



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Electric power is by far the most water-intensive commodity in Canada. At least 12 cubic metres of water are used to produce \$10 worth of power.

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Environmental  
Perspectives  
Studies and Statistics

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11-528E

Canada

## Environmental perspectives

*Environmental perspectives* features results from recent studies and surveys on current and emerging environmental issues. Its nine articles cover many topics: business and household water use; the size and value of Ontario's timber resources; carbon dioxide emissions; government spending on environmental protection; the size and value of coal reserves; household waste management; environmental change around Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta; and, Statistics Canada's environmental statistics program.

*Environmental perspectives, no. 2* (11-528E, \$35) complements the environmental statistics compendium *Human activity and the environment* (11-509E, \$35). Both are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.



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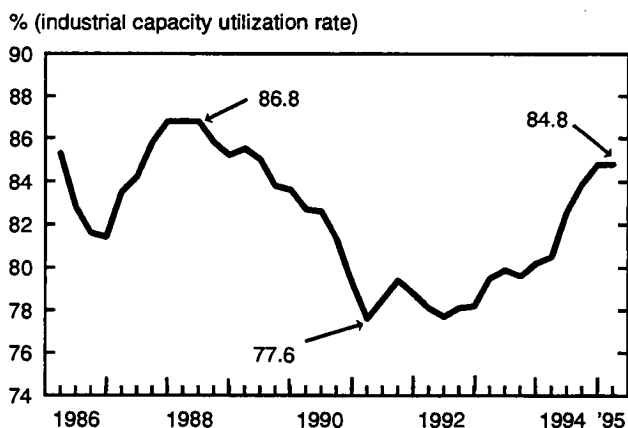
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Industrial capacity utilization rates

First quarter 1995

The year-long surge in capacity use by Canadian industry has stalled just short of its pre-recession peak. Industries operated at 84.8% of capacity in the first quarter of 1995, the same level as in the previous quarter.

#### Capacity use levels off



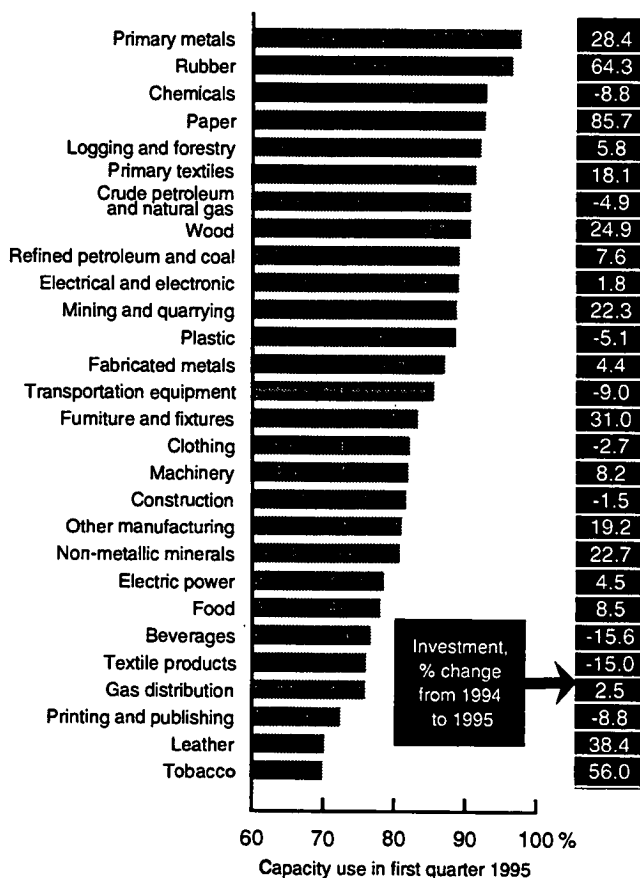
Although industrial production grew 0.6% from January through March 1995, the utilization rate held steady because additional capacity came on stream. Still, it was the highest rate since the previous peak of 86.8% in 1988. However, it could mark an end to the steady growth in capacity use that has occurred since the last recession—growth that was particularly strong throughout 1994.

Business investment in new plant and equipment has already led to increased productivity and competitiveness; investment is expected to increase a further 7% in 1995. Falling unit labour costs across most industries, due to the best productivity growth in a decade, and slack labour markets are keeping wage pressures in check for now. These factors will continue to ease production bottlenecks and price pressures, especially if shortages of skilled labour and raw materials remain manageable. In April industrial prices began to moderate, falling 0.2% from March. Price increases for raw materials also continued to slow, rising only 0.8% in April.

#### Note to readers

An industry's capacity use is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987 Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of its potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of its facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of its production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

#### Strong investment in high-capacity industries



The big spenders on plant and equipment cover a broad range of industries, including producers of metals, wood, paper and rubber products: industries that have been operating at over 90% capacity for more than a year.

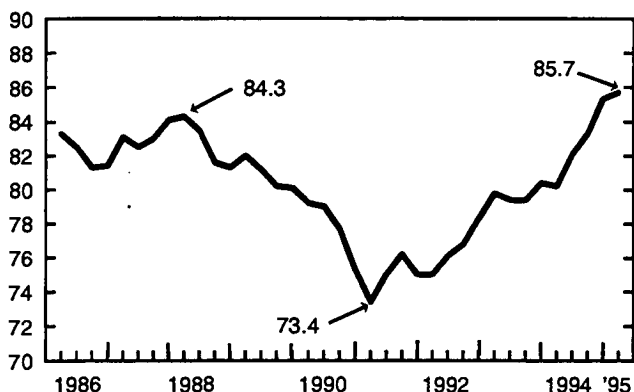
Soft demand as shown by declining retail sales, an accumulation of manufacturers' inventories of finished goods, and a slowdown in unfilled orders all point to reduced economic activity. With industrial production slowing and additional capacity becoming available, the stage is set for utilization rates to edge lower.

### Diminishing demand slows pace in manufacturing

Manufacturers pushed their capacity use to 85.7%, just 0.4 percentage points above the fourth quarter rate. The export boom has been losing steam as the U.S. economy slows, so manufacturing production grew only 1.2% in the first quarter—and most of that occurred in January.

### Manufacturing industries edge up another notch

% (industrial capacity utilization rate)



The slowdown was widespread as 14 of the 22 manufacturing industries showed lower growth compared with the previous quarter. The most significant reductions were in electronic equipment and motor vehicles, two industries that account for more than 25% of this sector's production. This was attributable to easing foreign demand and higher prices in Canada and the United States.

### Significant declines in non-manufacturing

Leading the declines, forestry dropped its capacity use 3.7 percentage points to 91.9%, reflecting the sluggish housing market throughout North America.

Falling output from metal mines accompanied by sharp declines in drilling and considerably lower exploration and development activities contributed to a 3.1 percentage point decline, to 88.5%, in mining and quarrying.

Construction industries showed a slight gain in capacity use, primarily due to gains in non-residential and engineering projects as the federal infrastructure program continued to take effect.

### 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

	First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	First quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995	Fourth quarter 1994 to First quarter 1995
	percentage point change				
<b>Total non-farm goods-producing industries</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Logging and forestry	89.2	95.6	91.9	2.7	-3.7
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	86.0	90.6	89.7	3.7	-0.9
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	82.8	91.6	88.5	5.7	-3.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas	88.1	90.0	90.5	2.4	0.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Durable goods	79.1	86.5	87.3	8.2	0.8
Wood	90.8	90.8	90.5	-0.3	-0.3
Furniture and fixture	72.1	78.0	83.0	10.9	5.0
Primary metal	88.7	96.3	97.4	8.7	1.1
Fabricated metal products	77.3	85.8	86.8	9.5	1.0
Machinery	74.0	80.6	81.7	7.7	1.1
Transportation equipment	76.0	84.8	85.3	9.3	0.5
Electrical and electronic products	79.3	88.2	88.8	9.5	0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	71.0	78.8	80.5	9.5	1.7
Other manufacturing	76.4	80.3	80.8	4.4	0.5
Non-durable goods	81.4	83.7	83.7	2.3	0.0
Food	76.9	79.1	77.8	0.9	-1.3
Beverage	73.7	76.4	76.4	2.7	0.0
Tobacco products	73.8	75.1	69.7	-4.1	-5.4
Rubber products	93.7	96.2	96.3	2.6	0.1
Plastic products	83.9	87.3	88.4	4.5	1.1
Leather and allied products	74.5	69.2	70.0	-4.5	0.8
Primary textile	87.0	88.7	91.2	4.2	2.5
Textile products	73.6	73.7	75.8	2.2	2.1
Clothing	78.1	82.2	81.9	3.8	-0.3
Paper and allied products	88.0	92.9	92.5	4.5	-0.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	76.7	75.1	72.2	-4.5	-2.9
Refined petroleum and coal products	87.6	87.4	88.9	1.3	1.5
Chemical and chemical products	85.7	89.1	92.7	7.0	3.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Electric power and gas distribution systems</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Electric power	85.5	79.4	78.3	-7.2	-1.1
Gas distribution	81.0	74.0	75.7	-5.3	1.7

## Environmental perspectives—water use

Electric power is by far the most water-intensive commodity in Canada, according to a study providing the first ever view of the quantity of water required to produce commodities. At least 12 cubic metres of water are used to produce \$10 worth of power. Pulp and newsprint are also water intensive, using almost 4 cubic metres of water for each \$10 of output.

Food products use more than 1 cubic metre per \$10 of product, yet soft drinks and alcoholic beverages, which consist largely of water, use just 0.6 cubic metres per \$10 output.

### Total water intensity of selected commodities

	Cubic metres per \$10 output
Electric power	12.0 <sup>1</sup>
Pulp and newsprint	3.9
Agricultural products	2.7
Metal products	2.7
Metal ores and concentrates	2.2
Textile products	1.5
Gasoline and fuel oil	1.4
Food products	1.2
Soft drinks and alcoholic beverages	0.6
Accommodation and food services	0.4
Motor vehicles	0.3

<sup>1</sup> This figure understates the water intensity of electricity because the dollar value of output refers to both thermal electricity and hydro-electricity, while the water-use figures refer only to thermal electricity.

### Business sector accounts for 92% of water used

In 1991, Canadians used 57 billion cubic metres of water, an amount approximately equal to the volume of water that flows over Niagara Falls between January and September. The business sector used 53 billion cubic metres in production and heating and cooling processes, households used 3 billion cubic metres, and the government sector used 1 billion cubic metres.

The business sector met 77% of its water requirements through direct withdrawals from rivers, lakes, streams, underground sources and oceans; the other 23% was recirculated. A small amount was taken from municipal water utilities. Households and

#### Note to readers

*This study provides the first ever view of the quantities of water required to produce commodities. The National Accounts and Environment Division conducted the study using data from Environment Canada's 1991 Industrial Water Use Survey and the national accounts' input-output tables.*

*A commodity's water requirement is the total water used in its production plus the water used in production of its component parts. For example, the water requirement for food products is the total water used to process the food plus the water used to grow it.*

governments relied almost totally on municipal water utilities.

The thermal electric power industry accounted for roughly 60% of the water used by the business sector. Nearly all the water used by this industry was for condenser cooling; of the water used, 89% was discharged and 11% was recirculated.

Paper and allied products, primary metal products, chemical products, and refined petroleum products were the leading users in the manufacturing sector. Together, these four industries accounted for 23% of the water used by the business sector. Just over half (51%) the 6 billion cubic metres of water these four industries took from natural sources came in direct contact with unfinished products, and therefore may have contained chemical or solid residues on discharge. These four industries discharged 48% of the water they used, the remainder was either consumed or recirculated.

### Recirculation reduces discharge rates

Most primary and manufacturing industries recirculated water to some degree in their processing activities. For example, in the petroleum and natural gas industry—the industry with the highest rate of recirculation—1 cubic metre of water was used 7.8 times on average. The recirculation rate was 5.6 times in the plastic products industry and 3.6 times in the rubber products industry. These three industries also had low rates of discharge, ranging from 6% to 25% of the water used. One notable exception was agriculture, a substantial water user that does not reuse its water.

**Water use of selected industries**  
1991

	Gross use	Rate of re- circulation	Rate of discharge
	billions of cubic metres	number of times reused	%
Thermal power	31.7	1.1	89
Paper and allied products	5.1	1.8	86
Agriculture	4.0	1.0	23
Primary metal products	3.3	2.1	45
Chemical products	2.3	1.8	52
Mining	1.7	3.5	28
Refined petroleum products	1.5	3.3	28
Crude petroleum and natural gas	0.8	7.8	6
Plastic products	0.3	5.6	17
Rubber products	0.1	3.6	25
All other industries	2.4	...	...
<b>Business sector, total</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>69</b>

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

The information in this release is drawn from "Water use in economic and domestic activity," an article in *Environmental perspectives, no. 2* (11-528E, \$35). This annual publication features results from recent studies and surveys related to the environment. It contains nine articles and a statistical annex. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Oil pipeline transport

March 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 10 941 861 cubic metres in March, up 0.3% from March 1994. Year-to-date receipts, at 32 411 020 cubic metres, were up 3.2% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products dropped 2.4% from March 1994, to 6 180 087 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts reached 18 536 063 cubic metres, a 0.5% decline from 1994.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 2.9% from March 1994, to 4 472 621 cubic metres. Pipeline imports totalled 916 203 cubic metres, down 5.1% from March 1994. Year-to-date exports at the end of March 1995 (13 943 048 cubic metres) were up 3.9% from 1994; year-to-date imports (2 518 741 cubic metres) decreased 3.9%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the low Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

March deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 477 698 cubic metres, a 0.8% decrease from 1994. March deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 3.5% to 592 704 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries reached 15 955 685 cubic metres, down 0.02% from the same period in 1994.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.**

The March 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the second week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Crude oil and natural gas

March 1995

Surging exports to the United States led a strong 14.0% increase in natural gas production compared with March 1994. In contrast, crude oil production weakened in March 1995, declining 0.1% from a year earlier.

Natural gas production continued the robust rate of increase observed since May 1994. Crude oil production increased in January (+6.6%) and February (+3.1%) 1995. The weakness in February and March was due to a shutdown for maintenance and installation of new equipment, which temporarily curtailed production of synthetic crude oil.

Natural gas exports jumped 21.9% from March 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Exports of crude oil declined 3.0% from March 1994, the first major year-over-year decrease since October 1994. Exports had been rising strongly in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 7.5% from March 1994. The advance was due to colder than normal weather throughout Western Canada and to increased use by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.**

The March 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.



## Crude oil and natural gas

	March 1994	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	9 364.0	9 358.3	-0.1
Exports	4 613.3	4 474.4	-3.0
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4 088.3	2 975.5	-27.2
Refinery receipts	8 729.5	7 821.8	-10.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	11 395.0	12 985.8	14.0
Exports	5 865.1	7 151.2	21.9
Canadian sales <sup>4</sup>	6 358.7	6 835.6	7.5
	January 1994 to March 1994	January 1995 to March 1995	January-March 1994 to January-March 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	26 907.1	27 761.8	3.2
Exports	13 647.2	13 939.3	2.1
Imports <sup>2</sup>	10 112.8	9 194.9	-9.1
Refinery receipts	23 788.9	23 238.3	-2.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	34 433.2	37 988.7	10.3
Exports	17 573.9	20 482.2	16.5
Canadian sales <sup>4</sup>	21 902.1	21 533.9	-1.7

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differ from the International Trade Division's estimates because of timing differences and because their data included crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.

<sup>3</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct sales.

## Railway carloadings

Nine-day period ending April 30, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) for the nine-day period ending April 30, 1995 remained unchanged from the previous period, at 5.9 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.4% from the same period 1994.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 415 thousand tonnes, a 14.8% increase from the comparable period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed a 23.4% increase.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 0.9% during the nine days. This brought the year-to-date total to 81.8 million tonnes, a 7.6% increase from the previous year.

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

## Specified domestic electrical appliances

April 1995

Data for April 1995 on shipments of kitchen appliances are confidential to meet the secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

To the end of April 1995, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 136,218 units.

The April 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, \$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. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Environmental perspectives: studies and statistics, no. 2, June 1995

Catalogue number 11-528E

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

### Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, 1994 part I

Catalogue number 32-229

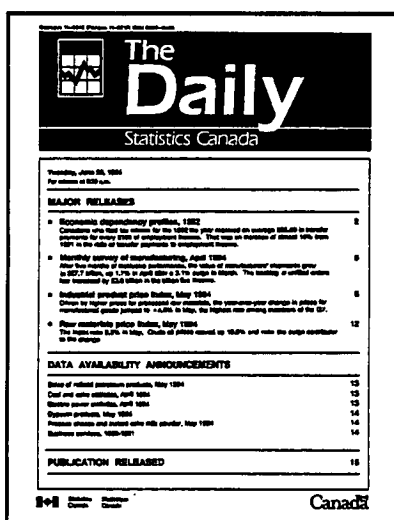
(Canada: \$32; United States: US\$39; other countries: US\$45).

### Aviation service bulletin, vol. 27, no. 5

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$10/\$99; United States: US\$12/US\$119; other countries: US\$14/US\$139).

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.



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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

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# The Daily

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	April 1995	May 29, 1995
<b>Average prices of selected farm inputs</b>	April 1995	May 19, 1995
	May 1995	May 24, 1995
<b>Balance sheet of the agricultural sector</b>	December 31, 1994	May 29, 1995
<b>Building permits</b>	First quarter 1995 and March 1995	May 3, 1995
<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	March 1995	May 25, 1995
<b>Canadian economic observer</b>	May 1995	May 18, 1995
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<b>Coal and coke</b>	March 1995	May 31, 1995
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<b>Composite index</b>	April 1995	May 16, 1995
<b>Construction type plywood</b>	March 1995	May 24, 1995
<b>Construction union wage rate index</b>	April 1995	May 19, 1995
<b>Consumer price index</b>	April 1995	May 24, 1995
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<b>Deliveries of major grains</b>	March 1995	May 5, 1995
	April 1995	May 29, 1995
<b>Department store sales</b>	March 1995	May 15, 1995
<b>Department store sales, advance release</b>	April 1995	May 17, 1995
<b>Direct payments in agriculture</b>	1994	May 29, 1995



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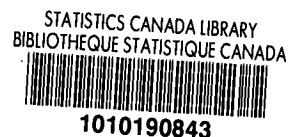
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<b>Nursery trades industry</b>	1993 and 1994	May 16, 1995
<b>Oil pipeline transport</b>	February 1995	May 10, 1995
<b>Oils and fats</b>	March 1995	May 15, 1995
<b>Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard</b>	March 1995	May 15, 1995
<b>Plastic film and bags</b>	First quarter 1995	May 18, 1995
<b>Private training schools</b>	1992	May 4, 1995
<b>Process cheese and instant skim milk powder</b>	March 1995 April 1995	May 3, 1995 May 31, 1995
<b>Production and disposition of tobacco products</b>	April 1995	May 24, 1995
<b>Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies</b>	March 1995	May 25, 1995
<b>Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia</b>	March 1995	May 24, 1995
<b>Provincial gross domestic product</b>	1994	May 15, 1995
<b>Public-use microdata files on households and housing on CD-ROM</b>	1991 Census	May 11, 1995
<b>Pulpwood and wood residue</b>	March 1995	May 11, 1995
<b>Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing industries</b>	April 1995	May 2, 1995
<b>Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises</b>	First quarter 1995	May 29, 1995
<b>Quarterly survey of trustee pension funds</b>	Fourth quarter 1994	May 17, 1995
<b>Railway carloadings</b>	Seven-day period ending April 7, 1995 Seven-day period ending April 14, 1995 Seven-day period ending April 21, 1995	May 9, 1995 May 11, 1995 May 18, 1995
<b>Raw materials price index</b>	April 1995	May 26, 1995
<b>Raw materials price index, early estimate</b>	April 1995	May 10, 1995
<b>Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry</b>	March 1995	May 31, 1995
<b>Restaurants, caterers and taverns</b>	March 1995	May 16, 1995
<b>Retail trade</b>	March 1995	May 19, 1995
<b>Rigid insulating board</b>	March 1995 April 1995	May 3, 1995 May 30, 1995
<b>Sales of natural gas</b>	March 1995	May 19, 1995
<b>Sales of refined petroleum products</b>	April 1995 March 1995	May 30, 1995 May 2, 1995
<b>Selected financial indexes</b>	April 1995	May 19, 1995
<b>Shipments of office furniture products</b>	First quarter 1995	May 29, 1995
<b>Shipments of rolled steel</b>	March 1995	May 18, 1995
<b>Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products</b>	First quarter 1995	May 5, 1995



Subject	Reference period	Release date
Short-term expectations survey		May 2, 1995
Soft drinks	April 1995	May 12, 1995
Specified domestic electrical appliances	March 1995	May 8, 1995
Steel pipe and tubing	March 1995	May 11, 1995
Steel primary forms	March 1995	May 12, 1995
	Week ending April 29, 1995	May 4, 1995
	Week ending May 6, 1995	May 11, 1995
	Week ending May 13, 1995	May 18, 1995
	Week ending May 20, 1995	May 26, 1995
Steel wire and specified wire products	March 1995	May 11, 1995
Stocks of frozen meat products	May 1, 1995	May 26, 1995
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	May 1, 1995	May 18, 1995
Stocks of grain	March 31, 1995	May 12, 1995
Sugar sales	April 1995	May 8, 1995
Tea, coffee and cocoa	March 1995	May 23, 1995
Telephone statistics	March 1995	May 19, 1995
Travel between Canada and other countries	March 1995	May 17, 1995
Trends in the business population	First quarter 1995	May 8, 1995
Unemployment insurance	First quarter 1995 and March 1995	May 30, 1995
Wholesale trade	March 1995	May 23, 1995
Wholesaling and retailing in Canada	1993	May 11, 1995
Workers, firms and unemployment insurance		May 30, 1995