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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

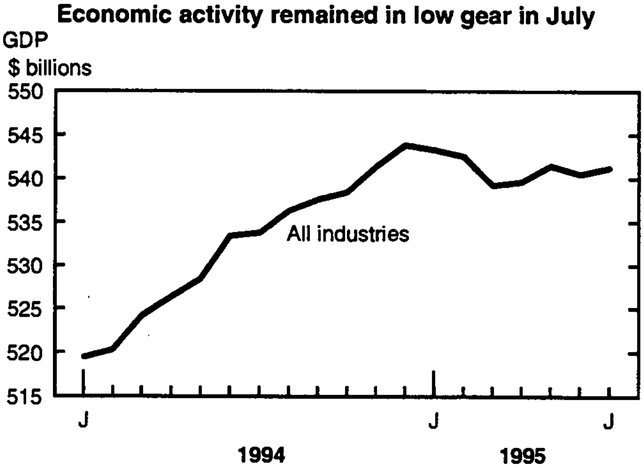
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
July 1995

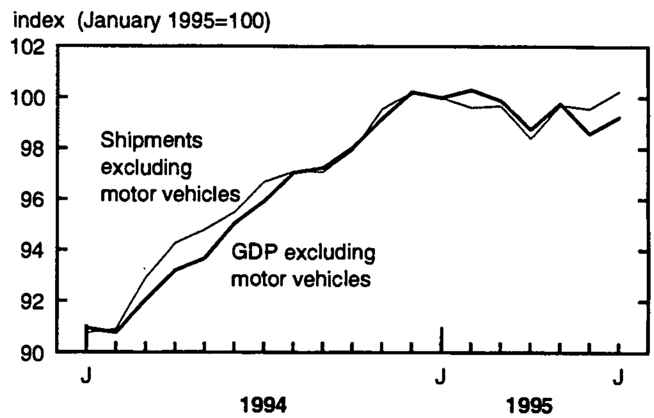
Economic activity remained in low gear in July. Gross domestic product at factor cost edged up 0.1%, but remained just short of its level in May.

Economic activity remained in low gear in July



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

Demand for manufactured goods improved



Higher production in manufacturing and the mining sector contributed most to the gain. Increases in the finance group, communications, and utilities added to the advance. Community, business and personal services fell, mainly reflecting a labour dispute at the Montréal casino. Weakness in construction and lower retail and wholesale sales also moderated the overall increase.

Demand for manufactured goods brightened somewhat

Manufacturing production increased 0.7%, but this was not enough to offset the decline in June. Excluding motor vehicles, demand for manufactured goods improved somewhat in July and was up 1.8% compared with April. Shipments of electrical and electronic products, primary metals, and metal fabricated products rose the most in July.

Overall, inventories of finished goods grew moderately following a decline in June and substantial increases earlier this year. Manufacturers of motor vehicles accumulated the most stocks in July.

Output of electronic equipment and office machinery advanced 3.7% and 2.2% respectively, helped by a pickup in demand abroad.

Manufacturers of iron and steel increased output sharply, as did smelters and refiners of non-ferrous metal products. Iron and steel output grew faster than demand as producers continued to accumulate stocks of finished goods. Stocks were still low, however, relative to standard levels of previous years. Higher production of copper and nickel led the gain in smelting and refining.

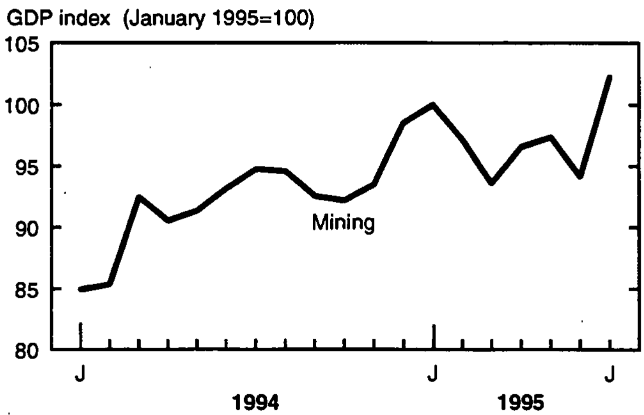
Manufacturers of paper and allied products raised output 1.3%. Pulp and paper production increased 1.1%, some of which accumulated in inventories. Despite operating at almost full capacity, inventories were drawn down substantially over the last year to meet demand.

Producers of transportation equipment and wood products cut back the most. Wood production fell 2.1%, mirroring a similar decline in sawmills. The cutbacks helped stem a buildup of inventories brought on by several months of weakened demand from abroad. The erosion in foreign demand ended in July when exports improved. At the same time, housing starts in the United States rose for a fourth straight month, pointing to more sustained growth in the sawmill industry in the coming months. The price of lumber rebounded in July after receding rapidly between March and June.

Widespread gains in mining

Output in mining, quarrying and oil wells, which has hovered around the same level since April, rose 1.0% in July. The gain was concentrated in an 8.7% increase in mining, where output of base metals, coal and gold advanced the most. After weakening earlier this year, growth resumed in base metal mines in June and July. The advance paralleled a rebound in the price of non-ferrous metal products, notably copper and nickel.

Production in the mining industries jumped



Coal producers boosted output in July after reducing their activities substantially in June. Production of bituminous coal, mostly responsible for the decline in June, was back to a more normal level in July.

Producers of crude oil and natural gas reduced output for a third consecutive month, while drilling activity slumped back to its March-to-May level.

Housing resales remained strong

Output in the financial group rose 0.3% after increasing 1.2% in May and 0.4% in June. The gain reflected another sharp increase in housing resales. Mutual fund activity, which has been growing steadily since last March, improved again in July.

Home-building slumped

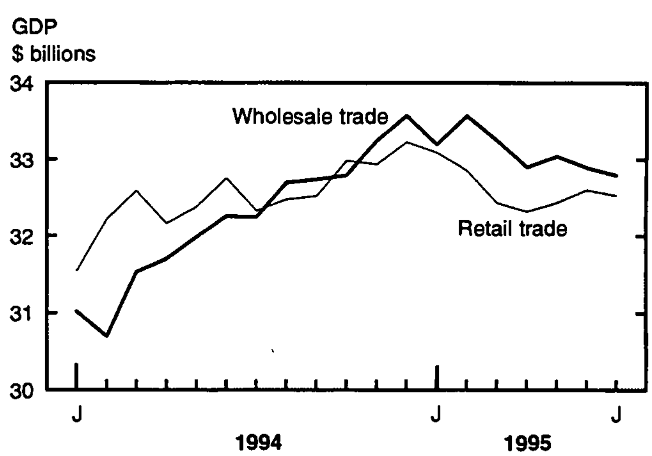
Construction activity fell a further 0.4%. Home-building slumped 4.6% to a level almost 24% lower than its most recent peak in June 1994. Sales of new houses have remained sluggish. Along with an oversupply of new dwellings, this obliged home-builders to cut back again in July. Nevertheless, the number of building permits issued rose in July after flattening out since March. This suggests that the long slide in residential construction may be ending.

Non-residential construction jumped 3.9%, its second consecutive monthly gain. An upturn in non-residential building permits earlier this year is now translating into higher activity on industrial and commercial projects.

Retail sales remained fragile

Retailers' sales slipped 0.2% after advancing in May and June. Lower sales by motor vehicle dealers and clothing retailers accounted for most of the loss. However, new motor vehicle sales posted solid gains in May and June, and preliminary information suggests that sales rebounded in August. Sales of furniture and appliances, which have dropped sharply since the beginning of the year, rose marginally in July.

Sales weakened



Wholesalers had another bad month

Wholesale trade fell 0.3% in July, its fifth decline in seven months. Sales of lumber, building materials, and hardware products receded the most. Lower sales of machinery and equipment added to the weakness.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The July 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

	July 1994	May 1995[r]	June 1995[r]	July 1995[p]	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**533,756**	**541,482**	**540,486**	**541,225**	**0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**1.4**
Goods-producing industries	184,565	186,859	185,246	186,169	0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.9
Services-producing industries	349,191	354,622	355,240	355,056	0.4	0.2	-0.1	1.7
Business sector	**441,416**	**449,623**	**448,530**	**449,361**	**0.5**	**-0.2**	**0.2**	**1.8**
Goods	183,606	185,935	184,317	185,241	0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.9
Agriculture	11,242	11,096	11,083	11,011	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-2.1
Fishing and trapping	1,116	816	856	823	6.1	4.9	-3.9	-26.3
Logging	2,775	2,706	2,611	2,689	2.5	-3.5	3.0	-3.1
Mining	23,350	23,547	23,423	23,652	-0.8	-0.5	1.0	1.3
Manufacturing	98,546	102,463	101,191	101,925	0.9	-1.2	0.7	3.4
Construction	29,649	28,266	28,115	27,999	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	-5.6
Other utility industries	16,927	17,041	17,039	17,143	-1.4	-0.0	0.6	1.3
Services	257,809	263,688	264,213	264,120	0.7	0.2	-0.0	2.4
Transportation and storage	23,500	23,796	23,866	23,815	0.5	0.3	-0.2	1.3
Communications	21,440	22,716	22,674	22,817	0.8	-0.2	0.6	6.4
Wholesale trade	32,253	33,042	32,897	32,798	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	1.7
Retail trade	32,335	32,439	32,609	32,539	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,691	85,379	85,691	85,980	1.2	0.4	0.3	2.7
Community, business and personal services	64,590	66,317	66,476	66,171	0.3	0.2	-0.5	2.4
Non-business sector	**92,340**	**91,858**	**91,955**	**91,864**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**
Goods	959	924	929	928	-0.6	0.5	-0.1	-3.3
Services	91,381	90,934	91,027	90,937	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
Government services	33,259	32,820	32,741	32,644	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.9
Community and personal services	54,713	54,741	54,880	54,928	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other services	3,409	3,373	3,406	3,365	0.4	1.0	-1.2	-1.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	139,782	143,975	142,581	143,648	0.3	-1.0	0.7	2.8
Non-durable manufacturing	44,018	44,200	43,975	44,194	0.6	-0.5	0.5	0.4
Durable manufacturing	54,528	58,264	57,215	57,731	1.1	-1.8	0.9	5.9

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

Performing arts

1993/94

With both attendance and government grants falling off, Canada's 471 not-for-profit professional performing arts companies are turning more to private donations for help in staying afloat. In 1993/94 alone, they reported a total operating deficit of $3.1 million.

Donations from private sources have risen 20% over the past five years. However, attendance has dropped 3% over the same period. In 1993/94, for the first time, government grants to the performing arts fell.

Performing artists struggle for audiences and money

Canada's professional performing arts organizations have been locked in a struggle for both audiences and funds that has left them facing large annual operating deficits. The overall deficit for all disciplines in 1993/94 amounted to $3.1 million. But this was a vast improvement from the $6.7 million deficit five years earlier.

In 1993/94, only one of four disciplines—dance—was able to post a surplus. Canada's 65 dance companies recorded their best year ever with a surplus of about $1.2 million. Quebec's dance companies reported 69% of that surplus.

Most performing arts companies rely on some government support. For instance, dance companies received nearly 43% of their total revenue from government grants.

The 108 music groups surveyed posted the largest deficit at $1.5 million, followed by a $1.4 million deficit for theatre organizations and a $1.3 million deficit for 13 opera companies.

Overall, performing arts groups reported $383.3 million in total income in 1993/94, the lion's share ($180.4 million) from earned revenue, followed by $135.4 million (34%) from government grants and $67.4 million from private donations.

The recession and subsequent decline in disposable income were likely the major contributors to declining attendance over the past five years. In 1993/94, 13.3 million spectators attended a performance, down 3% from 1989/90. Six of every ten people went to the theatre.

Over the last 10 years, only opera companies (with a stable population of respondents) have managed to increase the average attendance per company (+2%).

Note to readers

The Performing Arts Survey is a census of all not-for-profit professional performing arts companies in Canada classified as primary theatre, music (instrumental or choral), dance and opera companies. A total of 471 respondents provided data for their financial year between September 1, 1993, and August 31, 1994. The survey covered 285 theatre, 108 music, 65 dance and 13 opera companies.

Grants shrink as private donations soar

Performing arts organizations are concerned about their future, which depends much on their ability to attract new audiences and solicit new partnerships in the private sector to replace shrinking government grants.

In 1993/94, for the first time, performing arts groups reported a drop in grants from the previous year. However, donations from private sources have increased 20% over the past five years, reaching $67.4 million in 1993/94—and an 8.4% increase over 1992/93 alone.

Governments gave performing arts organizations $135.4 million in 1993/94, down 2% from the previous year. The average grant per organization fell from $318,183 in 1992/93 to $287,564—the lowest level ever as the number of companies receiving grants in 1993/94 rose while the total amount of grants distributed fell.

Opera companies received the highest average grant in 1993/94 at $881,348; theatre companies received the lowest, with an average of $207,724.

About a third of the income of not-for-profit performing arts companies comes from public grants, with the federal and provincial governments contributing about the same amount.

More arts organizations are turning to the private sector for help. They will likely continue to do so if grants keep falling and it appears that will be the case.

The publication *Performing arts* (87-209) has been discontinued. Selected details from the Performing Arts Survey are now available in table format ($50). Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Custom tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Performing arts

	1989/90	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 to 1993/94
				% change
Attendance	13,715,453	13,603,500	13,263,731	-2.5
Earned revenue ($)	169,146,320	178,514,625	180,380,042	1.0
Government grants ($)	118,259,774	138,091,283	135,442,823	-1.9
Private donations ($)	53,804,289	62,213,944	67,419,039	8.4
Operating deficit ($)	-6,717,442	-1,081,398	-3,100,936	186.8

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OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 23, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 23, 1995, totalled 261 084 tonnes, up 0.02% from 261 044 tonnes a week earlier, but down 1.5% from 265 156 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 10 649 550 tonnes, a 6.5% increase from 9 995 281 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

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

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Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending August 31, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the 10-day period ending August 31, 1995, decreased 6.0% to 6.3 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 13.0% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 465 000 tonnes, a 1.8% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 13.1%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 5.7% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 168.8 million tonnes, a 3.8% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

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

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Electric power

July 1995

Net generation of electricity in July increased to 41 949 gigawatt hours, up 1.1% from July 1994. Exports decreased 17.0% to 4 258 gigawatt hours and imports decreased from 692 gigawatt hours to 512 gigawatt hours.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 24 455 gigawatt hours (+0.1%); nuclear, 8 325 gigawatt hours (-4.1%); and thermal conventional, 9 170 gigawatt hours (+9.7%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of July 1995 totalled 313 998 gigawatt hours, down 0.9% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (26 731 gigawatt hours) declined 5.5%, but year-to-date imports (5 463 gigawatt hours) climbed 74.9% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The July 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available the first week of October. See "How to order publications".

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

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Coal and coke

July 1995

Coal production totalled 6 301 kilotonnes in July, up 1.2% from July 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1995 stood at 43 096 kilotonnes, up 3.2% from the previous year.

Exports in July fell to 2 475 kilotonnes, down 4.0% from July 1994; imports increased 1.7% to 867 kilotonnes. For January to July 1995, exports totalled 19 293 kilotonnes, 13.2% above last year's level.

Coke production in July 1995 decreased to 288 kilotonnes, down 6.7% from July 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

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

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

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Oilseed crushings

August 1995

Canola crushings amounted to 169 000 tonnes in August, the first month of the 1995/96 crop year. Processors reported that 72 000 tonnes of canola oil and 105 000 tonnes of canola meal were produced. These volumes were up marginally from July.

July and August are traditionally slow months for canola crushing because processors do plant maintenance and gear up for the arrival of the new crop. For example, the canola crush in August 1994 was only 139 000 tonnes, the smallest amount of canola processed in any one month of the 1994/95 crop year. Despite the slow start, processors met an unprecedented demand in 1994/95 by crushing a record 2 513 000 tonnes of canola from an enormous domestic crop.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.

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Stocks of frozen meat products

September 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of September 1, 1995, amounted to 39 569 tonnes, compared with 42 118 tonnes a month earlier and 44 136 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Clothing industries, 1993
Catalogue number 34-252
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports,
July-September 1994
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $39/$130; United States: US$47/US$156; other countries: US$55/US$182).

Gas utilities, June 1995
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$200; other countries: US$23/US$230).

Services indicators, second quarter 1995
Catalogue number 63-016
(Canada: $34/$112; United States: US$41/US$135; other countries: US$48/US$157).

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: OCTOBER 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	**Community profiles**	1993
4	**Building permits**	August 1995
5	**Help-wanted index**	September 1995
5	**Estimates of labour income**	July 1995
6	**Labour force survey**	September 1995
6	**Crop production estimates**	September 1995
10	**New motor vehicle sales**	August 1995
11	**New housing price index**	August 1995
17	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	August 1995
17	**Composite index**	September 1995
18	**Canadian international trade**	August 1995
18	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	August 1995
19	**Canadian economic observer**	October 1995
20	**Consumer price index**	September 1995
20	**Retail trade**	August 1995
23	**Wholesale trade**	August 1995
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	August 1995
25	**Unemployment insurance**	August 1995
27	**Industrial product price index**	September 1995
27	**Raw materials price index**	September 1995
30	**Employment, earnings and hours**	August 1995
31	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	August 1995
31	**Release dates**	November 1995

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