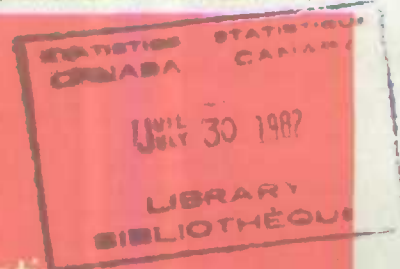


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Weekly Bulletin



July 30, 1982

Private/Public Investment

The mid-year survey shows that capital spending by all sectors of the Canadian economy is now expected to total \$80,578 million in 1982, a 7.6% decline from the \$87,172 million estimated six months earlier. The revised total for 1982 is now only 2.6% above the \$78,512 million level for 1981; the increase last year was 18.6% over 1980. (All the amounts shown here are in current dollars without any adjustment for price changes during the years covered.)

Non-residential construction activity at \$38,058 million shows a decrease of 6.1% from the earlier estimate of \$40,541 million for 1982, although the total is still up 9.8% over the 1981 level of \$34,660 million. Residential construction in 1982 is projected at a level of \$11,882 million, 7.3% below the initial estimate for 1982, and down 9.6% from the \$13,140 million figure for last year. The machinery component of capital spending is now expected to reach \$30,638 million or 9.4% below the \$33,812 million projected earlier for 1982, and down by 0.2% from the 1981 total of \$30,712 million. Last year the increase was 18.0% over the \$20,036 million in 1980.

In the business sector, the revised total of \$57,369 million for capital expenditures in 1982 is down by 9.1% from the \$63,133 million expected earlier this year. The new level is only 3.6% above the \$55,370 million in 1981. Last year, business capital spending was up by 19.4%. Social capital represented by governments and institutions shows a small increase of 1.0% over earlier estimates, for a total of \$11,326 million or 13.2% above the \$10,003 million in 1981. In this group, the increase of 13.2% over 1981 is identical for the institutions group and for the total of the three levels of government.

The mid-year total for the primary industries and construction group of the business sector, at \$16,275 million, is \$1,944 million or 10.7% below the earlier 1982 total and only 3.3% above the \$15,754 million in 1981. This decrease is dominated by the smaller program for petroleum and gas and by lower capital spending for agriculture. Coal mining was the only industry indicating significant additional outlays for 1982, for a total of \$1,051 million compared with \$568 million last year.

The decrease for manufacturing in total at mid-year also reflects major changes in
(continued on next page)

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Apr	385.20p	384.23p	10.7
Labour Income (\$ million)	Apr	16,382.5p	16,246.2p	9.8
Persons with Jobs (million)	June	10.89	10.70	-3.8
Unemployed	June	1,303,000	1,241,000	52.4

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	May*	3,120.6	3,324.8	2.6
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	May*	33,867.0p	34,259.9r	8.2

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	May*	15,180.0p	15,095.2r	-6.1
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	May*	17,704.4p	18,070.9r	-9.7

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	June	263.4	260.8	11.2
New House Price Index (1976=100)	May	133.7	134.9	-0.5
Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)	June*	200.1p	200.7p	6.4
Excl. coal, crude oil, nat. gas	June*	153.5p	154.6p	-2.8
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	June*	289.9p	288.7p	6.5

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Apr.	1,010.5p	3,865.4p	-24.6
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	June*	9,288	52,905	-25.3

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	May*	3,911.9	18,719.1	10.3
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	May*	28.7	168.3	2.8
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Mar.	9,127.4	28,801.6	5.0
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	May	6.2p	35.5p	-19.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	May	7,415p	34,889p	1.1
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	May	5,763p	28,972p	-9.6

PRODUCTION

Railway Carloadings (million tonnes)	May	20.1	89.0	-6.6
Steel (ingots — thousand tonnes)	Mar.	1,246.3	3,654.3	-12.5

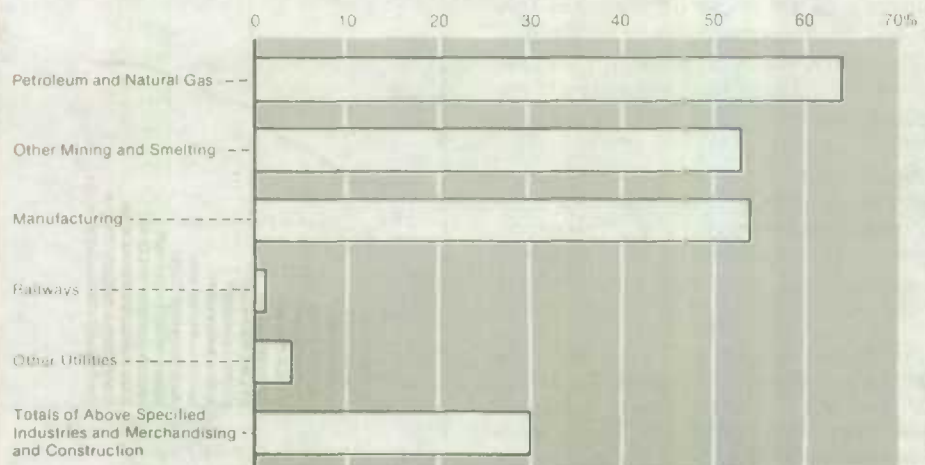
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	May	811.1	3,475.3	-1.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	May*	15,546.5p	75,554.9p	-1.9
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	May	1,011.8	4,283.8	-20.1
Retail Sales (\$ million)	May	8,495.9p	37,117.5p	2.8

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

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

Foreign-Controlled Share of Capital Employed in Canadian Non-Financial Industries, 1977



the intended capital outlays. All industries except the petroleum and coal group show downward revisions for 1982.

Additional statistics for the provinces by industry or according to private or public categories can be obtained from the CANSIM data bank. Users are reminded to use the special matrices reserved for mid-year data rather than the regular matrices containing the historical final data, preliminary estimates for 1981 and first estimates of spending intentions for 1982. Other information can also be obtained by contacting Duncan Lusick (613-995-9013), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Security Transactions

Transactions with non-residents in outstanding Canadian securities produced a net outflow of capital from Canada of \$2 million in May 1982, a turnaround from a net inflow of nearly \$100 million in April. This development was attributable to a reduction in net bond sales, which fell to \$27 million, the lowest monthly level in more than two years. Contributing to the decline in net bond sales was a substantial disinvestment by United States investors, a trend which developed in the latter part of last year. Trading in Canadian equities gave rise to a net capital outflow of \$29 million, the same as in the previous month.

Trading in outstanding foreign securities led to a net capital outflow in May of \$10 million.

For further information, order the May 1982 issue of Security Transactions with Non-Residents (67-002, \$2.50/\$25), or contact Don Granger (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Export/Import Indexes

Domestic export prices on a fixed weight basis (Laspeyres) continued to weaken in May — prices edged down 1.5% after a fractional decrease in April and a 1.5% decline in March. Import prices continued to increase: prices rose 0.9% in May, following increases of 0.4% in April and 0.4% in March.

On a current weight basis (Paasche), domestic export prices decreased in May for the fourth consecutive month (down 0.2%). Import prices continued to fluctuate, increasing 0.1% in May following a 1.8% decrease in April and a 3.4% decrease in March.

Seasonally adjusted export volume decreased 1.1% in May following three months of increasing volumes. The import volume index decreased 1.3% in May, following decreases of 0.9% in April and 0.1% in March.

For further information, order the June 1982 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, \$3/\$30), or contact Leslie Viczian or Peter Wang (613-995-6115), International Trade Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z9.

Symposium

A Symposium on survey research will be held in Ottawa on September 27-29, 1982, jointly sponsored by the Toronto chapter of the Professional Marketing Research Society and Statistics Canada.

The Symposium will have sessions on: the role of survey research in planning and evaluation, planning the research program, purchasing the research, sample design, alternative methodologies, data analysis, assessing the quality of the research project, evaluating government programs, and evaluating the effectiveness of communication projects.

The registration fee is \$195. For details, phone Ed Wilhelm or Dave Holmes at 613-995-0542, or write to Ed Wilhelm, F.S.A.S., Statistics Canada, 9th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Railway Transport, 1976-80

Investment by Canadian railways in road and equipment property totalled \$12.7 billion at December 31, 1980, an increase of \$950.8 million from 1979 and up \$2.4 billion over the 1976 level.

Between 1976 and 1980, railway operating revenues increased 67.1% to a total of \$5,333.8 million. Operating expenses, excluding taxes, rose 61.4% over the period to \$4,684.0 million. Net operating revenues advanced 123.5% to \$649.8 million. The retained income account of railways showed a surplus of \$274.9 million at the end of 1980 compared to a surplus of \$203.2 million in 1979 and a deficit of \$23.3 million in 1976.

For further information, order the 1980 edition of Railway Transport: Part I (52-207), or contact J. Bustros (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division.

Trust and Mortgage Companies

Quarterly Statements of Mortgages Outstanding



Source: Statistics Canada, Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics (61-006)

Correctional Services

On average 24,000 adults were held in government correctional institutions at any one time during 1980/81, while close to 70,000 were being supervised in the community. This information was extracted from *Correctional Services in Canada, 1980/81* (catalogue 85-211E, Canada, \$20, other countries, \$24), released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Including institutional operating expenditures, community supervision expenditures, administrative expenditures, and in the case of the federal sector, capital expenditures, \$845 million was spent in 1980/81 by provincial and federal governments. The per capita cost to Canadians was \$35.31, and close to 80% of that amount was used to finance the operations of correctional institutions.

Some other highlights of the findings reported in *Correctional Services in Canada* are:

Caseload Data

- of the 24,000 inmates held in custody, on average, about 20,000 were under sentence while the remainder were awaiting further court appearances;
- close to 50% of all sentenced inmates were detained in federal penitentiaries which generally house inmates serving sentences of over two years;
- the number of sentenced inmates in Canadian facilities at any one time, in relation to the Canadian adult population in 1980-81, was 113 inmates for every 100,000 adults;
- on average, over 50% of all admissions (during each of the three fiscal years) to provincial institutions were for sentences of less than a one-month period;
- 50% of the federal inmate population detained on March 31, 1981 were serving sentences of two to five years.

Offender Data

- the average age of offenders admitted to custody in 1980-81 was 28 years; however, the most frequent age was between 18 and 25 years;
- on average, 6% of all admissions to custody in 1980-81 were female.

Community Supervision Services

- on average, 62,000 offenders were under probation supervision during 1980-81, while close to 5,800 were on federal parole or mandatory supervision and a further 1,800 were on provincial parole;
- the average age of adults admitted to probation supervision during 1980-81 was 25 years; however, the most frequent age was less than 22 years;
- on average, 14% of all admissions to probation supervision in 1980-81 were female (excludes data for New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Northwest Territories).

For further information, contact Dennis Conly (613-593-7137), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Manufacturing Activity

Preliminary estimates show the seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in Canadian manufacturing industries rose 0.6% in May 1982 to \$15,007.5 million from April's revised \$14,912.8 million (but was still 5.9% below the May 1981 level of \$15,949.6 million). In durable goods industries, new orders dropped 3.2% to \$6,121.4 million from \$6,321.9 million, reflecting large decreases in the metal fabricating and electrical products industries; these declines were partly offset by a 7.5% increase in machinery industries. New orders for non-durable goods industries increased 3.4% to \$8,886.1 million from \$8,590.9 million.

The seasonally adjusted preliminary estimate of the May value of manufacturers' shipments was \$15,333.5 million, 3.2% higher than the revised April estimate of \$14,857.6 million. Shipments of durable goods industries increased 1.5% to \$6,409.5 million from \$6,312.2 million in April; all but three industry groups showed increases, with the largest decline in the furniture and fixtures industry (down 2.4%). Shipments of non-durable goods industries were up 4.4% to \$8,924.0 million from \$8,545.4 million with the major influence on the change an increase of \$210.5 million in the petroleum and coal products industry.

The backlog of unfilled orders for May, seasonally adjusted, was \$17,387.3 million, down 1.8% from the revised value of \$17,713.3 million a month earlier.

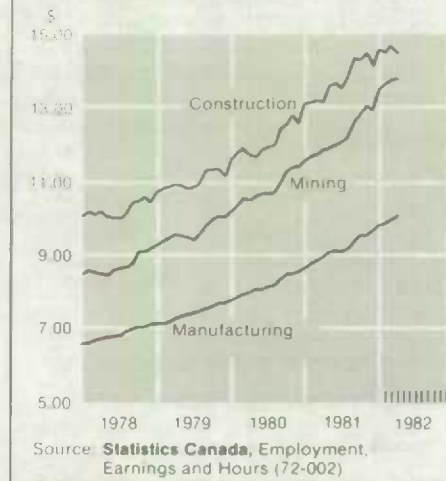
Inventory owned by manufacturers declined for the second consecutive month and at \$33,506.3 million, seasonally adjusted, was at the lowest level since January 1982. The value of raw materials held — estimated at \$13,985.6 million — was the lowest since August 1981 and down \$286.9 million (2.0%) from April. Finished products inventory at \$11,517.3 million was down 0.5% from \$11,572.0 million (revised); however, this total was still 12.7% higher than the May 1981 figure. Although there was a 1.4% increase in the value of goods in process from April to May, the overall value of total inventory held decreased 0.6% to \$35,096.6 million from \$35,307.7 million.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of May was 2.19:1, a significant drop from April's revised level of 2.27:1. The ratio of finished products inventory to shipments at the end of May was also down — to 0.75:1 from 0.78:1 in April.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in May 1982 were estimated at \$15,546.5 million. Cumulative shipments for the first five months of 1982 were estimated at \$75,554.9 million, 1.0% lower than the January-May 1981 level of \$77,017.4 million.

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

Average Hourly Earnings in Canadian Industry



Industrial Production

Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates indicate that industrial production increased 1.0% in May 1982, with the index (1971=100) rising to 124.3 from 123.1 in April. The May increase followed decreases of more than 1.0% in both March and April and marked the first advance in industrial production since June 1981.

Manufacturing (up 1.7%) was entirely responsible for the overall increase in May as output declines were registered for both the mining (down 1.0%) and electric power, gas and water utilities (down 1.5%) sectors.

For further information, order the May 1982 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3/\$30), or contact R. Martel (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Raw Materials Price Index

The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) declined 0.3% to a preliminary level of 200.1 in June 1982 from 200.7 (revised) in May. The year-to-year rise of 6.4% was the smallest recorded for the index since its introduction in 1977. The June decline reflected decreases in the indexes for non-ferrous metals (-4.6%) and animals and animal products (-0.9%); partly offsetting were increases for vegetable products (1.5%) and coal, crude oil and natural gas (0.2%). The price index of raw materials excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas was down 0.7% for the month and 2.8% below the June 1981 level.

The non-ferrous metals price index declined 4.6% in June reflecting lower prices for copper (-10%), silver (-13%), tin (-14%) and gold (-3%). The economic recession continues to be a major factor in driving down prices of most non-ferrous metals; all metal prices (except those of aluminum, which have remained stable) are down from the previous year, producing a 19.4% decline in the index since June 1981.

Industry Selling Price Index

The Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing (1971=100) reached a preliminary level of 289.9 in June 1982, up 0.4% from the revised May index of 288.7. The 12-month rise between June 1981 and June 1982 stood at 6.5%, down slightly from the 6.9% registered between May 1981 and May 1982.

The food and beverage industries price index rose 0.6% in June to a level 6.6% higher than a year earlier. The monthly rise was mainly attributable to a 1.9% increase in the slaughtering and meat processors index which resulted from higher prices for fresh and cured pork products; these increases were moderated by a 0.5% decrease in fresh, frozen beef prices.

The 1.2% rise in the paper and allied products major group index was primarily due to a rise in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar; this in turn caused increases in newsprint prices which are quoted in U.S. funds.

The transportation equipment index moved up 0.9% in June, reflecting the combined impact of the discontinuance of rebates by motor vehicle manufacturers, the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate on exported motor vehicle parts and accessories, and higher prices for miscellaneous vehicles.

The 1.3% rise in the wood industries index in June was largely due to an increase of 9.3% for prices of spruce lumber, which reflected an increase in demand.

The 0.5% June decline in the primary metal industries index was mainly attributable to a 1.0% decrease in the smelting and refining industry index where prices fell 10.1% for refined copper and 4.5% for precious metals.

A 3.4% drop in prices in the jewelry and silverware industry — principally because of lower prices for precious metals — accounted for the 1.3% decrease in June for the miscellaneous manufacturing major group price index.

For further information, order the June 1982 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

After rising for four consecutive months, the animals and animal products price index dropped 0.9% but was still up 8.3% over June 1981.

The vegetable products price index for June was up 1.5% from May, but was still down 12.4% from a year earlier.

Electric Power Statistics

Net generation of electricity in Canada decreased to 28.7 TWh in May 1982 from 29.2 TWh a year earlier. Hydro generation decreased 1.8%, while thermal generation was down 2.1%.

Net generation of electricity during January-May 1982 was 168.3 TWh, up 2.8% from the year-earlier period.



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CENSUS

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 Enumeration Area Reference List: Provincial Census Tracts — Atlantic Provinces, 1981 Census of Canada
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 Enumeration Area Reference List: Provincial Census Tracts — Quebec, 1981 Census of Canada
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Science Statistics — Vol. 6, No. 8, R & D in the Petroleum Industry, 1983 Forecast

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Telephone Statistics, May 1982

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21-202p	N/C	N/C
22-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
62-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
67-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
61-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
61-006	\$7.50/\$30	\$9/\$36
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35-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
33-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
32-209	\$4.50	\$5.40
45-207	\$4.50	\$5.40
32-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
36-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
32-024	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
47-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
41-011	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
32-221	\$4.50	\$5.40
63-002	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
63-532	\$4.50	\$5.40
63-005	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
62-011	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
72-007	\$5/\$20	\$6/\$24
56-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18

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