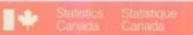
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September 14, 1984

Retail Trade

Preliminary estimates show total retail sales in Canada in July 1984 increased 4.3% over July 1983 to \$9,473.9 million in current dollars (This follows a revised 7.4% rise reported for June 1984 over June 1983 to \$10,365.5 million.) The most notable gains in July 1984 were reported by used car dealers (+23.9%), garages (+22.0%) and motor vehicle dealers (+20.1%), while major decreases were recorded by household appliances stores (-17.1%), furniture, TV. radio and appliance stores (-16.8%) and household furniture stores (-9.0%).

The only areas which reported decreased sales from last year were Saskatchewan (-3.1%), Alberta (-0.9%) and Newfoundland (-0.3%). The remaining provinces showed gains, ranging from 7.8% in Quebec to 1.7% in British Columbia. At the metropolitan area level, sales were higher in all cities for which data are published montreal. (+10.2%); Winnipeg. (+8.1%). Vancouver, (+4.0%) and Toronto, (+3.9%).

Cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1984 rose 9.6% over the same period a year earlier to \$63,711.9 million

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of selling days, retail trade estimates at \$9.678.0 million for July 1984 were 1.5% higher than the previous month's revised estimates (\$9.538.1 million). The most significant increases were recorded by household furniture stores (+5.3%), jewellery stores (+3.9%) and garages (+3.8%), while major declines were posted by specialty shoe stores (-2.5%), automotive parts and accessories stores (-1.6%) and department stores (-1.1%).

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of Retail Trade (63-005, \$3.85:\$38.50), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9665), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KtA 076.

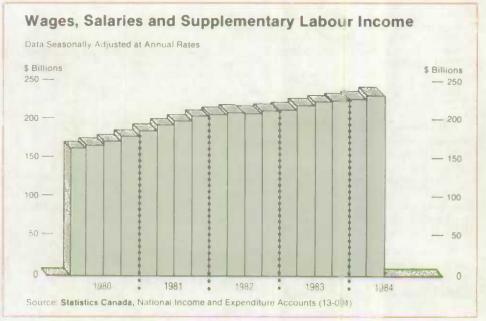
Labour Income

Labour income for the month of June 1984 was estimated at \$19,968.3 million, an increase of \$958.2 million or 5.0% from June 1983.

Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries increased by \$154.8 million between May 1984 and June 1984 to \$17.464.8 million.

The estimates will be published in the April-June 1984 issue of Estimates of Labour Income (72-005, \$5.55/\$22.20). For further Information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 076.

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS	% Change Previous From Year
Unemployed Aug.* 1,347.0	Month Ago .56 40234 3.6 8.3 19.373.1 5.0 .52 11.56 2.2
INVENTORIES Department Store (\$ million)	
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million) June 20,46 Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million) June 22,36 PRICES	
New House Price Index (1981=100) July 9 Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) July 21 Excl. coal. crude oil, nat. gas July 16	2.9 122.2 4.2 5.2 95.3 0.6 7.4 217.5 3.4 2.5 162.5 7.3 2.3 310.8 4.0
CONSTRUCTION Building Permits (\$ million)	Year-to-date 1.2 6,989.9 -2.8 22 63,998 -25.1
Coal Production (thousand tonnes) June 4 6 Production (terawatt hours)	3666 27 702 28.4 11.1 214.1 9.5 722 39 250 7.9 7.0 35.7 10.0
Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million) July* 9,4	65, <i>074</i> 28.2 550 53, <i>954</i> 33.1
Steel (ingols — thousand tonnes)	9.4 137.4 21.2 17 8 696 24.6
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million) June 20,13 New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million) July* 1,26 Retail Sales (\$ million) July* 9,47	0.6 9,608.3 36.8 3.9 63,711.9 9.6
Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted '- new this week.	



Divorces in Ganada

Divorces registered in Canada in 1983 numbered 68,567, a decrease of 2.7% from the 70,436 divorces recorded in 1982. The 1983 divorce rate stood at 275.5 per 100,000 population, down 3.6% from the rate of 285.9 in 1982. The divorce rate per 100,000 married women was 1.723 for 1983, also down from the 1982 figure.

Alberta recorded the highest provincial divorce rate in 1983 at 372.7 per 100,000 population, while the lowest rate was 123.0 for Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario. Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon all showed decreases in divorce rates between 1982 and 1983; all other provinces and the Northwest Territories showed increases over the one-year period.

Detailed data on divorces in Canada will be published in Marriages and Divorces, Vital Statistics, Volume II, 1983 (catalogue 84-205). For further information, contact A. Currie (613-990-853), Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 076.

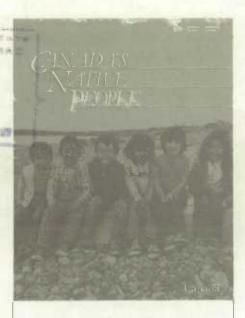
University Finance

As a percentage of the total education budget, university expenditures declined slightly over the 10-year period 1973-74 to 1982-83, going from 18.8% in 1973-74 to 18.0% in 1982-83; as a percentage of Gross National Product, they remained fairly stable over the same period, varying between 1.4% and 1.6%.

The non-catalogued publication *University Finance* — *Trend Analysis* 1973-74 to 1982-83 analyzes detailed revenues and expenditures of all the Canadian universities over the 10-year period. This publication is complementary to the Service Bulletin *University Financial Statistics*, 1982-83 (81-002, vol. 6, no. 4) released in June 1984.

The reader should note that, unlike other related publications, the data contained in this latest report include gross revenues and expenditures of ancillary enterprises (residences, bookstores, cafeterias, etc.).

Copies of the publication are available free of charge from the Casual Sales Unit, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 076. For more information, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-990-8356), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 076.



Canada's Native People

Approximately half a million Canadians reported that they were of native origin in the 1981 Census.

The publication *Canada's Native People* (catalogue 99-937; Canada: \$5.50; other countries: \$6.60) highlights some of the principal demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Canada's native people, including family size, level of education, income and household characteristics.

Copies of the publication are available from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or any of the Bureau's regional reference centres. Further information is available from W. Boxhill, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (613-990-9295).

Urban Transit

Canadian urban transit systems (64) collected 90,851,317 initial passenger fares in July 1984. The total distance run was 50 794 782 kilometres and operating revenues amounted to \$53.8 million.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of Urban Transit (53-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the head (613-990-8700).

Resources for Research and Development in Canada

Domestic expenditures on research and development (R&D) are forecast of total \$5.3 billion in 1984, 1.24% of Canada's GNP. This represents an increase of 7.5% over the previous year's total.

The first issue of *Resources for Research and Development in Canada* (88-203; Canada: \$7.75; other countries: \$9.30) summarizes the structure of Canadian R&D activities in terms of expenditures and personnel. Trends and patterns are examined, for Canada, by sector and by region. An international perspective of Canada's activities is also presented.

Copies of the publication are available from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or any of the Bureau's regional reference centres. For more information, contact Karen Walker (613-990-9920), Science and Technology Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Help-wanted Index

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index (1981=100) for Canada declined to 62 in August 1984 from 66 in July. However, the short-term trend — a measure which smooths irregular monthly fluctuations — continued its upward movement.

On a regional basis, help-wanted indexest increased in Quebec (to 74 from 70) and Ontario (to 68 from 63) in August. Decreases were observed in the Atlantic Provinces (to 112 from 259), the Prairie Provinces (to 35 from 38) and British Columbia (to 26 from 27). The significant decline recorded in the Atlantic Provinces was the result of large advertisements placed by the government in June and July in a St. John's newspaper and not repeated in August.

Inquiries about the Index should be directed to Horst Stiebert (613-990-9900, extension 238), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Farm Cash Receipts

Farm cash receipts for January-July 1984 reached an estimated \$11,077.5 million, up 3.4% from the revised 1983 level of \$10,712.7 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops rose 2.0% in the latest period to \$5,301.7 million from last year's estimate of \$5,199.0 million. Oats, rye, rapeseed, potatoes and corn were up, while receipts for wheat and barrey and Canadian Wheat Board payments were down

Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products increased 3.5% in January-July 1984 to \$5,444.6 million from the revised 1983 level of \$5,259.4 million.

For further information, order the January-July 1984 issue of Farm Cash Receipts (21-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact John Lanthier (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 076.

New Housing Price Index

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) decreased 0.1% in July 1984 to 95.2 from 95.3 in June. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 0.6% higher than the year-earlier level of 94.6. In July, the estimated House Only Index decreased 0.1 to 97.6 while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.1 to 91.0

Between June and July 1984, the largest decrease in new housing prices was recorded for Victoria (-1.6%); smaller drops were recorded for Edmonton (-1.5%), Ottawa-Hull (-1.0%), Regina (-0.7%) and Calgary (-0.2%). The largest increase in prices was recorded for St. Catherines-Niagara (2.4%).

Between July 1983 and July 1984, the largest year-over-year new housing price increase was recorded for Ottawa-Hull (9.9%), followed by Saint John-Moncton (9.6%), Windsor (7.0%), St. Catherines-Niagara (5.9%), Montreal (5.7%), St. John (5.6%) and Hamilton (5.2%). The largest decrease in prices was registered for Victoria (-7.8%), followed by Calgary (-7.1%) and Edmonton(-7.0%).

Department Store Sales

Department stores in Canada had sales in July 1984 totalling \$806.3 million, down 0.9% from a year earlier. Cumulative sales for January-July 1984 amounted to \$5,533.5 million, an increase of 5.0% from the year-earlier period.

Copartment store sales in the latest month were as follows, with percentage changes from July 1983 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$292.2 million (-3.4%).
- Quebec, \$150.9 million (+9.0%)
- British Columbia, \$129.9 million (-2.4%)
- Alberta, \$104.9 million (-7.7%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$58.9 million (+0.4%)
- Manitoba, \$43.2 million (+3.8%)
- Saskatchewan, \$26.3 million (+1.9%).

Data users should note that the British Columbia figures include as well those for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. See the July 1984 issue of Department Store Sales by Regions (63-004, \$1.60/\$16).

New Motor Vehicle Sales

Retail sales in Canada of all new motor vehicles increased 25.8% in July 1984 over the same month last year to 104,721 units. Sales of North American manufactured passenger cars increased 15.9% over the same month a year earlier to 59,019 units and commercial vehicles climbed 42.1% to 20,914 units. Sales of passenger cars manufactured overseas were 51.4% higher than in July 1983 at 21,228 units, while sales of commercial vehicles made overseas only 0.7% to 3,560 units.

The share of the Canadian passenger car market held by North American manufacturers in July 1984 (based on unit sales) was 73.6%, down from 78.4% in July 1983. Japanese manufacturers registered a market share of 17.9% (compared to 15.9%), while manufacturers from other countries held 8.5% of the automotive market (compared to 5.7% in July 1983).

Total dollar value of all new motor vehicles sold in July 1984 increased 33.9% from a year earlier to \$1,260.6 million. North American passenger cars sold were valued at \$663.4 million, up 21.2% over July 1983 and commercial vehicles built in North America totalled \$314.8 million (up 56.4%). Sales of overseas passenger cars rose by 54.1% to \$244.4 million and those of commercial vehicles were 11.3% higher at \$38.0 million.

During the first seven months of the year, new motor vehicles sold in Canada climbed 24.9% from the same period last year to 795,278 units with a retail value of \$9,608.3 million (up 36.8%).

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of selling days, unit sales of passenger cars built in North America at 52.852 units in July 1984 decreased 0.6% from June 1984.

For further information, order the July 1984 1880 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.

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Weekly Bulletin

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International Travel

Preliminary statistics for July 1984 show that 5.3 million United States residents entered Canada, down 2.0% from July 1983. Visitors from other countries increased by 3.9% to 338,400. In total, non-resident entries numbered 5.6 million in July 1984, 1.6% below the same month last year. Canadian residents re-entering this country after visits to the U.S. numbered 4.2 million, down 15.2% from July 1983, while residents returning from other countries increased by 11.5% to 164,900. During the month, total Canadian residents returning to this country numbered 4.4 million, down 14.4% from July 1983.

For the first seven months of 1984, the international flows were as follows: 18.4 million U.S. residents entered Canada, down 0.4% from January-July 1983; visitors from other countries increased by 5.1% to 1.0 million; Canadians returning from the U.S. decreased by 3.9% to 21.7 million and resident re-entries from other countries totalled 1.2 million, up 17.0% from 1983.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of International Travel — Advance Information (66-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 076

Security Transactions with Non-residents

Foreign investment in outstanding Canadian securities increased by \$245 million in July 1984, an amount similar to the net investment recorded in June. Foreign demand for outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong, producing a net capital inflow of \$306 million, some \$50 million higher than in June. Non-residents reduced, however, their holdings of outstanding Canadian equities in July, giving rise to a net outflow of \$61 million.

Residents of Canada increased their holdings of outstanding foreign securities in

Labour Force Information

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 11.2% in August 1984 from 11.0% in July. The participation rate remained unchanged from the month before at 64.8% and the employment/population ratio decreased to 57.6% from 57.7%.

Employment for the week ending August 18 was an estimated 11,041,000 persons, a decline of 20,000 from the preceding month. Employment was down 23,000 among those aged 15 to 24 years - by 18,000 for males and by 5,000 for females. There was little change in the level for persons 25 and over as an increase of 13,000 in the number of females employed was virtually offset by a decline of 10,000 for males. By industry, employment decreased in August in agriculture (-9.000), trade (-11,000) and public administration (-8,000) while an increase of 27,000 was recorded in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. Provincially, employment dropped by 28,000 in Quebec and increased by 5,000 in Saskatchewan.

Unemployment was at a level of 1,391,000 in August, up 30,000 from July. Unemploymentrose by 27,000 for males 25 years of age and over and by 5,000 for females in this age group. By province, unemployment increased in August in Ontario (+16,000). Quebec (+10,000), Alberta (+8,000), Nova Scotia (+6,000), Manitoba (+4,000) and Newfoundland (+4,000).

Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted) for the provinces in August were as follows, with July rates in brackets: Newfoundland, 21.0% (19.5%), Prince Edward Island, 11.4% (11.9%), Nova Scotia, 13.3% (12.1%); New Brunswick, 14.9% (14.4%); Quebec, 12.5% (12.1%); Ontario, 9.1% (8.8%); Manitoba, 8.5% (7.8%); Saskatchewan, 7.9% (8.0%); Alberta, 11.6% (11.0%) and British Columbia, 14.4% (14.7%).

Unadjusted, the level of employment for Canada in August 1984 was 11,515,000, an increase of 245,000 (+2.2%) from a year earlier. Unemployment decreased by 28,000 (-2.0%) over the 12-month period, edging down to 1,347,000 from 1,375,000. The unemployment rate was 10.5% in the latest month, down from 10.9% in August 1983. The participation rate increased to 67.1% from 66.7% and the employment/population ratio advanced to 60.0% from 59.5% in August 1983.

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

July, producing a net capital outflow of \$58 million, down from a net investment of \$169 million in the previous month. The net outflow in the current month largely represented investments in United States bonds.

For further information, order the July 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.

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