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March 19, 1982

## Retail Trade

Total retail trade without seasonal adjustment was $\$ 6,7849$ million in January 1982 an increase of $17 \%$ over January 1981 Sales were higher in 21 of the 28 trade groups, with the largest gains for garages $(+29.3 \%)$ and family clothing stores $(+22.8 \%)$. The largest sales decreases were posted by furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores ( $-21.9 \%$ ) and motor vehicle deaters ( $-185 \%$ ). Sales increased in all provinces except Prince Edward Island $(-2.2 \%)$, gains ranging from $9.9 \%$ for Manitoba to a fractional increase for Quebec Montreal sales rose $12 \%$, Toronto, $09 \%$ and Winnipeg. 12.2\%: while Vancouver sales remained unchanged from January 1981

Seasonally adjusted retail sales for limuary were $\$ 8.058 .1$ million, down 0.3\% fron the $\$ 8.079 .6$ million recorded in December. The largest decreases were facerded for motor vehicle dealers $(-126 \%)$, specially shoe stores ( $-11.7 \%$ ) and department stores ( $-7.4 \%$ ). The largest sates increases were in family clothing stores ( $+14.8 \%$ ) and general merchandise stores $(+142 \%)$. Six provinces reported decreased sales from December. declines ranging from -5.0\% for Prince Edward Island to-1.2\% for New Brunswick.

For further information, order the January issue of Retail Trade (63-005, $\$ 3.50 / \$ 35$ ), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-9969304), Merchandising and Services Division.

## Department Store Sales

Department store sales were $\$ 600.1$ million in January 1982. down 6.8\% from January 1981. Sales were lower in 30 of the 40 departments with the largest decreases for furniture (down $27.4 \%$ ). lamps, piclures, mirrors and alt other home furnishings (down $21.2 \%$ ) and piece goods (down 19.3\%). All provinces except Nova Scotia (up $7.1 \%$ ), Prince Edward Island (up 09\%) and Alberta (up fraclionally) reported decreased sales. Sales and percentage sitenges for metropolitan areas were: Monuast $\$ 658$ million (down $102 \%$ ); Toronto. 587 8 million (down 8 6\%); Winnipeg, \$26 3 Thilition (down 4.7\%) and Vancouver, \$68.8 millon (down 11 8\%)

The selling value of slocks held in January 1982 ai $\$ 2.6850$ million showed an increase of $15.7 \%$ over January 1981

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTIES

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME
Average Weekly Earnings (\$) Labour Income ( $\$$ million)
Persons with Jobs (million)
Unemployed
INVENTORIES
Department Store (\$ million)
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)

## ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million
Manutacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)
n)
$(1971=100)$
Consumer Price Index (1971
Non-food Component (CPI)
100)

New House Price index ( $1976=100$ )
Raw Materials Price Index ( $1977=100$ )
Industry Selling Price Index ( $1971=100$ )
CONSTRUCTION
Building Permits (\$ million)
Housing Starts - Urban Centres (units)

## ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand lonnes) $\qquad$
Electricty Generation (terawat hours) . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dec.

Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)

## FOREIGN TRADE

Exports - Baiance of Payments Basis (\$ million) Imports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million) PRODUCTION
Railway Carloadings (million ionnes) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Jan.
Steel lingots - thousand tonnes) Jan.

## SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million) Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million) New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million) Jan. 15.068 . p Retail Sales (\$ million)
Dec 36363 p



Previous
\% Change From Year Month $368.49 p$ 15.939 .50
1041 1041
.096 .000 Ago

6,784. 6,784.9p 1.7
Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted. $p$-preliminary. $f$-revised. " new this week.

## Non-Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Acjuster at Annual Rates


[^0]
## Farm Cash Receipts

Farm cash receipts for January 1982 totalled an estimated $\$ 2.313 .4$ million, down $6 \%$ from the January 1981 estimate of $\$ 2,468.8$ million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops were $7 \%$ lower in January 1982 at $\$ 1.633 .7$ million as lower receipts from wheat and lower Canadian Wheat Board payments contributed to the decrease. Partly offselting was a high payment level of deferred grain receipts (which were liquidated in January 1982).

Cash receipts from livestock sales dropped 5\% from January 1981 levels with lower cattle prices contributing to the decrease.

For further information, order the January 1982 issue of Farm Cash Receipts (21-001, $\$ 1.50 / \$ 15$ ), or contact Peter Lys (613-9954895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.

## Farm Product Prices

The Canada index number of tarm prices of agricultural products $(1971=100)$ at 276.7 in January 1982 showed a decrease of $0.1 \%$ from the December number of 277.1 and was down 4.9\% from the January 1981 level of 290.3

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, \$1.50/\$15). Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components and further information are available from Ed Hamilton (613-9954895). Farm Income and Prices Section, Agricultural Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6

## Steel Ingots/Pig Iron

Preliminary estimates show Canadian production of steel ingots declined to $1,325,050$ short tons( 1202065 t) in February 1982 from 1,454,563 short tons (1 319557 I) a year earlier. Pig iron production dropped to 848,062 short tons (769 349 t) in the latest month from 996,972 short tons (904 438 t) in February 1981
For further information, order the February 1982 issue of Steal Ingots and Pig Iron (41. 002, \$1.50/\$15).

## Pension Plans in Canada, 1980

Nearly two-thirds of the $\$ 7.6$ billion contributed to employer-sponsored pension plans in 1979 was directed into trusteed pension funds. providing a major source of investment capital in Canada, according to Pension Plans in Canada, 1980, released this week by Statistics Canada

During that same year, $\$ 3.3$ billion was paid to 829,000 beneficiaries in private pensions or superannuation, for an average pension of $\$ 3,930$ per person ( $\$ 4.516$ for males and \$2,929 for females). Many pensioners received additional income from the Canada or Quebec Pension Plans or Old Age Security

For almost $60 \%$ of private sector plan members, pensions were based on average earnings over the entire period of employment, or remained fixed, regardless of level of earnings. By comparison, $95 \%$ of public sector plans were based on the higher employee earnings in the years just prior to retirement.

Two-thirds of public sector plans had indexing provisions, while less than $5 \%$ of private sector plans had this automatic indexing, which was generally limited 10 less than $3 \%$ a year, or a fixed dollar amount.
At the beginning of 1980 , there were 14,600 private pension plans in Canada covering $48 \%$ of employed workers or 4.5 million employees. Some 54\% of males were covered by these plans, as compared with less than $38 \%$ of females.

For further information, order Pension Plans in Canada, 1980 (74-401; Canada, \$7; other countries, $\$ 8.40$ ), or contact Hubert $H$. Frenken (613-995-4476), Pensions Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OV2.

## Coal/Coke Statistics

Production of coal in Canada increased $14.1 \%$ to 3979705 tonnes in December 1981 from 3489020 a year earlier. Landed imports rose $22.9 \%$ to 1623086 tonnes from 1320749.

Coal production in 1981 reached 40087706 tonnes, up $9.4 \%$ from 36638374 in 1980.

For further information, order the December 1981 issue of Coal and Coke Statistics (45-002, $\$ 2.50 / \$ 25$ ).

## Annual Statistics Canada Catalogue of Publications Now Available

Now available is the 1982 Statistics Canada Catalogue which describes all current publications available for purchase from the agency as of January 1, 1982. It incorporates new releases, title changes and revised prices

Single sets of the Catalogue (one English copy and one French copy) will be provided to an organization free of charge. For each additional copy or set, there is a charge of $\$ 5$. The Catalogue can be ordered from User Services, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6, or from any Statistics Canada regional reference centre. Order forms for this edition will be sent automatically to recipients of the 1981 Catalogue.

## Labour Force Survey

The unadjusted employment level for Canada was estimated at $10,414,000 \mathrm{n}$ February 1982, down 169,000(1.6\%) from a year earlier. Unemployment climbed 1,116.000 from 928,000 over the 12 -mon: period. The unemployment rate at $9.7 \%$ was up from $8.1 \%$ in February 1981. The participation rate was $62.4 \%$ compared 10 63.3\% a year earlier and the employment/population ratio was down to $56.4 \%$ from $58.2 \%$.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's unemployment rate rose to $8.6 \%$ in February 1982 from 8.3\% in January. The participation rate declined to $63.8 \%$ from $64.0 \%$ and the employment/population ratio dropped to $58.3 \%$ from $58.6 \%$ in the preceding month.
For the week ending February 20, 1982. the seasonally adjusted level of employment was $10,773,000$, down 41.000 from January. This decline continues the sharp downward trend which began in September 1981, with the result that the employment level is now about 167,000 lower than in February 1981. Employment declined for both sexes in the 15 to 24 and 25 and over age groups, with the largest decrease $(-22,000)$ for females 25 years and over. On a provincial basis, the largest declines in the level of employment occurred in Ontario $(-27,000)$, Quebec ( $-18,000$ ), British Columbia $(-15,000)$ and Nova Scotia $(-6,000)$ )
Seasonally adjusted unemployment was estimated at $1,010,000$, up 27,0000 from January. The largest increase $1+20,000$ was among females 25 and over. Provincially, unemployment rose in Quebec $(+10,000)$. Ontario $(+8,000)$. British Columbia $(+6,000)$ and Nova Scotia $(+4,000)$.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in February 1982 were as follows, with January rates in brackels: Newfoundland, 14.7\% (14.0\%): Prince Edward Island, $11.1 \%$ ( $11.0 \%$ ); Nova Scotia, $11.8 \%$ ( $10.6 \%$ ); New Brunswick. $13.0 \%$ (13.2\%); Quebec, $11.4 \%$ (11.0\%); Ontario. $7.6 \%(7.4 \%)$; Manitoba, $6.4 \%$ ( $65 \%$ ): Saskatchewan, $4.5 \% ~(4.8 \%)$. Alberta. $4.5 \%$ ( $4.6 \%$ ) : and British Columbia, $8.7 \%$ ( $8.2 \%$ ).
For further information, order the February issue of The Labour Force (71-001. $\$ 3.50 / \$ 35)$.

## Local Governments

Municipalities across Canada employed a total of 276,860 persons in general government services at the end of December 1981, a decrease of $2.5 \%$ from 283,870 at the end of the previous quarter.

Gross payrolls of municipalities for the fourth quarter of 1981 amounted is $\$ 1,377.0$ million, an increase of $2.5 \%$ from the $\$ 1,342.2$ million reported for the thir: quarter.
For further information, contact the Local Government Section (613-995-9897), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Current Economic Analysls
The two-quarter slide of economic activity. confirmed by the recent release of the fourth quarter national accounts, appears o have continued into January as the patfom of falling sales, and layofls and price raaraint to reduce inventories, has been Ezilended for another month. The composite leading indicator for December suggests that a reversal of this pattern is not imminent, although some signs persisted from November to indicate that the rate of descent in the first quarter may be moderate

The indicators of real final demand revealed a sharp reversal in December and January following the firming of sales in the fourth quarter. Automobile sales fell in January after leading a drop in retail sales in December, while the deepening recession in the United States has sharply eroded export demand. The process of inventory liquidation that began at the retail level in the fourth quarter appeared to be broadening and intensifying, as in January imports recorded another steep decline, and manufacturing stocks began to recede in December in reaction to the steady cuts in oufput and employment. The related indicators for business fixed investment retained their lustre at least for the short-term, while housing starts gave signs of boosting residential construction in the first quarter.
The appearance of manufacturing invenuny reductions and the investment-led mprovement in some components of the Composite leading index in December anculd be interpreted cautiously. The soirse of final sales is uncertain on a number of fronts. Slumping demand for automobiles and the high rates of personal saving recorded in the fourth quarter are consistent with a continuation of the low levels of consumer confidence. The coincident and leading indicators in the United States continued to decline in January, giving no indication of an impending recovery in economic activity in that country. Survey results on investment intentions in Canada this year augur for a substantial slowing. particularly in the non-energy sector. With dull prospects for final demand, and with real financing costs remaining at high levels, the desire to cut inventories may prove to be heightened. The recent behaviour of merchandise imports, production. employment, prices, and profit margins all point to a sizeable inventory correction.

The performance of prices has improved recently in virtually all sectors of the economy. Much of the easing, however, has resulted from a constricting of protit margins as firms have restrained price increases in order to move unwanted itwentories.

- The external sector of the Canadian sconomy in January depicted a renewed asceleration in the downward trend of Gornestic and foreign demand Merciandise exports declined $8.0 \%$, as American demand has dropped sharply lor most guods, esperially motor vehicles.


Following the sudden erosion of imports in the fourth quarter, the usually severe 18\% drop in January pushed the trade surplus up to $\$ 1,286$ million, with import demand for automotive and energy products particularly listless.

- The deflated value of retall sales fell $3.4 \%$ in December, as auto sales plun-


## Business Analysis Seminar

A two-day seminar, designed to demonstrate the power of computerbased techniques in data retrieval. forecasting and business analysis, will be held from April 25-27 at the Mont Ste-Marie resort, north of Oltawa

The sessions will be led by highly skilled protessionals, including Dr. Charles Barrett, Director, Economic Analysis, Conterence Board of Canada; Dr. Estella Dagum. Chief, Seasonal Adjustment and Time Series Analysis. Statistics Canada: Craig Skidmore, Senior Economisi, Data Resources International; and Keith May. Chief of Soltware and Computer Services, Informetrica Lid.

Organized by the Canadian Chemical Producers Association, the seminar should be particularly useful 10 smaller companies in assisting them to apply more sophisticated techniques to their own operations. Emphasis will be given to practical examples based on day-to-day business problems, with a minimum of theoretical discussion.

To register, contact the Association at (613) 237-6215, or write to 350 Sparks St . Ottawa, Ontario. K1R 7S8 The registration fee of $\$ 275$ includes two nights accommodation, meals. and all conference materials.
ged $27.6 \%$ after leading a $4.8 \%$ upturn in demand in November. The nonautomotive component of retail sales edged up by $0.3 \%$, as the high level of personal savings resulting from the nosedive in demand for durable goods in 1981 was partly preempted by unusually early Christmas sales for many goods. Weak consumer conidence, falling employment, high rates of interest. and receding auto sales paint a bleak picture for personal expenditure in the first quarter.

- Price increases continued al moderate rates for all of the seasonally adjusted measures of Inflation. Consumer prices rose $0.7 \%$ in Januaiy following similar increases in the previous two months, as a respite from food and energy price shocks has unveited a substantial slowing for many durable and seini-durable goods. Manufacturing prices were little changed in January following a 0 \% increase in December. white the index for raw materials prices recorded a small decline over this period.
- The before tax profits of all industrial corporations receded by $14.0 \%$ in the fourth quanter, after a $17.4 \%$ reduction in the third. The largest retuctions occurred in mining and manufacluring, sectors which have been particularly squeezed in the vice of rising financing and labour cosis and price restraints to reduce stocks
- Nominal business outlays for plant and equipment aie forecast to slow substantially to a 14\% ncrease in 1982 from 20\% in 1981. according to the survey of Private and Public Investrient in Canada. There was a distinct narrowing of the sources of growth, as $59 \%$ of the increase was forecast in the energy secto. Growth in the non-energy sector was cut in half to $8.4 \%$, as investment in manufacturing, metal mining and trade decelerated sharply.
For detailed analysis as well as a news summary of mitor domestic andinternational developments and extensive analytical charts and tables, orter Current Economic Analysis (13-004E, Canada: $\$ 2.50 / \$ 25$; other countries: $\$ 3 / \$ 30$ ).


## THESE PUBLICATIONS RELEASED MARCH 12 - 18

## AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables. February 1. 1982
The Dairy Review. January 1982

## BUSINESS FINANCE

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics (Preliminary Data). Fourth Quarter 1981

## CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits, December 1981
Housing Starts and Completions, December 1981
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE
Financial Statistics of Education, 1978-79

## EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports by Commodities. December 1981
Imports by Commodities. December 1981
Summary of External Trade. January 1982
Cata-
logue
No No.
32-010
23-001
$61-003 p$

64-001
64-002

81-208

65-004
65-007
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Travel between Canada and Other Countries. October-December 1981
HEALTH
Vital Statistics. Volume II - Marriages and Divorces, 1980
JUSTICE STATISTICS
Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1980
85-205
MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARYINDUSTRIES
Cement, January 1982
Coffin and Casket Industry. 1980
Confectionery Manufacturers. 1980
Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling. Casting and Extruding. 1980
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers. January 1982
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production. November 1981
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, January 1982
Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, January 1982
Fett and Fibre Processing Mills, 1980
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Gypsum Products. January 1982
Hardboard. January 1982
Inventories. Shipments and Orders in Manulacturing industries. December 1981
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1982
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
December 1981
MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES
Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1981

## PRICES

Construction Price Statistics, February 1982
PUBLIC FINANCE
Provincial Government Finance. Assets, Liabilities. Source and Application of Funds. 1978-79 and 1979-80 Preliminary

68-209

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Railway Operating Statistics, September 1981
52-003
Railway Transport. Part IV - Operating and Traffic Statistics, 1980

| In Canada Price per issue/year | Elsewhere Price per issue/year |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.50 / \$ 15 \\ & \$ 2.50 / \$ 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.80 / \$ 18 \\ \$ 3 / \$ 30 \end{array}$ |
| N/C | N/C |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3.50 / \$ 35 \\ \$ 3 / \$ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4.20 / \$ 42 \\ & \$ 3.60 / \$ 36 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$7 | \$8.40 |
| \$5/\$50 | \$6/\$60 |
| \$5/\$50 | \$6/\$60 |
| \$3/\$30 | \$3.60/\$36 |
| \$750/\$30 | \$9/\$36 |
| \$6 | \$7.20 |
| \$20 | \$24 |

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$\$ 4.20 / \$ 42$
$\$ 1.80 / \$ 18$
$\$ 3 / \$ 30$
\$3/\$30
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$\$ 2.50 / \$ 25$

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$\$ 5.40$


[^0]:    Source Statistics Canads, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-n01)

