## Pry Stantitis Catistyum

##  <br> EIBLIOTHEQUS <br> September 3, 1982

## Gross National Product

Preliminary estimates indicate that in the second quarter of 1982 Gross National Product at market prices tell $0.6 \%$ to a level of $\$ 3425$ bittion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. A drop in the nominal value is unusual and reflected a $2.1 \%$ decline in real GNP and a moderate $1.5 \%$ rise in the economy-wide measure of prices.

Having fallen four quarters in succession. real GNP is now 6\% below its level of a year ago and has returned to levels reached late in 1978. It is the sharpest. most protonged decline in overall real output and aggregate demand in the post-second world war period
The sources of weakness in the second Wuaster continued to be wide spread, although there was some recovery within personal apenditure, and in merchandise exports hich rose sharply following three quarlers of decline. The jump in exports accounted for a $\$ 1.4$ billion swing in the balance of tade in goods and services which became strongly positive for the first time since 1970-71 The balance could have been considerably larger but for a decline in the lerms of trade and a $27 \%$ rise in investment income payments to non-residents following increased borrowing from abroad in recent quarters. These higher payments abroad were also enough to explain about half the second quarter decline in econo. mic activity.

Business investment in plant and equipment continued to decline in the second quarter. down a further $7.2 \%$ in real terms atter falling $6.6 \%$ in the tirst quarter. White strikes have contributed to the weakness, liquidity problems, low prolits and excess capacity still predominate. It now appears that work put-in-place for the year will be even lower than was suggested by the results of the mid-year review of intentions that was taken last May and June, results which were themselves well below the forecast oblained at the start of the year.

Spending on residential construction dropped $12.9 \%$ in volume lerms in the second quarIttr stter a relatively strong first quartor associated with the expiry of the MURB rogram and an easing of mortgage rates at he aisn of the year. All components of singlo and multiple unit construction and the resale housing market are in a pronounced slump; total expenditure is about $30 \%$ lower than in the second quarter of last year.

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$)
L. abour Income ( $\$$ million) ......................... May

Persons with Jobs (million)
Unemployed
INVENTORIES
Deparlment Store (\$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . June Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)

## ORDERS

Manufacturers New Orders (\$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . June
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million) . . . . . . . . . June

## PRICES

Consumer Price Index ( $1971=100$ ) .................................... Juy 264.8
New House Price Index ( $1976=100$ ) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . July . Juy 132.2
Raw Materials Price Index ( $1977=100$ ) $\qquad$
Raw Materials Price Index $(1977=100)$. . . . . . . . . . . . . July ${ }^{\circ}$

CONSTRUCTION

## ENERGY


Electricily Generation (terawatt hours) . ............ May
Nalural Gas Production (million cubic melres) . . . . . May
Petroleurn Refıning (million cubic meires) .......... June
FOREIGN TRADE
Exports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million) .

## PRODUCTION

Raslway Carioadings (million tonnes) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . July ${ }^{\text {a }} 164$ Steel (ingois - Ihousand lonnes) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . June 964.6

## SALES

Department Siore Sales (\$ million) ................. . . June Manufaclurers' Shipments (\$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . June New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million\} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . June 1.0933
Retail Sates ( $\$$ million)

June (6.6894p

June

387 02p May
16.506 .9 p
11 nO

1,386,000
July
2.909 .1
33.515.0p
16.362.6p
17.467.5p

## 132.2 <br> 204.9p <br> 98735 <br> 8.065

39119
287
7336.3
$7.4 p$
7.826p

5,915p

7907

8,3897p

6,028.6p-32.6


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

## Canada's Gross National Product (GNP)

Quarter-to-Quarter Change


Source: Statletics Caneda, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001)

## Capacity Utilization Rates

Capacity utilization in Canadian manufacluring industries fell by $2.6 \%$ to $68.2 \%$ in the second quarter of 1982 from $70.0 \%$ in the first quarter. Durable manufacturing industries showed a decrease of $1.4 \%$ to $61.5 \%$ of capacity in the 1982 second quarter from $62.4 \%$ in the preceding quarter while nondurable manufacturing industries operated at $75.1 \%$ of capacity in the lalest quarter. down 3.5\% from $77.8 \%$ in the first quarter of 1982. The second quarter 1982 rates set new record lows for all three aggregate series.

Capacity utilization rates for the second quarter of 1982 by industry were as follows. with first quarter rates in brackets:

- Food and beverage industries, $80.2 \%$ (80.6\%)
- Tobacco products industries, $83.4 \%$ (86.3\%)
- Rubber and plastics products industries. 63.7\% (64.2\%)
- Leather industries, $68.2 \%$ ( $72.1 \%$ )
- Textile industries, $71.8 \%$ ( $76.6 \%$ )
- Knitting mills. $81.0 \%$ ( $83.1 \%$ )
- Clothing industries, 63.8\% (71.1\%)
- Wood industries, $51.1 \%(50.0 \%)$
- Furniture and fixtures industries, $57.8 \%$ (58.7\%)
- Paper and allied industries, 77.4\% (82.0\%)
- Printing, publishing and allied industries, 88.4\% (89.7\%)
- Primary metals industries, $60.9 \%$ ( $65.5 \%)$
- Metal fabricating industries, $64.4 \%$ (71.2\%)
- Machinery industries, $70.2 \%$ ( $78.9 \%$ )
- Transportation equipment industries, 59.3\% (5t.5\%)
- Electrical products industries, 66.5\% (66.9\%)
- Non-metallic mineral products industries, 57.1\% (57.7\%)
- Petroleum and coal producls industries, 58.8\% (62.2\%)
- Chemical and chemical products industries, $61.4 \%$ (64.2\%)
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. 83.7\% (86.9\%).

A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing (31-003, \$5/\$20).

Data are available on CANSIM from the first quarter of 1961 to the current quarter by major manulacturing group according to the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification, with aggregates for durables, non-durables and total manufacturing. For further information. contact P. Koumanakos (613-995-4219), Construction Division. Statistics Canada.

## The Dairy Review

Milk sold from Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1982 amounted to an estimated 745909 kilolitres, $1.1 \%$ more than in June 1981. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1982 to 3770903 kilolitres, up $3.2 \%$ over the January-June period in 1981.

## Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing



## Industry Selling Price Index

The Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing ( $1971=100$ ) reached a preliminary level of 290.5 in July, up $0.2 \%$ from the revised June index of 289.8. The year-10-year increase of $5.9 \%$ was the lowest recorded since January 1977.

The pulp and allied products price index dropped $1.4 \%$ in July to stand 4.9\% above the year-earlier level. The month's decline reflected decreases of about $5 \%$ for sulphate soda papers and $0.9 \%$ for newsprint. A significant part of the newsprint price decline was due to a $0.7 \%$ fall in the U.S. / Canadian exchange rate which affected the prices quoted in U.S. dollars.

The food and beverage industries component index rose $0.2 \%$ in July and was $6.0 \%$ higher than in July 1981. The most notable changes posted were increases in sugar prices and a decline in the price of beef. Higher pork prices partly offset the fall in beet prices which resulted in a 0.9\% decrease in the slaughtering and meat processors index.

The primary metals index moved up 0.9\% in the latest month and posted a year-overyear increase of $1.4 \%$. In July, the dominant industry within this major group was smelting and refining, where prices advanced $2.3 \%$ from June. Precious metals again provided the largest contribution to the price change, rising $10.4 \%$; other significant increases were registered for copper and lead. The miscellaneous industries price index, up 2.2\% from June and $2.8 \%$ over the last 12 months also reflected the impact of higher precious metals prices.

The year-to-year increase in the Industry Selling Price Index has decelerated steadily in recent months. and index increases for the latest six-month periods have been in the range of $2.5 \%-3.5 \%$ since the end of 1981. In July, the increase from six months earlier was $3.1 \%$; while all major group indexes have posted increases since January 1982, the only ones to have risen by more than $5 \%$ are food and beverages $(5.3 \%)$ and petroleum products ( $6.0 \%$ ).

## Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment insurance benefits paid out in June 1982 amounted to $\$ 674$ million. up $1 \%$ from May and almost double the $\$ 354$ million disbursed in June 1981. Payments for the first half of 1982 totalled $\$ 4.1$ billion an increase of 53\% from the January-Jint: 1981 period. More weeks of benefit paic accounted for most of the rise in the year-to-date benefits.
Persons qualifying for unemployment insurance benefits for the week ended June 19 numbered $1,012,000$, down $7 \%$ from the previous month (for the past several years, declines of about $15 \%$ were usual between May and June). Compared with June 1981. the number of beneficiaries climbed $74 \%$. Thirty-four per cent of the beneficiaries in June were under 25 years of age, $47 \%$ were between 25 and 44 years and the remaining $19 \%$ were 45 years and older.
Applications for benefits in June reached 309.000, an increase of $16 \%$ from May and up $69 \%$ from June 1981. Claims filed for 1982-to-date totalled 1.791 .000 , a rise of $43 \%$ from the firsi half of 1981 . Claims were up in all provinces and territories with the largest increase $(85 \%$ ) recorded in Alberta.
For further information, order the April-June 1982 issue of Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment insurance Act (73001, \$6/\$24), or contact George Fincham (613-995-8445). Labour Division. Statistics Canada. Ottawa K1A OV1.

## Raw Materials Price Index

The Raw Materials Price Index $(19,7=100$ rose $2.4 \%$ to a preliminary level of 20.5 in July from 200.1 in June and slood 7.3\% higher than in July 1981. However, the Raw Materials Price Index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas decreased $1.1 \%$ in the month and $3.3 \%$ on a year-over-year basis.
The main contribution to the overall July increase came from a $5.4 \%$ rise in the coal. crude oil and natural gas component which mainly reflected the scheduled July 1 increase of $\$ 2.25$ per barrel for crude oil. Increases also were posted for nonferrrous metals (5.0\%) and non-metallic minerals ( $1.0 \%$ ).

All but two components in the nonferrous metals index showed price increases in July with the largest occurring for lead ( $16 \%$ ), silver ( $14 \%$ ), tin ( $12 \%$ ) and gold ( $10 \%$ ). On an annual basis the nonferrous metals index was still $11.2 \%$ below its level of a year earlier. prices for all metals were unchanged or lower than in July 1981.

A $5 \%$ drop in prices for cattle and calves was the main cause for the $2.8 \%$ decline in the animal and animal products index in July: this was the second decrease since prices peaked in May. A $1.8 \%$ drop in tho wood index was the result of pric decreases for both logs and bolts $\{2 \%$ ) ? pulpwood (1\%).
For further information, contact the information Unit (61,3-995-5738), industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada.

## Building Permits

The value of building permits issued by Cenadtian municipalities - a key indicator oi luture construction activity - continued o docline in June 1982. dropping 3.7\% to a easchally adjusted level of $\$ 856.0$ million fom $\$ 889.1$ million in May. The June figure was $4.6 .6 \%$ lower than the year-earlier total of $\$ 1.6042$ million. Measured in constant 1971 dollars $(1971=100)$ to eliminate the effects of inllation, building permils in June 1982 fell to a level of 66.6 from 71.4 in May and 132.6 in June 1981

The seasonally adjusted value of residential building permits, which had decreased $16.9 \%$ in May, declined a further $6.7 \%$ in June $10 \$ 368.0$ million from $\$ 394.4$ million. Builders' applications were approved for the construction of 3,433 single-detached homes and 2.923 multiple dwellings. compared to 3,409 singles and 4.516 multiples in May. In real terms, the June authorizations represent an index of 55.0 compared 1059.2 in May and 129.7 in June 1981. This performance provides little hope for a significant improvement in the level of housing slarts during the third quarter of this year

Non-residential permits issued in June 1982 remained weak at $\$ 488.0$ million, down $1.4 \%$ from $\$ 494.7$ million in May, and $34.2 \%$ lower than in June 1981 ( $\$ 741.0$ million). Building permits activity in industrial. commercial and institutional categories intproved slightly in most metropolitan aress during June 1982 but remained well beloiv the level of June 1981. Nationally. ropesed industrial projects totalled $\$ 78.9$ million (down 14 1\% from $\$ 91.9$ million in May, commercial projects rose $9.0 \%$ to $\$ 285.9$ million ( $\$ 2623$ million in May), and governmental and institutional projects decreased $12.4 \%$ to $\$ 123.1$ million ( $\$ 140.5$ million).
For further information, order the June 1982 issue of Building Permits (64-001. \$3.50/\$35).

## New Housing Price Indexes

The Canada composite new housing price index $(1976=100)$ declined $0.7 \%$ to 132.2 in July 1982 from 133.1 in June, marking the sixth consecutive monthly decrease for the index which slood $2.2 \%$ below the yearearlier fevel of 135.2 .
In July new house prices tell in the western centres of Victoria $(-7.1 \%)$. Vancouver $(-3.4 \%)$, Saskatoon $(-0.9 \%)$, Edmonton ( $-0.8 \%$ ) and Calgary ( $-0.5 \%$ ). Fractional increases were recorded in Montreal $(0.3 \%)$ and Quebec City ( $0.1 \%$ ) and indexes for all other cities remained unchanged from the preceding month

Compared with a year earlier, prices of nuew houses in July were lower in seven of the cities surveyed: Vancouver ( $-27.9 \%$ ). Vicioria ( $-18.9 \%$ ). Windsor ( $-5.7 \%$ ). Edmonan $(-4.4 \%)$. Saskatoon ( $-3.1 \%$ ), St. John's (-1.3\%), and Toronto ( $-0.7 \%$ ). Year-to-year incieases exceeded $5 \%$ in only tour cities: Winnipeg ( $9.5 \%$ ), Ottawa-Hull ( $7.1 \%$ ), Montreal ( $6.8 \%$ ) and Quebec City ( $5.1 \%$ )

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## Export/Import Indexes

Domestic export prices on a fixed weight basis (Laspeyres) decreased by $1.3 \%$ in the second quarter of 1982. following decreases of $0.2 \%$ in the first quarter and $0.8 \%$ in the fourth quarter of 1981. Import prices increased $1.6 \%$ in the second quarter after rising $1.4 \%$ in the preceding quarter and $0.3 \%$ in the fourth quarter of 1981 (the increase in import prices was partly attributable to the weakening of the Canadian dollar).
On a current weight basis (Paasche), domestic export prices decreased $4.5 \%$ in the second quarter of 1982. leaving them little changed from their level of a year earlier. Import prices declined $1.9 \%$, bringing them just $0.5 \%$ above the second quarter 1981 level

Seasonally adjusted export volume increased $9.9 \%$ in the second quarter of 1982 after three consecutive quarterly decreases; the current quarter volume index level is $0.4 \%$ below that of a year ago. The import volume index remained unchanged from the preceding quarter; on a year-to-year basis, import volume tell $17.3 \%$

## Monthly Indexes

Domestic export prices on a fixed weight basis increased $0.7 \%$ in June atter three consecutive monthly decreases. Import prices rose $0.9 \%$ following average monthly increases of $0.3 \%$ in the preceding three months.

On a current weight basis, export prices moved up 0.5\% in June and import prices rose $4.1 \%$ from the preceding month
Seasonally a djusted export volume climbed $5.0 \%$ in June - the largest increase since February: the June increase followed a $1.3 \%$ decrease in May. Import volume fell $8.3 \%$ in June, the third consecutive monthly decline following drops of $1.4 \%$ and $0.9 \%$.
For further information, order the July 1982 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, $\$ 3 / \$ 30$ ) , or contacl Lestie Viczian or Peler Wang (613-995-6115), International Trado Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statis: tics Canada, Oftawa K1A OZ9.

## Industrial Corporations

After-tax profits of Canadian industrial corporations dropped $\$ 2.631$ million ( $50.7 \%$ ) from the year-earlier period to $\$ 2,556$ million in the second quarter of 1982 Seasonally adfusted at quarterly rates, protits were at a level of $\$ 2.45$ million, down $\$ 420$ million ( $14.6 \%$ ) from the preceding quarter. Included in these prolits are exiraordinary gains of $\$ 34$ million in the current quarter. $\$ 360$ million in the first quarter of 1982 and $\$ 209$ million in the second quarter of 1981 excluding the effect of extraordinary gains and losses, year-fo-year unadjusted protits fell $49.3 \%$ and quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted profits decreased by $3.7 \%$.

Pre-tax protits, not seasonally adjusted. were $\$ 4.646$ million in the latest quatter. down $\$ 4.057$ miltion ( $46.6 \%$ ) from the second quarter of 1981 . Seasonally adjusted, pre-tax profits at $\$ 4,466$ million decreased $\$ 619$ million ( $12.2 \%$ ) from the preceding quarter
Second quarter 1982 sales were $\$ 125.3$ billion, a decrease of $\$ 3.0$ billion ( $2.3 \%$ ) from the same quarter of last year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, second quarter 1982 sales ai $\$ 124.3$ billion were up from $\$ 122.2$ billion in the preceding quarter.

These data cover all privately owned corporations operating ini Canada but those in agriculture, lishing. consiruction, and the finance, insurance and real estare industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now On CANSIM and will be available in publication calalogue no. 61-003. For further information, contacl Tom Maxwell or Bill Polter (613-995-9751), Business Finance Division, Slatistics Canada, Otlawa K1A OT6.

## Population Estimates

Canada's population at June 1, 1982 totalled an estimated $24,603.200$. Population figures for the provinces and territories were as follows:

- Ontario, 8,699.500
- Quebec. 6.470.300
- British Columbia, 2,783.300
- Alberta, 2,315,100
- Manitoba, 1.035,900
- Saskatchewan, 981,400
- Nova Scotia, 8!2,800
- New Brunswick, 700,900
- Newfoundland 570,900
- Prince Edward Island, 122,800
- Northwest Temitories, 46.600
- Yukan, 23,800

These postcensal estimales which will be published in the noxt few weeks in catalogue 91-201 are available from CANSIM. The estimates are based on the results of the June 3, 1981 Census adjusted to June 1. 1981.
For information concerning the data, contact Lise Ofori-Atlah (613-995-2212). Demography Division, Siatistics Canada.

## Electric Lamps

Total Canadian sites of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during July 1982 were valued at $\$ 15.7$ million.

## THESE PUBLICATIONS RELEASED AUGUST 27 - SEPTEMBER 2

## AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, June 1982

## BUSINESS FINANCE

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1980, Part II - Labour Unions Supplement

## CENSUS

Census Divisions: Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households - Selected Characteristics. 1981 Census of Canada Census Subdivisions of 5,000 Population and Over: Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households - Selected Characteristics. 1981 Census of Canada
Federal Electoral Districts: Population. Occupied Private Dwellings, Private
Households. Census Families in Private Households - Selected Characteristics
1981 Census of Canada

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The Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contracting Industry, 1980

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| $\$ 3 / \$ 30$ | $\$ 3.60 / \$ 50$ |

$\$ 5.40$
$\$ 720$
$\$ 5.40$
\$3/\$30
$\$ 540$
$\$ 7.20$
$\$ 5.40$
\$3/\$30
$\$ 5.40$
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