%).

The General Social Survey also shows that Canadians take precautionary measures to protect themselves and their property from crime, such as changing their activities or avoiding certain places (38%), installing new locks (32%) or burglar alarms (15%). Victims of sexual assault are also more likely than other crime victims to routinely stay home at night and to carry something to defend themselves or alert others. Sexual assault victims are about three times more likely to engage in these behaviours than those who have not been victims of crime.

This *Juristat* released today uses data from the 1993 General Social Survey and the Violence Against Women Survey. Data from the 1993 General Social Survey were released in June 1994, and data from the Violence Against Women Survey were released in November 1993.

The vol. 15, no. 9 issue of *Juristat: Fear and personal safety* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231 or 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Public sector employment, wages and salaries
1993

In 1993, public sector employment stood at 2,666,200 employees, a decline of about 27,600 employees or 1.0% from 1992. Wages and salaries for the public sector totalled $99.3 billion in 1993, a 1.4% increase from 1992.

The public sector universe, as defined by Statistics Canada, is divided into two main components: governments and government business enterprises. Compared with previous years, compilation of the employment, wage and salary data has changed in two significant ways. Changes to the structure of the government component now harmonize the definition of the public sector used by Statistics Canada, especially in relation to the system of national accounts. In keeping with the methodology for compiling wages, salaries and labour income used by the system of national accounts, the wage and salary data in *Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1993* now use income tax data as a benchmark. This ensures that these data are consistent throughout Statistics Canada.

Due to the conceptual changes, the following new matrices have been created for the revised data for the years 1990 to 1993: matrices 2860 to 2864. Note that the unrevised historical data are still available in the old matrices.

Employment data are annual averages. Wage and salary data are annual totals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2860 to 2864.

Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1993 (72-209, $42) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306) or Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1843), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquires on the products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Unit (613-951-1781, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Farm taxation data
1993

Average net operating income (before depreciation) of farm businesses continued to advance in 1993 (+4.8% to $19,975), but at a slower pace than in 1992 (+7.3%). Average operating revenues increased 6.1% and average operating expenses rose 6.3%.

Average net operating income (before depreciation) and operating margins

	1993 average net operating income	1992 to 1993	Operating margin
	$	% change	¢
Type of farm			
Poultry and egg	48,803	20.9	13.0
Tobacco	46,449	-4.8	23.4
Dairy	43,061	1.5	25.9
Potato	40,309	-2.2	14.8
Greenhouse and nursery	31,715	10.1	9.0
Hog	25,748	4.5	12.0
Grain and oilseed	19,539	16.5	23.9
Livestock combination	15,843	-3.2	11.8
Fruit and vegetable	15,367	-7.6	13.0
Other	10,832	0.6	13.6
Cattle	10,824	-1.4	9.6
Total	**19,975**	**4.8**	**16.9**

In 1993, poultry and egg farms posted the strongest increase in average net operating income, up 20.9% from 1992, taking the lead from tobacco farms. Their average net operating income increased because of 4.7% growth (+$15,165 per farm) in their market revenues due to stronger sales of poultry and eggs. Increased production quotas, explained most of this growth and reflected higher prices and sales.

Grain and oilseed farms, which accounted for 39.3% of the farms in 1993, posted the second strongest increase in average net operating income (+16.5% to $19,539 per farm), and came close to the national average ($19,975). The increase was mainly attributable to an 8.9% gain in crop revenues.

Cattle farms had the lowest average net operating income, at $10,824 per farm, down 1.4% from a year ago. This decline followed a 46.8% increase in 1992. Rising expenses, related mainly to the larger cattle sector, outpaced an overall increase in average operating revenues. As well, a 19.4% decline in program payments to cattle farms partly offset the gain in revenues.

The increase in cattle revenues resulted mainly from a rise in prices. Prices were supported by lower than expected output in the United States and the low Canadian dollar. Expansion of cattle herds also led to stronger domestic prices.

Average net operating income of farm businesses varied widely across the provinces, from $17,257 in Alberta to $28,840 in Newfoundland.

Note: These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of $10,000 and over and corporations with total sales (gross revenues plus joint venture income) of $25,000 and over, and for which 51% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities.

Operating margin is defined as one dollar less operating expenses per dollar of revenue.

For further information, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division. ■

Teacher's kit for *Canadian agriculture at a glance*

The teacher's kit for *Canadian agriculture at a glance* (96301OXPB) is now available to educators. Every teacher who buys *Canadian agriculture at a glance* will receive a complimentary copy of the kit (96-3010SPB).

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Heffernan (613-951-5316 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 7, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period increased 0.4% from a year earlier. Loadings of revenue freight decreased marginally to 4.5 million tonnes. Intermodal traffic increased 1.8% during the same period.

Year-to-date loadings of revenue freight as of March 7, 1995 increased 16.5% to 44.7 million tonnes compared with the previous year.

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

Coal and coke

January 1995

Coal production totalled 6 613 kilotonnes in January, up 6.5% from January 1994.

Exports in January rose to 2 565 kilotonnes, up 46.5% from January 1994; imports totalled 152 kilotonnes.

Coke production in January 1995 increased to 286 kilotonnes, up 5.1% from January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Employment agencies and personnel suppliers

1993-94

Data for 1993-94 from the annual Survey of Employment Agencies and Personnel Suppliers are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Software development and computer services

1993-94

Data for 1993-94 from the annual Survey of Software Development and Computer Services Industry are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Traveller accommodation statistics

1992-93

Data for 1992-93 from the annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation Service Industries are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Samuel Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

International scheduled air passengers (origin and destination)

1993 (preliminary)

In 1993, international traffic of scheduled air passengers reached its highest level since 1980. An estimated 15.8 million passengers travelled between Canada and a foreign country on a scheduled flight, up 4.7% from 1992. This increase followed a 7.2% gain in 1992.

Traffic to and from all six regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, Pacific, South and United States) increased. The largest absolute increase was in the Canada-U.S. market (+449,000 passengers or +5.2%). Another notable annual gain in the absolute number of passengers was in the Canada-Asia market (+156,000 passengers or +9.2%).

In 1993, Canada's most important international market was the United States, with 58.0% of all scheduled international passengers. Europe was the second largest market (21.0% of traffic), while Asia was the third largest (11.8%).

The April 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Wildlife pelts, production and value

1993 (preliminary) and 1992 (revised)

Preliminary data for 1993 on the production and value of wildlife pelts are now available, as are revised data for 1992. Data are tabulated by province and territory.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699 and 9511-9515.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics updates* (10-600E, $144) in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

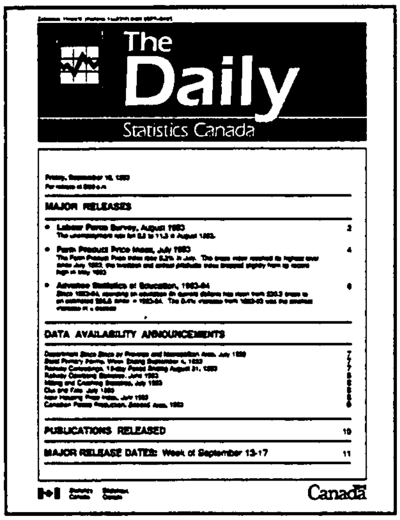
1993

Data at the national level for all industries are now available from the 1993 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5380-5586 and 6848-6899.

The data will be released in the major group publication series in catalogue numbers from 32-250 to 47-250 ($38) and in 35-250 ($53).

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, January 1995
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194)

Rigid insulating board, February 1995
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Gypsum products, February 1995
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Communications service bulletin: Telephone statistics, 1993. Vol. 24, no. 4
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $9/$53; United States: US$11/US$64; other countries: US$13/US$75)

Construction price statistics, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $19/$76; United States: US$23/US$92; other countries: US$27/US$107)

Consumer prices and price indexes, July-September 1994
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; other countries: US$28/US$112)

Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1993
Catalogue number 72-209
(Canada: $42; United States: US$51; other countries: US$59)

Juristat: Fear and personal safety. Vol. 15, no. 9
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84)

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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RELEASE DATES

April 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Building permits	February 1995
6	Help-wanted index	March 1995
6	Estimates of labour income	January 1995
7	Labour Force Survey	March 1995
11	New motor vehicle sales	February 1995
11	New housing price index	February 1995
13	Department store sales	February 1995
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1995
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 1995
19	Canadian international trade	February 1995
19	Composite index	March 1995
20	Canadian economic observer	April 1995
20	National balance sheet accounts	1994
21	Consumer price index	March 1995
24	Retail trade	February 1995
24	Wholesale trade	February 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	February 1995
25	Unemployment insurance statistics	February 1995
26	Industrial product price index	March 1995
26	Raw materials price index	March 1995
27	Employment, earnings and hours	February 1995
28	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	February 1995
28	Field crop reporting series: March seeding intentions	
28	Release dates	May 1995

Note: Use the command "DATES" to retrieve this schedule from CANSIM.