Industrial Production

Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates indicate that industrial production fell 2.8% in June 1982. Output declines from the preceding month were recorded for mining (-9.3%), manufacturing (-1.5%) and electric power, gas and water utilities (-5.8%).

The index of industrial production (1971=100) dropped to 121.4 in June from 124.9, following an increase of 1.7% in May.

For further information, order the June 1982 issue of Gross Domestic Product by Industry (161-005, $3.50), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S8.

International Travel Account

Preliminary estimates for the second quarter of 1982 show that Canada's international travel account deficit widened to $283 million from $222 million in the 1981 quarter. The rise in the total deficit was due to a deterioration in the travel balance with the United States as the account with other countries remained almost stable.

In the first six months of 1982, estimated receipts from U.S. visitors amounted to $361 million (compared to $298 million in the 1981 period), while those from visitors from other countries increased by 6.3% to $508 million ($478 million in 1981). Payments by Canadians travelling to the U.S. advanced to $1,982 million from $1,775 million, while payments to all other countries totalled $660 million versus $832 million in 1981. The resulting deficit on the travel account was $1,373 million in the first half of 1982, 11.5% higher than last year's deficit of $1,231 million.

For further information, order the April-June 1982 issue of Travel Between Canada and Other Countries (161-001, $1.75/$7), or contact Paul Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S8.

Finance Leasing in Canada

The net value of lease receivables outstanding in 1981 was $4,286,474,000, up from $3,791,079,000 in 1980. Net value of leases written during the year was $3,777,147,000, down from $4,231,313,000 in 1980.

For additional information, contact the Financial Institutions Section (613-995-9771), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S8.
Petroleum/Natural Gas

Canadian production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbons in May 1982 totalled 6 076 000 cubic metres, down 9.2% from 6 614 900 cubic metres a year earlier.

Net new production of natural gas amounted to 7 336.3 million cubic metres in May 1981.

For further information, order the May 1982 issue of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production (56-006, $2.50/$25), or contact R. Godin (613-996-3313), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Energy Statistics

Canadian coal production in June 1982 was up by 578 kilotonnes (KT) from a year earlier. Imports during the month were 2 284 KT, an increase of 1 557 KT over the analogously low level of the previous year.

Crude oil production was higher in June, due to increased exports and the need to replace refinery inventories which had declined during the April-May period. Production of refined petroleum products in June was 14% lower than a year earlier, reflecting the continuing slowdown in the economy and conservation measures.

Electricity production was down from the preceding June, the decline due in part to decreased exports and the slowdown in the economy (many industrial plants are operating at reduced capacity or are temporarily closed).

For further information, order the June 1982 issues of the following Statistics Canada publications:

- Coal and Coke Statistics (45-002, $2.50/$25)
- Railway Operating Statistics

Railway Operating Statistics

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net income from operations of $1.8 billion in February 1982. Operating revenues of $473.6 million were up 4.5% from the 1981 figure.

Revenue passenger-kilometres were down by 6.6% in February 1982; revenue passenger-kilometres increased 11.3%, and passenger-kilometres 12.8%. Average revenue per passenger-kilometre of freight was 2,171 cents. Revenue passenger-kilometres decreased by 12.7% from February 1981 to 152.1 million.

For further information, order the February 1982 issue of Railway Operating Statistics (52-003, $2.50/$25), or contact J. Bustros (613-995-1976).

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, 1981

Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product at factor cost in 1981 amounted to $304,151 million, up 12.3% from $270,942 million (revised) in 1980.

Tables providing the industrial distribution of gross domestic product and its main components for the years 1978-1981 are available from the Gross National Product Division (613-995-0601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The data are also available on CANSIM.

For further information, order the July 1982 issue of Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (32-022, $1.50/$15), or contact L. Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cigarette Production

Canadian production of cigarettes in July 1982 totalled 2.0 billion, down from 3.2 billion a year earlier.

Production of cigars declined to 8.9 million in the latest month from 11.5 million in July 1981.

For further information, order the July 1982 issue of Crime Statistics (35-002, $2.50/$25), or contact L. Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Crime Statistics

In 1981 the actual number of Criminal Code offences reported through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program increased by 6.0% to 2,168,226 from 2,045,399 in 1980. Canada's crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 of the total estimated population) increased to 8,963 from 8,553 in 1980.

Property crimes rose by 34.4% over the five-year period from 1977 to 1981. This was largely due to increases in theft of vehicles (up 37.8%) and breaking and entering (up 35.7%); these offences accounted for 88.6% of total property crimes in 1981. In 1981, one breaking and entering offence was reported for every 39 occupied dwellings in Canada.

Nationally, violent crimes totalled 136,719 offences or 6.3% of all Criminal Code offences in 1981. This figure represents a 17.1% increase in violent crime offences from 1977 to 1981. Within this category, assaults (not indecent) — which accounted for 88.6% of total crimes of violence in 1981 — rose by 3.4% to 121,077 in 1981 from 103,931 in the preceding year. Robbery offences recorded a 7.0% increase between 1980 and 1981.

In 1981, 75,104 actual drug offences were reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Cannabis offences constituted the vast majority within this category, largely due to increases in theft of vehicles (up 37.8%) and breaking and entering (up 35.7%); these offences accounted for 88.6% of total property crimes in 1981. In 1981, one breaking and entering offence was reported for every 39 occupied dwellings in Canada.


Additional inquiries on these releases should be addressed to L. Douglas Brown (613-995-0855), chief, Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Further information will be contained in the

Canada publication Coal and Coke Statistics

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Population and Housing Profiles, 1981 Census of Canada

All Census Subdivisions (Cities, Towns, Villages, etc.)

Now available is a compendium of the most frequently used characteristics collected on a 100% basis, for all census subdivisions in Canada, packaged in a series of 12 provincial bulletins. Included is information on population density, age and sex, marital status, mother tongue, structural type and tenure of dwellings, household size, and families by structure (husband-wife or lone-parent), composition (number and age groups of children at home), and status (family or non-family persons).

These are non-catalogued products identified as E559 (Newfoundland), E560 (New Brunswick), E561 (Nova Scotia), E562 (Prince Edward Island), E563 (Quebec), E564 (Ontario), E565 (Manitoba), E566 (Saskatchewan), E567 (Alberta), E568 (British Columbia), E569 (Northwest Territories) and E570 (Yukon). In addition, a catalogued profile series will be available over the coming months showing the same data for Federal Electoral Districts (95-901), Census Divisions (95-902), Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations with Components (95-903) and Census Subdivisions of 5,000 Population and Over (95-904).

To obtain copies or for further information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre, or Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
Current Economic Analysis

Partial data for the second quarter of 1982 indicate that there will be a further large decline in aggregate output. This follows a substantial drop in output in the first quarter, when real GNP fell 2.0% and RDP declined 1.5%. The second quarter reduction was concentrated in business fixed investment and inventories, both of which appear to have declined at a slightly faster pace than in the first quarter. Residential construction also slumped sharply in the second quarter, as housing starts have tumbled again to low levels. Consumer demand appears to have declined slightly, despite a gain early in the quarter, due to a strengthening of demand for automobiles. The balance of trade in durable goods, however, added to the sharp erosion of corporate profitability which has marked the current recession.

The estimates of economy-wide price inflation as measured by the implicit price index for GNP should slow substantially from the 2.7% increase recorded in the first quarter. This slowdown reflects a decline in prices in particularly depressed sectors of the economy, such as construction and natural resource exports. Industrial selling prices generally rose at moderate rates as the ISPI rose 1.9% in the quarter, and firms liquidated stocks at an annual rate exceeding last quarter’s $2.2 billion decline. Consumer prices continued to rise rapidly, however, as the CPI rose 3.1% in the quarter. A sharp upturn in food prices and higher sales taxes and energy prices led to this increase. Wages and salaries lagged significantly behind the increase in consumer prices, as the growth in average earnings slowed and employment continued an unbroken monthly decline dating back to last September. An increase in strike activity and a noticeable substitution of part-time for full-time employment in recent months have served to accentuate the weakness in labour income.

Real Domestic Product edged down by 0.1% in May after a 0.7% decline in April. The slowing in the rate of descent originated in a 1.7% upturn in manufacturing output, driven by a substantial gain in export-oriented industries such as motor vehicles. Accentuated weakness was evident in most sectors of the economy, notably industries dependent on business investment and natural resources. The percentage of industries with rising output fell to a cyclical low of 31.5%, compared to trough levels of about 35% in prior recessions.

- Retail sales rose 11.1% in volume in May. Personal expenditure on goods and services, however, is likely to decrease slightly in the second quarter, as retail sales declined sharply in June and as consumption of energy and services was weak.

- Employment declined by 0.6% in June as demand for labour was cut back in all sectors, especially manufacturing and primary industries. A further cutback in July of 0.3% and renewed growth in the labour force pushed the unemployment rate up to 11.6%.

- Housing starts remained at low levels in June (114,000 units at annual rates) and July (111,000), and the leading indicators suggest that the weakening trend will continue in the short-run. The retraction of housing starts was reflected in a substantial decline in work-in-place in the second quarter. New house prices declined for the fifth consecutive month in June, down 0.4%, in response to this slide in demand.

- Business investment in plant and equipment appears to have declined sharply in the second quarter. The decline is reflected in the downward revision to investment intentions in the mid-year survey of Private and Public Investment. The level of investment intentions now indicates a current dollar gain of 3.6% in 1982.

- The upward trend of the nominal merchandise trade balance continued in June, rising to $1,975 million as exports rose 4.3% while imports declined 4.4%. The recovery of export demand continued to be most evident for automotive products destined for the United States. The $1,104 million improvement in the second quarter trade surplus is even more marked in real terms, as the terms of trade declined substantially due to sharply declining prices for merchandise exports.

Manufacturing Activity

Preliminary estimates show the value of new orders received in Canadian manufacturing industries rose 2.2% in June 1982 to $15,456.5 million, seasonally adjusted, from $15,119.2 million (revised) in May, but was still 5.9% below the year-earlier level of $16,430.4 million. In durable goods industries, new orders rose 4.6% to $6,446.1 million from $6,165.5 million, reflecting a large increase in transportation equipment industries. New orders in non-durable goods industries at $9,010.4 million were 0.6% higher than the revised May estimate of $8,953.7 million.

The seasonally adjusted preliminary estimate of the value of manufacturers’ shipments in June was $15,506.9 million, up 1.0% from $15,356.1 million (revised) in May. Shipments of durable goods industries increased 2.3% to $6,495.0 million from $6,351.2 million in May with the transportation equipment industries group – where the value of motor vehicles shipped was up sharply — showing a 6.2% increase. Shipments of non-durable goods industries rose 0.1% to $9,011.9 million from $9,004.9 million.

The backlog of unfilled orders for June 1982 was $17,426.0 million, seasonally adjusted, down 0.3% from the revised value of $17,476.4 million a month earlier.

Despite a small accumulation in finished products on hand, declining levels of raw materials and goods in process lowered the seasonally adjusted estimate of manufacturers’ inventories owned 0.4% to $33,323.5 million in June from $33,457.1 million in May. This marked the third consecutive month in which inventories have declined, and they were at their lowest level since November 1981. The overall value of total inventory held also declined 0.4% to $34,918.4 million at June 30.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of June was 2.151, down from 2.181 (revised) in May. The June level was significantly lower than the peak 2.271 reached in April 1982 and was the lowest point for this ratio since November 1981, when it stood at 2.131. The ratio of finished products inventory to shipments at 0.751 was unchanged from May.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers’ shipments in June 1982 were estimated at $16,689.4 million. Cumulative shipments for the first six months of 1982 totalled $92,266.5 million, down 2.4% from the corresponding 1981 estimate of $94,530.9 million.

For further information, order the June 1982 issue of Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (31-001, $3.50/$35), or contact H.D. Wightman (613-996-7008).

Share of Canadian New Car Market Held by Overseas Manufacturers

[Graph showing share of Canadian new car market held by overseas manufacturers from 1977 to 1982.]

Source: Statistics Canada, New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007)
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