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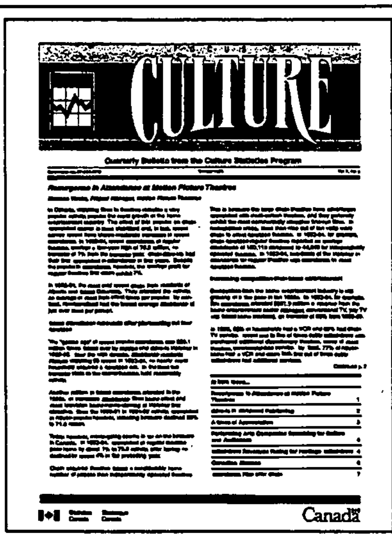
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 31, 1996
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Focus on culture

Winter 1995

This quarter's *Focus on culture* features several articles on Canadian culture. One concerns the recent resurgence in attendance at movie theatres and drive-ins, which reached a four-year high in 1993-94. Another looks at non-profit performing arts companies, which are facing declines in both attendance and government grants.

Also, grants to Canadian publishers are examined, highlighting the relative importance of government aid to small publishers. Another article reports that even though heritage institutions are posting higher revenues from admissions while government grants are decreasing slightly, such grants still accounted for 70% of these institutions' operating revenues in 1993/94.

The Winter 1995 (vol. 7, no. 4) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004-XPB, $8/$26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Culture Statistics Program.

OTHER RELEASES

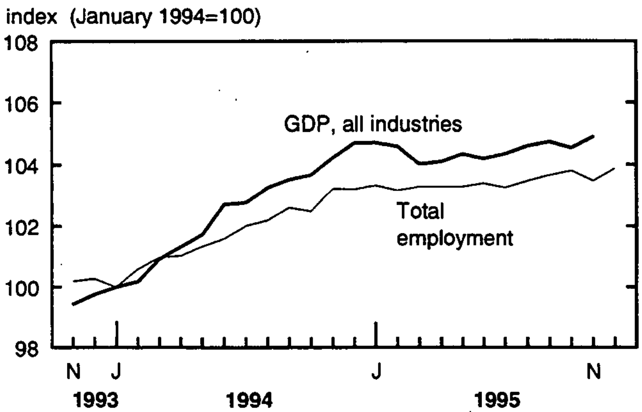
MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

November 1995

Economic activity bounced back in November after retreating in October. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.3% in November, after falling 0.2% in October. Production has inched ahead 0.2% since December 1994. The results for October and November suggest that economy-wide growth remained modest in the fourth quarter.

Economic activity bounced back in November



Production in October and November was 0.1% on average above that of the third quarter. Growth in the third quarter was 0.3%. Employment continued to grow moderately in the fourth quarter, up 0.2% after gaining 0.1% in the previous quarter.

Rebounds in manufacturing, public utilities, and in community, business and personal services accounted for most of the recovery in November. Wholesalers and retailers also contributed, but recouped only part of their October losses. Increases in the finance group and construction added to the overall gain.

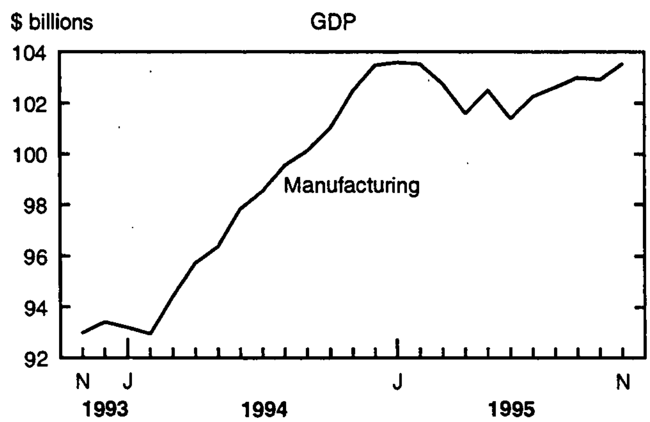
Production fell in the mining sector and forestry for a second consecutive month. Output also receded in communications services.

Concentrated growth in manufacturing

Manufacturing production rose 0.6% after edging down in October. A surge in production of electrical and electronic equipment was responsible for most of the gain. Manufacturers of office machinery and electronic equipment led the advance. An 8.0% gain in the output of office machinery followed a large drop in October, when exports slumped. Excluding these two industries, output in manufacturing edged down 0.1% in November.

> *Note to readers*
>
> *The gross domestic product of an industry is the value added by the factors of production when they 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.*

Electronic machinery spurred manufacturing



Production of refined petroleum products rebounded 3.7%, following temporary refinery closures in October.

Temporary plant closures also disrupted output of motor vehicle engines in November. Combined with general weakness elsewhere in the vehicle-parts industry and in vehicle assembly, this translated into a 1.1% drop in the production of transportation equipment.

Production of paper and allied products continued to weaken. Manufacturers of pulp and paper reduced output 2.4%, following a 2.5% cut in October. Foreign demand for pulp and newsprint improved slightly in November, but was still low compared with earlier in the year. Manufacturers of paperboard and other paper curtailed output for a fourth consecutive month in November. The decline reflected a large drop in the output of printing and writing paper.

Growth continued in the finance group

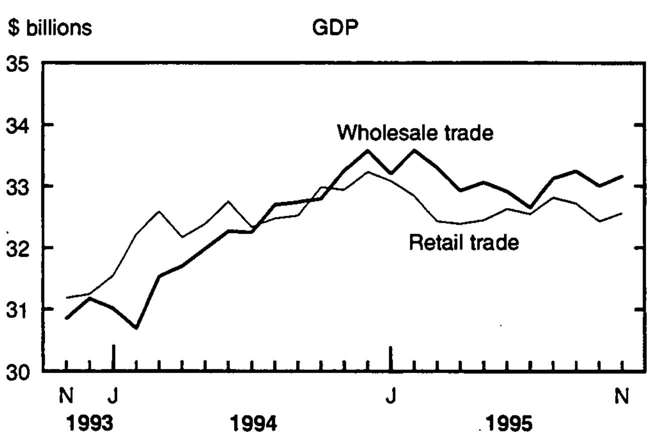
Financial and related services rose a further 0.4%, the group's eighth increase in nine months. Activity by mutual funds, which levelled off between July and October, soared in November. Assets of mutual funds rose sharply, while sales remained high for a second consecutive month. Securities brokers also enjoyed a banner month, helped by strong sales of new stocks issued by corporations. Lower sales of Canada Savings Bonds restrained the growth, however.

Activity on stock exchanges rose in November, on the heels of a strong gain in October. Real estate activities receded for a third consecutive month, though, moderating the overall gain in the finance group.

Only the fourth gain in 1995 for retail trade

Retailers enjoyed a 0.4% increase in sales, but it was not enough to offset the declines in September and October. November was only the fourth month in 1995 when sales improved, and many retailers reduced their prices. Sales by service station operators and by retailers of vehicle parts increased the most. Sales by vehicle dealers and by furniture and appliance stores continued to weaken. Sales of clothing improved after several declines.

Sales continued to fluctuate in November



Wholesalers still recovering

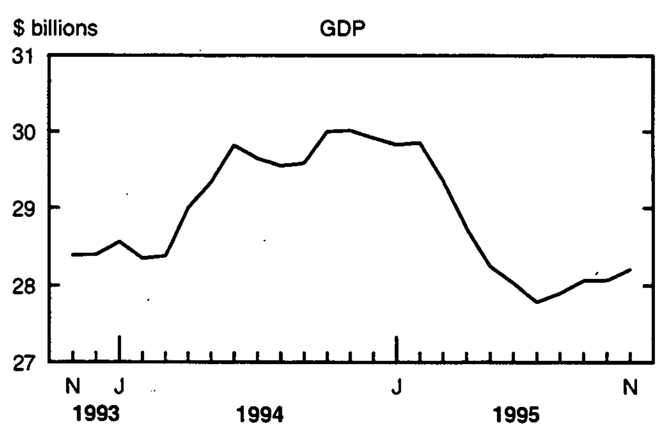
Wholesale sales rebounded 0.5% in November, not enough to offset the loss in October. Wholesaling was still 1.3% below its most recent peak (February 1995). Higher sales of foodstuffs and vehicles contributed most to the gain in November. Despite the advance, vehicle sales were at their second lowest level in 1995. Sales of farm machinery fell sharply, after soaring in October. Manufacturers' shipments of agricultural implements were particularly weak, as were imports of farm machinery.

Activity in construction slowly improving

Activity in construction, which began to firm up toward the end of the third quarter, increased 0.5% in November. Wholesalers of lumber and building materials, and manufacturers of wood products and fabricated metallic structures have also been busier recently.

Home-building rose 0.8%, as increased construction of single dwellings more than offset declines in the construction of apartments and semi-detached units. Activity on non-residential projects, which slowed substantially during September and October, inched ahead 0.1%.

Construction activity firmed up



Mining sector weakened

Output in the mining sector receded 0.9%, due mainly to lower production of crude oil and natural gas, and less drilling activity.

Activity in the base-metal mines picked up after declining in September and October. Production of nickel, silver and uranium was particularly strong. In manufacturing, most of an advance in smelting and refining was linked to nickel and silver.

Other industries

Community, business and personal services grew 0.7% after dropping 0.3% in October. Advances in business services and other amusement services accounted for half of the increase. A rebound in activity by lottery corporations caused the gain in amusement services.

Output of utilities rose 2.0%, reflecting higher production by electric utilities and gas distributors. Demand for energy intensified in November due to colder-than-normal temperatures. Demand should remain high because colder conditions persisted into December, and this should help spur the production of crude oil and natural gas.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The November 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

	Nov. 1994	Sept. 1995[r]	Oct. 1995[r]	Nov. 1995[p]	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995	Sept. 1995 to Oct. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**541,353**	**544,096**	**543,026**	**544,907**	**0.1**	**-0.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**
Goods-producing industries	188,221	187,945	187,510	188,325	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.1
Services-producing industries	353,132	356,151	355,515	356,582	0.0	-0.2	0.3	1.0
Business sector	**449,001**	**452,754**	**451,752**	**453,594**	**0.2**	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**1.0**
Goods	187,269	187,011	186,579	187,380	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.1
Agriculture	11,407	11,486	11,503	11,543	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2
Fishing and trapping	694	803	783	790	2.5	-2.5	1.0	13.8
Logging	2,739	3,141	3,110	3,018	3.8	-1.0	-3.0	10.2
Mining	23,556	23,715	23,608	23,386	0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7
Manufacturing	102,471	102,998	102,923	103,513	0.4	-0.1	0.6	1.0
Construction	30,013	28,067	28,071	28,211	0.6	0.0	0.5	-6.0
Other utility industries	16,388	16,801	16,580	16,919	-1.1	-1.3	2.0	3.2
Services	261,732	265,742	265,173	266,214	0.1	-0.2	0.4	1.7
Transportation and storage	23,758	24,021	23,729	23,757	1.0	-1.2	0.1	-0.0
Communications	21,898	22,695	22,827	22,726	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	3.8
Wholesale trade	33,257	33,248	33,001	33,164	0.4	-0.7	0.5	-0.3
Retail trade	32,938	32,726	32,438	32,573	-0.3	-0.9	0.4	-1.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,446	85,920	86,231	86,608	-0.2	0.4	0.4	2.6
Community, business and personal services	65,436	67,133	66,947	67,386	0.3	-0.3	0.7	3.0
Non-business sector	**92,353**	**91,342**	**91,274**	**91,312**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-1.1**
Goods	953	934	931	944	0.3	-0.3	1.4	-0.9
Services	91,400	90,409	90,343	90,368	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-1.1
Government services	33,231	32,441	32,377	32,394	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-2.5
Community and personal services	54,746	54,627	54,639	54,646	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Other services	3,423	3,341	3,327	3,328	0.5	-0.4	0.0	-2.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	143,369	144,448	144,043	144,763	0.2	-0.3	0.5	1.0
Non-durable manufacturing	44,171	43,775	43,772	43,694	-0.2	-0.0	-0.2	-1.1
Durable manufacturing	58,300	59,223	59,151	59,820	0.8	-0.1	1.1	2.6

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

■

OTHER RELEASES

Unemployment insurance

November 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits advanced 0.9% to 747,000 in November. The trend in the number of beneficiaries has been increasing for six consecutive months. Even with this latest increase, the number was still below what it was at the beginning of 1995. The recent climb in the number of beneficiaries is in line with results from the Labour Force Survey, which showed a drop in employment in November.

Number receiving regular UI benefits

	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**747,270**	**0.9**
Newfoundland	40,990	3.4
Prince Edward Island	9,890	-0.9
Nova Scotia	37,090	-0.8
New Brunswick	43,750	0.5
Quebec	259,350	1.6
Ontario	178,110	2.1
Manitoba	19,390	-2.2
Saskatchewan	15,280	-2.6
Alberta	52,020	0.7
British Columbia	85,340	0.9
Yukon	1,280	-5.6
Northwest Territories	1,340	0.1

Canadians received $999.3 million in UI benefits (including regular and special benefits) on an unadjusted basis in November, down 11.2% from November 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest amount since November 1989, when $862.2 million was paid. During the first 11 months of 1995, Canadians received $12.6 billion in UI benefits, down 13.8% from the same period in 1994.

In November, 264,000 individuals applied for benefits, up 1.5% from October 1995 and a 7.9% increase from November 1994 (244,000 claims). From January to November 1995, 2,783,000 people claimed benefits (unadjusted), 3.9% more than during the same period in 1994.

Note: Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted. Most who collect UI are paid regular benefits. In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The November 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for September, October and November. It will be available in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: labour@statcan.ca).

Unemployment insurance statistics

	Oct. 1995	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1995 to Nov. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
			% change
Reg. beneficiaries ('000)	740p	747p	0.9
Reg. payments ($ millions)	766.5	786.0	2.6
Claims ('000)	260	264	1.5
	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	unadjusted		
			% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	958	879p	-8.2
Reg. beneficiaries ('000)	745	663p	-11.0
Claims ('000)	342	361	5.5
Payments ($ millions)	1,124.8	999.3	-11.2
	Year-to-date (Jan. to Nov.)		
	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
			% change
Claims ('000)	2,678	2,783	3.9
Payments ($ millions)	14,647.9	12,626.5	-13.8

p *Preliminary figures.*

Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants paid regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).*

■

Crude oil and natural gas
November 1995

In November, steady demand from the United States led to a 2.2% increase in natural gas production compared with November 1994. Crude oil production weakened in November 1995, remaining unchanged from November 1994. Production of heavy crude rose at the expense of light and medium crude, which were in less demand.

Much of the growth in natural gas production can be attributed to increased foreign demand. Over 53% of Canada's production is now exported to the United States. However, these natural gas exports are fast approaching the capacity of pipelines to the United States.

Natural gas exports rose 7.4% from November 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by electric co-generation facilities in the United States.

Exports of crude oil rose 5.1% from November 1994, down significantly from October's growth rate of 10.5%. Exports have been rising in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where less reliance on shipments from the Persian Gulf has increased demand for oil from Canada and Mexico.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Nov. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	9 260.5	9 257.8	-0.0
Exports	4 980.9	5 232.7	5.1
Imports[2]	2 684.9	3 426.9	27.6
Refinery receipts	6 986.3	7 747.8	10.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	12 337.9	12 610.4	2.2
Exports	6 191.3	6 649.4	7.4
Canadian sales[4]	5 516.1	6 184.4	12.1

	Jan.-Nov. 1994	Jan.-Nov. 1995	Jan.-Nov. 1994 to Jan.-Nov. 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	100 822.5	104 042.7	3.2
Exports	51 719.8	55 798.5	7.9
Imports[2]	32 653.4	31 713.8	-2.9
Refinery receipts	81 627.7	80 696.4	-1.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	125 738.0	134 739.6	7.2
Exports	64 621.6	71 872.2	11.2
Canadian sales[4]	54 332.8	56 088.1	3.2

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

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

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

Asphalt roofing

December 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 824 981 metric bundles in December, a 50.2% drop from 1 656 501 metric bundles (revised) shipped in December 1994.

At the end of December 1995, year-to-date shipments amounted to 33 849 934 metric bundles, a 13.8% decrease from 39 283 216 metric bundles (revised) shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27-28).

The December 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XPB, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Specified domestic electrical appliances

December 1995

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 46,366 kitchen appliances in December 1995.

At the end of December 1995, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances totalled 474,423 units.

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

Coal and coke

November 1995

Coal production totalled 6 397 kilotonnes in November, down 0.5% from November 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of November 1995 stood at 68 934 kilotonnes, up 3.5% from the previous year.

Exports in November fell to 2 509 kilotonnes, down 3.0% from November 1994; imports dropped 26.7% to 657 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan (the biggest consumer of Canadian coal) rose 12.9% to 1 518 kilotonnes during the same period. Sales to fewer markets caused the decline in exports. For January to November 1995, year-to-date exports totalled 30 620 kilotonnes, 6.8% above the previous year.

Coke production in November decreased to 264 kilotonnes, down 11.9% from November 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 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 André Lefebvre (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation service bulletin
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $11/$105; United States: US$13/US$126; other countries: US$15/US$147).

Focus on culture, Winter 1995
Catalogue number 87-004-XPB
(Canada: $8/$26; United States: US$10/US$32; other countries: US$12/US$37).

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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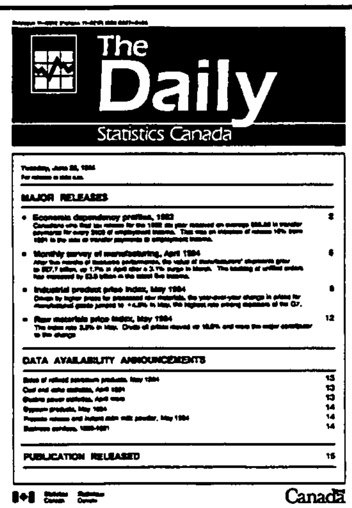
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RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY, 1996

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**Business conditions survey: Manufacturing industries**	January 1996
1	**Grain stocks**	December 31, 1995
5	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	November 1995
5	**Farm input price index**	Fourth quarter 1995
5	**Building permits**	December 1995
6	**Estimates of labour income**	November 1995
8	**Marine shipping**	Third quarter 1995
8	**Help-wanted index**	January 1996
9	**Labour force survey**	January 1996
9	**New housing price index**	December 1995
12	**New motor vehicle sales**	December 1995
13	**Cancer statistics**	1996
15	**Consumer price index**	January 1996
15	**Composite index**	January 1996
16	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	December 1995
16	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	December 1995
21	**Retail trade**	December 1995
22	**Canadian economic observer**	February 1996
22	**Financial statistics for enterprises**	Fourth quarter 1995
22	**Wholesale trade**	December 1995
23	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	December 1995
23	**Farm cash receipts**	Fourth quarter 1995
26	**Employment, earnings and hours**	December 1995
26	**Characteristics of international travellers**	Third quarter 1995
27	**Industrial product price index**	January 1996
27	**Raw materials price index**	January 1996
28	**Private and public investment**	1994 (actual), 1995 (preliminary) and 1996 (intentions)
28	**International travel account**	Fourth quarter 1995
28	**Unemployment insurance**	December 1995
29	**National economic and financial accounts**	Fourth quarter 1995
29	**Balance of international payments**	Fourth quarter 1995
29	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	December 1995
29	**Release dates**	March 1996

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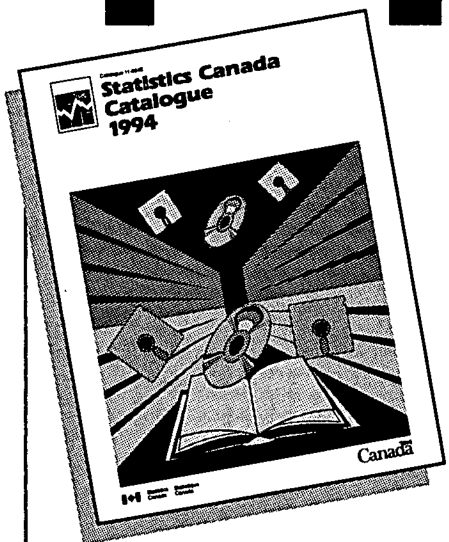

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