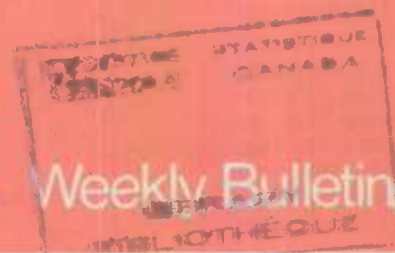


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July 16, 1982

Labour Force

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose sharply to a record level of 10.9% in June 1982 from 10.2% in May. The participation rate remained unchanged at 64.1%, while the employment/population ratio decreased to 57.1% from 57.5% in the preceding month.

For the week ending June 19, 1982, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was 10,607,000, down considerably (-62,000) from May. This decline in the seasonally adjusted level reflects the fact that the normal seasonal growth in employment was significantly less than usual between May and June. Employment was lower for both females (-21,000) and males (-15,000) in the 15 to 24 age group. The level dropped for males 25 and over (-19,000) and females of the same group (-7,000). On a provincial basis, employment declined in Ontario (-50,000), Quebec (-19,000) and British Columbia (-19,000), while the remaining provinces showed little or no change.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment was estimated at 1,295,000 in March, up 89,000 from May. The level increased in all age/sex groups: by 53,000 for men 25 and over, by 6,000 for women 25 and over, and by 30,000 for both males and females in the 15-24 age group. By province, unemployment increased in Ontario (+31,000), Quebec (+22,000), British Columbia (+22,000), Alberta (+5,000) and Manitoba (+4,000). The other provinces recorded little or no change.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in June 1982 were as follows, with May rates in brackets: Newfoundland, 16.7% (16.1%); Prince Edward Island, 13.6% (15.5%); Nova Scotia, 13.7% (13.6%); New Brunswick, 14.0% (14.5%); Quebec, 14.3% (13.6%); Ontario, 9.0% (8.3%); Manitoba, 8.2% (7.5%); Saskatchewan, 6.1% (5.7%); Alberta, 7.6% (7.2%); British Columbia, 12.4% (10.8%).

The unadjusted employment level for Canada was estimated at 10,888,000 in June 1982, down 435,000 (3.8%) from a year earlier.

For further information, order the June 1982 issue of *Labour Force Survey* (71-001, \$3.50/\$35).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Apr.*	385.20p	384.23p	11.0
Labour Income (\$ million)	Apr.*	16,614.0p	16,570.0p	10.0
Persons with Jobs (million)	June*	10.89	10.70	-3.8
Unemployed	June*	1,303,000	1,241,000	52.0

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Apr.	3,324.8	2,784.0	7.0
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Apr.	34,235.4p	34,527.6r	10.0

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Apr.	15,158.9p	16,464.2r	-8.0
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Apr.	18,032.0p	18,013.0r	-8.6

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	May	260.8	257.3	11.8
New House Price Index (1976=100)	May	133.7	134.9	-0.5
Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)	May	200.4p	198.2p	10.9
Excl. coal, crude oil, nat. gas	May	154.5p	151.1p	-1.3
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	May	288.5p	287.4p	6.9

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Apr.	1,010.5p	3,865.4p	-24.6
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Apr.	9,061	35,327	-5.5

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	Apr.	3,816.1	14,807.2	6.1
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Apr.	30.9	139.7	3.8
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Mar.	9,127.4	28,801.6	5.0
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Apr.	6.1p	28.6p	17.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	May	7,415p	34,608p	0.8
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	May	5,763p	28,444p	-10.1

PRODUCTION

Railway Carloadings (million tonnes)	May	20.1	89.0	-6.6
Steel (ingots — thousand tonnes)	Mar.	1,246.3	3,654.3	-12.5

SALES

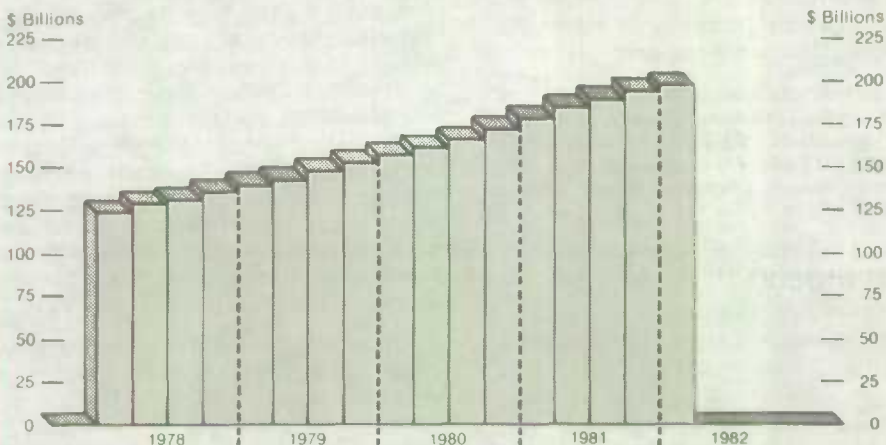
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	May	811.1	3,475.3	-1.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Apr.	15,139.9p	60,110.9p	-1.0
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	May	1,011.8	4,283.6	-20.1
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Apr.	8,048.7p	28,629.7p	2.8

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

p - preliminary, r - revised, * - new this week.

Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Composite Indicator

Rate of descent of the composite leading index slowed in April as the index fell 1.94% from 116.82 in March to 114.55. The deceleration in the decline of the leading indicator largely reflected a firming of the indicators of export demand as the American economy has grown marginally in the second quarter. The continued weakness of the indicators of domestic demand, notably in the housing and business investment sectors, leaves little prospect for a recovery beginning in the Canadian economy in the second quarter.

The non-filtered version of the leading indicators edged down by 0.2% in April. Although small gains were registered in half of the components, the index level moved from 111.7 to 111.5.

The leading index for the United States slowed its descent to only 0.39% in April from -0.80% in March. Preliminary estimates for May indicate there was a 0.3% gain in the non-filtered version, the third consecutive monthly increase. The firming of the leading indicators for the United States is in accord with preliminary estimates of a slight gain in American GNP in the second quarter. Most of the firming in the leading indicators of economic activity in the U.S. has occurred in data on financial markets, such as stock market prices, the money supply, and the per cent change in sensitive prices of crude materials and liquid assets. The renewed downturn in many of these indicators in recent weeks as interest rates have risen reflects the hesitant nature of the current upturn and the uncertain prospects for a sustained recovery in the U.S. In particular, the substantial drag on economic activity exerted by lower business spending may offset much of a revival in consumer outlays, although a sustained recovery in consumer demand itself is by no means assured in the current economic climate.

The deflated value of the money supply (M1) recorded its strongest performance since late 1980, declining by only -0.09% in April. Revised data from the Bank of Canada indicate that the non-filtered version of the money supply has expanded since November 1981. It is not clear, however, whether this upturn is primarily the result of cyclical factors or of institutional changes in the banking system.

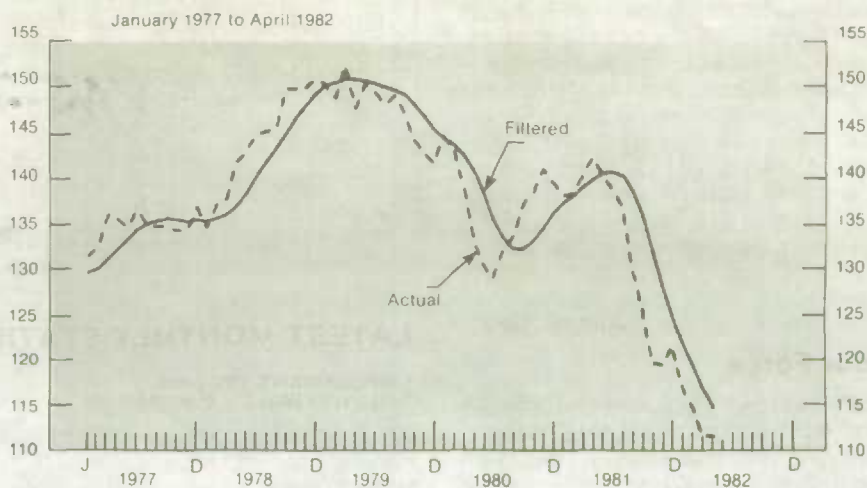
For further information, order Current Economic Analysis (13-004E, Canada: \$2.50/\$25; other countries: \$3/\$30), or contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production in June 1982 was 964 609 tonnes, down from 1 463 595 tonnes a year earlier.

For further information, order the June 1982 issue of Steel Ingots and Pig Iron (41-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388).

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971=100)



International Travel

Preliminary statistics for the month of May 1982 show that 2.8 million United States residents entered Canada, down 25.9% from May 1981. (This notable drop in total entries was mainly due to the disappearance of the gasoline price differential between the U.S. and Canada, which resulted in a sizeable reduction in the number of same-day automobile entries from the U.S.)

The number of visitors from countries other than the U.S. declined by 7.2% to 195,000. Canadian residents re-entering Canada after visits to the U.S. numbered 3.0 million, up 0.3% from May 1981, while residents returning from other countries decreased by 1.6% to 114,000.

For the first five months of 1982, the international travel flows were as follows: 9.4 million U.S. residents entered Canada, down 33.7% from the year-earlier period; visitors from countries other than the U.S. were down 6.4% to 479,000; Canadians returning from the U.S. decreased by 2.2% to 12.5 million while resident re-entries from other countries numbered 701,000, 0.6% above January-May 1981.

On a year-to-date basis, long-term entries from the U.S. (including overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all plane, train and boat entries) decreased by 10.1% from 1981 to 2.4 million. Residents of countries other than the U.S. (excluding those arriving by land via the U.S. and intending to stay less than 24 hours) declined by 3.6% to 428,000. Canadian tourist re-entries from the U.S. numbered 4.1 million in the first five months of 1982, down 2.3%, while residents returning from countries other than the U.S. increased marginally (0.6%) to 701,000.

For further information, order the May issue of International Travel — Advance Information (66-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Family Structure, 1981

Census families in private households in Canada increased by 597,080 families to a total of 6,324,975 in 1981 from 5,727,895 in 1976, representing an increase of 10.4%.

At the national level, husband-wife families represented the vast majority of total families, at 88.7% in 1981, although this was down from the 1976 level of 90.2%. Accordingly, over the same period, lone-parent families increased as a percentage of all families to 11.3% from 9.8%. This pattern of increase in the percentage of lone-parent families, and corresponding decrease in the percentage of husband-wife families was observed in all provinces and in the territories. Among the provinces, Newfoundland (at 10.0% in 1981) and Saskatchewan (at 9.6%) reported the lowest percentages of lone-parent families, with correspondingly higher percentages of husband-wife families (90.0% and 90.4%, respectively). On the other hand, the Yukon, New Brunswick and Quebec showed the highest percentage point increases in lone-parent families, with corresponding decreases in husband-wife families. In the Yukon, lone-parent families rose 2.3 percentage points to 12.4% in 1981 from 10.1% in 1976. In New Brunswick, lone-parent families increased to 12.2% in 1981 from 10.0% in 1976, while in Quebec a similar 2.2 percentage point increase raised the proportion of lone-parent families to 12.5% in 1981 from 10.3% in 1976.

Detailed information is scheduled to be published beginning in the fall of 1982 in catalogue nos. 92-905 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-613 to 93-924 (Sub-provincial Areas).

Children at Home

In 1981, there were 8,666,685 children in census families in private households within Canada, a decrease of 220,060 (2.5%) from 1976 levels.

Family Type, 1981

Of a total of 6,324,975 census families reported for Canada in the 1981 Census, 6,133,200 or 97.0% were families in which the person responsible for household payments was a member, and 191,770 or 3.0% were families in which the person responsible for household payments was not a member. Among all but two of the provinces and territories, primary families made up well over 95% of total census families with corresponding low percentages of families of the secondary type. In Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories, the proportions of primary families were lower than anywhere else in Canada, at 94.1% and 92.2% respectively. Accordingly, the numbers of secondary families relative to total families were highest in the Northwest Territories at 7.8% and Newfoundland at 5.9%.

There were variations at the provincial level in the distribution of census families by type, although these differences formed no distinct pattern. Manitoba was the only province where the distributional pattern of primary and secondary families resembled that at the national level. In the three Maritime provinces, primary and secondary families ranged from 96.3% and 3.7%, respectively in Nova Scotia, to 96.9% and 3.1% in Prince Edward Island. Primary families constituted over 96.0% of total census families in Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon, with corresponding proportions of secondary families at under 4.0% in these three provinces. The lowest numbers of secondary families relative to total census families were reported in 1981 in Saskatchewan (2.3%), Quebec (2.4%) and Alberta (2.8%).

Detailed information is scheduled to be published beginning in the fall of 1982 in catalogue nos. 92-905 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-913 to 93-924 (Sub-provincial Areas).

Households by Type, 1981

The 1981 Census data indicate that private households in Canada totalled close to 8.3 million, of which 6.2 million (75.2%) were family households and 2 million (24.8%) were non-family households.

Within the category of family households, the overwhelming majority were one-family households and only 1.5% of the national total were multiple-family households.

Detailed information is scheduled to be published beginning in the fall of 1982 in catalogue nos. 92-904 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-913 to 93-924 (Sub-provincial Areas).

Wholesale Trade

Canadian wholesale merchants' sales in May 1982 dropped by 5.1% from the May 1981 level.

Wholesale inventories in May showed an increase of 4.9% from a year earlier.

For further information, order the May 1982 issue of Wholesale Trade (63-008, \$1.50/\$15), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307).

Enumeration Area Reference Lists Available

Five in a series of 10 Enumeration Area Reference Lists for the 1981 Census of Canada are now available. The first four (Atlantic provinces, 99-909; Quebec, 99-910; Ontario, 99-911; Western Provinces and the Territories, 99-912) present the linkages between the basic unit of census data collection — the enumeration area — and the following standard geographic areas of data presentation: census divisions, census consolidated subdivisions, census subdivisions, urban and rural areas. The fifth reference list (Census Tracts, 99-913) presents the linkage between enumeration areas and census tracts.

Each of the standard census geostatistical areas is composed of one or more complete enumeration area as identified in these reference lists. To obtain Enumeration Area Reference Lists, users should contact the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre, or Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Employment/Earnings

The Canada industrial composite index of employment (1961=100) declined 0.7% in April 1982 from March. Lower employment levels were recorded in all industry divisions except finance, insurance and real estate, which showed an increase. All regions contributed to the overall decrease except British Columbia.

Average weekly earnings, seasonally adjusted level, advanced 0.3% to \$384.51 in April from \$383.39 in March. Weekly earnings were higher in all industry divisions except construction. All regions contributed to the overall increase.

Detailed information for February and March will be published in the April issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002, \$4/\$40), and is also available from R. Ouellette (613-992-5613), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Labour Income

Labour income for the month of April 1982 was estimated at \$16,382.5 million, up \$1,465.9 million or 9.8% from April 1981.

Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries increased by \$41.2 million between March and April 1982 to \$15,395.2 million. The estimates will be published in the April-June issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$5/\$20).

For further information, contact G. Gauthier (613-995-8431), Labour Income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cable Television

Preliminary results show cable television revenues for the year ended August 31, 1981 were \$405 million, up 15% from \$352 million in the previous fiscal year.

Programming, technical, sales and administrative expenses increased 21% to \$245 million from \$202 million in the preceding year. Depreciation was estimated at \$67 million, interest at \$59 million and other income was \$3 million. Pre-tax profits totalled \$36 million compared to \$53 million a year earlier, a decrease of 32%.

Further information will be included in the 1981 issue of Cable Television (56-205, \$6), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Households by Size, 1981

Data from the 1981 Census show that one-person households increased to 1,681,130 (20.3% of all private households) from 1,205,340 (16.8%) in 1976. The proportion of two-person households also increased to 29.0% from 27.8%. While the proportion of three-person and four-person households remained practically unchanged, a slight decrease in the percentage of households with six or more persons can be observed between the two censuses.

Detailed information is scheduled to be published beginning in the fall of 1982 in catalogue nos. 92-904 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-913 to 93-924 (Sub-provincial Areas).

Social Security National Programs

A series of Statistics Canada publications entitled *Social Security (National Programs)* 1982, take a look at the current status of social security programs and provide an historical overview.

Of the three volumes in this series released, Volume 4 deals with Family Allowance and Related Programs; Volume 5 deals with Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance; and Volume 6 deals with Social Allowances and Services and covers programs administered by provinces and territories but cost-shared with the federal government.

For further information, order these publications, or contact Hideo Mimoto (613-995-9544), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



THESE PUBLICATIONS RELEASED JULY 9 — 15

	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
AGRICULTURE STATISTICS			
Farm Wages in Canada, May 1982	21-002	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
BUSINESS FINANCE			
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II, Labour Unions, Report for 1980	71-202	\$8	\$9.60
CENSUS			
Population Counts, 1976 and 1981 — Federal Electoral Districts, 1981 Census of Canada	99-908	\$8.50	\$10.20
EXTERNAL TRADE			
Imports by Commodities, March 1982	65-007	\$5/\$50	\$6/\$60
Imports by Countries, January-March 1982	65-006	\$7.50/\$30	\$9/\$36
HEALTH			
Family Allowances and Related Programs, 1982	86-508	\$7	\$8.40
Old age Security, Guaranteed Income and Supplement and Spouse's Allowance, 1982	86-509	\$7	\$8.40
Social Allowances and Services, 1982	86-510	\$7	\$8.40
MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES			
Asphalt Roofing, May 1982	45-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing,	31-003	\$5/\$20	\$6/\$24
Cement, May 1982	44-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, May 1982	43-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, May 1982	43-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Electric Lamps (Light Sources), May 1982	43-009	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Electric Power Statistics, April 1982	57-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Knitting Mills, 1980	34-215	\$4.50	\$5.40
Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines, 1980	46-209	\$4.50	\$5.40
Miscellaneous Paper Converters, 1979	36-206	\$4.50	\$5.40
Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1982	55-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1982	35-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, June 1982	32-012	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, June 1, 1982	32-010	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES			
Merchandising Businesses Survey, Agents and Brokers, 1980	63-602	\$4.50	\$5.40
Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors, 1980	63-207	\$4.50	\$5.40
PRICES			
Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1982	62-004	\$4/\$16	\$4.80/\$19.20
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, Third Quarter 1980	51-005	\$7.50/\$30	\$9/\$36
Telephone Statistics, 1981	56-202	\$3	\$3.60