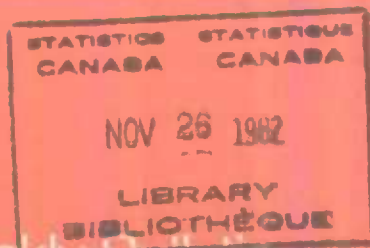


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Weekly Bulletin



November 26, 1982

Household Facilities

The trend toward increased use of gas and electricity in principal home heating systems and a corresponding decline in the use of oil is continuing, according to the latest data from the Survey of Household Facilities and Equipment. An estimated 43.4% of private homes in Canada were heated by gas in May 1982, up from 42.2% in 1981 and 33.8% in 1972. Electricity provided heat in 21.5% of homes (20.6% in 1981 and 6.4% in 1972). The percentage of homes using oil declined to 30.7% from 34.3% in 1981 and 56.8% in 1972.

Oil still remains the leading winter fuel in the Atlantic region and Quebec, supplying heat to some 75% of private homes in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and to 45%-50% in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec. But in Ontario and the West, natural gas strengthened further its already leading position—supplying heat to 54% of Ontario homes, and to as many as 96% of private residences in Alberta.

The 1982 May survey also shows that in the three preceding years some improvements were initiated to reduce consumption of energy in 50% of owner-occupied dwellings: about 37% of owners added insulation to their homes; in 16% of dwellings the heating system was either replaced, converted to another fuel, or generally upgraded; 22% of owner-occupied dwellings were made more air-tight to reduce heat losses.

While practically every home contains basic kitchen appliances along with a radio, television set and telephone, the proportion of homes having several units of similar equipment is continuing to grow. But the survey also found that the proportion of private dwellings equipped with newer appliances (manufactured in the last five years) has declined rather sharply in the course of the latest year.

For provincial estimates and their details, order the 1982 issue of *Household Facilities and Equipment* (catalogue 64-202, \$4.50).

Postcensal revisions of *Household Facilities and Equipment Survey* estimates for the period 1977-1981 are now available for a service charge of \$5.

For more information, contact Penny Barclay or Cindy Veness (613-996-5294), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Aug.	391.26p	391.37p	9.0
Labour Income (\$ million)	Aug.	16,359.0p	16,671.6p	4.0
Persons with Jobs (million)	Oct.	10.52	10.54	-4.3
Unemployed	Oct.	1,388,000	1,343,000	55.8

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Sept.	2,826.5	2,911.5	1.8
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Aug.	32,838.6p	33,033.1r	1.7

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Aug.	14,448.9p	13,667.1r	0.3
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Aug.	16,856.5p	17,236.3r	-13.1

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Oct.	269.2	267.5	10.0
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Sept.	130.6	131.6	-3.0
Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)	Sept.	203.4p	203.0p	7.8
Excl. coal, crude oil, nat. gas	Sept.	148.4p	148.1p	-2.9
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Sept.	292.4p	290.5p	5.6

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Aug.	932.5p	8,248.2p	-33.1
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Oct.*	9,099	83,086	-30.1

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	July	3,150	25,694	11.7
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	July	26.2	220.7	—
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	July	6,869.9	58,131.2	2.0
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Sept.*	7.2p	67.6p	-14.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Sept.	7,450p	63,580p	2.2
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Sept.	5,312p	51,184p	-8.2

PRODUCTION

Railway Carloadings (million tonnes)	Oct.	16.2p	170.1p	-11.6
Steel (ingots — thousand tonnes)	Aug.	924.4	8,618.5	-19.1

SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Sept.	859.9	6,665.4	-1.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Aug.	14,828.7p	120,953.4p	-2.8
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Sept.	786.2	7,595.7	-17.9
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Sept.	8,122.3p	69,979.6p	3.1

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

p - preliminary, r - revised, * - new this week.

Quarterly Estimates of Income and Expenditures of Trusteed Pension Funds



Source: Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds (74-001)

Canada

Current Economic Analysis

The partial data available for the third quarter of 1982 indicate that real domestic output fell at a rapid rate again, comparable to the average 1.8% drop registered in the first two quarters of 1982. The decline in real GNE could be more shallow, as there was apparently an easing of the net outflow of investment income in the quarter. The weakness of the Canadian economy in the third quarter continued to be concentrated in domestic demand. Personal expenditure on goods and services is likely to record its fifth consecutive quarterly decline, as the stimulus lent by lower loan rates has not, at least for the moment, offset the contractionary effects of a reduction in nominal labour income. Business investment in plant and equipment continued to retrench at a rapid rate, as excess plant capacity of over 30% and eroding corporate liquidity has led to hefty cutbacks in outlays by firms in 1982. Firms liquidated inventories at a rapid rate again in the quarter, following the \$3.5 billion reduction in the second quarter, in response to the constriction of cash flow brought about by high interest rates and the weak state of final demand. Residential construction appears to be little changed in the quarter.

The external sector continued to be the major source of stimulus in the third quarter, as the current account surplus strengthened further. Nominal merchandise exports rose by 2.8% in the third quarter, with exports of automotive end products particularly robust. Exports are now 3.0% above the level recorded at the onset of the recession in mid-1981. Merchandise imports recovered 3.5% in value in the quarter, following a decline of 15% in the previous year.

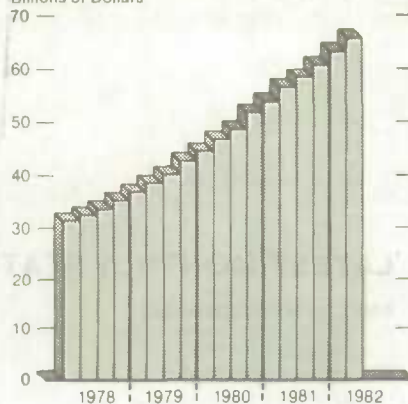
All of the major indices of inflation slowed noticeably in the third quarter. The Consumer Price Index rose 2.1%, following increases of 2.5% and 3.0% in the first two quarters of the year. The easing of consumer price increases reflects a number of supply-related factors in the quarter, particularly for non-durable goods such as food and energy, as well as an ongoing easing due to demand-related factors. The slowdown of the CPI brings this measure of inflation more in line with the subsiding trend in inflation at the manufacturing level. Industry selling prices rose 0.8% in the third quarter, after a 1.9% increase in the second. The continued high level of inventories relative to shipments and the low level of corporate liquidity indicate an important incentive remains for firms to restrain prices in order to move unwanted stocks. At the same time, the trend rate of increase of unit labour costs in manufacturing slowed from 2.0% in January to about 0.2% in August, as productivity has risen.

- **Real Domestic Product** gained 0.6% in August, leaving the average level of output in July and August 1.8% below the level in the second quarter. Most of the upturn in August originated in the automobile industry, and this stimulus is unlikely to be sustain-

Trusted Pension Funds

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held

Billions of Dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Truusted Pension Funds (74-001)

Trusted Pension Funds

The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds reached an estimated \$65.9 billion at the end of the second quarter of 1982. Income of these funds in the April-June period amounted to \$3.2 billion; expenditures were \$900 million and net cash flow totalled \$2.3 billion.

ned into the fall months when the auto industry began to retrench once more.

- The indicators of **personal expenditure** on retail goods rose by 1.8% in volume in August, following large declines in June and July. Sharply higher auto sales led the upturn in August, although the slackening of sales in October indicates that this gain largely reflected the transitory stimulus of dealer incentives. A more encouraging sign for a recovery of consumer demand was the small but diffuse gain in non-automotive durable and semi-durable goods.

- **Labour market** conditions continued to weaken in September and October, as employment dropped 0.4% over this period, helping to push the unemployment rate up to 12.7% by October. Concern over unemployment and layoffs has been a major factor in eroding consumer confidence, which acts to maintain personal savings at a high rate.

- **Housing starts** recovered slightly in October to 107,000 units at annual rates compared to 86,000 units in September. Building permits have begun to strengthen in reaction to government programs, although the high inventory of unsold houses has delayed the stimulative effect of these programs in the short-run. At the same time, the low level of housing work in progress entering the fourth quarter implies a substantial drop will occur in work-put-in-place in the fourth quarter.

- The **merchandise trade surplus** rose to \$1.75 billion in September as a result of a 2.1% increase in exports and 4.0% decline in imports.

Wholesale Trade

Sales by Canadian wholesale merchants in September 1982 dropped 8.1% from September 1981 levels. Lower sales were recorded in nine provinces, decreases ranging from -1.3% in New Brunswick to -20.4% in Alberta. The only increase was recorded in Prince Edward Island (+3.7%).

Wholesale inventories in September 1982 were down 2.3% from a year earlier.

For further information, order the September 1982 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.50/\$15), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307).

Telecommunications

Telelobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications had revenue of \$119.6 million in the third quarter of 1982, up 5.5% from the July-September period of 1981. Operating expenses increased 9.2% to \$86.0 million. Net operating revenue at \$33.5 million was down from \$34.5 million in the third quarter of 1981.

For further information, order the *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics, Third Quarter 1982* (56-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271).

Homicide Statistics, 1981

There were 647 homicides recorded in 1981, a 9.1% increase from the 1980 total of 593. *Homicide Statistics, 1981* (catalogue 85-209, \$8), released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics reveals that Canada's homicide rate rose 7.7% from 2.48 homicides per 100,000 population in 1980 to a 1981 rate of 2.67.

Three types of culpable homicide are included in the publication: murder (first and second degree), manslaughter and infanticide. In 1981, police reported 599 murders, 44 manslaughters and 4 infanticide offences. The 1981 murder rate showed a 20.4% increase to 2.48 from 2.06 in 1980. This represents the first time that both murder offences and rates increased since 1977.

In addition to national figures, regional data are available for the period 1977-1980. In 1981, the homicide rate and the actual number of offences increased for most jurisdictions from the figures noted in 1980. Homicide rates tended to be the lowest in the Atlantic provinces and become higher towards the west. The highest rates are found on the Pacific coast and in the north.

For further information on homicide statistics, contact L. D. Brown or G. Pranschke (613-995-0855), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Direct Investment Abroad

Canadian direct investment in foreign countries rose by \$3,434 million (21%) to \$19,974 million at 1979 year-end. This increase was slightly lower than the growth of 22% recorded in 1978.

Net outflows abroad of Canadian direct investment capital, as recorded in the balance of payments, accounted for some \$2,500 million of the growth in the latest year. Retained earnings and other factors, such as revaluations, exchange rate fluctuations, etc., accounted for the balance of the expansion (\$934 million).

Direct Investment Abroad by Location

Direct investment in the United States jumped by 35% to \$12,167 million at 1979 year-end, to represent 61% of total direct investment abroad. Investment in the United Kingdom increased by 36% to \$2,078 million, while investment in the European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) grew by 24% to \$1,187 million.

Direct investment in developing countries decreased by 19% to \$3,384 million to represent 17% of the total. The decrease in developing countries was due largely to a drop of investment in the utility industry following the sale in 1979 by Brascan Limited of its interest in Light-Servicos de Electricidade S.A. of Brazil. Previously the second largest recipient country of Canadian direct investment, Brazil took the fifth place at 1979 year-end. The Caribbean countries hosted a total of \$1,379 million of direct investment, while developing Asian countries accounted for \$675 million.

For investments in foreign holding companies located in certain countries through which the investments are known to be channelled to third countries, adjustments are made to reflect the ultimate geographical destination and industrial activity of the operating subsidiary. Such adjustments amounted to approximately \$1 billion for 1979.

Direct Investment Abroad by Industry

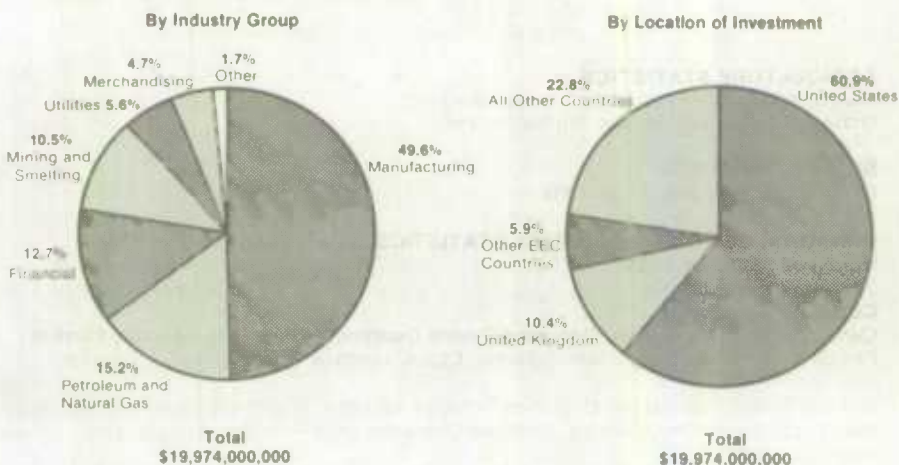
Manufacturing was the largest industrial

Direct Investment

Canadian direct investment abroad is a measure, at a point in time, of holdings by Canadian investors of long-term capital in the form of equity and debt in foreign subsidiaries, affiliates and branches. To qualify as direct investment, such investment should normally represent at least 10% of equity of a Canadian investor in a foreign affiliate.

At the end of 1979 there were 896 identified Canadian enterprises with direct investment abroad of which 638 were Canadian-controlled and 258 were foreign-controlled. Canadian-controlled enterprises comprised the major portion of direct investment with \$16,539 million or 83% of the total.

Canadian Direct Investment Abroad, 1979



Source: Statistics Canada, Canada's International Investment Position (67-202)

category, representing one-half of the total Canadian direct investment abroad at 1979 year-end. Direct investment in manufacturing at \$9,915 million, increased by 29%. The main sub-sectors within the manufacturing sector were non-ferrous metals, and wood and paper products at \$3,570 million and \$1,814 million, respectively.

At \$3,042 million, investment in petroleum and natural gas represented a distant second in relative position (15%) followed by the financial sector with \$2,529 million (13%) and the mining and smelting industry with \$2,090 million (10%). Investment in utilities had declined in both absolute and relative terms.

For further information, contact P.E. Masad (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Petroleum/Natural Gas

Canadian production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbons in August 1982 amounted to 7 398 000 cubic metres, up 9.9% from 6 734 300 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Alberta is the main producer with 86.1% of the total production. Imported crude for the same period amounted to 1 687 400 cubic metres.

Canadian refineries received 8 070 900 cubic metres of crude petroleum and equivalents in August 1982. Crude exported to the United States amounted to 1 193 000 cubic metres.

Net new production of natural gas amounted to 6 852.9 million cubic metres in August 1982, down 1.3% from 6 944.0 million cubic metres for the same period in 1981. Alberta is the main producer with 93.4% of the Canadian total. Exports to the United States were 1 494.8 million cubic metres and 2 104.3 million cubic metres were sold to ultimate customers in Canada.

For further information, order the August 1982 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.50/\$25).

International Travel

Preliminary estimates for the third quarter of 1982 show that Canada recorded an estimated surplus of \$474 million on the international travel account, up from \$463 million in the year-earlier period. The rise in the total surplus was the result of a decrease of \$74 million in the spending of Canadians returning from trips abroad, while receipts from visitors to Canada dropped by only \$63 million.

In January-September 1982, estimated receipts from United States visitors declined 5.1% to \$2,009 million from \$2,117 million in the 1981 period, while those from visitors from other countries increased by 3.8% to \$1,115 million (\$1,074 million in 1981). Payments by Canadians travelling to the U.S. reached \$2,646 million (\$2,613 million in 1981), while payments to all other countries increased by 3.0% to \$1,387 million from \$1,346 million. The resulting deficit on the travel account was \$909 million for the first nine months of 1982, up 18.4% over last year's deficit of \$768 million.

For further information, order the July-September 1982 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$7.50/\$30), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

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