## intemet <br> - 14 Weekly Bulletin

August 27. 1982

## 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 $(-9.3 \%)$, manulacturing ( $-1.5 \%$ ) 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 (61-005, \$3/\$30), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division. Statislics Canada, Ottawa KIA OT6

## International Travel Account

Preliminary estimates for the second quar ier of 1982 show that Canada's internatioatal iravel account deficit widened to \$283 imori from $\$ 222$ million in the 1981 quar6. The rise in the total deficit was due to a detertoration in the travel balance with the Ghiled States as the account with other countries remained almost stable

In the first six months of 1982, estimated receipls from U.S. visitors amounted to $\$ 861$ million (compared to $\$ 898$ 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 $\$ 1.882$ million from $\$ 1.775$ million, while payments to all other countries totalled $\$ 860$ 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 deficil of $\$ 1,231$ million

For further information, order the ApritJune 1982 issue of Travel Between Canada and Other Countries (66-001, \$1.75/\$7), or contact Paul Paradis (613-995-0847). Internafional Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KTA OZ8.

## Finance Leasing in Canada

The net value of lease receivables outstanding in 1981 was $\$ 4,286,474,000$. up fron $\$ 3,791,079,000$ in 1980. Net value of lasses written during the year was 377, 147,000, down from \$1,421,313,000 1380
For additional information, contact the Financial institutions Section (613-9959771). Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Oltawa K1A OT6.

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

## EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Eainings (\$) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . May
Labour Income (\$ million)
Persons with Jobs (million)
Unemplayed

## INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million) ............................. . June Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)

## ORDERS

Manulacturers' New Orders (\$ million) Manutacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million) PRICES
Consumer Price Index $(1971=100)$.................. July
New Mouse Price Index (1976=100) ................ June
Raw Materials Price Index $(1977=100)$.............. June
Excl. coal, cfude oil, nat. gas ........................... June Industry Selling Price Index $\{1971=100\}$............. June

## CONSTRUCTION

Buitoing Fermits (\$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . May Housing Starts - Uirban Centres (units) ............. . June ENERGY
Coal Production (thousand tonnes) .................. May
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours) . . . . . . . . . . . . May
Naturai Gas Production (miltion cubic metres) ..... May ${ }^{*}$
Petroletum Refining (million cubic metres) . . . . . . . . . June

## FOREIGN TRADE

Exporls - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million) .. June Imports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million) .. June

## PRODUCTION

Railway Carloadings (mittion Ionnes) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . June
Steel (ingots - thousand tonnes) .................... June

## ches

Department Store Sales (\$ million) .................. June Manufaclurers' Shipments (\$ million) ........................................ New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . June
Retail Sales (\$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . June

| Pirvious | From Year |
| :---: | ---: |
| Month | Ago |
| $18758 p$ | 9.7 |
| $16.390 .2 p$ | 6.2 |
| 10.89 | -4.0 |
| 1.303 .000 | 66.0 |
| 3120.6 | 8.0 |
| $33.812 .7 r$ | 5.6 |
| $15.292 .2 p$ | 10.2 |
| $17.794 .3 r$ | -5.7 |
| 263.4 | 10.8 |
| 1337 | -1.5 |
| $2007 p$ | 6.4 |
| $1546 p$ | -2.8 |
| $2887 p$ | 6.5 |
| Year-10-date |  |
| $4.961 .2 p$ | -29.0 |
| 52.905 | -25.3 |
| 18719.1 | 10.3 |
| 168.3 | 2.8 |
| 4436.8 | 3.6 |
| $43.6 p$ | -17.3 |
| $42.764 p$ | 0.7 |
| $34.876 p$ | -11.5 |
| 108.2 | -7.5 |
| 7243.7 | -15.5 |
| 4.266 .0 | -2.0 |
| $92.266 .5 p$ | -2.4 |
| 5.377 .1 | -18.0 |
| $45,476.0 p$ | 2.5 |

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted. p-preliminary. r-revised. • new this week.

## Percentage Change in the Consumer Price Index and its Major Components

July 1981 to July 1982


[^0]
# Population and Housing Profiles, 1981 Census of Canada All Census Subdivisions (Cities, Towns, Villages, etc.) <br> 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 densily, 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) <br> These are non-catalogued products identified as E559 (Newfoundland) through E570 (Northwest Territories). 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). <br> To obtain copies or for further information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre, or Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada. Ottawa K1A OT6. 

## Petroleum/Natural Gas

Canadian production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbons in May 1982 totalled 6076000 cubic metres, down $9.2 \%$ from 6614900 cubic metres a year earlier

Net new production of natural gas amounted to 7336.3 million cubic metres in the latest month, up $0.4 \%$ from 7309.0 million cubic metres in May 1981

For further information, order the May 1982 issue of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production (26-006, \$2.50/\$25), or contact R. Godin (613-996-3139). Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.

## Energy Statistics

Canadian coal production in June 1982 was up by 578 kilotonnes (KT) from a year earlier. Imports during the month were 2284 KT , an increase of 1557 KT over the abnormally 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).
Further information will be contained in the June 1982 issues of the following Statistics

Canada publication Coal and Coke Statistics (45-002, \$2.50/\$25).

## Railway Operating Statistics

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

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down by $8.6 \%$ in February 1982; treight train-kilometres decreased $11.3 \%$, and freight car-kilometres 12.8\%. Average revenue per tonne-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. Busiros (613-995-1976).

## Publications

Order through:
Publication Sales and Services
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Statistics Canada, Oltawa K1A OV7

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## 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.

## 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 ot Sil minal Code offences per 100,000 of the total estimated population) increased is 8,963 from 8,553 in 1980
Property crimes rose by $344 \%$ over the five-year period from 1977 to 1981. This was largely due to increases in theft offences (up $37.8 \%$ ) and breaking and entering (up $35.7 \%$ ): these offences accounted for $66.6 \%$ of total property crimes in 1981 . In 1981. one breaking and entering oftence was reported for every 39 occupied dwellings in Canada.

Nationally, violent crimes lotalled 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 oftences 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 $-87.6 \%$. While 96,229 motor vehicles we't stolen in 1981, 74,216 (79.4\%) of thees were recovered. During the five-year perig 1977-1981. fraud offences increase $31.3 \%$, possession of stolen guacs offences $38.9 \%$, offensive weapens offences $31.8 \%$ and arson $27.0 \%$.

In releasing the data above, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has prepared a package of material, consisting of a non-catalogued bulletin entitled 1981 Preliminary Crime Statistics; Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 5, 1981 Preliminary Crime Release: A Review of Crime in Canada, 1977-1981 (Catalogue 85-002). and a number of reports outlining five-year statistical highlights on selected criminal offences.

Additional inquiries on these releases should be addressed to L. Douglas Brown (613-995-0855), chie1, Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.

## 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 115 million in July 1981

For furtherinformation, orderithe July 1 issue of Production and Disposition Tobacco Products (32-022, \$1.50/\$15) or contact L. Boucher (613-996-3226). Manufacturing and Primary industries Division, Statisfics Canada. Ottawa KIA OT6.

Current Economic Analysis
Partial data lor 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 $1.0 \%$. The second quarter reduction was concentrated in business fixed investment hatc inventories, both of which appear to have declined at a slighliy 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 in durable goods. The balance of merchandise trade rose strongly in the quarter, powered by a substantial recovery in automotive exports. A decline in the terms of tiade - primarily due to lower export prices - contributed to an increase in the real trade balance. The weakness in prices received for exports, however. added to the sharp erosion of corporate profitability which has marked the current recession.

The unabated retrenchment in output in the quarter occurred despite a substantial strengthening of demand for automobiles. Passenger car sales in Canada and exports to the United States rose strongly in the quarter and auto output has risen neariy $30 \%$ from its January trough. This strength. Which has acted to buttress total output sgisinst larger declines, will be difficult to austain with the decline in North American 3 ato sales to new cyclical lows by July and a bisild-up of retail auto stocks. At the same dine, all of the broad indicators of business fixed investment suggest continued rapid declines in investment oullays in the second half of 1982

The estimates of economy-wide price inflation as measured by the implicil 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 slocks 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 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 Seplember. An increase in strike activili and a noticeable substitution of partture for full-time employment in recent manths have served to accentuate the wsakness 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 origina. ted in a $1.7 \%$ upturn in manulacturing out-


## Share of Canadian New Car Market Held by Overseas Manufacturers


put. driven by a substantial gain in exportoriented 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 percenlage 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 $1.1 \%$ 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 cul 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 $118 \%$
- Housing starts remained at low levels in June ( 114.000 units at annual rates) and July ( 111.000 ) and the leading indicators suggesi that the weakening trend will continue in the short-pun. The retrenchment of housing starts was reffected in a substantial decline in work-put-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 indicate a current dollar gain of $3.6 \%$ in 1982.
- The upward trend of the nominal merchandise trade balance continued in June, rising $10 \$ 1.979$ 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


## Manufacturing Activity

Preliminary estimates show the value of new orders received in Canadian manufacluring 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 $59 \%$ 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 $\$ 9,0104$ million were $0.6 \%$ higher than the revised May estimate of $\$ 8,953.7$ miltion.
The seasonally adjusted preliminary estimate of the value of manufacturers' shipments in June was $\$ 15.5069$ million. up $10 \%$ 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 Iransportation 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 backiog 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 manufacfurers' inventuries 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 $\$ 34,918.4$ miltion at June 30 .

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of June was 2.15.1, down from 2.18:1 (revised) in May: the June level was significantly lower than the peak $2.27: 1$ reached in April 1982 and was the lowest point for this ratio since November 1981, when it stood at 2.13:1 The ratio of linished products inventory to shipments at 0.75 .1 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 $\$ 92.2665$ 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).

Surplus is even more marked in real terms. as the terms of trade declined substantially due to sharply declining prices for merchandise exports.

## THESE PUBLICATIONS RELEASED AUGUST 20 - 26

## AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

Farm Cash Receipts. January-June 1982

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 5, Stocks of Grain at July 31, 1982
Fruit and Vegetable Production, August 1982
Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June 1982

## BUSINESS FINANCE

Cheques Cashed. June 1982

| Cata- <br> logue | In Canada <br> Price per |
| :--- | ---: |
| No. | issue/year |
| $21-001$ | $\$ 1.50 / \$ 15$ |
|  | $\$ 10$ for |
| $22.002 E$ | series |
| $22-003$ | $\$ 2.50 / \$ 25$ |
| $62-003$ | $\$ 1.50 / \$ 15$ |

Elsewhere: Price per issue'year
\$1.80/\$18 $\$ 12$ for series
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The Residential General Building Contracting Industry, 1980
CONSUMER INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
Family Incomes, Census Families. 1980
85-002
N/C

61-206
64-207
\$6
$\$ 7.20$
$\$ 7.20$
64-208

13-208
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MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly. June 1982
Coal Mines, 1980
Concrete Products Manufacturers. 1980
Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber. June 1982
Feed Industry. 1980
Household Furniture Manufacturers, 1980
Miscellaneous Chemical Industries, 1980
Miscellaneous Food Processors. 1980
Miscellaneous Furniture and Fixtures Manufacturers, 1980
Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1982
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, 1981-III
Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard. June 1982
Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1982
Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended June 1982
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics. June 1982
Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds - Quarterly, Quarter Ended June 1982
Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended June 1982
Smelting and Refining. 1980
13-004E

32-011
26-206
44.205

33-003
32-214
35-211
46-216
32-224
35-213
32-001
57-003
36-003
32-024
32-025
25-001
32-004
25-002
41-214

## PRICES

Farm Input Price Index. Second Quarter 1982
$\$ 4 / \$ 16$
$\$ 4.80 / \$ 19.20$
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
Telephone Satistics, June 1982
$\$ 1.80 / \$ 18$


[^0]:    Source Statistics Canada, Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010)

