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Weekly Bulletin

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August 2, 1985

Business Conditions Survey

Canadian manufacturers reporting to the July Business Conditions Survey forecast slightly lower production in the third quarter of 1985 than in the previous quarter. Lower production is expected by manufacturers representing 28% of total respondents' shipments whereas higher production is predicted by 23%.

The receipt of new orders continues to rise, with 27% of manufacturers reporting rising new orders and only 19% a decline.

Contact T. Newton (613-991-3554), Industry Division.

Industry Selling Price Index

Preliminary estimates show that the Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) stood at 318.9 in June 1985, up 0.1% from the revised May level of 318.7. The year-to-year movement, was up 2.5%. This continues the trend of slowly declining annual rates; the year to year movement has gradually fallen from 3.4% since the beginning of the year.

The petroleum and coal products price index is estimated to have increased 0.5% in June. The index is now 8.3% higher than one year ago.

The wood industries price index rose 1.0% in June and now stands 5.2% higher than a year earlier. The main contributors to the monthly change were sawmills and planing mills, up 1.6%, reflecting higher prices charged for softwoods, and shingle mills, up 5.1% due to a significant increase in the price of western red cedar.

The primary metals industries price index fell 0.6% in June. Since June 1984 the index has decreased 2.2%. Almost all of this month's decline was attributable to a fall in non-ferrous metal prices, in particular, copper (-5.7%), zinc (-1.7%), and precious metals (-2.7%).

The food and beverages price index remained unchanged in June and was 1.2% higher than 12 months ago.

In June 1985, the proportion of industry indexes that posted increases stood at 37.8%, significantly lower than any of the six preceding months. The proportion of indexes registering no change (34.6%), was up markedly from the average of the prior six months (22.3%).

Order the June 1985 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), or contact the *Prices Division* (613-990-9606/07).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings(\$)	May*	417.05	416.15	3.7
Labour Income (\$ million)	Apr.	20,026.5	19,817.9	6.8
Persons with Jobs (million)	June	11.62	11.41	2.7
Unemployed	June	1,293,000	1,329,000	-5.1

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	May	3,517.4	3,540.7	5.4
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	May	33,765.4	34,032.0	3.6

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	May	21,439.9	19,971.0	5.4
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	May	22,588.1	22,403.1	2.3

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1981=100)	June	127.2	126.5	4.1
New House Price Index (1981=100)	May	95.2	95.3	-0.3
Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)	June*	222.1	222.8	2.1
Excl. coal, crude oil, nat. gas	June*	157.5	158.0	-3.2
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	June*	318.9	318.7	2.5

CONSTRUCTION

			Year-to-date	
Building Permits (\$ million)	Apr.	1,768.6	4,646.3	12.8
Housing Starts - Urban Centres (units)	May	14,340	47,055	11.8

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	Mar.	5 592	15 951	14.6
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Mar.	40 766	123 353	5.9
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Mar.	8 962	28 248	12.5
Petroleum Refining (thousand cubic metres)	Mar.	6 960	20 407	-10.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	May	10,786	49,932	10.6
Imports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	May	8,955	41,673	9.2

PRODUCTION

Railway Carloadings (million tonnes)	May	22.0	98.2	1.4
Steel (ingots - thousand tonnes)	June	1 240	7 279	-4.0

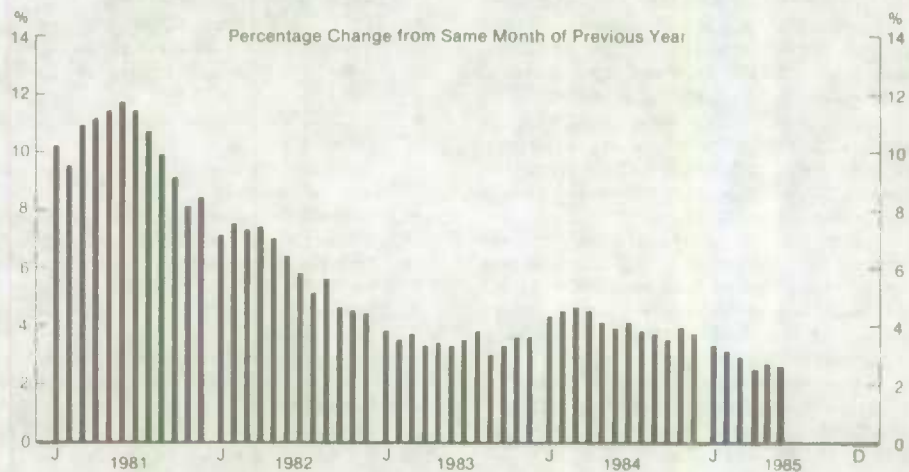
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	May	990.6	4,080.3	4.9
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	May	21,254.8	98,160.8	6.2
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	May	2,007.1	8,134.6	20.9
Retail Sales (\$ million)	May	11,565.1	48,966.9	10.2

* Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

* - new this week.

Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing (1971=100)



Source: Statistics Canada, Industry Price Indexes (62-011)

Union Wage Rate Indexes

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (1981=100) for construction trades (including supplements) registered no change between May and June 1985, remaining at a level of 132.0.

On a year-over-year basis, the Canada total level rose 3.2%. On a city basis, the largest annual increase was reported in Halifax (12.6%). Cities in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia increased 4.4% on average. Winnipeg advanced 2.0% while the Saint John index rose 1.5%. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta reported no change. The index for St. John's posted a decrease of -9.8%.

Order the second quarter issue of **Construction Price Statistics** (62-007, \$15/\$60), or contact Lisa-Gay Tremblay (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Index

Residential

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 119.6 in June, up 0.7% from its May level of 118.8. This index now stands 4.5% higher than its year-ago level of 114.4.

Between May and June 1985, increases were noted in three of the four components. The largest increase was reported for structural materials (2.2%), followed by electrical materials (0.5%) and architectural materials (0.4%). There was no change noted for the mechanical materials component. Contributing to the increase in the total index were roof trusses, gypsum wall board, particle board and lumber.

Between June 1984 and June 1985, the largest year-over-year price increase was recorded for structural materials (6.4%), followed by architectural materials (4.8%), mechanical materials (1.7%) and electrical materials (1.6%).

Non-residential

The non-residential construction building material price index rose to 119.0 in June, up 0.3% from its revised May level of 118.7. This index of non-residential building material prices now stands 3.5% higher than its year-ago level of 115.0.

Between May and June 1985, increases were noted in all four components. The largest increase was reported for structural materials (0.4%), followed by electrical materials (0.3%) and architectural and mechanical materials each at 0.2%. The main contributors to the increase in the total index were particleboard, polyethylene film sheets, gypsum wallboard, and building wires and cable.

Between June 1984 and June 1985, the largest year-over-year price increase was recorded for mechanical materials (5.1%), followed by architectural materials (3.6%), structural materials (3.0%) and electrical materials (2.0%).

Order the second quarter issue of **Construction Price Statistics** (62-007, \$15/\$60), or contact Don DeGenova (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1977=100) stood at a preliminary level of 222.1 in June 1985, down 0.3% from the revised May level of 222.8. Compared to June 1984 the index has risen 2.1%, the fourth consecutive month that the annual change has been about 2%. The Raw Materials Price Index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas also decreased 0.3% over the month and was 3.2% lower than its year earlier level. Significant decreases were posted for the vegetable products component (-1.8%), the non-ferrous metals component (-2.1%) and the coal, crude oil and natural gas component (-0.3%). The wood component was up 1.4% over the month.

The vegetable products component index level fell 1.8% in June and was down 12.6% from its June 1984 level. Grains, down 4.5%, and fresh fruit, down 6.4%, were the main contributors to the lower index level of the component in June. These decreases were partially offset by higher prices for raw sugar, up 5.3%, and fresh vegetables, up 4.8%.

The non-ferrous metals component dropped 2.1% over the month and is now 12.1% below its level in June 1984. The indexes of most metals included in this component were lower in June. Copper was down 4.6% and non-ferrous scrap decreased 2.6%.

The coal, crude oil and natural gas component was down 0.3% in June to a level 6.5% higher than a year ago. The major contributor to the monthly decline was a 2.5% drop in the natural gas index. Effective June 1, the Canadian Ownership Special Charge was eliminated resulting in lower prices to industrial and commercial customers.

Mainly due to the strength of higher prices for logs and bolts, up 1.8%, the wood component increased 1.4%. This index now stands 1.1% higher than in June 1984.

Order the June 1985 issue of **Industry Price Indexes** (62-011, \$15/\$150), or contact the Prices Division (613-990-9606/07).

Annual Work Patterns

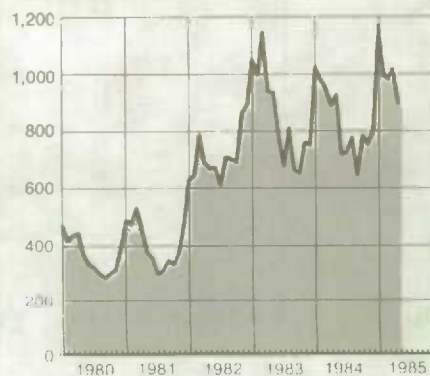
Estimates of full-year and part-year employment and unemployment for 1984 are now available from the Annual Work Patterns Survey. This survey, conducted last January as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, reveals that:

- 13,912,000 persons, accounting for 72.2% of the working age population, were in the labour force at some time in 1984;
- 13,324,000 persons were employed at some time in 1984 while 3,733,000 persons were unemployed at some time during the year;
- 6,864,000 persons were employed full-time for all of 1984 compared to 898,000 persons who were employed part-time;
- persons who were in the labour force at some time during 1984 were, on average, employed for 40.1 weeks, unemployed for 5.0 weeks and inactive for 6.9 weeks.

Contact Richard Veevers, (613-990-9452), Labour Force Activity Section.

Unemployment Insurance Commission Benefit Payments

Millions of Dollars



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

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment insurance benefits paid to claimants during May 1985 totalled \$901 million, down 12.7% from the previous month and 2.7% from May 1984. For the first five months of 1985, unemployment insurance payments amounted to \$5,076 million, increasing by 6.4% over the same period in 1984.

The number of claims received decreased by 10.2% between April and May to 220,000. Compared with May 1984, the decline was 11.7%. Between January and May 1985, Commission offices received 1.33 million claims for unemployment insurance benefits, 2.7% fewer than were received during the same period last year.

For the week ending May 18, 1985, the number of beneficiaries stood at 1.13 million, down 12.2% from April and 4.7% from May 1984.

Adjusted for seasonal variation, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits have been decreasing since January 1985. Between April and May the number of beneficiaries declined by 1.5% to 1.011 million.

Data for the months of March, April and May will be published in the May 1985 issue of **Unemployment Insurance Statistics** (73-001, \$12/\$120).

Contact H. Stiebert or J.-P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Employment Earnings

The preliminary estimates of employment for the Canada industrial aggregate increased by 1.6% from April to May 1985. All industry divisions and all provinces and territories contributed to the increase.

Average weekly earnings, at the Canada industrial aggregate level, increased by 0.2% from \$416.15 in April to \$417.05 in May. Trade, finance, insurance and real estate and services registered increases while the remaining industry divisions decreased.

Order the May 1985 issue of **Employment, Earnings and Hours** (72-002, \$35/\$350), or contact Jack Beauregard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Canadian Homicide Statistics

Between 1983 and 1984, the number of homicide offences (victims) in Canada decreased by 2.1% from 682 to 668, according to preliminary data released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Of the total 668 homicides reported in 1984, there were 621 murders, 42 manslaughters and five infanticides.

The greatest number of homicide offences were reported in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. These provinces accounted for 74.7% of Canada's homicide offences reported in 1984.

From 1983 to 1984, Manitoba showed the highest percentage increase (+7.5%) in the total number of homicide offences among the provinces, while Alberta was the province which experienced the largest percentage decline in total homicide offences (-28.0%).

During the five-year period from 1980 to 1984, the total number of homicides in Canada increased by 12.6%, a greater increase than the 10.0% increase experienced during the five-year period from 1975 to 1979.

Contact Joanne Lacroix (613-990-6643), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, or Kathy Kennedy (613-990-7644), Communications Division.

Population of Canada

Post-censal estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories as of April 1, 1985 are as follows:

- Canada, 25,318,000;
- Newfoundland, 579,700;
- Prince Edward Island, 127,000;
- Nova Scotia, 879,600;
- New Brunswick, 718,400;
- Quebec, 6,572,300;
- Ontario, 9,047,900;
- Manitoba, 1,067,900;
- Saskatchewan, 1,018,200;
- Alberta, 2,344,600;
- British Columbia, 2,888,700;
- Yukon, 22,800;
- Northwest Territories, 50,900.

Order Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces (91-001, \$6/\$24), or contact Lise Ofort-Attah (613-990-9579), Demography Division.

Survey of Union Membership

The Survey of Union Membership was conducted by Statistics Canada in co-operation with Labour Canada as a supplement to the December 1984 Labour Force Survey. Questions were asked to determine the number of workers covered by collective agreements, the degree of union membership among those covered by collective agreements, and wages and pension plans of union and non-union workers.

Data from this survey will be published in *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200) later this year. In the meantime, estimates can be obtained on a cost-recovery basis by contacting Scott Murray (613-990-9478), Household Surveys Division.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

During April 1985, production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 7 287.9 thousand cubic metres, up 0.5% from April 1984. Exports were up 27.0% to 2 674.3 thousand cubic metres and imports increased 23.0% to 1 050.3 thousand cubic metres. Canadian refinery receipts of crude oil totalled 5 728.7 thousand cubic metres, down 7.4% from the previous year.

During the same month, preliminary figures show net withdrawals of natural gas reached 7 715.6 million cubic metres, up 9.7% from a year earlier. Marketable production of natural gas after treatment at processing plants amounted to 6 124.3 million cubic metres, up 11.6%, while net withdrawals (preliminary figures) of natural gas liquids (propane, butanes and ethane) reached 1 212.5 thousand cubic metres, up 8.3% from the previous year. Exports of natural gas amounted to 2 061.1 million cubic metres, up 21.3%; and sales in Canada rose 5.4% to 4 227.9 million cubic metres.

Order the April 1985 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), or contact G. O'Connor (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

Total Travellers

During June 1985, preliminary statistics show that an estimated 4.0 million United States residents entered Canada, up 4.3% from June 1984. Visitors from other countries decreased by 5.6% to 241,600 in June. Canadian residents re-entering the country following visits to the United States totalled 3.3 million, up 8.1% from June 1984. Canadians returning from visits to all other countries increased by 16.3% to 167,500.

For the first six months of 1985, total international travel flows were as follows: 13.7 million United States residents entered Canada, up 4.8% from 1984; visitors from other countries decreased by 0.4% to 711,300; Canadians returning from the United States decreased by 1.1% to 17.3 million, while residents returning from other countries numbered 1.2 million, up 17.5% from the first half of 1984.

Estimation of Tourists

Preliminary data show that long-term tourist entries (by auto and bus for one night or longer and all entries by boat, plane and train) from the United States increased by 1.8% to 1.6 million in June 1985. Residents of other countries - excluding those arriving by land via the United States and intending to stay less than 24 hours - numbered 220,400, down 5.4% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the United States numbered 842,300 during June, up 6.0%, while residents returning from countries other than the United States increased by 16.3% to 167,500.

For the first six months of 1985, tourists from the United States numbered 4.3 million, up 3.7% from 1984. The number of tourists from other countries decreased by 1.5% to 643,300 during the January-June period. Canadian tourist re-entries from the

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Weekly Bulletin

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-993-7444).

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-993-7444).

R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada, \$2/\$100; other countries, \$3/\$150. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Machinery and Equipment Price Index

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI, 1971=100) by industry of purchase increased to a preliminary level of 295.6 in the second quarter of 1985, up 1.0% from the revised first quarter 1985 level of 292.6. The domestic prices component rose 0.8% in the latest quarter while the more heavily weighted imported goods component of the total index advanced 1.2%.

Between the second quarter of 1984 and 1985, the total index rose 5.1%, a marked slowdown from the 5.8% year-over-year change registered in the first quarter of 1985. Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment increased 4.3% while imported goods prices rose 5.8%.

By industry division, price movements in the latest quarter ranged from 0.5% for machinery and equipment purchased by the agriculture industry, to an increase of 1.3% for goods purchased by both the manufacturing and mining industries. The heavily weighted manufacturing division made the largest contribution to the quarterly price increase, followed by an increase of 0.9% in the transportation, communication, storage and utilities division and a rise of 1.3% in mines, quarries and oil wells. Together these accounted for approximately two-thirds of the year-over-year rise in the total index.

Order Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$15/\$60), or contact L. Graham (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

United States numbered 4.8 million, down 5.6% from a year earlier, while residents returning from countries other than the United States increased by 17.5% to 1.2 million.

Order the June 1985 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001p, \$5/\$50), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International and Financial Economics Division.



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