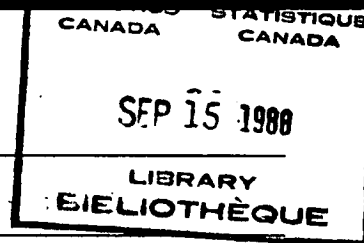


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 15, 1988



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Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1988

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- Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries edged up 0.2% from the preceding quarter.

Impaired Driving Offences, 1974-1987

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- The number of persons charged in 1987 with impaired driving offences was at an all-time low (128,055) since data collection began in 1974.

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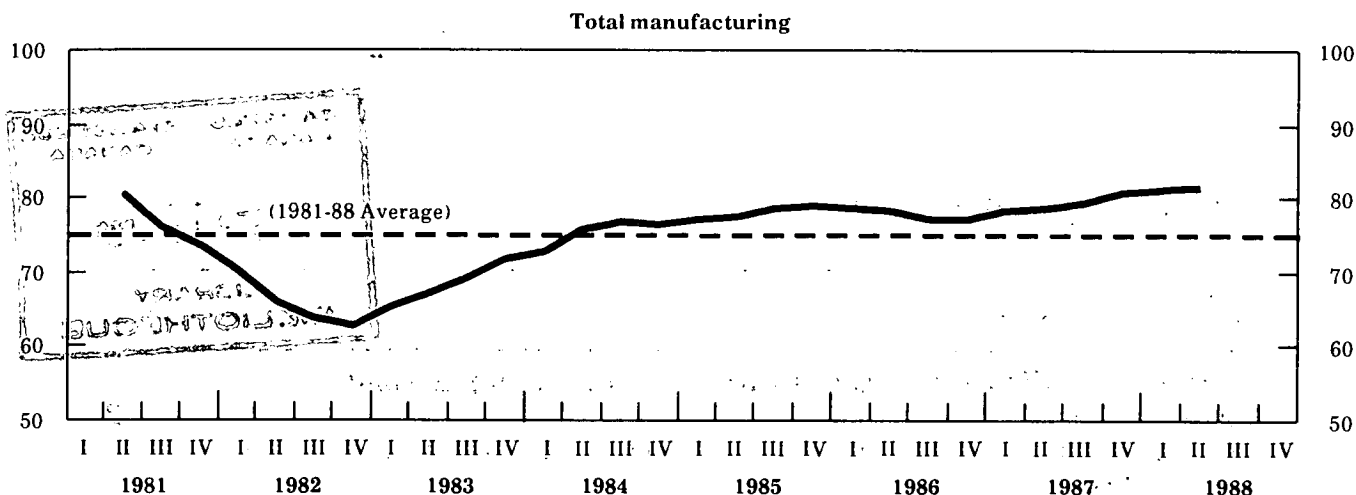
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Major Releases

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1988



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Second Quarter 1988

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries edged up 0.2% to 81.5% in the second quarter of 1988 from 81.3% in the preceding quarter. A comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows that the rate recorded in this quarter is the highest during the period.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries increased by 0.9% in the second quarter of 1988 to 78.9% from 78.2% in the first quarter. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates decreased 0.5% to 84.3%.

- Industries showing notable increases in capacity utilization were: tobacco products (8.4%); transportation equipment manufacturers, reflecting higher exports (5.0%); primary metal industries, also with higher exports (3.1%); printing, publishing and allied industries (2.2%); wood industries (1.4%); and petroleum and coal industries (1.2%).

- For 1988 to date, personal expenditures on consumer semi-durable goods have shown little growth. This weakness in consumer spending is affecting semi-durable goods manufacturers and their suppliers. Capacity utilization in the leather products industries decreased 1.7%; both primary textiles and clothing decreased 1.8%; and textile products decreased 2.9%.
- Following a levelling off in the growth of construction activity, the non-metallic mineral products industries' rate of capacity utilization dropped 1.5% while the fabricated metal products industries' rate was 2.5% lower.
- While expenditures on fixed assets have increased throughout the economy, so have imports of machinery and equipment, leaving the machinery industries showing a decrease of 1.1%.
- Other industries reporting notable decreases were: furniture and fixtures (-3.1%) and paper and allied products (-2.0%).

(continued on page 3)

Note for Users

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are estimates and not operating ratios based on either engineering measures – such as productive machine hours – or survey results. In addition, it should be noted that the indexes are preliminary and could be revised as final statistics on production, investment and prices become available.

Given the many conceptual and measurement problems surrounding the notion of capacity utilization, the rates shown here are indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. The indicated level is only a statistical approximation

and should be viewed as such. For example, a rate close to 100% indicates a high level of capital utilization which is considered a peak for the period observed. A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing (31-003, \$10/\$40) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

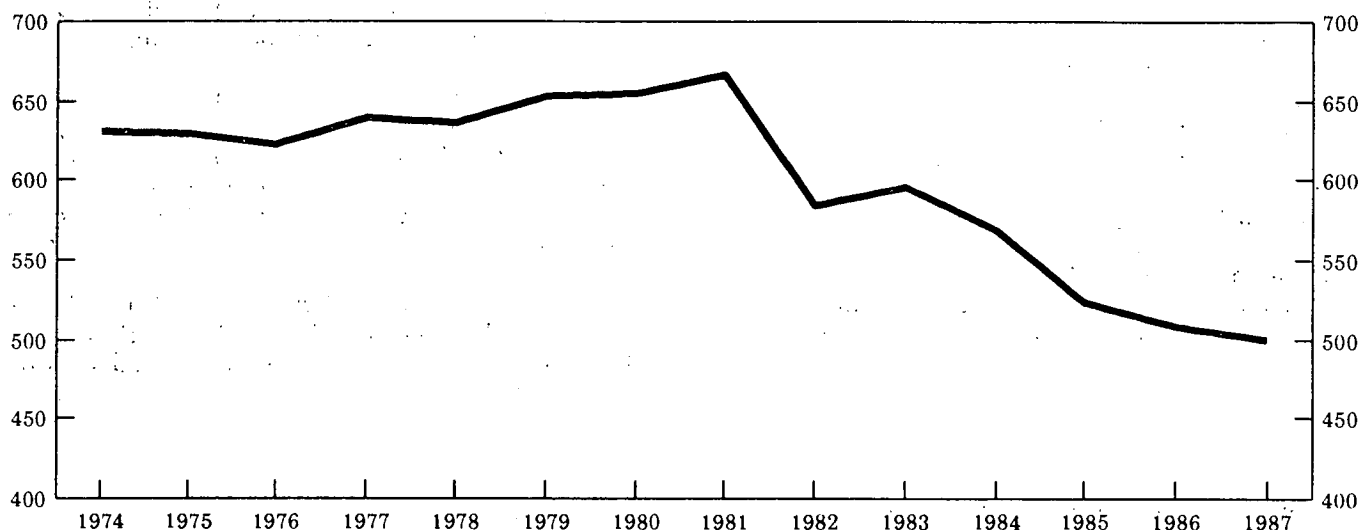
For more detailed information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Second Quarter 1988 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	II 1988	QII 88/ QI 88	I 1988	QI 88/ QIV 87	IV 1987	QIV 87/ QIII 87	III 1987
Total Manufacturing	81.5	0.2	81.3	0.5	80.9	1.9	79.4
Durable Manufacturing Industries	78.9	0.9	78.2	0.0	78.2	3.7	75.4
Wood Industries	94.2	1.4	92.9	-7.1	100.0	0.3	99.7
Furniture and Fixture	74.5	-3.1	76.9	0.3	76.7	2.3	75.0
Primary Metal	80.7	3.1	78.3	0.6	77.8	5.0	74.1
Fabricated Metal Products	77.7	-2.5	79.7	0.4	79.4	2.5	77.5
Machinery	63.6	-1.1	64.3	1.9	63.1	7.3	58.8
Transportation Equipment	65.1	5.0	62.0	0.5	61.7	4.4	59.1
Electrical and Electronic Products	100.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	96.2	5.0	91.6
Non-metallic Mineral Products	79.9	-1.5	81.1	0.2	80.9	3.2	78.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	71.2	0.0	71.2	-4.3	74.4	0.1	74.3
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	84.3	-0.5	84.7	1.0	83.9	0.1	83.8
Food	81.7	0.4	81.4	1.4	80.3	-1.1	81.2
Beverage	61.9	0.3	61.7	1.0	61.1	0.5	60.8
Tobacco Products	50.2	8.4	46.3	-1.1	46.8	-4.9	49.2
Rubber Products	75.2	0.1	75.1	-3.6	77.9	-1.3	78.9
Plastics Products	97.7	-0.2	97.9	-0.8	98.7	2.6	96.2
Leather and Allied Products	82.9	-1.7	84.3	-0.9	85.1	-1.3	86.2
Primary Textile	96.6	-1.8	98.4	-1.6	100.0	4.4	95.8
Textile Products	95.7	-2.9	98.6	-1.4	100.0	3.6	96.5
Clothing	96.3	-1.8	98.1	2.7	95.5	-4.5	100.0
Paper and Allied Products	90.9	-2.0	92.8	2.9	90.2	0.0	90.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	97.8	2.2	95.7	-0.4	96.1	1.5	94.7
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	75.9	1.2	75.0	3.9	72.2	-1.0	72.9
Chemicals and Chemical Products	70.8	-0.8	71.4	0.3	71.2	1.3	70.3

Persons Charged with Impaired Driving Offences¹, Rates per 100,000 Population², Canada, 1974-1987



¹ Includes "driving while impaired" and "failing or refusing to provide a breath sample" for the period 1974-1985. Includes "impaired operation of a motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft (causing death, causing bodily harm or impaired operation or over 80 mgs)" and "failing or refusing to provide a breath sample or blood sample" for 1986 and 1987.

² Population figures for census years represent census population figures. Figures for 1987 are preliminary postcensal estimates. All others are final intercensal estimates.

**Impaired Driving Offences
1974-1987**

The number of persons charged by police in Canada with impaired driving offences in 1987 reached an all-time low since data collection began in 1974.

A total of 128,055 persons were charged in 1987 for a rate of 500 per 100,000 population. This is a decrease of 1.6% from the 1986 rate of 508 and a drop of 25% from the 1981 high of 666.

The 1987 figure represents the fourth consecutive annual decrease in impaired driving offences.

Highlights

- Five of the 10 provinces and both territories reported increases in the rate of persons charged between 1986 and 1987. The highest increase was in the Yukon where the rate climbed by 29%.

- A 20% rise was recorded between 1986 and 1987 in Newfoundland, while increases in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories were much smaller at 4% or less.
- The remaining provinces recorded decreases in the rate between 1986 and 1987, ranging from a drop of 15% in Manitoba to less than 2% in Alberta and British Columbia.
- The 1987 rates for Ontario and British Columbia represent the lowest since 1974.
- The highest rates of persons charged with impaired driving offences in 1987 were found in the Yukon (2,292) and the Northwest Territories (1,040), followed by Alberta (830) and Saskatchewan (821). Quebec (397) and Ontario (412) had the lowest rates. (Since the start

(continued on page 5)

of data collection, the territories consistently have had the highest rates of impaired driving offences while Quebec and Ontario have had the lowest.)

- Among major metropolitan areas, Fredericton (1,061), St. John's (835) and Edmonton (814) had the highest rates of impaired driving in 1987. Victoria (233), Toronto (241) and Montreal (242) had the lowest rates.

1981-87 Period

- A downward trend between 1981 and 1987 occurred in all provinces and territories except the Yukon. The rate in the Yukon increased by 12% over this seven-year period.

- Rates in all other jurisdictions showed decreases between 1981 and 1987, ranging from 6% in New Brunswick to 31% in Prince Edward Island and 46% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: table 00140103.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 4, *Impaired Driving Offences, 1974-1987* (85-002, \$3/\$15) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-6643) or Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Persons Charged with Impaired Driving Offences¹, Rates per 100,000 Population², Canada and the Provinces, 1981-1987

Province	Rate of persons charged							% change 1986-87	% change 1981-87	1987 Population in thousands
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987			
Newfoundland	715	564	578	505	509	449	538	19.8	-24.8	568.2
Prince Edward Island	1,111	921	1,105	1,042	929	735	765	4.1	-31.1	127.3
Nova Scotia	751	773	728	649	626	574	577	0.5	-23.2	878.9
New Brunswick	703	626	691	651	684	742	659	-11.2	-6.2	712.3
Quebec	462	355	382	332	342	385	397	3.1	-14.1	6,592.6
Ontario	542	510	499	517	449	428	412	-3.7	-24.0	9,270.7
Manitoba	700	594	666	588	615	705	600	-14.9	-14.3	1,079.0
Saskatchewan	1,136	1,045	1,059	963	798	800	821	2.6	-27.7	1,014.0
Alberta	1,101	974	1,034	1,065	935	837	830	-0.8	-24.6	2,380.4
British Columbia	910	751	733	639	592	498	489	-1.8	-46.3	2,925.7
Yukon	2,044	1,654	1,987	2,370	2,058	1,775	2,292	29.1	12.1	24.4
Northwest Territories	1,454	1,287	1,208	1,238	1,158	1,025	1,040	1.5	-28.5	51.7
Canada	666	583	596	569	523	508	500	-1.6	-24.9	25,625.1

¹ Impaired driving offences include both "driving while impaired" and "failing or refusing to provide a breath sample" for the period 1981-1985. For 1986 and 1987, impaired driving offences include "impaired operation of motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft (causing death, causing bodily harm or impaired operation or over 80 mgs.)" and "failing or refusing to provide a breath sample or blood sample".

² Population figures for 1982-1985 represent final intercensal estimates. Figures for 1981 and 1986 are census population figures, while 1987 figures represent preliminary postcensal estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

August 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5,463,129,000 cigarettes in August 1988, a 37.9% increase from the 3,960,599,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to August 1988 totalled 35,672,874,000 cigarettes, up from 35,089,844,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in August 1988 totalled 4,926,702,000 cigarettes, an increase of 10.3% over the 1987 amount of 4,466,654,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 33,473,725,000 cigarettes, down 0.2% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 33,529,480,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The August 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

July 1988

In July 1988, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 077 tonnes, an increase of 18.1% compared to July 1987. The July 1988 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 9 946 tonnes, a decrease of 9.1% compared to July 1987.

An estimated 694 930 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1988, an increase of 2.8% over June 1987. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1988 to 3 858 461 kilolitres, an increase of 3.3% over the January-June period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1988 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release October 3. See "How to Order Publications". For more detailed information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 10, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 10, 1988 totalled 235 730 tonnes, a decrease of 0.2% from the preceding week's total of 236 305 tonnes and down 15.9% from the year-earlier level of 280 300 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 10 217 879 tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from 10 176 831 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

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

Soft Drinks

August 1988

Data on soft drinks for August 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, \$2.50/\$25) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

July 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in July 1988 totalled 44 797 tonnes, a decrease of 19.5% from the 55 642 tonnes produced in June 1988. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 349 288 tonnes, an increase of 5.8% from the corresponding 1987 figure of 330 210 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 453 tonnes in July 1988, down from the 10 371 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 66 679 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 54 207 tonnes in 1987.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 7 031 tonnes in July 1988 from 5 948 tonnes in June 1988. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 43 545 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 37 233 tonnes in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The July 1988 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.



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The Daily, September 15, 1988

Publications Released

Births and Deaths, 1986.

Catalogue number 84-204

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

Consumer Price Index, August 1988.

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

To be released Friday, September 16th at 7:am.

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 4, Impaired Driving in Canada, 1974-1987.

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$3/\$15; Other Countries: \$4/\$20).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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