New Motor Vehicle Sales

Retail sales in Canada of all new motor vehicles totaled 133,057 units in June 1984, up 17.9% from the same month a year earlier. Compared to June 1983, sales of North American manufactured passenger cars increased 14.6% to 77,932 units in June 1984 and commercial vehicles climbed 44.0% to 27,352 units. Sales of passenger cars built overseas increased 146% to 7,793 units in June 1984. Compared to June 1984, sales of overseas manufactured passenger cars increased 146% to 77,932 units in June 1984 and commercial vehicles climbed 44.0% to 27,352 units. Sales of passenger cars built overseas increased 146% to 7,793 units in June 1984. Compared to June 1984, sales of overseas manufactured passenger cars increased 146% to 77,932 units in June 1984 and commercial vehicles climbed 44.0% to 27,352 units. Sales of passenger cars built overseas increased 146% to 7,793 units in June 1984.

In June 1984, the share of North American manufacturers (based on unit sales of passenger cars) was 76.2% compared with 76.8% in June 1983. Japanese manufacturers registered a market share of 16.6% and manufacturers from other countries had 7.2%, compared with percentages for the previous year of 17.7% and 5.5%, respectively.

Total value of all new motor vehicles sold in June 1984 increased 25.9% from a year earlier to $1,620.6 million. North American passenger cars sold for $673.3 million (up 21.0%) and commercial vehicles for $424.5 million (up 63.4%) while sales of overseas manufactured passenger cars from overseas increased 29.9% to $37.2 million. Sales of passenger cars sold for $873.3 million (up 37.2%).

During the first six months of 1984, retail sales of all new motor vehicles reached 690,557 units (24.8% higher than in the same period last year) with a retail value of $8,347.7 million (up 37.2%).

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007, $2.75/$27.50), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9665), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
Labour Force Information

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 11.0% in July 1984 from 11.2% in June. The participation rate moved up to 64.8% from 64.6% in the preceding month and the employment/population ratio to 57.7% from 57.4%.

Employment for the week ending July 21 was an estimated 11,061,000 persons, an increase of 66,000 from June. Employment rose by 55,000 for those in the 25 years of age and over category (+37,000 for females and +18,000 for males) and by 31,000 for youths aged 15 to 24 (+18,000 for males and +13,000 for females). Full-time employment increased by an estimated 73,000 and part-time employment by 21,000. There were employment increases in July in trade (+39,000), services (+21,000), public administration (+17,000) and the primary industries other than agriculture (+5,000). On a provincial basis, employment rose 31,000 in Ontario, 19,000 in British Columbia, 14,000 in Quebec and 7,000 in Alberta.

Unemployment totalled 1,361,000 in July, a decline of 18,000 from June. The drop in unemployment was confined to males in the 25 and over age category. By province, unemployment declined in Quebec (-17,000), British Columbia (-14,000) and Alberta (-11,000) but increased in Ontario (15,000). Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in July were as follows, with June rates in brackets: Newfoundland, 19.5% (19.3%); Prince Edward Island, 11.9% (12.8%); Nova Scotia, 12.1% (12.6%); New Brunswick, 14.4% (15.1%); Quebec, 12.1% (12.6%); Ontario, 8.8% (8.6%); Manitoba, 7.8% (8.0%); Saskatchewan, 8.0% (8.0%); Alberta, 11.0% (11.0%); and British Columbia, 14.7% (15.7%).

Unadjusted, the level of employment for Canada in July 1984 was 11,563,000, an increase of 294,000 (+2.6%) from a year earlier. Unemployment decreased by 89,000 (-6.3%) over the 12-month period, moving down to 1,326,000 from 1,415,000. The unemployment rate was 11.0% in July 1983, while the participation rate increased to 67.3% from 67.0% and the employment/population ratio rose to 60.3% from 59.5% in July 1983.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of The Labour Force (71-001, $3.85/$38.50).

Particleboard Production

Wafertiard production in Canada climbed 66.8% in June 1984 to 105,221 cubic metres from 71,678 cubic metres a year earlier.

Production of particleboard totalled 76,345 cubic metres in the latest month, an increase of 15.6% from 66,066 cubic metres in June 1983.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of Particleboard, Wafertiard and Hardboard (36-003, $1.60/$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9626), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Farm Products Prices

The Canada index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for June 1984 was 302.4, unchanged from the May level but 4.6% higher than the June 1983 number of 288.4.

The index, which measures — as closely as can be determined — prices received by producers at the farm gate, is available on CANSIM (matrix 176) or in the publication Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (62-003, $1.60/$16). Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components and further information are available from Steve Danford (613-990-9706), or Gordon Deeker (613-990-9711).
Transactions (Non-residents)
Foreign investment in outstanding Canadian securities increased by $232 million in June 1984, compared with an increase of $137 million in May 1984. Non-resident demand for outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong in the current month, producing a net capital inflow of $255 million; this brought the cumulative net purchase to $1.2 billion in the first half of 1984. In the current month, some three-quarters of the net investment in Canadian bonds represented Government of Canada issues. The net investment in bonds was widespread geographically with strong demand from Japanese, European and United States investors. A net outflow of $23 million was recorded from trade in outstanding Canadian equities with non-residents, an amount similar to the previous month.

Residents of Canada increased their holdings of outstanding foreign securities in June, producing a net capital outflow of $169 million. This brought to over $400 million the net capital outflow in the latest two months, the bulk of which represented investments in United States bonds.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of Security Transactions with Non-residents (67-002, $2.75/$27.50), or contact John Motala (613-990-9051), International and Financial Economics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Homicide Statistics, 1983
Homicide offences in Canada increased by 1.8% in 1983 over 1982. A total of 625 murders, 51 manslaughters and six infanticides were also frequent methods, accounting for 682 homicide offences compared with 670 offences in 1982.

Homicide victims were killed in 630 separate homicide incidents and, at the time of compilation of final data, 609 suspects had been identified by police forces in connection with these incidents.

Shooting was the most common homicide method. However, as a proportion of all homicides, the 224 shootings were a decline of 11.4% from 1982. Stabbing and beating were also frequent methods, accounting for 173 and 149 homicides, respectively.

The homicide rate in Canada has remained relatively stable over 10 years — from 2.68 per 100,000 in 1974 to 2.74 per 100,000 in 1983. Provincially, homicide rates for 1983 ranged from 1.04 per 100,000 in Newfoundland to 6.20 per 100,000 in the Northwest Territories. Ontario ranked highest in the number of homicides in 1983 (202 victims), while for the second consecutive year, no homicides were reported in Prince Edward Island.

For further information, contact Joanne Lucain (613-990-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics or Kathy Kennedy (613-993-7644), Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots
Steel ingot production for July 1984 reached 1.117.022 tonnes, an increase of 10.4% from 1.011.875 tonnes a year earlier.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of Primary Iron and Steel (41-001, $2.75/$27.50).

Farm Cash Receipts
Farm cash receipts for January-June 1984 reached an estimated $9.469.8 million, up 1.9% from the revised January-June 1983 level of $9.292.5 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops slipped 0.2% to $4.473.4 million from the 1983 estimate of $4.480.5 million. Oats, rye, barley, potatoes and corn were up, while receipts for wheat and barley and Canadian Wheat Board payments were down.

Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products rose 2.7% to $4.706.4 million in the 1984 period from the revised 1983 level of $4.581.5 million.

Other cash receipts were up 25.8% to $290.0 million from the previous year's revised total of $230.5 million.

It should be noted that estimated farm cash receipts measure the gross cash returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. Also included are Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. No allowance has been made for the cost incurred by farmers in the production of the commodities sold.

Realized net farm income — which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges — is published annually in catalogue 21-202.

For further information, order the January-June 1984 issue of Farm Cash Receipts (21-001, $1.60/$16), or contact John Lanther (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
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