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Weekly Bulletin

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MAR 8 1985

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March 8, 1985

Energy Statistics

Crude Oil and Refined Products

Canada's 1984 production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons reached 89 108 million litres, up 6.2% over 1983. This increase is partially the result of a 21.9% increase in exports which totalled 20 674 million litres, the highest level since 1976. Imports of crude oil dropped slightly to 14 176 million litres, down 1.2%.

Canadian refineries increased their production of refined products for the first time since 1979. These products totalled 87 618 million litres in 1984, up 1.5% from 1983. However, sales dropped slightly (-0.3%).

Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids

Natural gas production climbed to 89 865 million cubic metres in 1984, a rise of 7.9%, while natural gas liquids production rose 11.7% to reach 14 125 million litres.

Sales of natural gas in Canada rose 8.6% to reach 47 578 million cubic metres. Sales under the industrial rate category rose 10.4%, sales at the residential rate were up 7.3%; sales at the commercial rate increased 5.8%. Exports to the United States, which have fallen in recent years, climbed 6.1% to reach 21 403 million cubic metres in 1984.

(continued page 2, col. 2)

Gross National Product

The real Gross National Product (GNP) rose 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 1984, a rate nearly identical to that of the first two quarters of the year but slower than the strong 1.6% gain in the third. The fourth quarter's lower economic growth reflected a low level of inventory accumulation, after two quarters of solid increases, and a slowing of export activity, adversely affected by a strike in the auto industry and reduced industrial demand in the United States.

Consumer demand posted its largest volume gain (+1.4%) in six quarters. Spending on durable goods, up 2.8% as car sales recovered from a decline in the third quarter, and on services (+1.3%) led the rise in personal expenditures. The volume of residential construction fell 2.4% to return to its first quarter level. The volume of business investment in plant and equipment was unchanged and the increase in business accumulation of inventory was the smallest in six quarters.

The level of personal savings declined slightly as the growth rate of personal out-

(continued page 2, col. 3)

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Dec.	408.5	410.80	3.2
Labour Income (\$ million)	Nov.	20,001.9	20,004.3	6.9
Persons with Jobs (million)	Jan.	10.68	10.97	2.3
Unemployed	Jan.	1,483,000	1,316,000	0.7

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Dec.	3,142.7	3,950.5	-2.5
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Dec.	33,195.8	32,770.3	8.3

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Dec.	17,830.2	19,827.3	8.7
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Dec.	22,110.3	22,210.4	10.0

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1981=100)	Jan.	124.6	124.1	3.7
New House Price Index (1981=100)	Dec.	94.7	94.5	-0.1
Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)	Jan.	222.0	221.7	3.6
Excl. coal, crude oil, nat. gas	Jan.	156.7	156.3	-0.6
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Jan.	315.5	314.3	3.3

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Nov.	1,140.3	14,021.6	3.6
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Jan.	7,662	7,662	-11.3

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	Dec.	5 008	57 428	28.2
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Dec.	40.9	424.6	7.4
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Dec.	9 772	89 865	7.9
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Dec.	7.7	87.6	1.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Dec.	8,999	112,510	23.9
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Dec.	6,905	91,679	25.4

PRODUCTION

Railway Carloadings (million tonnes)	Dec.	16.9	240.0	15.9
Steel (ingots — thousand tonnes)	Jan.	1 152	1 152	6.1

SALES

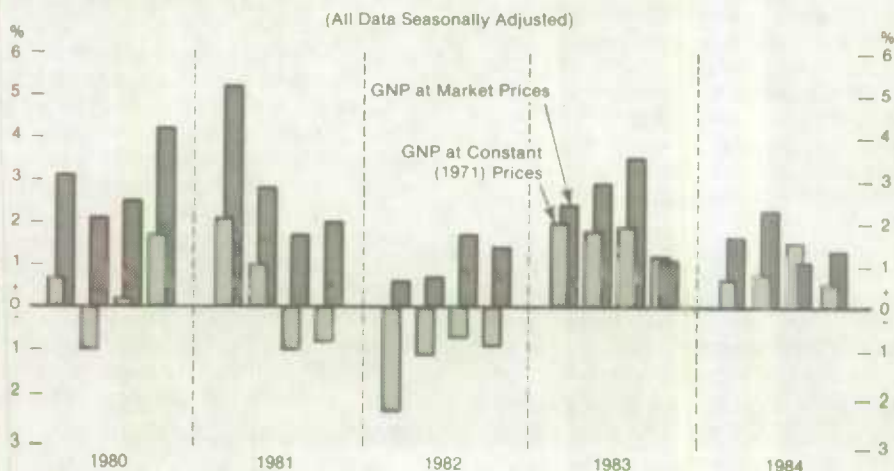
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Dec.	1,718.0	11,384.7	4.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Dec.	17,930.3	225,817.1	13.2
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Dec.	1,072.6	15,679.8	28.6
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Dec.	11,854.0	114,917.3	8.2

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

* new this week.

Canada's Gross National Product (GNP)

Quarter-to-Quarter Change



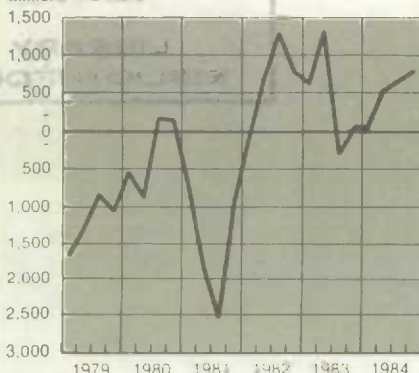
Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001)

Canada

Canadian Balance of International Payments

Current Account — Seasonally Adjusted

Millions of Dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001)

Balance of Payments

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- a current account surplus of \$810 million compared to \$631 million in the previous quarter. This consisted of a surplus of \$5.8 billion on merchandise trade and a deficit of \$5.0 billion on non-merchandise transactions;
- a reduction of \$1,207 million (5%) in the value of imports to \$23.0 billion coupled with a decline in exports of \$782 million (3%) to \$28.8 billion, resulting in an increase of \$425 million in the trade surplus. This gain was entirely due to a higher surplus with the United States;
- an increase of \$177 million (4%) in the deficit on service transactions to a record \$5.1 billion.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- a current account surplus of \$1,560 million, up from \$764 million in the fourth quarter of 1983;
- a net inflow of capital of \$2.7 billion in Canadian bonds compared to the unusually low net inflow of \$1.7 billion in the previous quarter;
- an increase of \$180 million to \$630 million in the net inflow from foreign direct investment in Canada;
- a net outflow of \$1.3 billion from Canadian direct investment abroad;
- an unusually large increase of \$704 million to \$929 million in the net outflow from higher Canadian holdings of foreign securities, mainly bonds;
- a shift of more than one billion dollars to a net outflow of \$349 million in "other long-term capital transactions". In the previous quarter, large inflows from Japan were recorded from syndicated loan borrowings;
- a second consecutive net inflow from a reduction in non-bank holdings of foreign currencies abroad, following a large build-up in the first half of the year. The current quarter inflow amounted to \$1.1 billion, leaving these holdings at \$15.8 billion by the end

... Energy Statistics

Electricity

Generation of electricity rose 7.4% to 424 607 million kilowatts-hours in 1984. Production from hydro sources was up 7.5% to 283 137 million kwh., while that from nuclear sources was up 6.6% to 49 266 million kwh., and from conventional thermal sources, up 7.4% to 92 204 million kwh. Exports to the U.S. rose 7.9% to 41 436 million kwh. The quantity of electricity available to Canadian users increased 7.1% to 385 515 million kwh.

Coal

The Canadian coal industry produced 57 428 kilotonnes in 1984, up 28.2% from a year earlier. This substantial growth resulted primarily from a 47.8% increase in exports which in 1984 reached 25 138 kilotonnes. Production of bituminous coal was 32 062 kilotonnes (up 42.0%), sub-bituminous 15 448 kilotonnes (up 6.8%) and lignite 9 918 kilotonnes (up 27.8%). Imports of coal also recorded a strong growth in 1984, up 21.1% to 17 730 kilotonnes.

Contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

of the quarter:

- a shift of \$1.2 billion to a net outflow of \$749 million from foreign investment in the Canadian money market. The bulk of the disinvestment was in Government of Canada treasury bills;
- a net outflow of \$739 million from the foreign currency operations of the chartered banks;
- an increase of \$326 million in net official monetary assets, compared to \$1.4 billion in the previous quarter; and
- a slight depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar to close the quarter at U.S. 75.66 cents.

1984

For the third consecutive year, a substantial surplus was recorded on current account resulting from merchandise trade. In 1984, both merchandise exports and imports advanced sharply, resulting in a record surplus. The increase in the surplus was mostly with the United States, and due mainly to higher exports of automotive and petroleum products.

In the capital account, a net inflow was recorded, entirely due to long-term transactions. The largest net inflows continued to be from foreign investment in Canadian bonds, with Japanese investors playing a major role in the secondary market. The net inflow from foreign direct investment in Canada was much higher, due to lower offsetting outflows in connection with repatriations by residents. In the first half of the year, following downward pressures on the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its U.S. counterpart, net official monetary assets declined substantially but were partially replenished during the balance of the year.

Contact L. Laliberté (613-990-9048), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

... Gross National Product

lays outstripped that of disposable income.

Increased revenue from taxes brought the government sector deficit down 8% to \$27.2 billion, at annual rates, a level equal to 6.3% of GNP.

The 4.7% growth rate of real GNP in 1984 was the largest since 1976, while the 3.0% increase in price inflation was the smallest since 1971. Much of the increase in economic activity during the year originated in sales of motor vehicle products. These commodities were responsible for half of the 22% increase in merchandise export, for most of the 11% increase in personal expenditure on durable goods and for part of the 3% rise in business investment in machinery and equipment, the first in three years.

Aside from the gains in motor vehicle sales, demand rose slowly in most sectors of the economy. Real personal expenditures on consumer goods other than durable and on services increased less than 2%; the volume of residential construction fell 4%; the rebuilding of business stocks, a major source of growth in 1983, moderated significantly; and business investment in plant declined nearly 3%, a third consecutive decrease.

The restraint in business capital spending coincided with substantial excess capacity in most industries and with efforts to restructure balance sheets.

Labour income, up 6%, saw its share of GNP decline for a second consecutive year, while the share of corporate profits, up 21%, continued to recover slowly. The government sector deficit rose 10.5% to \$26.9 billion, with rapidly growing interest payments on the public debt a major source in the deficit's growth.

Contact Barbara Clift (613-990-9158), Director, Gross National Product Division.

International Travel

Total Travellers

During January 1985, preliminary statistics show that an estimated 1.4 million United States residents entered Canada, an increase of 0.3% over January 1984. Visitors from other countries decreased by 0.2% to 56,700. Canadian residents re-entering the country following visits to the United States totalled 2.5 million, down 1.3% from January 1984. Canadians returning from visits to all other countries increased by 13.4% to 232,700.

Estimation of Tourists

Preliminary estimates show that long-term tourist entries from the United States increased by 5.6% to 308,700 in January 1985. Residents of other countries numbered 53,200, up 0.5% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the United States declined by 2.2% to 693,300 while residents returning from countries other than the United States increased by 13.4% to 232,700.

Order the January 1985 issue of International Travel — Advance Information (66-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International Travel Section.

Gross Domestic Product and Industrial Production

Preliminary estimates indicate that Gross Domestic Product increased by 0.3% in December 1984, following a strong 0.9% growth in November. Most of the gain recorded in December originated with goods-producing industries. Industrial production increased by 0.5% during the month. In December 1984, GDP was 3.9% above the last business cycle peak of June 1981 and 11.7% above the trough in October 1982.

Gross Domestic Product grew 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 1984, following a strong 1.7% increase recorded in the third quarter. This represents the eighth consecutive quarterly expansion in output since the recovery began.

Strength of the economy in the fourth quarter originated mainly with the service industries, especially retail trade, finance, and community business and personal services. Goods-producing industries declined largely because of weakness in export-related industries.

While domestic demand improved during the last quarter of 1984, some weakness appeared in foreign trade. Exports of goods declined during the fourth quarter, the first decline since the final quarter of 1982. Many of the significant production declines in goods-producing industries in the fourth quarter occurred in industries which export a large proportion of their output.

The single largest decline in the fourth quarter occurred in motor vehicle manufacturing. Production of both automobiles and trucks declined in the quarter. Following the record level of the previous quarter, car and truck exports fell substantially in the fourth quarter. Production was adversely affected by work stoppages at one major producer during October. The weak performance of motor vehicle manufacturers was reflected in production by iron and steel mills. Steel output was reduced as shipments to the auto industry declined. Iron ore production was off 14.8% in the fourth quarter.

Following a very strong third quarter when foreign demand for lumber, pulp and paper had picked up, forestry, wood and paper product industries all recorded significant production cutbacks in the fourth quarter. Weak demand on the part of both sawmills and pulp and paper mills was responsible for the 10.8% drop in forestry operations.

Canada's economy grew at a rate of 4.8% in 1984 compared to 2.7% in 1983. This is the strongest increase since the 5.1% rise for 1976. GDP in constant 1971 prices increased in every quarter of 1984, the rate of growth rising over the first three quarters and slowing in the fourth. Industrial production jumped 8.6% in 1984, compared to the 5.5% increase in 1983.

Order the December 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 Division*.

Births

A total of 373,689 births were recorded in Canada during 1983, a slight increase of 0.2% from 1982. The birth rate per 1,000 population was 15.0 in 1983 compared to 15.1 in 1982.

The number of births to teenage women — those under 20 years of age — was 25,604, a decrease of 10.3% from 1982. This decline was due to a decrease both in the number of teenage women (7.4%) and the fertility of those women during the period.

In 1983, the number of births to women in the 20-29 age group which traditionally accounts for the major portion of annual births was 246,881, virtually unchanged from 1982. The number of women in the 20-29 year age group increased slightly (3.3%), but the increase was offset entirely by a decrease of fertility among the women, resulting in no overall change in the number of births from 1982 to 1983.

Births to women over the age of 30 increased by almost 4,000 (4.5%). The fertility of women in this category decreased slightly, but the decrease was more than offset by an increase in the number of women in the age group.

The total fertility rate, or the number of children a woman is expected to have through her child-bearing years, declined to 1.680 in 1983 from 1.694 in 1982. The general fertility rate — the number of births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 49 — declined to 55.9 in 1983 from 56.3 in 1982.

For women in Canada in 1983, the mean age at child-bearing for all births was 26.9 years and that for first births was 25.1, both slight increases from the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The average weight of a male baby born in 1983 was 3 431 grams while the average female baby was 3 301 grams.

Order the publication *Births and Deaths, Vital Statistics, Volume 1* (84-204, \$6.65), or contact Joan Lindsay (613-990-8553), *Health Division*.

Deaths

There were 174,484 deaths recorded in Canada during 1983, which was almost unchanged from the 1982 figure of 174,413. The death rate per 1,000 population decreased slightly from 7.1 in 1982 to 7.0 in 1983; 10 years earlier the rate was 7.4.

Deaths due to external causes of injury and poisoning remained at virtually the same level as the previous year — 14,088 in 1983 compared to 14,165 in 1982. The number of deaths due to motor vehicle traffic accidents increased to 4,156 in 1983 from 4,073 in 1982; this continues, however, to be considerably lower than the 1981 figure of 5,295. The death rate for all accidents has declined to 56.6 per 100,000 population in 1983 from 76.1 in 1973. The corresponding rates for motor vehicle traffic accidents are 16.7 (1983) and 29.1 (1973).

The number of infant deaths decreased from 3,401 in 1982 to 3,182 in 1983. The rates per 1,000 live births were 9.1 and 8.5 in 1982 and 1983 respectively, reflecting a considerable drop from the 1973 rate of 15.5. Deaths due to ischaemic heart disease decreased 2.2% from 49,035 to 47,949 between 1982 and 1983. The 1983 rate per 100,000 population of 192.6 compares favourably with the 1973 rate of 228.8. Cancer mortality (including benign neoplasms) increased by 2.2% from 1982 to 1983 to a rate of 173.9 per 100,000. By contrast, the rate registered in 1973 was 150.9. Mortality due to cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung continued to rise (+3.6%) between 1982 and 1983.

Order *Causes of Death* (84-203, \$11.10) or contact Joan Lindsay (613-990-8553), *Health Division*.

Marriages

Marriages in Canada numbered 184 675 in 1983, down 2% from the previous year. The marriage rate of 7.4 per 1,000 population for the country as a whole in 1983 was the lowest recorded since 1965.

For all marriages contracted in 1983, the average age of brides was 26.8 years while that for grooms was 29.4 years, both approximately two years higher than the corresponding ages for 1973. For first marriages contracted in 1983, the average age at marriage for women increased to 24.0 years and that for men to 26.2 years, also about two years higher than the 1973 figures.

In 1983, 80.1% of all weddings were first marriages for the women; the corresponding figure for the men was 78.5%. A decade earlier, first marriages accounted for a higher percentage (about 87%) of all marriages for both sexes. In 1983, remarriages among those who were divorced constituted 17.0% of all marriages for women and 18.7% for men; the corresponding figure in 1973 was about 9% for both men and women.

Order *Marriages and Divorces, Vital Statistics, Volume II* (84-205, \$6.65) or contact Joan Lindsay, *Epidemiologist* (613-990-8553), *Health Division*.

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Weekly Bulletin

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada

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Catalogue 11-002E Price: Canada, \$27.75 a year; other countries, \$33.30 a year. To subscribe, send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED MARCH 1-7

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AGRICULTURE STATISTICS			
Production and stocks of eggs and poultry, December 1984	23-003	\$2.75/\$27.50	\$3.30/\$33
Report on livestock surveys, January 1, 1985	23-008	\$4.40/\$17.60	\$5.25/\$21.10
BUSINESS FINANCE			
Industrial corporations, Financial statistics, Fourth Quarter 1984	61-003P	free	free
CANSIM			
Canadian statistical review, February 1985	11-003E	\$3.85/\$38.50	\$4.60/\$46
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Postcensal annual estimates of population for Census divisions and Census metropolitan areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983	91-211	\$5	\$6
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Gas utilities, November 1984	55-002	\$2.75/\$27.50	\$3.30/\$33
Particleboard, waferboard and hardboard, December 1984	36-003	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
Production and disposition of tobacco products, January 1985	32-022	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
Production and shipments of steel pipe, tubing and fittings, December 1984	41-011	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
Service Bulletins:			
Fruit and vegetable preservation , Vol. 13, 1984: No. 9, Pack of processed plums; No. 10, Pack of canned pears	32-023	\$1.60/\$16	\$1.90/\$19
MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES			
New motor vehicle sales, December 1984	63-007	\$2.75/\$27.50	\$3.30/\$33
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Consumer prices and price indexes, October-December 1984	62-010	\$6.65/\$26.60	\$7.95/\$31.90
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Service Bulletin:			
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