

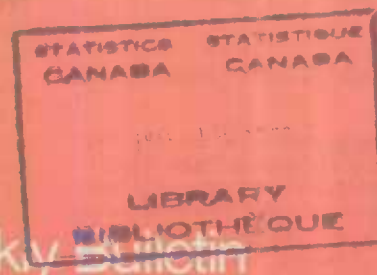


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Weekly Bulletin



July 9, 1982

Canadian Trade

On a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, preliminary results indicate that Canada's exports decreased 2.3% to \$7.0 billion in May 1982. Exports have remained close to the \$7 billion a month mark for the last four months. Imports dropped 4.9% or nearly \$300 million to \$5.6 billion in May following a net decrease of \$175 million in March and April. The \$1.4 billion merchandise trade surplus for May extended the string of monthly surpluses of over \$1 billion since the beginning of the year. This brings the merchandise trade surplus for the first five months of 1982 to \$6.2 billion, more than double the \$2.7 billion surplus for the same period in 1981 and more than three times the \$1.8 billion surplus for the same period in the record year of 1980. The \$10.8 billion surplus for the most recent 12 months from June 1981 to May 1982 is a record compared with any previous 12-month period and contrasts with a \$0.5 billion deficit in the 1975 recession year.

Short Term Trend

The short term trend for exports decreased 3.5% from the July 1981 peak to January 1982 and then increased 0.1% in February and 0.3% in March. The imports trend has fallen 14% from the July 1981 peak, but monthly declines have slowed from 3%-a-month decreases in October, November and December 1981 to a 0.5% dip in March. As a result, increases in the trend for the merchandise trade surplus have slowed from gains of \$145 million per month in November and December 1981 to an increase of \$45 million in March. The March trend value was \$1.2 billion.

Motor vehicle products (19.3% share of total exports), cereals including wheat (8% share) and lumber (4.1% share) continued to be the main contributors to the upturn in total exports. Signs of a bottoming out and a slight upturn have occurred for exports of non-ferrous metals (5.7% share), metal ores and concentrates (4.5% share), telecommunication equipment (1.6% share) and iron and steel (2.2% share). Exports to the United States continued to be the only major market grouping showing signs of growth in recent months. The

(continued on next page)

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Mar.	381.87p	381.00p	10.9
Labour Income (\$ million)	Mar.	16,210.3p	16,046.3p	11.0
Persons with Jobs (million)	May	10.70	10.43	-2.9
Unemployed	May	1,241,000	1,233,000	45.3

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Apr.	3,324.8	2,784.0	7.0
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Apr.	34,235.4p	34,527.6r	10.0

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Apr.	15,158.9p	16,464.2r	-8.0
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Apr.	18,032.0p	18,013.0r	-8.6

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	May	260.8	257.3	11.8
New House Price Index (1976=100)	May*	133.7	134.9	-0.5
Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)	May	200.4p	198.2p	10.9
Excl. coal, crude oil, nat. gas	May	154.5p	151.1p	-1.3
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	May	288.5p	287.4p	6.9

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Apr.	1,010.5p	3,865.4p	-24.6
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Apr.	9,061	35,327	-5.5

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	Apr.	3,816.1	14,807.2	6.1
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Apr.*	30.9	139.7	3.8
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Mar.	9,127.4	28,801.6	5.0
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Apr.	6.1p	28.6p	17.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	May*	7,415p	34,608p	0.8
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	May*	5,763p	28,444p	-10.1

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

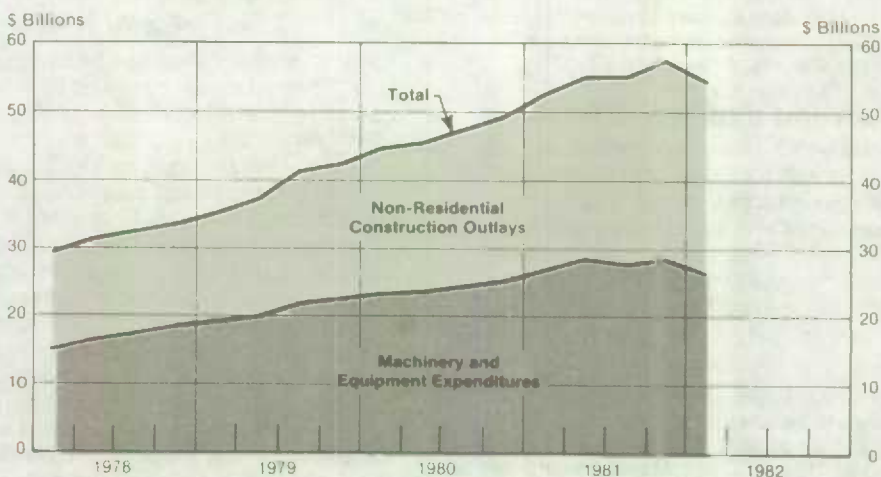
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	May*	811.1	3,475.3	-1.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Apr.	15,139.9p	60,110.9p	-1.0
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	May*	1,011.8	4,283.8	-20.1
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Apr.	8,048.7p	28,629.7p	2.8

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

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

Business Investment in Plant and Equipment

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

slowing in the decline for the imports trend was mostly the result of a pickup in motor vehicle product imports (21.4% share) and food, feed, beverages and tobacco imports (7.2% share).

For further information, order the May 1982 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, \$3/\$30), or contact Gordon Blaney (613-995-6305), Trade Inquiries Unit, Pierre Pichette or Henry Glouchkow (613-995-6115), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industrial Corporations

After-tax profits of Canadian industrial corporations, seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates, were \$2,880 million for the first quarter of 1982, a decrease of 4.8% (\$145 million) from the seasonally adjusted profits for the fourth quarter of 1981. Unadjusted profits were \$2,721 million, a drop of 44.1% (\$2,146 million) from a year earlier. Included in these profits are extraordinary gains of \$360 million in the current quarter compared with a \$377 million loss in the fourth quarter of 1981 and \$59 million gain in the first quarter of 1981. Excluding the effect of extraordinary gains and losses, the seasonally adjusted profits decreased by 25.9% from the preceding quarter and the unadjusted profits fell 50.9% from a year earlier.

Seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits in the first quarter of 1982 at \$5,092 million were down 14.9% (\$894 million) from the preceding quarter. Pre-tax profits, not seasonally adjusted, were \$4,888 million, a decrease of 42.6% (\$3,634 million) from the year-earlier period.

First quarter 1982 sales, seasonally adjusted, were \$121.9 billion, down \$3.3 billion from \$125.2 billion in the preceding quarter. Unadjusted sales were \$119.5 billion, a decrease of 0.1% (\$0.1 billion) from the same quarter of last year.

These data cover all privately owned corporations operating in Canada but exclude agriculture, fishing, construction, finance, insurance and real estate industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are available on CANSIM and will be published in Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics (61-003, \$10/\$40). For further information, contact Tom Maxwell or Bill Potter (613-995-9751), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

Roundwood production decreased by 23.1% to 2 221 422 m³ in May 1982 from 2 888 789 m³ a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue decreased by 7.8% to 6 709 321 m³ from 7 276 807 m³ and the closing inventory of these two products increased by 1.0% to 24 405 098 m³ from 24 166 808 m³ for the same period in 1981.

For further information, order the May 1982 issue of Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics (25-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Colin F. Sturton (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Numbers of Divorced Rise

Data from the 1981 Census show that the numbers of Canada's divorced population increased dramatically over the preceding five-year period, rising 65% to 500,100 in 1981 from 302,500 in 1976. The number of divorced males increased from 119,000 in 1976 to 202,800 in 1981 (a 70% rise). The vast majority of the divorced are concentrated in the age groups over 30 — the age range 30-49 alone accounts for more than half the divorced population of each sex.

The marital status composition of the 1981 population of Canada indicates increasing proportions of persons married (1981: 49.1%; 1976: 47.7%) and divorced (1981: 2.1%; 1976: 1.3%); a decreasing proportion of persons never married (1981: 44.1%; 1976: 46.4%); and a fairly stable proportion of persons widowed (1981: 4.8%; 1976: 4.5%). Generally, these trends also apply to each sex separately.

Among other characteristics of the 1981 age-sex-marital status composition are:

- The overwhelming preponderance of females among the widowed population (widows: 958,100 or 83%; widowers: 199,500 or 17%) — this phenomenon is a consequence mainly of higher age-specific rates of both mortality and remarriage among males than among females.
- The 1976-1981 decline in the proportion of married persons in the age range 20-39 and the corresponding increase in the proportion of single persons in that age range — the implication of this finding is that the 1976-1981 increase in the proportion married in the population as a whole (as noted in the second paragraph) is a consequence of the changing age structure rather than of a tendency to marry at a younger age. The same applies to the 1976-1981 decrease in the proportion single in the population as a whole.

This information along with more geographic detail is scheduled to be published beginning in the fall of 1982 in catalogues 92-901 and 93-913 to 93-924.

Unemployment Insurance

Payments made to unemployment insurance claimants in April 1982 amounted to \$691 million, down 12% from March but up 51% from the \$458 million disbursed in April 1981. Benefits for the first four months of 1982 reached \$2.76 billion, an increase of 41% from the same period in 1981. The rise was due, for the most part, to more weeks of benefit paid.

For the week ended April 17, claimants qualifying for unemployment insurance benefits totalled 1,162,000, an all-time high. This count was also 3% more than in March (a drop is usually recorded between these two months) and up 45% from April 1981. Thirty-six per cent of the beneficiaries were females compared to 38% in April 1981.

Claimants filed 280,000 applications for benefits in April, down 6% from March but 46% more than in April 1981. For the January-April 1982 period claims totalled 1,218,000, an increase of 35% from the first four months of 1981. Claims were greater in all provinces and territories except for a small drop in Prince Edward Island.

Railway Carloadings

Revenue tonnages loaded by railways in Canada in May 1982 totalled 20.1 million tonnes, an increase of 2.2% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from the United States, a decrease of 16.6% from May 1981.

Commodities registering notable changes in volumes loaded in May were wheat (+29.4%); iron ore and concentrates (+23.3%); coal (+29.8%); and grain (other than wheat) (+36.3%).

Total 1982 loadings in Canada to date decreased 6.6% from the same period in 1981 while receipts from U.S. connections decreased by 20.5%.

For further information, order the May issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, \$1.50/\$15). For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact J. Bustros (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Early Release of Census Data

A series of tables have now been released from the 1981 Census 100 per cent data base. These data are compiled from the 12 basic questions which were asked of all Canadian households in the June 3, 1981 Census. This advance release from the 1981 Census output program will include tables summarizing the basic distribution of age, sex, marital status, mother tongue, dwellings, households and families at the Canada or Canada and provinces level. Some tables include historical comparisons and others contain only 1981 data.

Census data from the 100 per cent data base will be available on microfiche, user summary tapes or in publications for federal electoral districts, census divisions, census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations with components and census tracts beginning in September 1982. All planned products for the 100 per cent data base will be available by February 1983.

Products now available which are useful to interpret the data and its geographic components are: **1981 Census Dictionary** (catalogue no. 99-901, \$12); **Reference Maps: Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations** (99-906, \$9.50); **Reference Maps: Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions** (99-907, \$7.50); **Products and Services of the 1981 Census** (non-catalogued, free).

New Motor Vehicle Sales

New motor vehicles sold in May 1982 totalled 95,250 units, down 22.0% from a year earlier. This included 51,154 passenger cars (down 21.7%) and 18,170 commercial vehicles (down 33.4%) manufactured in Canada and the United States, and 22,899 passenger cars (-12.2%) and 3,027 commercial vehicles (-9.0%) manufactured overseas.

Total sales value decreased 16.2% to \$1,011.8 million. Canadian and U.S. passenger cars sold for \$503.8 million (-16.6%) and commercial vehicles for \$258.6 million (-26.1%). Sales of passenger cars from overseas decreased 0.9% to \$222 million and those of commercial vehicles decreased 4.2% to \$27.5 million. Included in total commercial vehicles sold were 372 units of coaches and buses valued at \$22.8 million.

Seasonally adjusted May sales of passenger cars manufactured in Canada and the U.S. increased 1.1% from April 1982 to 41,622 units and those of passenger cars from overseas increased 4.3% to 19,619 units. Similarly adjusted sales of all commercial vehicles were down 2.5% to 17,496 units.

Of all new passenger cars sold in Canada in May 1982, 69.1% were produced in North America, 25.3% in Japan and 5.6% in Europe, while for May 1981, the percentages were 71.5%, 23.8% and 4.7% respectively.

For the first five months of 1982 total sales reached 397,866 units (548,659 in 1981), with an accumulated value of \$4,283,829 million. This represented a decrease of 20.1% in value over sales for January-May 1981.

For further information, order the May issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.50/\$25), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Department Store Sales

Department stores in Canada had sales totalling \$811.1 million in May 1982, down 1.4% from a year earlier. Cumulative sales for the January-May 1982 period amounted to \$3,475.3 million, a decrease of 1.2% from the same period in 1981.

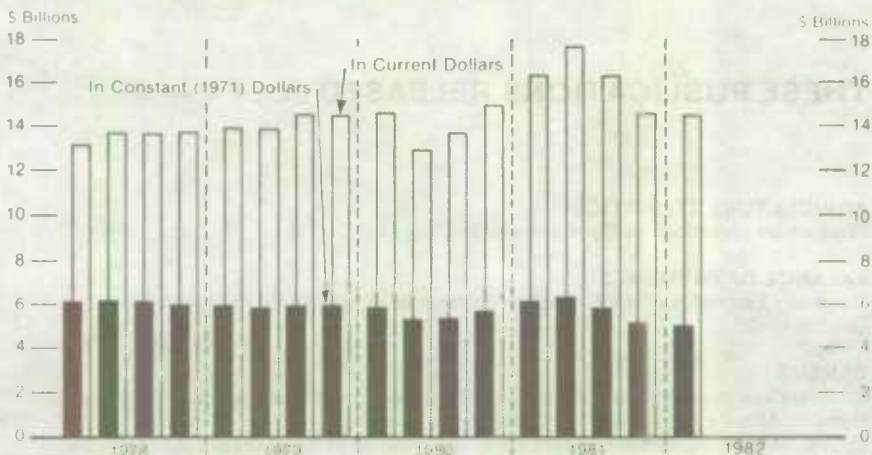
Department store sales by regions for May 1982 were as follows, with percentage changes from a year earlier in brackets:

- Ontario, \$289.2 million (-0.3%)
- Quebec, \$151.8 million (-2.1%)
- British Columbia, \$133.2 million (-8.5%)
- Alberta, \$117.9 million (-0.3%)
- Atlantic Provinces, \$52.7 million (+5.8%)
- Manitoba, \$43.0 million (+6.3%)
- Saskatchewan, \$23.3 million (-1.8%).

Data users should note that figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia. See the May 1982 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.50/\$15).

Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Census Shows "Aging" People

Most significant characteristic of the 1981 age distribution of Canada's population is the continuing process of "population aging". In 1981, the population count for persons aged 65 and over was 2,361,000 (9.7%), compared with 2,002,000 (8.7%) in the 1976 Census. At the same time, the 1981 count for persons aged 14 or less was 5,481,000 (22.5%), compared with 5,896,000 (25.6%) in the 1976 Census. These findings are even more striking when one recalls that between 1976 and 1981, Canada's population as a whole increased by 5.9% while the aged population (ages 65 and over) increased by 17.9% and children (ages 0-14) decreased by 7.0%.

Of special interest in connection with employment and unemployment is the population in the "junior working ages" (20-34) and the "senior working ages" (35-64). In 1981, the count for the "junior" group was 6,560,000, compared with 5,754,000 in 1976, representing a 14.0% increase. For the "senior" group the corresponding figures are: 1981 — 7,626,000 and 1976 — 6,994,000, representing a 9.0% increase.

Also of interest is the composition of the population by sex. The sex ratio recorded in 1981 was 983 males per 1,000 females. This compares with the sex ratio of 992 found in 1976 when, for the first time in the history of Canadian censuses, the number of females actually exceeded that of males. The predominance of females is particularly pronounced among the aged (65 and over), where the 1981 sex ratio reached 749 males per 1,000 females.

This information along with more geographic detail is scheduled to be published beginning in the fall of 1982 in catalogues 92-901 and 93-913 to 93-924.

Cement

Canadian manufacturers shipped 794 255 tonnes of Portland cement during the month of May 1982.

Housing Price Indexes

Stiffer economic conditions brought about a further decline in the Canada composite new housing price index (1976=100) from 134.9 in April to 133.7 in May (-0.9%).

A marked decrease in housing prices occurred in Edmonton (-3.9%) and Vancouver (-3.4%), and house only prices in Vancouver were the lowest since August 1979. Price declines were also characteristic of the housing market in Windsor, Victoria, Toronto and Calgary.

The largest increase was recorded in Thunder Bay (1.1%), with smaller rises in Kitchener, London and Quebec attributable mainly to material cost increases rather than to any market recovery.

On a year-over-year basis, only Winnipeg, Ottawa-Hull and Montreal witnessed strong increases in new house prices (8% to 12%). Elsewhere changes typically ranged from 5% to -5%. Several cities continue to show decreases following earlier price accelerations, most notably Victoria and Vancouver and to a lesser extent Edmonton and Toronto. Poor business conditions have reduced the Windsor index below the national level for the first time since the reference period.

The indexes for Halifax, Moncton-Saint John, Prince George and Sudbury remain confidential because of insufficient observations.

Electric Power Statistics

Net generation of electric power in Canada increased to 30.9 TWh in April 1982 from 30.3 TWh a year earlier. Hydro generation decreased 1.8% while thermal production was up 11.1%.

Total generation during the first four months of 1982 at 139.7 TWh showed an increase of 3.8% from the January-April 1981 period.

For further information, order the April 1982 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.50/\$25).

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	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
AGRICULTURE STATISTICS			
Production and Stock of Eggs and Poultry, April 1982	23-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS			
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1982	67-001	\$6/\$24	\$7.20/\$28.80
CENSUS			
Enumeration Area Reference List: Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Urban and Rural — Atlantic Provinces, 1981 Census of Canada	99-909	\$7.50	\$9
Enumeration Area Reference List: Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Urban and Rural — Ontario, 1981 Census of Canada	99-911	\$7.50	\$9
Enumeration Area Reference List: Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Urban and Rural — Quebec, 1981 Census of Canada	99-910	\$8.50	\$10.20
Enumeration Area Reference List: Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Urban and Rural — Western Provinces and the Territories, 1981 Census of Canada	99-912	\$8.50	\$10.20
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EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE			
Financial Statistics of Education, 1979-80	81-208	\$7	\$8.40
SERVICE BULLETIN			
Education Statistics — Vol. 4, No. 5, Ten Years of Growth in Private Education, 1971-72, 1980-81 and 1981-82	81-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
LABOUR			
Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1982	72-002	\$4/\$40	\$4.80/\$48
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Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1982	43-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, May 1982	36-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1982	26-006	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Footwear Statistics, May 1982	33-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Gas Utilities, March 1982	55-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April 1982	31-001	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers, 1980	46-220	\$4.50	\$5.40
Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins, 1980	46-211	\$4.50	\$5.40
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, May 1982	44-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Sporting Goods and Toy Industries, 1980	47-204	\$4.50	\$5.40
The Sugar Situation, May 1982	32-013	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES			
Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1982	63-002	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1982	63-007	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
PRICES			
Construction Price Statistics, June 1982	62-007	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
PUBLIC FINANCE			
Local Government Employment, January-March 1982	72-009	\$4/\$16	\$4.80/\$19.20
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Coastwise Shipping Statistics, Third Quarter 1981	54-005	\$6/\$24	\$7.20/\$28.80

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