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Weekly Bulletin

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Energy Statistics

Crude Oil and Refined Products

Preliminary data for the first 11 months of 1984 show Canadian crude oil production rose 6.4%, while Canadian consumption of refined petroleum products remained relatively stable, rising 0.6%.

Crude oil production reached 81 191 million litres, an increase of 4 848 million litres from the corresponding level of 1983. Higher exports (+21.7%), together with additional deliveries to Canadian refineries (+3.2%) accounted for the increased crude oil production. Total deliveries of crude oil to Canadian refineries registered a slight increase of 1.7%; receipts of imported crude in the first 11 months of 1984 fell by 5%.

Canadian production of refined petroleum products reached 79 820 million litres, up 1.2%, while sales rose 0.6% to 71 355 million litres. Motor gasoline sales rose 0.2% (accounting for 42.1% of total sales); diesel fuel sales increased 6.7% (19% of sales); light fuel oil fell 2.0% (9.8% of sales); and heavy fuel oil sales declined 9.0% (9.2% of sales).

Net exports of refined petroleum products reached 3 183 million litres during the first 11 months of 1984, down 21.4% from the corresponding period of 1983. Crude oil

(continued on page 2, col. 1)

Employment and Earnings

The preliminary estimates of employment for the Canada industrial aggregate decreased by 0.1% from October to November 1984. Decreases were registered in forestry, manufacturing, construction and transportation, communications and other utilities while the remaining industry divisions increased. Declines were noted in all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta.

Average weekly earnings, at the Canada industrial aggregate level, increased by 0.6% from \$408.25 in October to \$410.76 in November. All industry divisions increased except construction. Increases were registered in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Yukon while the remaining provinces and territories decreased.

Order the November 1984 issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002, \$5.55/\$55.50), or contact the Labour Division at (613-990-9900).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Nov.	410.76	408.25	4.1
Labour Income (\$ million)	Oct.	20,007.4	20,027.0	5.8
Persons with Jobs (million)	Dec.	10.97	11.05	2.4
Unemployed	Dec.	1,316,000	1,355,000	-1.5

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Nov.	3,950.5	3,924.2	2.5
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Nov.	32,862.5	32,916.3	7.8

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Nov.	19,856.9	20,278.2	8.0
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Nov.	22,183.8	22,223.0	9.1

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1981=100)	Dec.	124.1	124.0	3.8
New House Price Index (1981=100)	Nov.	94.5	94.8	-0.6
Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)	Nov.	221.4	212.6	5.0
Excl. coal, crude oil, nat. gas	Nov.	156.2	155.1	2.2
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Nov.	313.5	312.3	3.9

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Oct.	1,311.1	12,733.4	4.2
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Nov.	8,647	102,082	-17.6

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	Nov.	5 212	52 355	29.3
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Nov.	37.5	383.8	8.2
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Nov.	8 570	79 844	8.6
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Nov.	7.2	79.8	1.2

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Nov.	10,212	104,027	26.0
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Nov.	7,838	85,326	27.6

PRODUCTION

Railway Carloadings (million tonnes)	Nov.	21.7	222.9	17.1
Steel (ingots — thousand tonnes)	Dec.	1 105	14 571	14.5

SALES

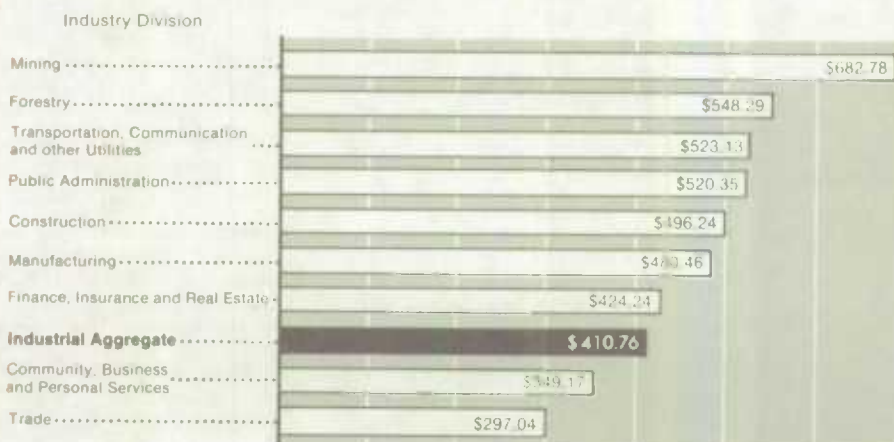
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Nov.	1,254.7	9,666.7	5.1
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Nov.	19,895.8	207,942.6	13.7
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Nov.	1,266.9	14,607.2	29.3
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Nov.	10,462.9	103,039.0	9.0

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

* - new this week.

Average Weekly Earnings in Canadian Industry

November 1984*



Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002)

* Preliminary Estimates

Canada

... Energy Statistics

net exports were 5 915 million litres, compared to the year-earlier level of 1 900 million litres.

Natural Gas and NGLs

The production of natural gas (net withdrawals) during the first 11 months of 1984 rose 8.6% to 79 844 million cubic metres, while that of natural gas liquids climbed 12.0% to 12 854 million litres. Natural gas exports to the U.S., accounting for 23.5% of production, increased by 6.8%. Sales of natural gas into the Canadian market climbed 10.2% to 42 021 million cubic metres.

Electricity

Generation of electricity during the first 11 months of 1984 reached 383,771 million kilowatt-hours, an increase of 8.2%. Hydro-electricity production amounted to 255,841 million kilowatt-hours (+8.1%); nuclear energy registered 43,780 million kilowatt-hours (+4.6%); and conventional thermal generated electricity totalled 84,150 million kilowatt-hours (+10.5%). Exports to the U.S. increased 9.0% to 38,198 million kilowatt-hours. Electricity made available for Canadian consumption (before line losses) rose 7.9% to 347,773 million kilowatt-hours.

Coal

The production of coal by Canadian mines reached 52 355 kilotonnes during the period, up 29.3%. Bituminous coal production amounted to 29 680 kilotonnes (+43.7%), sub-bituminous coal to 13 779 kilotonnes (+6.2%), and lignite to 8 896 kilotonnes (+29.5%). Exports of coal increased by 48.7% to 23 045 kilotonnes while coal imports also increased (+37.1%) to 17 303 kilotonnes.

Contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Stocks of Grain

At the close of 1984, Canadian farm stocks of the six major grains were down significantly from year-earlier levels. Farm stocks of wheat declined 39% to 10.7 million tonnes, compared to 17.5 million tonnes at the same date in 1983. The hard red spring wheat remaining in Prairie producers' bins is estimated to grade 76% No. 1 and 11% No. 2, compared to 54% and 24% last year. Canadian barley farm stocks were 17% lower than in 1983 and stocks of oats were reduced 11%. Flaxseed inventories were an estimated 340 000 tonnes, an increase of 28%. Canola-rape seed stocks totalled 1 670 thousand tonnes, an increase of 27%.

Order The Summerfallow and Stubble, Area and Yield of Major Crops, Prairie Provinces, 1984 and Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 1984 (22-002, \$1.60/\$11.10), or contact the Crops Section (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during November 1984 increased 7.5% to 12 618 118 cubic metres from

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment insurance benefits paid to claimants during the month of November 1984 totalled \$755.0 million, 3.7% less than was disbursed a month earlier and down 0.8% from the November 1983 figure. Between January and November 1984, \$9,184.3 million was paid out, a decrease of 2.5% compared with the same period in 1983.

The number of beneficiaries for the week ending November 17, 1984 stood at 1.13 million; this represents an increase of 11.0% over October 1984 and 3.9% over November 1983.

During November 1984, 404,000 claims for unemployment insurance benefits were received, an increase of 13.9% over the previous month and 2.2% over the year-earlier total. Claims received since January 1984 stood at 3.17 million; this is a rise of 2.0% over the 3.10 million claims recorded during the same period last year.

Order the Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (73-001, \$6.65/\$26.60), or contact H. Steibert or J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

The Job Loser Component

Traditionally, the analysis of unemployment has focused on the demographic characteristics of the unemployed. An alternative approach, which examines the unemployed in terms of their labour market situation prior to becoming unemployed, is taken in an article entitled "Flows into Unemployment: The Job Loser Component", which appears in the December 1984 issue of *The Labour Force*. The "job loser" category is numerically the largest of the four flow groups into which the unemployed can be divided. The paper examines the behaviour of this group from 1978 to 1984, as well as its impact on the total employment level.

Some of the article's findings are:

- job losers constitute the largest component of the unemployed, having accounted for about 50% of all unemployed persons from 1978 to 1981, 60% in 1982 and 1983, and 57% in 1984;
- the seasonal movement in the level of unemployment is largely attributable to job losers, who have generally accounted for over 80% of the seasonal changes in unemployment;
- since 1978, changes in the annual average level of unemployment have been mainly the result of changes in the number of job losers.

Job losers are thus shown to play a predominant role in determining both the seasonality and the trend of unemployment in Canada.

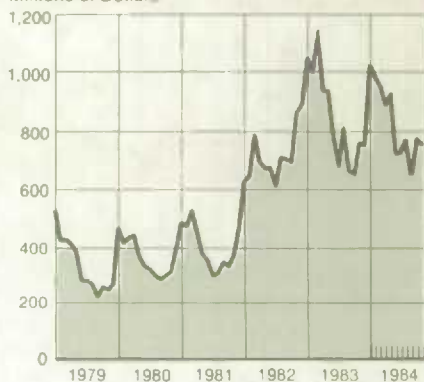
Order the December 1984 issue of *The Labour Force* or contact Georges Lemaitre (613-990-9800), Census and Household Survey Methods Division.

11 740 418 cubic metres for the same month of 1983.

Order the November 1984 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact R. Godin (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Unemployment Insurance Commission Benefit Payments

Millions of Dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (73-001)

Federal Government Expenditures on Education and Training

Federal government expenditures in support of education and training will increase an estimated 4.2% in 1984-85 to more than \$5.2 billion; in 1983-84 spending rose 16.7% to \$5 billion. During 1984-85, these expenditures will represent \$209 per capita of population compared with \$202 in the previous year, when they accounted for 1.3% of Gross National Product.

Nearly 60% of these expenditures are in support of postsecondary education while vocational training and elementary-secondary education receive 27% and 14% of the funds respectively.

The major recipients of federal funds for education and training are the provincial and territorial governments. In 1984-85, they will receive an estimated \$2.8 billion or 53% of the total. Individuals and associations are granted 17% of the funds while educational institutions receive about 14%, mainly for research in universities. The federal government itself uses about 10% of the total funds for its own education and training responsibilities.

Order the Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 1, Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83, 1983-84p, 1984-85e (81-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Pierre (613-990-8356), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

The production of process cheese during the month of December amounted to 4 916 844 kilograms.

The total production of instant milk powder during the month was 436 348 kilograms.

Order the December 1984 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$1.60/\$16).

Language in Canada

Canada is an officially bilingual country, and the evolution of its language composition is of particular importance. The publication *Language in Canada* examines various aspects of the country's language characteristics, such as the retention of mother tongue among various linguistic groups and changes in the bilingual population.

English is the mother tongue of six in 10 Canadians. Not only is it the most common language but it has been largely adopted as home language, even in Quebec, by people who first learned a non-official language in their childhood. In 1981, 11% of the population of Quebec declared their mother tongue to be English, fewer than recorded in 1971. Approximately one-quarter of the Canadian population identify French as their mother tongue; outside of Quebec approximately one-third of those whose mother tongue is French use English as their main home language.

The retention of mother tongue varies among Canada's diverse language groups. Persons whose mother tongue is Chinese, Portuguese, Italian or a native language are more likely to retain their mother tongue than those whose mother tongue is German or Ukrainian.

During the last decade, bilingualism in Canada has been increasing at more than twice the rate of population growth. And, there are signs of change in the anglophone/francophone composition of the bilingual population.

Language in Canada shows the location of various language groups and examines the retention of mother tongue among the English in Quebec, the French in and outside of Quebec and various other language groups throughout Canada. The publication also examines changes in the composition of Canada's bilingual population.

Order *Language in Canada* (99-935, Canada: \$5.50; Other Countries: \$6.60).

Gross Domestic Product and Industrial Production

Output of all industries in constant 1971 prices (real Gross Domestic Product) advanced 1.2% in November 1984. Aside from the 1.4% rise recorded in July, this was the largest output increase of the year. Following three monthly declines, the Industrial Production grouping grew 2.2% in November with mining, manufacturing and utilities all recording growth.

In the interim period between the two large monthly increases, there was an overall decline in production. Even with the large gains in November, many industries remained below their July level. Generally, improvements in output over this period were in the service industries, led by trade with a gain of 2.8%. In spite of the 1.7% increase in the month, goods-producing industries as a whole had not yet recovered to their July level. Forestry was the weakest of the goods-producing industries, down more than 10% from July.

In November, gains in output were widespread but the major contributors to the over-all increase were manufacturing and wholesale trade. Within these two sectors, six individual industries accounted for almost three-quarters of the November GDP growth. In manufacturing, the November advance was paced by the production of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, registering 12.8% and 21.4% respectively. The strong rebound in automotive output (most of which is exported) followed a sharp decline in October when production was adversely affected by labour disputes. The increased output in wholesale trade, which also followed a drop in October, was led by wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts, electrical machinery and equipment, miscellaneous machinery and farm machinery.

Fruit and Vegetables

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and in factories on January 1, 1985, totalled 28 014 tonnes. This compares with the year-earlier level of 28 304 tonnes. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 84 473 tonnes compared to 83 449 tonnes in 1984.

Order the *January 1, 1985 issue* of Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables (32-010, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Domestic Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

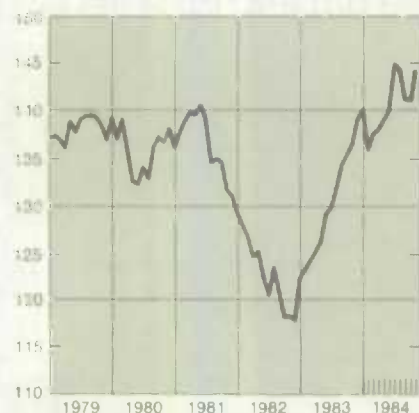
Canadian manufacturers shipped 124 862 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in December 1984, a decrease of 0.6% compared to 125 584 thousand square metres the previous year.

January to December 1984 domestic shipments totalled 1 923 805 thousand square metres compared to 1 780 240 thousand square metres in 1983, an increase of 8.1%.

Order the *December 1984 issue* of Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers (36-004, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Industrial Production

(Seasonally Adjusted, 1971=100)



Source: Statistics Canada, Gross Domestic Product by Industry (61-005)

Elsewhere, substantial increases were recorded by other metal mines, rubber product industries, sawmills, and miscellaneous machinery and equipment manufacturers. Also contributing to the overall increase were air and truck transport, electric power generation, and real estate agencies.

Retail trade output was up 0.3% in November and has now advanced for four consecutive months, signalling improvement in consumer expenditure on goods. Department stores and food stores experienced the largest gains. The only significant decline was recorded by new motor vehicle dealers, down 5.3%.

Order the *November 1984 issue* of Gross Domestic Product by Industry (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50) or contact Ron Kennedy (613-990-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis.

Dairy Review

In December 1984, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 946 tonnes, an increase of 3.0% compared to December 1983.

An estimated 545 840 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in November 1984, an increase of 2.8% over November 1983.

This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1984 to 6 884 707 kilolitres, an increase of 3.2% over the January-November 1983 figure.

Order the *December issue* of the Dairy Review (23-001, \$2.75/\$27.50) or contact Peter Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Asphalt Roofing

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 814 962 metric bundles in December 1984, an increase of 24.7% compared to 653 404 metric bundles in December 1983.

Order the *December 1984 issue* of Asphalt Roofing (45-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED JANUARY 25 — 31

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

Cereals and oilseeds review, November 1984

Field crop reporting series, No. 1, Summerfallow and stubble, area and yield of

major crops, Prairie provinces, 1984 and stocks of Canadian grain, December 31, 1984

Catalogue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
22-007	\$2.75/\$27.50	\$3.30/\$33
22-002	\$1.60/\$11.10	\$1.90/\$13.30

CENSUS

Language in Canada, 1981 Census of Canada

99-935	\$5.50	\$6.60
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CONSTRUCTION

Building permits, October 1984

Non-residential general building contractors, 1983

The highway, road, street and bridge contracting industry, 1983

64-001	\$3.85/\$38.50	\$4.60/\$46
64-207P	free	free
64-206P	free	free

DEMOGRAPHY

Postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas, June 1, 1982

91-212	\$5	\$6
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EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM

Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 1984-85

Tourism and recreation, 1984

81-258P	free	free
87-401	\$8.85	\$10.60

EXTERNAL TRADE

Summary of external trade, November 1984

65-001	\$3.30/\$33	\$3.95/\$39.50
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INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS

Gross domestic product by industry, October 1984

61-005	\$3.85/\$38.50	\$4.60/\$46
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LABOUR

Preliminary unemployment insurance statistics, October 1984

73-001P	free	free
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MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Factory shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet, quarter ended December 1984

Monthly production of soft drinks, December 1984

Production and disposition of tobacco products, December 1984

Production and shipments of floor tiles, December 1984

Refined petroleum products, October 1984

47-005	\$2.75/\$11	\$3.30/\$33
32-001	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
32-022	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
47-001	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
45-004	\$3.85/\$38.50	\$4.60/\$46

MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES

Direct selling in Canada, 1983

63-218	\$5	\$6
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PRICES

Industry price indexes, November 1984

62-011	\$3.85/\$38.50	\$4.60/\$46
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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Federal government enterprise finance, 1983

Provincial government finance, 1981-82 and 1982-83

61-203	\$6.65	\$7.95
68-209	\$8.85	\$10.60

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air carrier operations in Canada, April-June 1982

International seaborne shipping statistics, third quarter 1983

Railway carloadings, November 1984

Railway operating statistics, July 1984

Telephone statistics, November 1984

Urban transit, November 1984

51-002	\$6.65/\$26.60	\$7.95/\$31.90
54-004	\$6.65/\$26.60	\$7.95/\$31.90
52-001	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
52-003	\$2.75/\$27.50	\$3.30/\$33
56-002	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
53-003	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19

Service Bulletin:

Aviation statistics centre, Vol. 17, No. 1, Canadian air transport industry, November 1984

51-004	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
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