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Weekly Bulletin

October 30, 1981

Unemployment Insurance

Some \$313 million was paid to unemployment insurance claimants in August 1981, up 5% from July and an increase of a like amount from August 1980. For January to August 1981, payments reached \$3,292 million, up 6% from the same period in 1980. The average weekly benefit rose 8% for the year to date to \$129.29 from \$120.01.

Claimants qualifying for unemployment insurance benefits for the week ended August 15 totalled 580,000, an increase of 5% from the previous month but 5% fewer than in August 1980. Thirty-one percent of the beneficiaries were under 25 years of age, 48% were between 25 and 44 years and 21% were 45 years or older. About 52% of the beneficiaries were females compared to 48% a year earlier.

Claimants filed 184,000 applications for benefits in August, down 24% from the previous month. (A decrease in claims usually occurs in August; last year, between July and August, a drop of 21% was recorded.) Compared with August 1980, claims rose by 2%. For the first eight months of 1981, claims totalled 1,678,000, down 4% from the same period in 1980.

For further information, order the July-September 1981 issue of *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, \$6/\$24), or contact George Fincham (613-995-8445), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Average Weekly Earnings

First estimates show that average weekly earnings in Canadian industry totalled \$354.97 in July 1981, an increase of 11.7% from \$317.83 a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings were highest in British Columbia (\$405.06), followed by Alberta (\$391.75), Quebec (\$350.74), Ontario (\$347.96), Saskatchewan (\$341.64), Newfoundland (\$325.23), Manitoba (\$317.25), New Brunswick (\$310.31), Nova Scotia (\$296.56) and Prince Edward Island (\$250.01).

By industry division, average weekly earnings in July were as follows: construction, \$521.77; mining (including milling), \$519.87; forestry, \$425.49; transportation, communication and other utilities, \$420.02; manufacturing, \$380.78; finance, insurance and real estate, \$358.91; trade, \$265.97; and service, \$239.47.

For further information, order the July 1981 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$4/\$40).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	July*	354.97p	355.86p	11.7
Labour Income (\$ million)	July	15,491.8p	15,769.7p	13.9
Persons with Jobs (million)	Sept.	11.03	11.48	2.1
Unemployed	Sept.	891,000	790,000	16.5

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Aug.	2,983.1	2,984.7	15.9
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	July	32,085.2p	32,184.8r	14.3
Wholesale (\$ million)	May	17,091.0	16,923.1	...

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	July	15,291.2p	16,944.7r	17.2
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	July	19,870.3p	19,848.6r	6.1

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Sept.	242.4	240.6	12.5
Non-food Component (CPI)	Sept.	224.9	222.6	13.5
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Aug.	135.0	135.2	12.7
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	June	273.3p	273.3p	9.3
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Aug.	275.2p	273.8r	10.3

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	July	1,603.0p	10,565.3p	32.3
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Sept.*	13,272	110,536	26.1

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	July	2,871.2	22,937.1	12.1
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	July	28.4	219.3	3.4
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	July	7,187.1	56,997.0	-1.4
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Aug.	8.7p	70.0p	-7.6

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Aug.	5,981p	54,844p	12.3
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Aug.	5,679p	51,919p	15.7

PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Sept.*	970.7	11,623.2	-1.0
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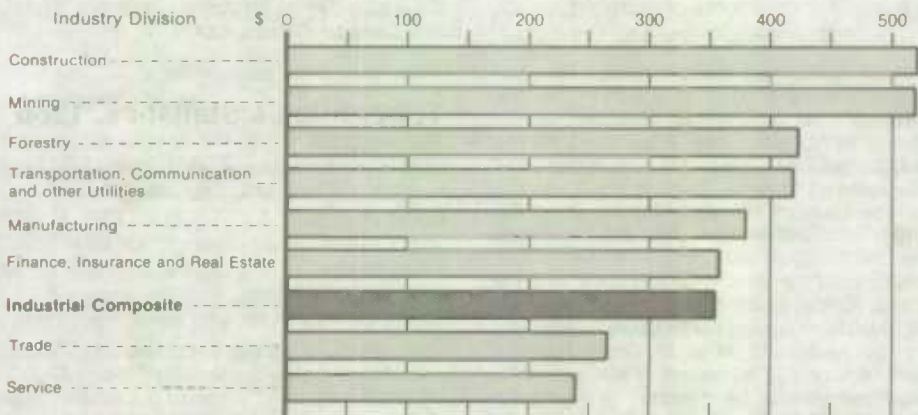
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Aug.	786.5	5,898.9	11.6
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	July	15,269.6p	108,452.8p	15.8
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Aug.	851.9	8,376.4	7.6
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Aug.	7,785.2p	60,264.8p	14.4
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	May	9,701.6p	44,570.1p	...

Statistics are not seasonally adjusted. p - preliminary. r - revised. * - new this week.

Average Weekly Earnings in Canadian Industry

July 1981*



Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002)

* First Estimates

Manufacturers' Shipments

In 1979, Canadian manufacturers shipped \$72 billion of their goods outside the province of manufacture, \$38 billion of this to other parts of Canada and \$34 billion to other countries. Approximately \$73 billion was shipped to destinations within the province of origin.

Of all shipments for which a destination was reported for 1979, 50% were within the province of manufacture, 26% to other parts of Canada and 24% to other countries. The corresponding percentages in 1974 were 52% within the province of origin, 27% to other parts of Canada and 21% to other countries. The overall pattern for shipments to Canadian destinations has not changed. In 1979, 66% of such shipments were within the province of origin and 34% to other parts of Canada, the same as in 1974.

In Canada's largest manufacturing province, Ontario, 51.8% of shipments were shipped within the province, 24.3% to the rest of Canada and 23.9% to other countries. In Quebec, intraprovincial movements accounted for 51.8%, interprovincial shipments for 28.5% and exports for 19.7%.

In the Atlantic provinces, 47.5% of shipments stayed within the region, 20.6% went to other parts of Canada and 31.9% to other countries.

Exports were an important factor in British Columbia, where 43.1% of shipments went to a first destination outside Canada. British Columbia sent 14.8% of shipments to other parts of Canada and 42.1% to first destinations within the province.

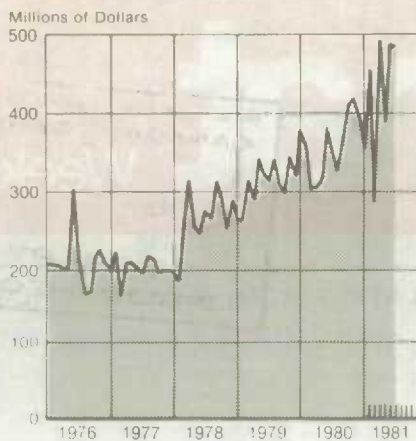
In the Prairie provinces (includes data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories), 64.4% of allocated shipments were internal, 25.1% to other provinces, and only 10.5% to first destinations beyond Canada's borders.

An important economic consideration makes for understatement of the dependence of provinces on markets outside their borders. Plants supplying materials or parts to industries in their own province which ship to other provinces or countries, depend ultimately on the same external markets even their own shipments are within the province. This contributes to the high internal shipments of more industrialized provinces like Ontario and Quebec.

These figures are the preliminary result of tabulations of a special question on the destination of shipments included in the Census of Manufactures. A summary for the total of all manufacturing industries was presented in tabular form in the Statistics Canada Daily of Monday, October 26, 1981. Origin and destination data for individual manufacturing industries and for major groups will be available upon request in a few weeks; their availability will be announced in the Statistics Canada Daily. Complete results will be published later in Destination of Manufacturers' Shipments, 1979 (31-530). Enquiries should be directed to K. Young (613-992-9654), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Commercial Building Permits Issued in Canada

(Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Statistics Canada, Building Permits (64-001)

Police Administration

Police administration statistics for 1980 show little overall change from the previous two years. Although the actual number of full-time police personnel increased to 66,687 in 1980 from 65,547 in 1978, the rate of full-time police officers per 1,000 population remained constant at 2.2 over this period. As expected, given the sparse population and the large geographic area, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories had the highest number of police officers for every 1,000 people (4.9 in 1980). The Atlantic provinces had the lowest rates, while Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan were consistently above the Canadian figure over the three-year span.

Municipal police forces accounted for more than one-half (35,742) of all police personnel in 1980, while the RCMP numbered 18,978, the Quebec Police Force 5,582, the Ontario Provincial Police 5,247, and the remaining 1,138 were distributed among the Canadian National Railway police, the Canadian Pacific Railway police and the National Harbours Board police.

For further information, order Vol. 1, No. 1 of the new Juristat Service Bulletin (85-002), or contact L. Douglas Brown (613-995-0711), Program Chief, Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Tuberculosis Statistics, 1980

Tuberculosis incidence of new active and reactivated cases in 1980 totalled 2,841, up from 2,797 in 1979. The rate per 100,000 population rose to 11.9 from 11.8. Out of 2,841 tuberculosis cases reported in 1980, there were 1,085 cases in immigrants residing in Canada. In 1979, out of 2,797 tuberculosis cases, 910 were immigrants.

Pending publication of Tuberculosis Statistics: Morbidity and Mortality, 1980 (82-212, \$4.50), advance information is available from A. Bourdon (613-995-9411), Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5.

Building Permits

Sharp drops in both the residential and non-residential sectors caused the total value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities to decline 23.3% to a seasonally adjusted level of \$1,297.3 million in August 1981 from a revised \$1,691.7 million in July. The figure represented the lowest level of building permits activity since the August 1980 total of \$1,203.1 million.

The value of residential permits issued fell 28.3 in August to \$597.1 million, seasonally adjusted, from \$833.0 million in July, reflecting decreases for single-detached homes to 5,194 from 5,885 and for multiple units to 6,734 from 9,934. Weakness was most notable in the Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver areas. The August performance indicates that housing starts could drop to an annual level of 130,000 to 140,000 in coming months from about 197,000 in the January-September period.

Non-residential projects authorized in August had a total value of \$700.2 million, seasonally adjusted, down 18.5% from \$858.7 million in July. Permits activity remained strong in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton, but softened in most other metropolitan areas. By category, the value of commercial projects decreased 19.6% to \$385.7 million from \$479.9 million; publicly-initiated projects dropped 28.9% to \$154.5 million from \$217.3 million; and industrial projects at \$160.0 million were little changed from \$161.5 million in July.

For further information, order the August 1981 issue of Building Permits (64-001, \$3.50/\$35), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z7.

Export/Import Indexes

Domestic export prices (on a fixed weight basis) decreased 0.2% in August 1981, continuing the trend to smaller price changes observed since March of this year.

Import price increases accelerated from an average monthly increase of 0.3% for March to June 1981, to an increase of 1% a month in July and August.

The current-weighted index (deflator) increased 2% for exports and 5.4% for imports; increased volumes of highly priced energy products contributed to the rises.

Seasonally adjusted domestic export volume was down 2% in August and import volume decreased 8.2%. This marked the second consecutive month of declining export and import volumes, following substantial increases in June.

For further information, order the September 1981 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, \$3/\$30), or contact Leslie Viczian (613-995-6115), Head, International Trade Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Inter-corporate Ownership

Released this week is the new edition of *Inter-corporate Ownership, 1980* which contains a completely new section on non-resident ownership.

The publication, with more than 2,000 pages, tracks the ownership of the largest 60,000 Canadian corporations and covers every major takeover or other substantial change up to the end of 1980. Ultimate control is determined through a study of holdings by individual and corporate shareholders, the effects of options, insider holdings, convertible shares and interlocking directorships.

The new section on non-resident ownership summarizes the percentage distribution of both direct and ultimate non-resident ownership for each foreign country. An alphabetical list of all foreign-controlled corporations takes in even those without inter-corporate ownership.

Inclusion of a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and provincial residence for each active Canadian corporation permits study by industrial sector.

The information collected is based primarily on non-confidential returns filed by 120,000 Canadian corporations under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA).

Some findings of *Inter-corporate Ownership* are:

- One of every three corporations in Canada reporting under CALURA is owned directly or indirectly by foreign interests;
- Twenty-two thousand firms have direct foreign ownership; however, when ultimate ownership is considered, the number rises to 39,000;
- Of the companies with at least 5% foreign ownership, American interests control almost one-half, or 10,000 corporations; the United Kingdom 2,300; West Germany 1,100; and the U.S.S.R. controls 11 corporations.

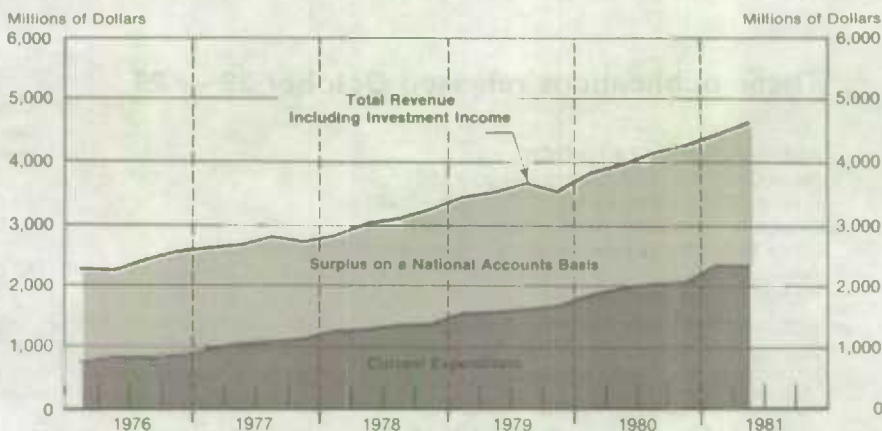
For further information, order *Inter-corporate Ownership* (61-517, Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$42), or contact Ross Vani (613-995-9804), Corporations Section, Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Subdivision, Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gross Domestic Product

Estimates have been prepared for gross output, intermediate inputs and gross domestic product by industry in current prices on an annual basis for the period 1971 to 1979 and in constant (1971) prices to 1980. The series have been revised for the entire period. Constant price estimates of gross domestic product by industry on a

Canada Pension Plan

(Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001)

monthly and quarterly basis for the period 1971 to date have also been revised, reflecting the incorporation of these annual levels, the introduction of new methodologies in some cases, and the use of revised seasonal factors.

Additional analytical detail is provided by the aggregations of the industry estimates according to demand category (for example, consumer goods and services, capital formation and intermediate inputs). Forthcoming *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* publications (catalogue numbers 61-005 and 61-213) will contain a description of the industry groupings. As well, the annual publication (61-213) will contain information on concepts and methodologies and a description of statistical revisions.

It may be noted that the statistical revisions to the annual constant price Gross Domestic Product estimates are within 0.5 percentage points of previously released year-to-year percentage changes.

For further information, contact C. Hebert (613-995-0579) or M. Galea (613-995-0581), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Key Economic Series

Key Economic Series data for November are expected to be released according to the following schedule. Under certain circumstances peculiar to each series, the release date might be changed.

November 4: Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, September 1981;

November 4-10: Canadian Composite Leading Index, August 1981;

November 5-13: Labour Income, August 1981;

November 6: Labour Force Survey, October 1981;

November 6-12: Industry Selling Price Index, September 1981;

November 12-17: Industrial Production, August 1981;

November 12-17: Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1981;

November 13: The Consumer Price Index, October 1981;

November 13-19: Retail Trade, September 1981;

November 16-23: Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1981;

November 17-24: Gross Domestic Product, August 1981;

November 18-20: Inventories, Shipments and Orders, September 1981;

November 23-30: Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, October 1981;

November 24-30: Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1981;

November 27-December 4: Gross National Product, third quarter 1981;

November 27-December 4: Industrial Corporations' Financial Statistics (Preliminary Data), third quarter 1981;

November 27-December 4: Building Permits, September 1981.

Field Crop Report, No. 8, November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, will be released between November 20 and November 27.

Catalogued Publications

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These publications released October 22 — 29

	Catalogue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
AGRICULTURE STATISTICS			
Farm Cash Receipts, January-August 1981	21-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Fruit and Vegetable Production, October 1981	22-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Grains and Oilseeds Review, August 1981	22-007	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August 1981	62-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Report on Fur Farms, 1980	23-208	\$4.50	\$5.40
BUSINESS FINANCE			
Cheques Cashied, August 1981	61-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Inter-corporate Ownership, 1980	61-517	\$35	\$42
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE			
Culture Statistics: Government Expenditures on Culture in Canada, 1978-79	87-680	\$4.50	\$5.40
SERVICE BULLETIN			
Science Statistics — Vol. 5, No. 9, The Regional Distribution of R & D in Canada, 1979	13-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
EXTERNAL TRADE			
Summary of External Trade, August 1981	65-001	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
JUSTICE STATISTICS			
SERVICE BULLETIN			
Juristat — Vol. 1, No. 1, Police Administration — Statistical Highlights, 1980	85-002	N/C	
LABOUR			
Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1981	72-002	\$4/\$40	\$4.80/\$48
Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1981	72-005	\$5/\$20	\$6/\$24
MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES			
Asphalt Roofing, August 1981	45-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly, August 1981	32-011	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1981	45-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Confectionery, Quarter Ended March 1981	32-027	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
Confectionery, Quarter Ended June 1981	32-027	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
Construction Type Plywood, August 1981	35-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, August 1981	33-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, June 1981	26-006	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Electric Power Statistics, July 1981	57-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1981	43-005	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Gas Utilities, July 1981	55-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Oil Pipe Line Transport, July 1981	55-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Particleboard and Waferboard, August 1981	36-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, August 1981	41-011	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1981	25-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, 1980-II	57-003	\$6/\$24	\$7.20/\$28.80
Rigid Insulating Board, August 1981	36-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, September 1981	41-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1981	41-006	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES			
Merchandising Inventories, July 1981	63-014	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Retail Trade, July 1981	63-005	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
Wholesale Trade, June 1981	63-008	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
PUBLIC FINANCE			
Local Government Finance, 1978	68-204	\$6	\$7.20
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Railway Operating Statistics, March 1981	52-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30